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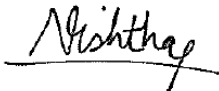
Hazardous Materials Survey

13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street,
Paddington NSW

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Executive Summary

Aspire Property Development engaged EI Australia (EI) on behalf of 17 Oxford Pty Ltd ('the client') to conduct a hazardous materials survey for the buildings located at 13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street, Paddington NSW ('the site').

This report presents the findings of a qualitative risk assessment of the hazardous materials detected within the buildings. Inspections of the site were conducted on 3 October 2025.

This document has been completed to assist 17 Oxford Pty Ltd with redevelopment of the site, which shall include the demolition of all existing structures.

Key Findings

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

Property	ACM (friable)	ACM (non-friable)	LCD	LBP	SMF	PCB
13-15 Oxford Street	No*	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
17 Oxford Street	No*	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2 Verona Street	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Footnotes:

ACM = asbestos-containing material; LCD = lead containing dust; LBP = lead-based paint; SMF = synthetic mineral fibre; PCB = polychlorinated biphenyl; * = inaccessible fire doors are assumed to contain friable asbestos insulation. Hazardous materials may be present within the inaccessible areas stated in the register (**Appendix A**).

All identified hazardous building materials were ranked **Priority 3 or Priority 4** (i.e. stable and posing low to negligible health risk under present conditions, excluding the ACM debris within the first floor ceiling cavity at 2 Verona Street and the white LBP within the north-eastern fire hydrant cupboard at 17 Oxford Street, which were ranked **Priority 2 – Elevated Risk**).

Limitations to Survey

Some of the building interiors, such as internal wall spaces, roof (ceiling) cavities and areas listed in **Section 7** were inaccessible at the time of inspection. The presence of hazardous materials in these areas should be confirmed when they become accessible, with the status of any such material determined as per the procedure defined in **Section 4** of this report. In the meantime, any confined space, in particular a roof / ceiling cavity, should be assumed as containing hazardous (lead) dust, at least.

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

Some identification/manufacture plaques on fire doors or frames were not accessible, and have therefore been presumed to contain friable asbestos insulation.

Additional Comments

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

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

Recommendation

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

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background and Purpose

EI Australia (EI) was engaged by Aspire Development Management on behalf of 17 Oxford Pty Ltd ('the client'), to conduct a hazardous materials survey (HMS) for the buildings located at 13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street, Paddington NSW (henceforth referred to as 'the site').

EI understood that the site was designated for redevelopment, which included demolition of the existing structures, with retention of the two-storey masonry façade at 17 Oxford Street and the construction of a seven-storey mixed-use building overlying a three level basement. A HMS was required to allow for the redevelopment of the property in accordance with the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs, App No: SSD-87245208, dated on 15 July 2025).

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

1.2 Scope of Works

The scope of the HMS included:

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

2. Site Description

2.1 Identification and Location

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

Table 2-1 Site Details

Attribute	Description
Street Address	13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street, Paddington NSW
Location	Approximately 1.4 km east of the Central train station, within the commercial district of Paddington. The site is bound by: ▪ Residential and commercial properties to the north; ▪ Oxford Street, followed by commercial properties to the east; ▪ High density residential properties, followed by South Dowling Street to the west; and ▪ Verona Street, followed by residential and commercial properties to the south.
Geographical Coordinates	North-eastern corner of site (GDA2020-MGA56): Easting: 335357.076. Northing: 6249493.179. (Source: https://portal.spatial.nsw.gov.au/explorer/)
Area	2,533m² (Source: https://portal.spatial.nsw.gov.au/explorer/)
Description	Roughly rectangular shaped block of land, comprised of 3 properties: ▪ 13-15 Oxford Street: ➢ Northern portion of site. ➢ Lot CP in Strata Plan (SP) 22113 (970 m²). ➢ Two-storey residential building with multiple tenanted townhouses, a courtyard on the ground floor and two basement levels for car parking. ▪ 17 Oxford Street: ➢ South-eastern portion of site. ➢ Lot 1 in Deposited Plan (DP) 137013 (1185 m²). ➢ Three-storey building with plant rooms on the basement, commercial premises and car park on the ground floor, a florist and cinema on the second/third floor and cinema bar and studio/office on the third floor. ▪ 2 Verona Street: ➢ South-western portion of site. ➢ Lot 1 in DP 75105 (438 m²). ➢ Two-storey commercial building used for site offices spaces. Concrete paving formed hardstand areas (driveways and parking areas).

2.2 Building Descriptions

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

Table 2-2 Building Descriptions

Description

13-15 Oxford Street

This property contained a two storey residential building with multiple townhouses.

The principal materials of building construction were sheet metal roofing, brick external walls, brick and plasterboard internal walls, plasterboard ceilings, and concrete flooring.



17 Oxford Street

This property contained a three-storey commercial building.

The principal materials of building construction were sheet metal roofing, brick external walls, brick (rendered) and plasterboard internal walls, plasterboard and concrete ceilings, and concrete flooring.



2 Verona Street

This property contained a two storey, commercial building.

The principal materials of building construction were sheet metal roofing, concrete external walls, concrete, metal and plasterboard internal walls, plasterboard ceilings and concrete flooring.



3. General Methodology

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

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

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

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

3.1 Asbestos

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

Non-friable (bonded) asbestos material

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

Friable asbestos material

Friable asbestos is any material that contains asbestos and is in the form of a powder, or can be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry

Nineteen samples of suspected ACM were collected during the inspections (Asb-01 to Asb-19). Each was analysed for the presence of asbestos by the contracted laboratory (SGS Australia Pty Ltd), in accordance with Australian Standard AS4964-2004 *Method for the Qualitative Identification of Asbestos in Bulk Samples*. Being fibre identification analysis, the presence of SMF was recorded, if detected. The reporting limit of the method was 0.1 g/kg. Refer to **Appendix B** for the laboratory documentation. The hazardous materials register (**Appendix A**) includes the sample results.

3.2 Lead in Paint

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

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

Twenty-eight samples of paint were collected during the inspections (Pb-01 to Pb-28). Each was analysed for lead content by the contracted laboratory (SGS Australia Pty Ltd), in accordance with method *AN065/AN320*. The reporting limit was 0.001% w/w. Refer to **Appendix B** for the laboratory documentation. The hazardous materials register (**Appendix A**) includes the sample results.

3.3 Lead in Dust

Where significant levels of dust were observed, a representative sample was collected and placed into a plastic zip-lock bag for laboratory analysis in mg/kg of lead. Currently, there is no guideline level for lead in bulk dust, thus levels can be compared to NEPM (2013) *Schedule B1 Guideline Investigation Levels for Soil and Groundwater* – Health Investigation Level A for Residential Properties with accessible soil of 300 mg/kg, as a conservative level where dust is readily accessible to workers during scheduled demolition and refurbishment works. Two samples of dust (LD-01 and LD-02) were collected during the inspection and analysed for lead.

The reporting limit was 1 mg/kg. Refer to **Appendix B** for the laboratory documentation. The hazardous materials register (**Appendix A**) includes the sample results.

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

3.4 Synthetic Mineral Fibres

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

3.5 Polychlorinated Biphenyls

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

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

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

4. Risk Assessment

The buildings located at 13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street, Paddington NSW were the subject of this HMS. The hazardous materials register, presented in **Appendix A**, includes assessment of the risks associated with each identified hazardous material. In order to assess the health risks associated with asbestos, lead, SMFs and PCBs, the following must be considered:

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

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

4.1 Friability

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

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

4.2 Condition

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

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

4.3 Accessibility

The accessibility of each identified hazardous material is reported as:

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

4.4 Priority Ratings

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

Priority 1: Immediate Risk Level

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

Priority 2: Elevated Risk Level

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

Priority 3: Low Risk Level

Stable material that has minor areas of damage requiring remedial action, or is likely to be subject to damage or to degrade due environmental conditions. It is recommended that maintenance work be performed to stabilise and repair damaged areas. Controls should be implemented to protect these materials from further damage or degrading factors.

Priority 4: Negligible Risk Level

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

Inaccessible:

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

5. Summary of Survey

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

Table 5-1 Summary Hazardous Materials

Building / Location	Material
2 Verona Street	
Ceiling cavity, 1 st floor, northern side above lunch room / bathroom, debris / fragments	ACM
Ceiling cavity, 1 st floor, above southern offices, tank/pipe, lining	ACM
External, ground floor, northern side, hot water heater	SMF
Internal, ground floor, offices, perforated ceiling tiles throughout	SMF
Internal, 1 st floor, lunchroom, kitchen, 'zip' hot water heaters	SMF
Ceiling cavity, ground floor, insulation throughout	SMF
Ceiling cavity, ground and 1 st floor, ducting throughout	SMF
Ceiling cavity, 1 st floor, roof sarking insulation	SMF
External, western walls, yellow paint	LBP
Ceiling cavity, 1 st floor, offices, eastern bathroom, upper ceiling, white paint	LBP
Ceiling cavity, 1 st floor, northern side (above lunch room / bathroom), dust	LCD
Internal, ground floor, kitchen, ceiling, fluorescent light fittings	PCB
Internal, 1 st floor, ceiling, fluorescent light fittings	PCB
17 Oxford Street	
Internal, basement, switch room, electrical distribution boards	ACM
Internal, basement and ground floor, fire doors throughout, internal lining	ACM
Internal, basement, male bathroom, hot water heater	SMF
Internal, 1 st floor, bathroom, hot water heater	SMF
Ceiling cavity, 1 st floor, above male bathroom, hot water heater	SMF
Internal, 1 st floor, main cinema lobby, central portion, black vinyl floor sheeting	SMF
Internal, 2 nd floor, bar, black vinyl floor sheeting	SMF
Internal, 2 nd floor, bar store room, hot water heater	SMF
Internal, 2 nd floor, cinema rooms, walls throughout, insulation	SMF
Internal, 3 rd floor, white vinyl floor sheeting	SMF
Internal, 3 rd floor, plant roof, roof sarking insulation	SMF
Ceiling cavity / 3 rd floor plant room, ducting throughout	SMF
External, all floors, concrete slab, white paint	LBP

Building / Location	Material
External, north-eastern side, fire hydrant cupboard, walls, white paint	LBP
External / internal, ceiling, fluorescent light fittings	PCB
13-15 Oxford Street	
Internal, basement 1, fire doors, internal insulation	ACM
Internal, basement, ducting throughout	SMF
Internal, basement 1, southern stairwell, hand rails	LBP
Internal, basement, ceiling, fluorescent light fittings	PCB

Footnotes:

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

All identified hazardous building materials were ranked **Priority 3 or Priority 4** (i.e. stable and posing low to negligible health risk under present conditions), excluding the ACM debris within the first floor ceiling cavity at 2 Verona Street and the white LBP within the north-eastern fire hydrant cupboard at 17 Oxford Street, which were ranked **Priority 2 – Elevated Risk**.

Limitations to Survey

Some of the building interiors, such as internal wall spaces, roof (ceiling) cavities and areas listed in **Section 7** were inaccessible at the time of inspection. The presence of hazardous materials in these areas should be confirmed when they become accessible, with the status of any such material determined as per the procedure defined in **Section 4** of this report. In the meantime, any confined space, in particular a roof / ceiling cavity, should be assumed as containing hazardous (lead) dust, at least.

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

Additional Comments

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

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

Recommendation

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

6. Recommendations

6.1 Asbestos

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

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

The asbestos removal works of the assumed friable asbestos insulation (if present) within the fire doors of 13-15 Oxford Street and 17 Oxford Street will require a minimum *Class A* licenced asbestos removal contractor (LARC). *Class A* LARCs are permitted to remove any amount of ACMs, including friable asbestos. The remaining non-friable ACM will require a minimum *Class B* LARC. *Class B* LARCs are only permitted to remove non-friable ACM. A restricted *Class A* 'fire doors and safes only' removal license is also available for the removal of asbestos insulated fire doors and safes, no other friable asbestos under that license.

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

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

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

6.1.1 Asbestos Removal Control Plan

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

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

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

6.1.2 Friable Asbestos – Fire Doors

During the inspection, multiple fire doors were observed throughout the buildings; some of which were dated in the 1990s and 2000s. A sample (Asb-18) was collected from the fire door (Cecon Fire Door, dated 1990s) on the 3rd floor of the building at 17 Oxford Street, which reported 'No Asbestos Detected'. Fire doors with manufacturing dates post-2003 are not likely to contain asbestos insulation.

Many identification/manufacture plaques on the doors or frames were not accessible or were not dated, and have therefore been presumed to contain friable asbestos insulation. Prior to demolition, the internal lining of the fire doors should be inspected sampled for asbestos, and if identified, should be removed and disposed of as a 'whole' by a Class A LARC. Furthermore, a person with a Class A asbestos 'fire doors and safes only' removal licence may remove asbestos fire doors and safes.

6.1.3 Asbestos Fibre Air Monitoring

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

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

6.1.4 Management of Asbestos Waste

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

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

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

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

Disposal locations will be determined by the LARC. Disposal location, waste disposal documentation (i.e. weighbridge dockets, trip tickets and consignment disposal confirmation)

and the above-listed information should be provided to the person conducting the clearance inspection for reporting purposes.

6.1.5 Asbestos Clearance Inspection

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

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

6.2 Lead

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

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

6.2.1 Lead Paint

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

- LBPs on structures from residential premises, educational or child care institutions are to be removed from all surfaces prior to demolition. Paint wastes from such structures are pre-classified as *General Solid Waste* under the EPA (2014) *Waste Classification Guidelines*.
- Wear an approved (Australian Standard AS1716) half face respirator or dust mask with a 'P2' (dust and fumes) protection rating if working directly with materials coated with lead paint during the demolition works.
- Wear work clothes that do not catch dust or flakes in pockets or cuffs. Disposable 5/6 Tyvek coveralls, or equivalent, are recommended for this type of lead work.
- Use an industrial vacuum cleaner fitted with a HEPA filter for dust and debris clean up.
- When working on lead paint surfaces:
 - Use heavy-duty plastic sheeting to seal off work areas and collect debris;
 - Place a plastic drop sheet under the area to be worked upon (ensuring it extends a minimum of two metres from the base of the wall or structure and an extra metre for each storey being worked on (consider height and use more plastic if needed));

- Fold the edge of the plastic nearest the wall and/or structure and secure it with tape, in order to prevent any dust falling between the join; and
- Fold and brace external edges of the plastic drop sheet.
- Wet any lead paint surface to be sanded or cut. Use water sparingly and do not spray water on power tools (e.g. drills). Wet the wall or structure to dampen down for dust control.
- Do not use open flame burners on lead paint.
- At the completion of the works, plastic sheeting, Tyvek suits, gloves and wet wipes used during lead paint removal are to be sealed in a way so that materials are contained within the plastic and disposed as hazardous waste.
- Due to the potential for high lead concentration and ease at which it is dispersed, any ceiling cavity dust be vacuumed using a “H” type HEPA vacuum cleaner to the furthest extent practical prior to demolition.

The *NSW Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017* requires that a person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU) must notify SafeWork NSW of any maintenance / demolition involving lead materials. The notification form must be submitted to SafeWork NSW at least seven days in advance of the works. The corresponding forms, which list lodgement instructions, are available on the SafeWork NSW website.

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

6.2.2 Lead in Dust

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

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

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

6.3 Synthetic Mineral Fibres

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

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

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

6.4 Polychlorinated Biphenyl Capacitors

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

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

- Small quantities of PCBs are usually found in sealed capacitors and transformers. PCB-containing capacitors / transformers are unlikely to pose a health risk unless they become damaged and leak. Care must be taken when handling a damaged capacitor / transformer to ensure that spillage does not occur.
- The person handling any (damaged) capacitor / transformer should use disposable gloves. Wear gloves that are made of materials that are resistant to PCBs, such as *Viton*, polyethylene, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), butyl rubber, nitrile rubber or neoprene. Mid-arm length gauntlets may be required. Do not use gloves made of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or natural rubber (latex).
- Wear disposable overalls made of Tyvek or materials with similar chemical resistant properties.
- When working with overhead equipment (e.g. fluorescent light fixtures), wear a full face shield and appropriate hair protection.
- Wash any non-disposable contaminated equipment with kerosene and collect the kerosene for disposal as a PCB-contaminated waste.
- PCB-containing equipment (capacitors, transformers, ballasts, etc.) is to be placed in a polyethylene bag, which then is to be placed in a sealable metal container. This container must be clearly marked with the details of the contents and must be maintained in good order (that is, no visible signs of damage or corrosion). If some of these materials are leaking, the container should be partially filled with an absorbent material, such as a commercial absorbent, kitty litter or a diatomaceous earth. The plastic wrapped leaking components can then be placed in the container.
- If PCB vapours are suspected (e.g. PCB leaks onto hot surface in confined space), wear a suitable respirator. Use a cartridge respirator suitable for chlorinated vapours. It is always prudent to ensure adequate ventilation. **Note:** PCBs do not vaporise readily at room temperature.
- Do not smoke while handling PCBs.
- After handling PCBs, even if gloves were worn, wash hands well in warm, soapy water before eating, drinking, smoking, handling food or drink, or using toilet facilities.

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

6.5 Demolition and Waste Disposal

Demolition Plan

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

1. All demolition works are to be conducted in accordance with Standards Australia (2001) *Australian Standard AS 2601 The Demolition of Structures* and SafeWork NSW (2016) *Code of Practice: Demolition Work*.
2. The buildings are to be maintained in a stable and safe condition during any demolition work. Appropriate precautions must be taken to maintain building stability / safety in the event of severe weather conditions (e.g. localized high winds and storms).
3. The power, gas and/or water supplies should be disconnected prior to commencement of, and then throughout, any demolition work.

4. The site shall be secured at all times against the unauthorized entry of persons or vehicles. Provision shall be made for ready access to the site by emergency services.
5. The site boundaries (Verona Street and Oxford Street, at least) are to be prominently labelled, giving clear warning that demolition is taking place and hazardous materials are present. All signage is to conform to *Australian Standard AS 1319 Safety Signs in the Occupational Environment*. It is recommended that a notice displaying the words *WARNING DEMOLITION IN PROGRESS*, or similar, be fixed at appropriate places.
6. Appropriate overhead protection should be implemented during the course of the program. This will mainly be for indoors (for on-site personnel).
7. All suspected hazardous materials must be handled in accordance with the relevant Safe Work Australia, SafeWork NSW and EPA guidelines. It will be of major importance to ensure that the works do not cause the release of dusts and/or fibres. The two main techniques for the control of dusts are hosing down / wetting (including mist sprays and wet wipes) and vacuuming with suitable vacuum attachments fitted with HEPA filters.
8. All waste building materials must be disposed at EPA-licensed, landfill / waste recycling facilities under the EPA (2014) *Waste Classification Guidelines*.
9. Personal protective equipment shall be made available for the works, including coveralls, suitable respirators (e.g. P3 type), goggles, gloves, steel-capped boots and ear muffs. Clothing must be highly visible. If coveralls are not disposable, then the employer is responsible for laundering contaminated clothing. Exposure to fibres will be reduced by the wearing of a respiratory device, such as a dust mask, protective overalls and gloves.
10. Work shall be performed in well-ventilated areas. The building ceiling cavity represents a confined (dusty) space. In accordance with *Australian Standard AS 2601 The Demolition of Structures*, "requirements and procedures should be in place to prevent occupational illness, injuries and fatalities to persons entering and working in confined space".
11. Non-powered hand tools are to be used where possible, as these generate much less dust and noise.
12. Undue noise, especially during extended working hours, is to be avoided.
13. Use drop sheets to collect debris. Precautions must be taken to prevent slip and trip hazards. Upon completion, drop cloths will be rolled inward and placed in disposal bags with other wastes.
14. In addition to the health of site personnel and members of the public, the work must ensure protection of the immediate environment. In accordance with *Australian Standard AS 2601 The Demolition of Structures*, this is defined as "the properties, including public thoroughfares and spaces, having common boundaries with the demolition site, and where the property is a public thoroughfare, including the properties directly opposite the demolition site".
15. All works are to be executed by competent persons/contractors, with due regard at all times for safe working practices and in accordance with the work plan, a copy of which shall be kept on site. It will be of particular importance that the handling and disposal of hazardous materials is performed by appropriately qualified personnel.
16. Upon completion of any demolition, the site surface will require clean-up of building rubble and other debris. FCS fragments on the ground surface should be assumed as containing asbestos; hence, they are to be collected as best as practicable, then wetted and double wrapped / bagged in 200µm, builder's plastic or *Asbestos Waste* bags. Inspection(s) of the site should be performed, with final clearance certificate reporting, to confirm the absence of FCS fragments.

17. Any modifications to this/a work plan, which may be necessary as the work progresses, shall be made by a competent person, in accordance with Clause 2.1 of *Australian Standard AS 2601 The Demolition of Structures*. Appendix C of this standard sets out recommendations regarding the competence of site personnel.
18. This plan should be cross-referenced with the site-specific work plan(s) prepared by the appointed contractor(s), prior to demolition commencement.

Waste Disposal

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

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

Note: these procedures also apply to SMFs.

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

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

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

7. Statement of Limitations

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The report is for the sole use by 17 Oxford Pty Ltd. No responsibility is accepted for the use of any part of this report in any other context or for any other purpose or by other third parties. This report does not purport to provide legal advice. This report is prepared in response to specific instructions from 17 Oxford Pty Ltd.

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

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

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

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

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Inaccessible Areas

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

- 13-15 Oxford Street, internal, ground and first floor townhouses.
- 13-15 Oxford Street, internal, basement, electrical and air handling room.
- 17 Oxford Street, internal, lift motor rooms.
- 17 Oxford Street, internal, ground floor, 'barefoot yoga' premise.
- 17 Oxford Street, ground floor, high voltage area.
- 17 Oxford Street, ground floor, north-eastern shop.
- Wall cavities and set ceilings;
- Internal, lift motor rooms;
- Internal, ground floor, café / yoga shop;
- Internal, ground and 1st floor, townhouses;
- Internal, basement, electrical and air handling room;
- Within those areas accessible only by dismantling equipment;
- Concealed within the building structure;
- Within voids or internal areas of plant, equipment, air-conditioning ducts, etc;
- Energised services, gas, electrical, and pressurised vessels;
- Areas deemed unsafe or hazardous at time of inspection;
- Within voids and cavities created and intimately concealed within the building structure and only accessible during major demolition works; and
- Height restricted areas, including building roof areas.

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

Appendix A - Hazardous Materials Register

Table A.1 Explanatory Notes to Hazardous Building Material Register

Register Section	Description
Location	Location of the hazardous building material relevant to this entry.
Material	The specific hazardous material type. For example: ACM: (corrugated) asbestos cement sheeting, vinyl asbestos tiles, etc. SMF: foil-backed SMF insulation, compressed SMF ceiling tiles, etc. Paint: White LBP. Dust: LCD PCB: Metal case capacitor 'Plessey 6.5 μF Type APF 265CR'. <i>If inaccessible areas are noted, any of the above material types may be present.</i>
Friability	If the material can be crushed to a powder by hand pressure.
Sample	Identification allocated to the sample collected from this material. Refer to Appendix B for the COC / SRA forms.
Analysis Result	Laboratory analytical result(s) for the corresponding sample. Refer to Appendix B for the laboratory analytical reports.
Quantity	The approximate quantity of the hazardous material relevant to this location. Depending on the nature of the material, the quantity is given as an area (m^2), length (m), number of pieces/units or not determined (ND). For dust, a visual assessment to gauge the level of dust loading is provided as low, medium or high.
Condition	Good: good and stable condition. Fair: early signs of deterioration or localised areas of damage (for PCB capacitors this would include evidence of deteriorating seals). Poor: the material is in poor condition and remedial action is required (e.g. deteriorated friable asbestos materials, capacitors are clearly leaking, etc). Unknown: the area was inaccessible.
Accessibility	Regular: in/on an available space and accessible to all personnel entering / occupying it. Occasional: in/on a space that is accessible or used infrequently. Maintenance Only: in/on a space that is accessible to maintenance personnel only. Inaccessible: the area was not able to be accessed during the inspection.
Risk Rating	The allocated priority rating for this material (refer to Section 4).
Recommendations	Recommended actions for demolition works or remediation of damaged material.
Photograph	Photograph of location / suspected hazardous material

Hazardous Materials Register
13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street, Paddington NSW

2 Verona Street – Commercial Building

Location	Material	Friability	Sample	Analysis Result	Quantity	Condition / Accessibility	Priority	Date of Identification	Recommendations / Comments	Photograph
Inaccessible / Limited Access										

Internal, floor, wall and ceiling cavities	Possible hazardous materials	Unknown	-	-	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	-	Inspect when access is made available, prior to demolition	
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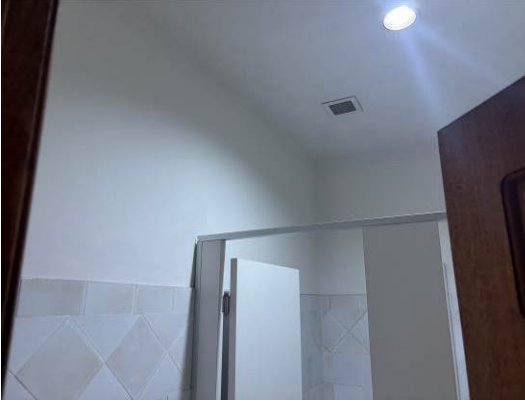
ACM

Ceiling cavity, 1 st floor, northern side above lunch room / bathroom, debris	ACM	Non-friable	Asb-07	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	ND	Poor / Maintenance only	Priority 2 - Elevated Risk Level	3/10/2025	Dust within the ceiling cavity should be HEPA vacuumed prior to demolition Remove during initial stage of demolition works	
Ceiling cavity, 1 st floor, above southern offices, tank/pipe	ACM (assumed)	Non-friable	Visual inspection – similar to Asb-07	-	Approximately 2m ²	Fair / Maintenance only	Priority 3 - Low Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove during initial stage of demolition works	

Hazardous Materials Register

13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street, Paddington NSW

2 Verona Street – Commercial Building

Location	Material	Friability	Sample	Analysis Result	Quantity	Condition / Accessibility	Priority	Date of Identification	Recommendations / Comments	Photograph
Internal, ground floor, southern entrance corridor, cream vinyl floor sheeting	VFS	Non-friable	Asb-01	No Asbestos Detected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Internal, ground floor, window frames throughout	Sealant	Non-friable	Asb-02	No Asbestos Detected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Internal, ground floor, male bathroom, walls	FCS	Non-friable	Asb-03	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Internal, ground floor, female bathroom, walls	FCS	Non-friable	Asb-04	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Hazardous Materials Register 13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street, Paddington NSW										2 Verona Street – Commercial Building
Location	Material	Friability	Sample	Analysis Result	Quantity	Condition / Accessibility	Priority	Date of Identification	Recommendations / Comments	Photograph
Internal, ground floor, storage area underneath stairwell, ceiling, packer	Bituminous Sheeting	Non-friable	Asb-05	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Internal, 1 st floor, cream vinyl floor sheeting	VFS	Non-friable	Visual inspection – similar to Asb-01	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Internal, 1 st floor, lunch room, northern bathroom, walls throughout	FCS	Non-friable	Asb-06	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Internal, 1 st floor, southern offices, eastern bathroom, partition walls	FCS	Non-friable	Asb-08	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Hazardous Materials Register
13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street, Paddington NSW

2 Verona Street – Commercial Building

Location	Material	Friability	Sample	Analysis Result	Quantity	Condition / Accessibility	Priority	Date of Identification	Recommendations / Comments	Photograph
Internal, 1 st floor, southern offices, central bathroom, partition walls	FCS	Non-friable	Asb-09	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
SMF										
External, ground floor, northern side, hot water heater	SMF-lined insulation (assumed)	Sealed	Visual inspection - electrical hazard	-	1 x unit	Good / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove during initial stage of demolition works	
Internal, ground floor, offices, perforated ceiling tiles throughout	SMF (assumed)	Sealed	Visual inspection	-	150-200m ²	Good / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove during initial stage of demolition works	
Internal, 1 st floor, lunchroom, kitchen, zip hot water heaters	SMF-lined insulation (assumed)	Sealed	Visual inspection - electrical hazard	-	2 x units	Good / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove during initial stage of demolition works	

Hazardous Materials Register 13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street, Paddington NSW										2 Verona Street – Commercial Building
Location	Material	Friability	Sample	Analysis Result	Quantity	Condition / Accessibility	Priority	Date of Identification	Recommendations / Comments	Photograph
Ceiling cavity, ground floor, insulation throughout	SMF (assumed)	Sealed	Visual inspection	-	Approximately 400m ²	Good / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove during initial stage of demolition works	
Ceiling cavity, ducting throughout	SMF-lined insulation (assumed)	Sealed	Visual inspection - height restriction	-	ND	Good / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove during initial stage of demolition works	
Ceiling cavity, 1 st floor, roof sarking insulation	SMF-lined insulation (assumed)	Sealed	Visual inspection - height restriction	-	Approximately 400m ²	Good / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove during initial stage of demolition works	
LBP										
External, western walls	Yellow LBP	Friable	LBP-04	2.1% w/w	Approximately 100m ²	Fair / Maintenance only	Priority 3 - Low Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove grossly peeling paint. Stabilise remaining membrane. Minimise abrasive works that will disturb paint during demolition.	

Hazardous Materials Register 13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street, Paddington NSW										2 Verona Street – Commercial Building
Location	Material	Friability	Sample	Analysis Result	Quantity	Condition / Accessibility	Priority	Date of Identification	Recommendations / Comments	Photograph
External, southern wall	Dark Grey Paint	Non-friable	LBP-01	0.001% w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Internal, ground floor, car park, walls and ceilings	Yellow Paint	Friable	LBP-02	<0.001% w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Internal, ground floor, office, walls and ceilings throughout	White Paint	Non-friable	LBP-03	<0.001% w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Ceiling cavity, 1 st floor, offices, above eastern bathroom, upper ceiling	White LBP	Friable	LBP-06	0.11% w/w	ND	Fair / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove during initial stage of demolition works	

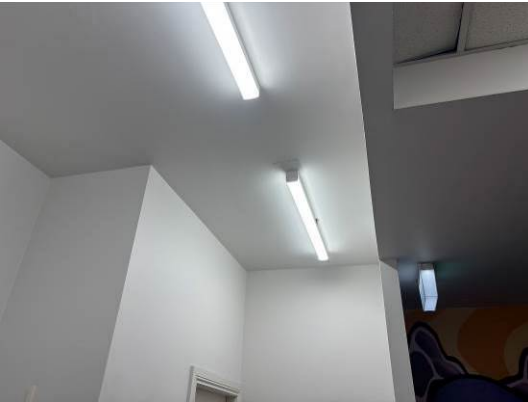
Hazardous Materials Register
13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street, Paddington NSW

2 Verona Street – Commercial Building

Location	Material	Friability	Sample	Analysis Result	Quantity	Condition / Accessibility	Priority	Date of Identification	Recommendations / Comments	Photograph
Internal, 1 st floor, offices, eastern bathroom, walls throughout	Cream Paint	Non-friable	LBP-05	0.077% w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Internal, 1 st floor, offices, meeting room and corridors, walls throughout	Black Paint	Non-friable	LBP-07	0.001% w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Internal, 1 st floor, offices, window frames throughout	White Paint	Non-friable	LBP-08	0.005% w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
LCD										
Ceiling cavity, 1 st floor, northern side (above lunch room / bathroom), dust	Dust / debris	Friable	LD-01	1,100 mg/kg	Low Load	N/A	N/A	N/A	Review levels as part of a risk assessment for management, and remediate dust under controlled conditions prior to demolition works.	

Hazardous Materials Register
13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street, Paddington NSW

2 Verona Street – Commercial Building

Location	Material	Friability	Sample	Analysis Result	Quantity	Condition / Accessibility	Priority	Date of Identification	Recommendations / Comments	Photograph
PCB										
Internal, ground floor, kitchen, ceiling, fluorescent light fittings	PCB-containing single-tube fluorescent light fitting capacitors (assumed)	N/A	Visual inspection - electrical hazard	-	2 x fittings	Good / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove prior to demolition works. Avoid damage to capacitors.	
Internal, 1 st floor, ceiling, fluorescent light fittings	PCB-containing single-tube fluorescent light fitting capacitors (assumed)	N/A	Visual inspection - electrical hazard	-	19 x fittings	Good / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove prior to demolition works. Avoid damage to capacitors.	

Hazardous Materials Register										17 Oxford Street – Commercial Building
Location	Material	Friability	Sample	Analysis Result	Quantity	Condition / Accessibility	Priority	Date of Identification	Recommendations / Comments	Photograph
Inaccessible / Limited Access										
Internal, floor, wall and ceiling cavities	Possible hazardous materials	Unknown	-	-	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	-	Inspect when access is made available, prior to demolition	-
Internal, lift motor rooms	Possible hazardous materials	Unknown	-	-	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	-	Inspect when access is made available, prior to demolition	
Internal, ground floor, 'barefoot yoga'	Possible hazardous materials	Unknown	-	-	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	-	Inspect when access is made available, prior to demolition	
Internal, ground floor, southern side, high voltage room	Possible hazardous materials	Unknown	-	-	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	-	Inspect when access is made available, prior to demolition	

Hazardous Materials Register

13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street, Paddington NSW

17 Oxford Street – Commercial Building

Internal, ground floor, north-eastern shop	Possible hazardous materials	Unknown	-	-	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	-	Inspect when access is made available, prior to demolition	
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ACM

External, southern side, service piping	FCS	Non-friable	Asb-10	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
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Internal, basement, switch room, electrical distribution boards	ACM (assumed)	Non-friable	Visual inspection – electrical hazard	-	8 x boards	Good / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove during initial stage of demolition works	
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External / internal, basement and ground floor, fire doors throughout, internal lining	ACM (assumed)	Friable	Visual inspection – inaccessible	-	ND	Good / Maintenance only	Priority 3 - Low Risk Level	3/10/2025	Many fire doors were not accessible during the inspection and are assumed to contain friable asbestos insulation. See Section 6.1.2 for recommendations. Remove during initial stage of demolition works	
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Hazardous Materials Register

13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street, Paddington NSW

17 Oxford Street – Commercial Building

Internal, ground floor, garage, northern corner, service piping	FCS	Non-friable	Visual inspection – similar to Asb-10	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Internal, ground floor, north-eastern cinema entrance stairwell, wall panels	FCS	Non-friable	Asb-12	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Internal, 1 st floor, florist, bathroom, concealed eastern wall (accessible from ceiling cavity)	FCS	Non-friable	Asb-13	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Internal, 3 rd floor, stairwell ceiling and ducting throughout, spray insulation	Vermiculite	Friable	Asb-14	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Hazardous Materials Register

13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street, Paddington NSW

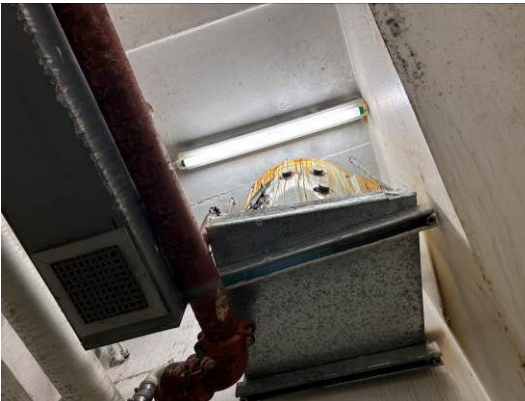
17 Oxford Street – Commercial Building

Internal, 3 rd floor, plant room, walls throughout	FCS	Non-friable	Asb-16	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
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Internal, 3 rd floor, plant room, ducting, spray insulation	Vermiculite	Friable	Asb-17	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
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Internal, 3 rd floor, fire door to plant room, internal insulation	Vermiculite	Friable	Asb-18	No Asbestos Detected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	All fire doors manufactured by Cecon Fire Doors with year of manufacture dated in 1990s are assumed the same	
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SMF

Internal, basement, male bathroom, hot water heater	SMF-lined insulation (assumed)	Sealed	Visual inspection - electrical hazard	-	1 x unit	Good / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove during initial stage of demolition works	
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Hazardous Materials Register
13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street, Paddington NSW

17 Oxford Street – Commercial Building

Internal, 1 st floor, bathroom, hot water heater	SMF-lined insulation (assumed)	Sealed	Visual inspection - electrical hazard	-	1 x unit	Good / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove during initial stage of demolition works	
Ceiling cavity, 1 st floor, above male bathroom, hot water heater	SMF-lined insulation (assumed)	Sealed	Visual inspection - electrical hazard	-	1 x unit	Good / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove during initial stage of demolition works	
Internal, 1 st floor, main cinema lobby, central portion, black vinyl floor sheeting	SMF	Non-friable	Asb-11	No Asbestos Detected Synthetic Mineral Fibres Detected	Approximately 15m ²	Fair / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove during initial stages of demolition works	
Internal, 2 nd floor, bar, black vinyl floor sheeting	SMF (assumed)	Non-friable	Visual inspection – similar to Asb-11	-	Approximately 10m ²	Fair / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove during initial stages of demolition works	

Hazardous Materials Register

13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street, Paddington NSW

17 Oxford Street – Commercial Building

Internal, 2 nd floor, bar store room, hot water heater	SMF-lined insulation (assumed)	Sealed	Visual inspection - electrical hazard	-	1 x unit	Good / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove during initial stage of demolition works	
Internal, 2 nd floor, cinema rooms, walls throughout, insulation	SMF-lined insulation (assumed)	Sealed	Visual inspection	-	ND	Good / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove during initial stage of demolition works	
Internal, 3 rd floor, white vinyl floor sheeting with fibrous backing	SMF	Non-friable	Asb-15	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected Synthetic Mineral Fibres Detected	Approximately 50m ²	Fair / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove during initial stages of demolition works	
Internal, 3 rd floor, plant room, roof sarking insulation	SMF-lined insulation (assumed)	Sealed	Visual inspection	-	ND	Good / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove during initial stage of demolition works	

Hazardous Materials Register 13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street, Paddington NSW							17 Oxford Street – Commercial Building			
Ceiling cavity / plant room, ducting throughout	SMF-lined insulation (assumed)	Sealed	Visual inspection - height restriction	-	ND	Good / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove during initial stage of demolition works	
LBP										
External, all floors, concrete slab	White LBP	Friable	LBP-11	18% w/w	Approximately 50m ²	Fair / Maintenance only	Priority 3 - Low Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove grossly peeling paint. Stabilise remaining membrane. Minimise abrasive works that will disturb paint during demolition.	
External, north-eastern side, fire hydrant cupboard, walls	White LBP	Friable	LBP-13	6.4% w/w	Approximately 10m ²	Poor / Maintenance only	Priority 2 - Elevated Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove grossly peeling paint. Stabilise remaining membrane. Minimise abrasive works that will disturb paint during demolition.	
External, ground floor, southern wall	Cream Paint	Non-friable	LBP-09	0.002% w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Hazardous Materials Register

13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street, Paddington NSW

17 Oxford Street – Commercial Building

External, ground floor, southern side, down pipes	Red Paint	Friable	LBP-10	0.016% w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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External, ground floor, south-eastern cinema entrance, walls	Maroon Paint	Friable	LBP-12	0.008% w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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External, north-eastern shop, entrance walls	Green Paint	Non-friable	LBP-14	0.004% w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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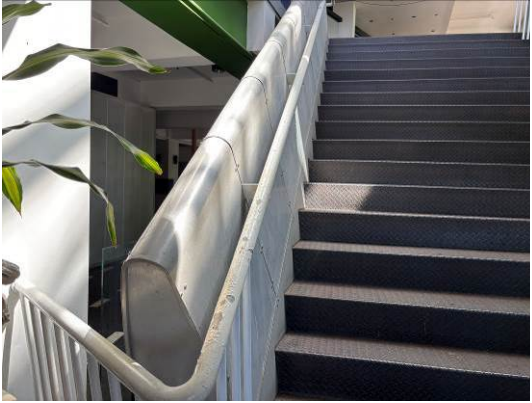


Internal, basement, walls	Grey Paint	Non-friable	LBP-23	0.001% w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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Hazardous Materials Register
13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street, Paddington NSW

17 Oxford Street – Commercial Building

Internal, basement, switch room, floor	Grey Paint	Non-friable	LBP-24	0.002% w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Internal, ground floor, south-east entrance lobby to cinema, walls	Orange Paint	Non-friable	LBP-15	<0.001% w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Internal, ground floor, cinema, box office room, walls and ceiling	Black Paint	Non-friable	LBP-16	0.003% w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Internal, all floors, southern stairwell, handrails throughout	White Paint	Non-friable	LBP-17	0.021% w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Hazardous Materials Register

13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street, Paddington NSW

17 Oxford Street – Commercial Building

Internal, 1 st floor, cinema, walls and ceilings throughout	White Paint	Non-friable	LBP-18	<0.001% w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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Internal, 1 st floor, cinema, eastern window frames	Grey Paint	Non-friable	LBP-19	0.050% w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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Ceiling cavity, 1 st floor, above bathrooms, walls and ceiling	Grey Paint	Friable	LBP-20	0.010% w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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Internal, 2 nd floor, northern stairwell, walls	Cream Paint	Non-friable	LBP-21	0.006% w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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Hazardous Materials Register
13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street, Paddington NSW

17 Oxford Street – Commercial Building

Internal, 3 rd floor, ducting throughout	Grey Paint	Non-friable	LBP-22	0.006% w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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LCD

Ceiling cavity, ground floor, above box office room, dust	Dust / debris	Non-Friable	LD-02	130 mg/kg	Low Load	N/A	N/A	N/A
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Review levels as part of a risk assessment for management, and remediate dust under controlled conditions prior to demolition works.



PCB

External / internal, ceiling, fluorescent light fittings

PCB-containing single-tube fluorescent light fitting capacitors (assumed)

N/A

Visual inspection - electrical hazard

-

ND

Good / Maintenance only

Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level

3/10/2025

Remove prior to demolition works.
Avoid damage to capacitors.



Hazardous Materials Register										13-15 Oxford Street – Residential Townhouses
Location	Material	Friability	Sample	Analysis Result	Quantity	Condition / Accessibility	Priority	Date of Identification	Recommendations / Comments	Photograph
Inaccessible / Limited Access										
Internal, floor, wall and ceiling cavities	Possible hazardous materials	Unknown	-	-	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	-	Inspect when access is made available, prior to demolition	-
Internal, ground and 1 st floor, townhouses throughout	Possible hazardous materials	Unknown	-	-	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	-	Inspect when access is made available, prior to demolition	
Internal, basement, electrical and air handling room	Possible hazardous materials	Unknown	-	-	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	-	Inspect when access is made available, prior to demolition	

Hazardous Materials Register
13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street, Paddington NSW

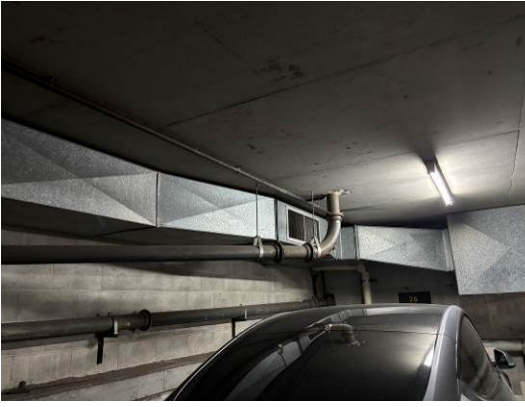
13-15 Oxford Street – Residential Townhouses

ACM

Internal, basement 1, fire doors throughout	ACM (assumed)	Friable	Visual inspection – inaccessible	-	5 x doors	Good / Maintenance only	Priority 3 - Low Risk Level	3/10/2025	Identification plaque lists date of manufacture as ‘unknown’. See Section 6.1.2 for recommendations. Remove during initial stage of demolition works	
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Internal, basement 2, ducting, mastic	Rubber	Non-friable	Asb-19	No Asbestos Detected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
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SMF

Internal, basement, ducting throughout	SMF-lined insulation (assumed)	Sealed	Visual inspection - height restriction	-	ND	Good / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove during initial stage of demolition works	
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Hazardous Materials Register
13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street, Paddington NSW

13-15 Oxford Street – Residential Townhouses

LBP

External, ground floor, courtyard, walls	Navy Paint	Non-friable	LBP-26	0.005% w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
External, 1 st floor, units 22-27, fire door / frame	Grey Paint	Friable	LBP-27	0.093% w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Internal, basement 1, southern stairwell, hand rails	Grey LBP	Non-friable	LBP-25	0.14% w/w	Approximately 30m ²	Fair / Occasional	Priority 3 - Low Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove grossly peeling paint. Stabilise remaining membrane. Minimise abrasive works that will disturb paint during demolition.	
Internal, 1 st floor, corridor to units 22-27, walls and ceilings	White Paint	Friable	LBP-28	0.003% w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Hazardous Materials Register

13-15 Oxford Street, 17 Oxford Street & 2 Verona Street, Paddington NSW

13-15 Oxford Street – Residential Townhouses

LCD

External / internal, throughout	Dust / debris	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No suspected lead-containing dust was identified within safely accessible areas during the inspection	-
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PCB

Internal, basement, ceiling, fluorescent light fittings	PCB-containing single-tube fluorescent light fitting capacitors (assumed)	N/A	Visual inspection - electrical hazard	-	ND	Good / Maintenance only	Priority 4 - Negligible Risk Level	3/10/2025	Remove prior to demolition works. Avoid damage to capacitors.	
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Appendix B - Laboratory CoC and Analytical Results

Sheet 1 of 25					Sample Matrix				Analysis															Comments							
Site: 13-17 Oxford St and 2 Verona St, Puddington NSW				Project No: E25554																			HM # Arsenic Cadmium Chromium Copper Lead Mercury Nickel Zinc								
Laboratory: SGS Australia Unit 16, 33 Maddox Street, ALEXANDRIA NSW 2015 P: 02 8594 0400 F: 02 8594 0499																			HM # Arsenic Cadmium Chromium Lead Mercury Nickel												
Sample ID	Laboratory ID	Container Type	Sampling		SOIL	WATER	0.45 µm field filtered	OTHER	HM # /TRH (including F1, F2, F3, F4)/BTEX/PAHs/ OCP/OP/PCB/Asbestos	HM # /TRH (including F1, F2, F3, F4)/BTEX/PAHs	HM # /TRH (including F1, F2, F3, F4)/BTEX	BTEX	VOCs	Asbestos	Asbestos Quantification (500ml)	Asbestos 10L field screening	Excavated Natural Material (ENM) Suite	ENM Suite - Stockpile discrete (TRH/BTEX/PAHs)	ENM Suite - Stockpile composite (HM # /pH / EC / Foreign Materials)	Dewatering Suite	pH / pH peroxide	sPOCAS	Chromium Reducible Sulfur (CrS)	PFAS	pH / CEC (cation exchange)	pH / EC (electrical conductivity)	Sulphate / Chloride	Lead	TCLP HM # / PAH		
			Date	Time																											
ASB-1	1	ZLB	3/10/25	AM																											Dewatering Suite pH & EC TDS / TDU Hardness Total Cyanide Metals (Al, As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Zn) TRH (F1, F2, F3, F4) BTEX PAH Total Phenol
2	2																														
3	3																														
4	4																														
5	5																														
6	6																														
7	7																														
8	8																														
9	9																														
10	10																														
11	11																														
12	12																														

SGS EHS Sydney COC
SE290519



LABORATORY TURNAROUND

☒ Standard

☐ 24 Hours

☐ 48 Hours

☐ 72 Hours

☐ Other _____

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

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

Sampler's Name (EI): Print <i>Riley Clark</i>	Received by (SGS): Print <i>AS</i>
Signature <i>Riley Clark</i>	Signature <i>[Signature]</i>
Date <i>3/10/25</i>	Date <i>3/10/25</i>

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

Report with EI Waste Classification Table ☐

Sampler's Comments:
Please C.C. Sean Nolan and Leo Ho



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

COC November 2024 FORM v.6 - SGS

2 of 5

Sheet <u>2</u> of <u>1</u>					Sample Matrix		Analysis															Comments									
Site: <u>13-17 Oxford Street & Verona St, Paddington NSW</u>			Project No: <u>E25559</u>																			HM # Arsenic Cadmium Chromium Copper Lead Mercury Nickel Zinc HM # Arsenic Cadmium Chromium Lead Mercury Nickel									
Laboratory: SGS Australia Unit 16, 33 Maddox Street, ALEXANDRIA NSW 2015 P: 02 8594 0400 F: 02 8594 0499																															
Sample ID	Laboratory ID	Container Type	Sampling		SOIL	WATER	0.45 µm field filtered	OTHER	HM # /TRH (including F1, F2, F3, F4)/BTEX/PAHs/ OCP/OP/PCB/Asbestos	HM # /TRH (including F1, F2, F3, F4)/BTEX/PAHs	HM # /TRH (including F1, F2, F3, F4)/BTEX	BTEX	VOCs	Asbestos	Asbestos Quantification (500ml)	Asbestos 10L field screening	Excavated Natural Material (ENM) Suite	ENM Suite - Stockpile discrete (TRH/BTEX/PAHs)	ENM Suite - Stockpile composite (HM # /pH / EC / Foreign Materials)	Dewatering Suite	pH / pH peroxide		sPOCAS	Chromium Reducible Sulfur (CrS)	PFAS	pH / CEC (cation exchange)	pH / EC (electrical conductivity)	Sulphate / Chloride	Lead	TCLP HM # / PAH	
			Date	Time																											
ASB-13	13	ZLB	3/10/25	PM				X						X																	Dewatering Suite pH & EC TDS / TDU Hardness Total Cyanide Metals (Al, As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Zn) TRH (F1, F2, F3, F4) BTEX PAH Total Phenol
14	14																														
15	15																														
16	16																														
17	17																														
18	18																														
19	19																														
LBP-1	20			AM																								X		LABORATORY TURNAROUND ☒ Standard ☐ 24 Hours ☐ 48 Hours ☐ 72 Hours ☐ Other _____	
2	21																														
3	22																														
4	23																														
5	24																														

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

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

Sampler's Name (EI): Print <u>Riley Clark</u>		Received by (SGS): Print <u>[Signature]</u>	
Signature <u>[Signature]</u>		Signature <u>[Signature]</u>	
Date <u>3/10/25</u>		Date <u>3-10-25</u>	

Report with EI Waste Classification Table ☐

Sampler's Comments:
C.C. Sean, Nolan and Leo Ho

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

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

COC November 2024 FORM v.6 - SGS



SAMPLE RECEIPT ADVICE

SE290519

CLIENT DETAILS

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

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

Project **E25559 13-17 Oxford St & 2 Verona St**
Order Number **E25559**
Samples 49

LABORATORY DETAILS

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

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

Samples Received Fri 3/10/2025
Report Due Mon 13/10/2025
SGS Reference **SE290519**

SUBMISSION DETAILS

This is to confirm that 49 samples were received on Friday 3/10/2025. Results are expected to be ready by COB Monday 13/10/2025. Please quote SGS reference SE290519 when making enquiries. Refer below for details relating to sample integrity upon receipt.

Sample counts by matrix	19 Material, 28 Paint, 2 Du:	Type of documentation received	COC
Date documentation received	3/10/2025	Samples received in good order	Yes
Samples received without headspace	N/A	Sample temperature upon receipt	23.6°C
Sample container provider	SGS	Turnaround time requested	Standard
Samples received in correct containers	Yes	Sufficient sample for analysis	Yes
Sample cooling method	None	Samples clearly labelled	Yes
Complete documentation received	Yes		

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

COMMENTS

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



SAMPLE RECEIPT ADVICE

SE290519

CLIENT DETAILS

Client **EI AUSTRALIA**

Project **E25559 13-17 Oxford St & 2 Verona St**

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

No.	Sample ID	Fibre ID in bulk materials	Metals in Paint by ICPOES
001	ASB-1	2	-
002	ASB-2	2	-
003	ASB-3	2	-
004	ASB-4	2	-
005	ASB-5	2	-
006	ASB-6	2	-
007	ASB-7	2	-
008	ASB-8	2	-
009	ASB-9	2	-
010	ASB-10	2	-
011	ASB-11	2	-
012	ASB-12	2	-
013	ASB-13	2	-
014	ASB-14	2	-
015	ASB-15	2	-
016	ASB-16	2	-
017	ASB-17	2	-
018	ASB-18	2	-
019	ASB-19	2	-
020	LBP-1	-	1
021	LBP-2	-	1
022	LBP-3	-	1
023	LBP-4	-	1
024	LBP-5	-	1

CONTINUED OVERLEAF

The above table represents SGS' interpretation of the client-supplied Chain Of Custody document.

The numbers shown in the table indicate the number of results requested in each package.

Please indicate as soon as possible should your request differ from these details .

Testing as per this table shall commence immediately unless the client intervenes with a correction .



SAMPLE RECEIPT ADVICE

SE290519

CLIENT DETAILS

Client **EI AUSTRALIA**

Project **E25559 13-17 Oxford St & 2 Verona St**

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

No.	Sample ID	Metals in Paint by ICPOES	Total Recoverable Elements in Soil/Waste
025	LBP-6	1	-
026	LBP-7	1	-
027	LBP-8	1	-
028	LBP-9	1	-
029	LBP-10	1	-
030	LBP-11	1	-
031	LBP-12	1	-
032	LBP-13	1	-
033	LBP-14	1	-
034	LBP-15	1	-
035	LBP-16	1	-
036	LBP-17	1	-
037	LBP-18	1	-
038	LBP-19	1	-
039	LBP-20	1	-
040	LBP-21	1	-
041	LBP-22	1	-
042	LBP-23	1	-
043	LBP-24	1	-
044	LBP-25	1	-
045	LBP-26	1	-
046	LBP-27	1	-
047	LBP-28	1	-
048	LD-01	-	1

CONTINUED OVERLEAF

The above table represents SGS' interpretation of the client-supplied Chain Of Custody document.

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Please indicate as soon as possible should your request differ from these details .

Testing as per this table shall commence immediately unless the client intervenes with a correction .



SAMPLE RECEIPT ADVICE

SE290519

CLIENT DETAILS

Client EI AUSTRALIA

Project E25559 13-17 Oxford St & 2 Verona St

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

		Total Recoverable Elements in Soil/Waste
No.	Sample ID	
049	LD-02	1

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

CLIENT DETAILS

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

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

Project **E25559 13-17 Oxford St & 2 Verona St**
Order Number **E25559**
Samples 49

LABORATORY DETAILS

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

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

SGS Reference **SE290519 R0**
Date Received 3/10/2025
Date Reported 13/10/2025

COMMENTS

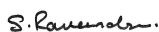
Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing. NATA accredited laboratory 2562(4354).

Asbestos analysed by Approved Identifier Ravee Sivasubramaniam.

SIGNATORIES



Bennet LO
 Senior Chemist



Ravee SIVASUBRAMANIAM
 Hygiene Team Leader

Fibre ID in bulk materials [AN602/AS4964] Tested: 10/10/2025

PARAMETER	UOM	LOR	ASB-1	ASB-2	ASB-3	ASB-4	ASB-5
			MATERIAL	MATERIAL	MATERIAL	MATERIAL	MATERIAL
			-	-	-	-	-
			3/10/2025 SE290519.001	3/10/2025 SE290519.002	3/10/2025 SE290519.003	3/10/2025 SE290519.004	3/10/2025 SE290519.005
Asbestos Detected	No unit	-	No	No	No	No	No
Date Analysed*	No unit	-	10/10/2025 00:00	10/10/2025 00:00	10/10/2025 00:00	10/10/2025 00:00	10/10/2025 00:00

PARAMETER	UOM	LOR	ASB-6	ASB-7	ASB-8	ASB-9	ASB-10
			MATERIAL	MATERIAL	MATERIAL	MATERIAL	MATERIAL
			-	-	-	-	-
			3/10/2025 SE290519.006	3/10/2025 SE290519.007	3/10/2025 SE290519.008	3/10/2025 SE290519.009	3/10/2025 SE290519.010
Asbestos Detected	No unit	-	No	Yes	No	No	No
Date Analysed*	No unit	-	10/10/2025 00:00	10/10/2025 00:00	10/10/2025 00:00	10/10/2025 00:00	10/10/2025 00:00

PARAMETER	UOM	LOR	ASB-11	ASB-12	ASB-13	ASB-14	ASB-15
			MATERIAL	MATERIAL	MATERIAL	MATERIAL	MATERIAL
			-	-	-	-	-
			3/10/2025 SE290519.011	3/10/2025 SE290519.012	3/10/2025 SE290519.013	3/10/2025 SE290519.014	3/10/2025 SE290519.015
Asbestos Detected	No unit	-	No	No	No	No	No
Date Analysed*	No unit	-	10/10/2025 00:00	10/10/2025 00:00	10/10/2025 00:00	10/10/2025 00:00	10/10/2025 00:00

PARAMETER	UOM	LOR	ASB-16	ASB-17	ASB-18	ASB-19
			MATERIAL	MATERIAL	MATERIAL	MATERIAL
			-	-	-	-
			3/10/2025 SE290519.016	3/10/2025 SE290519.017	3/10/2025 SE290519.018	3/10/2025 SE290519.019
Asbestos Detected	No unit	-	No	No	No	No
Date Analysed*	No unit	-	10/10/2025 00:00	10/10/2025 00:00	10/10/2025 00:00	10/10/2025 00:00



ANALYTICAL RESULTS

SE290519 R0

Metals in Paint by ICPOES [AN065/AN320] Tested: 8/10/2025

PARAMETER	UOM	LOR	LBP-1	LBP-2	LBP-3	LBP-4	LBP-5
			PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
			-	-	-	-	-
			3/10/2025 SE290519.020	3/10/2025 SE290519.021	3/10/2025 SE290519.022	3/10/2025 SE290519.023	3/10/2025 SE290519.024
Lead, Pb	%w/w	0.001	0.001	<0.001	<0.001	2.1	0.077

PARAMETER	UOM	LOR	LBP-6	LBP-7	LBP-8	LBP-9	LBP-10
			PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
			-	-	-	-	-
			3/10/2025 SE290519.025	3/10/2025 SE290519.026	3/10/2025 SE290519.027	3/10/2025 SE290519.028	3/10/2025 SE290519.029
Lead, Pb	%w/w	0.001	0.11	0.001	0.005	0.002	0.016

PARAMETER	UOM	LOR	LBP-11	LBP-12	LBP-13	LBP-14	LBP-15
			PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
			-	-	-	-	-
			3/10/2025 SE290519.030	3/10/2025 SE290519.031	3/10/2025 SE290519.032	3/10/2025 SE290519.033	3/10/2025 SE290519.034
Lead, Pb	%w/w	0.001	18	0.008	6.4	0.004	<0.001

PARAMETER	UOM	LOR	LBP-16	LBP-17	LBP-18	LBP-19	LBP-20
			PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
			-	-	-	-	-
			3/10/2025 SE290519.035	3/10/2025 SE290519.036	3/10/2025 SE290519.037	3/10/2025 SE290519.038	3/10/2025 SE290519.039
Lead, Pb	%w/w	0.001	0.003	0.021	<0.001	0.050	0.010

PARAMETER	UOM	LOR	LBP-21	LBP-22	LBP-23	LBP-24	LBP-25
			PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
			-	-	-	-	-
			3/10/2025 SE290519.040	3/10/2025 SE290519.041	3/10/2025 SE290519.042	3/10/2025 SE290519.043	3/10/2025 SE290519.044
Lead, Pb	%w/w	0.001	0.006	0.006	0.001	0.002	0.14

PARAMETER	UOM	LOR	LBP-26	LBP-27	LBP-28
			PAINT	PAINT	PAINT
			-	-	-
			3/10/2025 SE290519.045	3/10/2025 SE290519.046	3/10/2025 SE290519.047
Lead, Pb	%w/w	0.001	0.005	0.093	0.003



ANALYTICAL RESULTS

SE290519 R0

Total Recoverable Elements in Soil/Waste Solids/Materials by ICPOES [AN040/AN320] Tested: 9/10/2025

			LD-01	LD-02
			DUST	DUST
			-	-
			3/10/2025	3/10/2025
			SE290519.048	SE290519.049
PARAMETER	UOM	LOR		
Lead, Pb	mg/kg	1	1100	130

METHOD

METHODOLOGY SUMMARY

AN040/AN320

A portion of sample is digested with nitric acid to decompose organic matter and hydrochloric acid to complete the digestion of metals. The digest is then analysed by ICP OES with metals results reported on the dried sample basis. Based on USEPA method 200.8 and 6010C.

AN040

A portion of sample is digested with Nitric acid to decompose organic matter and Hydrochloric acid to complete the digestion of metals and then filtered for analysis by AAS or ICP as per USEPA Method 200.8.

AN065/AN320

A portion of paint chips sample is digested with nitric acid to solubilise the metals into solution. Digest then analysed by ICP OES with result calculated back to the as received paint sample basis.

AN602/AS4964

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

AN602/AS4964

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

AN602/AS4964

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

FOOTNOTES

*	NATA accreditation does not cover the performance of this service.	-	Not analysed.	UOM	Unit of Measure.
**	Indicative data, theoretical holding time exceeded.	NVL	Not validated.	LOR	Limit of Reporting.
***	Indicates that both * and ** apply.	IS	Insufficient sample for analysis.	↑↓	Raised/lowered Limit of Reporting.
NAD	No Asbestos Detected.	LNR	Sample listed, but not received.		
		NA	Not Applicable.		

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

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

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

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

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

Note that in terms of units of radioactivity:

- 1 Bq is equivalent to 27 pCi
- 37 MBq is equivalent to 1 mCi

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

The QC and MU criteria are subject to internal review according to the SGS QAQC plan and may be provided on request or alternatively can be found here: <https://www.sgs.com/en-au/industry/environmental-health-and-safety>.

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ANALYTICAL REPORT



Accreditation No. 2562

CLIENT DETAILS

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Project **E25559 13-17 Oxford St & 2 Verona St**
Order Number **E25559**
Samples 19

LABORATORY DETAILS

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SGS Reference **SE290519 R0**
Date Received 03 Oct 2025
Date Reported 13 Oct 2025

COMMENTS

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

Asbestos analysed by Approved Identifier Ravee Sivasubramaniam.

SIGNATORIES

Ravee SIVASUBRAMANIAM
Hygiene Team Leader

RESULTS

Fibre ID in bulk materials

Method S4964

Laboratory Reference	Client Reference	Matrix	Sample Description	Date Sampled	Date Analysed	Fibre Identification	Est.%w/w*
SE290519.001	ASB-1	Other	40x40x1mm Vinyl Sheet Fragment	03 Oct 2025	10 Oct 2025	No Asbestos Detected	
SE290519.002	ASB-2	Other	40x4x2mm White Rubbery Seal Fragment	03 Oct 2025	10 Oct 2025	No Asbestos Detected	
SE290519.003	ASB-3	Other	<1g Cement Sheet Fragments	03 Oct 2025	10 Oct 2025	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	
SE290519.004	ASB-4	Other	<1g Cement Sheet Fragments	03 Oct 2025	10 Oct 2025	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	
SE290519.005	ASB-5	Other	20x10x1mm Bituminous Membrane	03 Oct 2025	10 Oct 2025	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	
SE290519.006	ASB-6	Other	<1g Cement Sheet Fragments	03 Oct 2025	10 Oct 2025	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	
SE290519.007	ASB-7	Other	55x20x5mm Cement Sheet Fragments	03 Oct 2025	10 Oct 2025	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	
SE290519.008	ASB-8	Other	<1g Cement Sheet Fragments	03 Oct 2025	10 Oct 2025	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	
SE290519.009	ASB-9	Other	<1g Cement Sheet Fragments	03 Oct 2025	10 Oct 2025	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	
SE290519.010	ASB-10	Other	<1g Cement Sheet Fragments	03 Oct 2025	10 Oct 2025	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	
SE290519.011	ASB-11	Other	30x20x3mm Black Vinyl Material	03 Oct 2025	10 Oct 2025	No Asbestos Detected Synthetic Mineral Fibres Detected	
SE290519.012	ASB-12	Other	45x40x4mm Cement Sheet Fragment	03 Oct 2025	10 Oct 2025	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	
SE290519.013	ASB-13	Other	<1g Cement Sheet Fragments	03 Oct 2025	10 Oct 2025	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	
SE290519.014	ASB-14	Other	Approx 3g Vermiculite Material	03 Oct 2025	10 Oct 2025	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	
SE290519.015	ASB-15	Other	60x25x3mm Vinyl Sheet with Fibrous Backing	03 Oct 2025	10 Oct 2025	No Asbestos Detected Synthetic Mineral Fibres Detected Organic Fibres Detected	
SE290519.016	ASB-16	Other	40x10x2mm Cement Sheet Fragments	03 Oct 2025	10 Oct 2025	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	
SE290519.017	ASB-17	Other	Approx 3g Vermiculite Material	03 Oct 2025	10 Oct 2025	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	
SE290519.018	ASB-18	Other	<1g Vermiculite Material	03 Oct 2025	10 Oct 2025	No Asbestos Detected	
SE290519.019	ASB-19	Other	10x8x2mm Rubbery Material	03 Oct 2025	10 Oct 2025	No Asbestos Detected	

METHOD

METHODOLOGY SUMMARY

AN602/AS4964	Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by polarised light microscopy (PLM) in conjunction with dispersion staining (DS). AS4964 provides the basis for this document. Unequivocal identification of the asbestos minerals present is made by obtaining sufficient diagnostic 'clues', which provide a reasonable degree of certainty, dispersion staining is a mandatory 'clue' for positive identification. If sufficient 'clues' are absent, then positive identification of asbestos is not possible. This procedure requires removal of suspect fibres/bundles from the sample which cannot be returned.
AN602/AS4964	Fibres/material that cannot be unequivocally identified as one of the three asbestos forms, will be reported as unknown mineral fibres (umf). The fibres detected may or may not be asbestos fibres.
AN602/AS4964	AS4964.2004 Method for the Qualitative Identification of Asbestos in Bulk Samples, Section 8.4, Trace Analysis Criteria, Note 4 states: "Depending upon sample condition and fibre type, the detection limit of this technique has been found to lie generally in the range of 1 in 1,000 to 1 in 10,000 parts by weight, equivalent to 1 to 0.1 g/kg."

FOOTNOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The QC and MU criteria are subject to internal review according to the SGS QAQC plan and may be provided on request or alternatively can be found here: <https://www.sgs.com/en-au/industry/environmental-health-and-safety>.

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STATEMENT OF QA/QC PERFORMANCE

SE290519 R0

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Project **E25559 13-17 Oxford St & 2 Verona St**
Order Number **E25559**
Samples 49

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SGS Reference **SE290519 R0**
Date Received 03 Oct 2025
Date Reported 13 Oct 2025

COMMENTS

All the laboratory data for each environmental matrix was compared to SGS' stated Data Quality Objectives (DQO). Comments arising from the comparison were made and are reported below.

The data relating to sampling was taken from the Chain of Custody document.

This QA/QC Statement must be read in conjunction with the referenced Analytical Report.

The Statement and the Analytical Report must not be reproduced except in full.

All Data Quality Objectives were met (within the SGS Alexandria Environmental laboratory).

SAMPLE SUMMARY

Sample counts by matrix	19 Material, 28 Pain	Type of documentation received	COC
Date documentation received	3/10/2025	Samples received in good order	Yes
Samples received without headspace	N/A	Sample temperature upon receipt	23.6°C
Sample container provider	SGS	Turnaround time requested	Standard
Samples received in correct containers	Yes	Sufficient sample for analysis	Yes
Sample cooling method	None	Samples clearly labelled	Yes
Complete documentation received	Yes		

SGS holding time criteria are drawn from current regulations and are highly dependent on sample container preservation as specified in the SGS "Field Sampling Guide for Containers and Holding Time" (ref: GU-(AU)-ENV.001). Soil samples guidelines are derived from NEPM "Schedule B(3) Guideline on Laboratory Analysis of Potentially Contaminated Soils". Water sample guidelines are derived from "AS/NZS 5667.1 : 1998 Water Quality - sampling part 1" and APHA "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" 21st edition 2005.

Extraction and analysis holding time due dates listed are calculated from the date sampled, although holding times may be extended after laboratory extraction for some analytes. The due dates are the suggested dates that samples may be held before extraction or analysis and still be considered valid.

Extraction and analysis dates are shown in **Green** when within suggested criteria or **Red** with an appended dagger symbol (†) when outside suggested criteria. If the

Fibre ID in bulk materials

Method: ME-(AU)-[ENV]AN602/AS4964

Sample Name	Sample No.	QC Ref	Sampled	Received	Extraction Due	Extracted	Analysis Due	Analysed
ASB-1	SE290519.001	LB364293	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	10 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	13 Oct 2025
ASB-2	SE290519.002	LB364293	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	10 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	13 Oct 2025
ASB-3	SE290519.003	LB364293	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	10 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	13 Oct 2025
ASB-4	SE290519.004	LB364293	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	10 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	13 Oct 2025
ASB-5	SE290519.005	LB364293	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	10 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	13 Oct 2025
ASB-6	SE290519.006	LB364293	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	10 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	13 Oct 2025
ASB-7	SE290519.007	LB364293	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	10 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	13 Oct 2025
ASB-8	SE290519.008	LB364293	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	10 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	13 Oct 2025
ASB-9	SE290519.009	LB364293	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	10 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	13 Oct 2025
ASB-10	SE290519.010	LB364293	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	10 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	13 Oct 2025
ASB-11	SE290519.011	LB364293	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	10 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	13 Oct 2025
ASB-12	SE290519.012	LB364293	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	10 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	13 Oct 2025
ASB-13	SE290519.013	LB364293	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	10 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	13 Oct 2025
ASB-14	SE290519.014	LB364293	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	10 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	13 Oct 2025
ASB-15	SE290519.015	LB364293	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	10 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	13 Oct 2025
ASB-16	SE290519.016	LB364293	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	10 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	13 Oct 2025
ASB-17	SE290519.017	LB364293	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	10 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	13 Oct 2025
ASB-18	SE290519.018	LB364293	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	10 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	13 Oct 2025
ASB-19	SE290519.019	LB364293	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	10 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2026	13 Oct 2025

Metals in Paint by ICPOES

Method: ME-(AU)-[ENV]AN065/AN320

Sample Name	Sample No.	QC Ref	Sampled	Received	Extraction Due	Extracted	Analysis Due	Analysed
LBP-1	SE290519.020	LB363883	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-2	SE290519.021	LB363883	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-3	SE290519.022	LB363883	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-4	SE290519.023	LB363883	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-5	SE290519.024	LB363883	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-6	SE290519.025	LB363883	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-7	SE290519.026	LB363883	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-8	SE290519.027	LB363883	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-9	SE290519.028	LB363883	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-10	SE290519.029	LB363883	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-11	SE290519.030	LB363883	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-12	SE290519.031	LB363883	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-13	SE290519.032	LB363883	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-14	SE290519.033	LB363884	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-15	SE290519.034	LB363884	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-16	SE290519.035	LB363884	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-17	SE290519.036	LB363884	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-18	SE290519.037	LB363884	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-19	SE290519.038	LB363884	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-20	SE290519.039	LB363884	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-21	SE290519.040	LB363884	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-22	SE290519.041	LB363884	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-23	SE290519.042	LB363884	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-24	SE290519.043	LB363884	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-25	SE290519.044	LB363884	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-26	SE290519.045	LB363884	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-27	SE290519.046	LB363884	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LBP-28	SE290519.047	LB363884	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	08 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025

Total Recoverable Elements in Soil/Waste Solids/Materials by ICPOES

Method: ME-(AU)-[ENV]AN040/AN320

Sample Name	Sample No.	QC Ref	Sampled	Received	Extraction Due	Extracted	Analysis Due	Analysed
LD-01	SE290519.048	LB364175	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	09 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025
LD-02	SE290519.049	LB364175	03 Oct 2025	03 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	09 Oct 2025	01 Apr 2026	13 Oct 2025

Surrogate results are evaluated against upper and lower limit criteria established in the SGS QA/QC plan (Ref: MP-(AU)-[ENV]QU-022). At least two of three routine level soil sample surrogate spike recoveries for BTEX/VOC are to be within 70-130% where control charts have not been developed and within the established control limits for charted surrogates. Matrix effects may void this as an acceptance criterion. Water sample surrogate spike recoveries are to be within 40-130%. The presence of emulsions, surfactants and particulates may void this as an acceptance criterion.

Result is shown in **Green** when within suggested criteria or **Red** with an appended reason identifier when outside suggested criteria. Refer to the footnotes section at the end of this report for failure reasons.

No surrogates were required for this job.

Blank results are evaluated against the limit of reporting (LOR), for the chosen method and its associated instrumentation, typically 2.5 times the statistically determined method detection limit (MDL).

Result is shown in **Green** when within suggested criteria or **Red** with an appended dagger symbol (†) when outside suggested criteria.

Metals in Paint by ICPOES

Method: ME-(AU)-[ENV]AN065/AN320

Sample Number	Parameter	Units	LOR	Result
LB363883.001	Lead, Pb	%w/w	0.001	<0.001
LB363884.001	Lead, Pb	%w/w	0.001	<0.001

Total Recoverable Elements in Soil/Waste Solids/Materials by ICPOES

Method: ME-(AU)-[ENV]AN040/AN320

Sample Number	Parameter	Units	LOR	Result
LB364175.001	Lead, Pb	mg/kg	1	<1

Duplicates are calculated as Relative Percentage Difference (RPD) using the formula: $RPD = | \text{OriginalResult} - \text{ReplicateResult} | \times 100 / \text{Mean}$

The RPD is evaluated against the Maximum Allowable Difference (MAD) criteria and can be graphically represented by a curve calculated from the Statistical Detection Limit (SDL) and Limiting Repeatability (LR) using the formula: $MAD = 100 \times \text{SDL} / \text{Mean} + \text{LR}$

Where the Maximum Allowable Difference evaluates to a number larger than 200 it is displayed as 200.

RPD is shown in **Green** when within suggested criteria or **Red** with an appended reason identifier when outside suggested criteria. Refer to the footnotes section at the end of this report for failure reasons.

NOTE: The RPD reported is calculated from the unrounded data for the original and replicate result. Manual calculation of the RPD from the rounded data reported may

No duplicates were required for this job.

Laboratory Control Standard (LCS) results are evaluated against an expected result, typically the concentration of analyte spiked into the control during the sample preparation stage, producing a percentage recovery. The criteria applied to the percentage recovery is established in the SGS QA /QC plan (Ref: MP-(AU)-[ENV]QU-022). For more information refer to the footnotes in the concluding page of this report.

Recovery is shown in **Green** when within suggested criteria or **Red** with an appended dagger symbol (†) when outside suggested criteria.

Metals in Paint by ICPOES

Method: ME-(AU)-[ENV]AN065/AN320

Sample Number	Parameter	Units	LOR	Result	Expected	Criteria %	Recovery %
LB363883.002	Lead, Pb	%w/w	0.001	0.012	0.01035	70 - 130	114
LB363884.002	Lead, Pb	%w/w	0.001	0.011	0.01035	70 - 130	102

Total Recoverable Elements in Soil/Waste Solids/Materials by ICPOES

Method: ME-(AU)-[ENV]AN040/AN320

Sample Number	Parameter	Units	LOR	Result	Expected	Criteria %	Recovery %
LB364175.002	Lead, Pb	mg/kg	1	100	89.9	80 - 120	113

Matrix Spike (MS) results are evaluated as the percentage recovery of an expected result, typically the concentration of analyte spiked into a field sub-sample during the sample preparation stage. The original sample's result is subtracted from the sub-sample result before determining the percentage recovery. The criteria applied to the percentage recovery is established in the SGS QA/QC plan (ref: MP-(AU)-[ENV]QU-022). For more information refer to the footnotes in the concluding page of this report.

Recovery is shown in **Green** when within suggested criteria or **Red** with an appended reason identifier when outside suggested criteria. Refer to the footnotes section at the end of this report for failure reasons.

No matrix spikes were required for this job.

Matrix spike duplicates are calculated as Relative Percent Difference (RPD) using the formula: $RPD = | \text{OriginalResult} - \text{ReplicateResult} | \times 100 / \text{Mean}$

The original result is the analyte concentration of the matrix spike. The Duplicate result is the analyte concentration of the matrix spike duplicate.

The RPD is evaluated against the Maximum Allowable Difference (MAD) criteria and can be graphically represented by a curve calculated from the Statistical Detection Limit (SDL) and Limiting Repeatability (LR) using the formula: $MAD = 100 \times \text{SDL} / \text{Mean} + \text{LR}$

Where the Maximum Allowable Difference evaluates to a number larger than 200 it is displayed as 200.

RPD is shown in **Green** when within suggested criteria or **Red** with an appended reason identifier when outside suggested criteria. Refer to the footnotes section at the

No matrix spike duplicates were required for this job.

Samples analysed as received.

Solid samples expressed on a dry weight basis.

QC criteria are subject to internal review according to the SGS QA/QC plan and may be provided on request or alternatively can be found here : <https://www.sgs.com/en-au/industry/environmental-health-and-safety>

- * NATA accreditation does not cover the performance of this service .
- ** Indicative data, theoretical holding time exceeded.
- *** Indicates that both * and ** apply.
- Sample not analysed for this analyte.
- IS Insufficient sample for analysis.
- LNR Sample listed, but not received.
- LOR Limit of reporting.
- QFH QC result is above the upper tolerance.
- QFL QC result is below the lower tolerance.
- NA Not Applicable
- ① At least 2 of 3 surrogates are within acceptance criteria.
- ② RPD failed acceptance criteria due to sample heterogeneity.
- ③ Results less than 5 times LOR preclude acceptance criteria for RPD.
- ④ Recovery failed acceptance criteria due to matrix interference.
- ⑤ Recovery failed acceptance criteria due to the presence of significant concentration of analyte (i.e. the concentration of analyte exceeds the spike level).
- ⑥ LOR was raised due to sample matrix interference.
- ⑦ LOR was raised due to dilution of significantly high concentration of analyte in sample.
- ⑧ Reanalysis of sample in duplicate confirmed sample heterogeneity and inconsistency of results.
- ⑨ Recovery failed acceptance criteria due to sample heterogeneity.
- ⑩ LOR was raised due to high conductivity of the sample (required dilution).
- † Refer to relevant report comments for further information.

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