FOUNDATION EARTH SCIENCES

Hazardous Materials Assessment

Property Address

19-23 Rosalind Street, Cammeray NSW

Prepared for

Perifa

Date

November 2025

DOCUMENT CONTROL REGISTER

Document Information	
Job Number	E3403-3
Document Number	1
Report Title	Hazardous Materials Assessment
Site Address	19-23 Rosalind Street, Cammeray NSW
Prepared for	Perifa

Document Review			
Revision Number	**Date Issued**	**Description**	**Issued By**
0	03/11/2025	Initial Issue	Ben Buckley

Distribution Register		
Distribution Method	**Custodian**	**Issued to**
Electronic	B. Buckley	Foundation Earth Sciences Office
Electronic	K. Azzopardi	Perifa

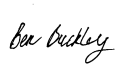
Authorisation and Release			
	Signature	**Name**	**Date**
Authorised		Benjamin Buckley- Director B. Env Sc., BSc (Forensics)	03/11/2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

FIGURES & APPENDIX

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

Foundation Earth Sciences (FES) was appointed by Perifa to conduct a Hazardous Materials Assessment of the properties located at 19-23 Rosalind Street, Cammeray NSW ("the site").

Refer to **Figure 1** - Site Location.

The site was visited on the 24TH of September 2025 by FES staff. All fieldwork and reporting were conducted in accordance with the Workplace Health and Safety Act 2011, and SafeWork regulations.

The objectives of this assessment are to identify and, if possible, quantify any potential hazardous materials found at the site and determine if these materials present a potential health risk to people currently using the site or involved in the demolition of the site.

Our scope of works to undertake the project included:

- Conducting a site inspection to identify all areas of potential concern (such as roofing, insulation, switchboards, ventilation shafts, building materials, fire doors etc);
- Site photographs.
- Site sampling (if necessary);
- Laboratory analysis.
- Interpretation of results and findings; and
- Recommendations and final conclusions drawn from the assessment results.

2.0 SITE INFORMATION

2.1 Site Identification

Site Identifier	Site Details	
Site Location	19-23 Rosaline Street, Cammeray NSW	
Lot/DP	SP4657 SP5218 SP16181	
Site Coordinates #	NE Corner: Latitude: -33.824862, Longitude: 151.208379	
Parish	Willoughby	
County	Cumberland	
Site Area #	Approximately 4,093m^2	
Local Government Area (LGA)	The North Sydney Council	
Zoning##	R4 – High Density Residential	
Surrounding Land Uses	*North*	Rosalind St, then Residential and Warringah Fwy
	South	Residential, then Ernest St, Residential and School
	East	Residential then Miller St, Residential and School
	West	Residential, then West St and Residential

2.2 Site Description

The site is situated in a residential area of Cammeray municipality. The main features of the properties include the following:

1. Three triple storey residential buildings of brick and timber construct with a metal roof;
2. Bitumen carpark areas.
3. Multiple garden areas.

3.0 ASBESTOS

3.1 Background

Asbestos is the fibrous form of various mineral silicates, which belong to the Serpentine and Amphibole groups. The more significant species of asbestos in terms of health risks include chrysotile (white), crocidolite (blue), amosite (brown or grey). As a product, asbestos has a remarkable ability to resist heat and considerable resistance to acids, alkalines and other chemicals. It is also a very good non-conductor of electricity. Asbestos is found in a wide variety of materials which include insulation, roofing materials, floor tiling, cement products, resins and in many other building materials and structures.

Exposure to the asbestos dust will occur primarily during a disturbance of the material when dust is formed and dispersed as airborne contamination. Drilling, sawing, sanding,

grinding and cracking of the materials will generally provide enough disturbances to create harmful dust.

3.2 Health Aspects and Exposure Standards

Inhalation of high concentrations of asbestos may result in asbestosis, a progressive scarring of lung tissue and lung cancer, or mesothelioma, a form of lung cancer. The destructive nature on lung tissues of asbestos fibres below 3 microns (3um) in diameter has been well documented, especially that of blue and brown forms of asbestos. Common latency periods for associated diseases to develop are within 10 to 50 years, which emphasizes the need to minimize potential exposure pathways and maximize control measures and monitoring procedures.

Any admissible exposure to airborne asbestos should be kept as low as achievable and in any case below the specified exposure standards. These standards are determined by the *National Commission for Occupational Exposures*. Below is a summary of the threshold limits for airborne concentrations measured as a time-weighted average (TWA) fibre concentration.

Table 1: Exposure Standards – TWA Fibre Concentration Limits

Asbestos Species	Concentration (fibres/mL)
Chrysotile	0.1
Crocidolite	0.1
Amosite	0.1
Other forms	0.1
Other mixtures of species	0.1

4.0 LEAD PAINT

4.1 Background

White lead (lead carbonate) was once the principal white pigment in paints for houses and public buildings. Many older Australian homes and buildings still contain lead paint, even though it may be covered with layers of more recent paint. It was used mainly on exterior surfaces and to a lesser extent on interior doors and architraves, especially in undercoats and primers where concentrations of up to 20% lead were commonly used.

4.2 Health Aspects and Exposure Standards

Lead in any form is toxic to humans when ingested and inhaled. Repeated inhalation or ingestion of lead paint particles may produce the cumulative effects of lead poisoning (plumbism).

The term “lead paint” in this survey refers to all paint that contains more than 0.1% lead by weight as defined by “Guide to Lead Paint Management – Part 2: Residential and Commercial Buildings [AS 4361.2 – 2017]”.

4.3 Management of Lead Paint

Confirmed lead containing paintwork should be managed according to the laboratory results attached to this report, the assessment of the paint condition found in the hazardous materials register, and in accordance with “Guide to Lead Paint Management – Part 2: Residential and Commercial Buildings [AS 4361.2 – 2017]”.

The following skill levels are required based on the adopted management option:

- Painting contractor (Encapsulation, Overpaint & Simple Enclosure).
- Lead certified painting contractor (Paint removal, Encapsulation, Overpaint & Simple Enclosure).
- Certified lead abatement contractor (Replace components, Paint removal, Encapsulation, Overpaint & Simple Enclosure).
- Lead trained builder (Major enclosure & Replace components).

Waste produced by the removal of lead paint should be managed in accordance with "Guide to Lead Paint Management – Part 2: Residential and Commercial Buildings [AS 4361.2 – 2017]".

5.0 SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

This assessment involved a visual inspection of accessible and representative construction materials with confirmative sampling using a polarised microscope. Destructive sampling techniques were undertaken where practicable. The site was inspected for the presence of the following hazardous materials.

5.1 Asbestos

This component of the assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines documented in the *Code of Practice for the Management and Control of Asbestos in Workplaces* [NOHSC: 2018 (2005)]. A visual inspection targeted the areas of most concern such as floor tiles, guttering, associated piping, lagging around pipe work, cooling and insulation material, building materials, roofing, and sound proofing. Samples

were taken from accessible locations suspected as containing asbestos, where destructive sampling was practical.

5.2 Synthetic Mineral Fibres (SMF)

This component broadly identifies SMF materials found or suspected of being present during the survey based on a visual assessment. A visual inspection targeted the areas of most concern such as piping, lagging around pipe work, cooling / insulation material, building materials, roofing, and sound proofing.

5.3 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Where safe access could be gained, detailed information of capacitors in light fittings was noted for cross-referencing with the ANZECC Identification of PCB Containing Capacitors database – 1977. Due to the inherent hazard in accessing electrical components, or other reasons such as height restrictions, immovable equipment and furniture, light fittings may not be safely accessed. In these instances, comment is made on the likelihood of PCB-containing materials based upon age and appearance.

5.4 Lead Containing Paint

This component of the assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines documented in the "Guide to Lead Paint Management – Part 2: Residential and Commercial Buildings [AS 4361.2 – 2017]". A visual inspection targeted the areas of most concern such as peeling paint, door frames, and windowsills. Samples were taken from accessible locations suspected to contain lead paint, where destructive sampling was practical.

5.5 Lead Containing Dust

A visual inspection of areas of suspected lead-containing dust was conducted in accordance with AS4874-2000 *"Guide to the Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Soil and Deposited Dust as a Source of Lead Available to Humans" and the* "Guide to Lead Paint Management – Part 2: Residential and Commercial Buildings [AS 4361.2 – 2017]".

5.6 Electrical Backboards

A visual assessment was conducted on the electrical backboards to check for hazardous materials. No sampling was undertaken on service access points as services were live during the inspection.

5.7 Inaccessible Areas

During the inspection the following areas were inaccessible and therefore excluded from this report and hence the inspection was limited to those spaces available at the time of the inspection. The areas include:

- Beneath floating floorboards and above floating ceiling;
- Within locked or occupied apartments/ rooms;
- On or within awnings;
- Within areas that have structural damage;
- Within the locked communal areas;
- Within overgrown areas.

However, adequate assessment and categorisation of the site including the nature and extent of hazardous materials present has been undertaken.

5.8 Sampling Identification

Samples were labelled in accordance with their type and locations and were submitted to a NATA accredited laboratory under chain of custody.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Asbestos Materials

Through field examination and sampling, ***Asbestos materials were identified at the site***. Licensed removal is required for asbestos containing material. Caution should be taken during the demolition process.

If asbestos was identified refer to hazardous materials register and photos for asbestos containing materials and their locations.

6.2 Synthetic Mineral Fibres (SMF)

Confirmed SMF materials should be removed under controlled conditions prior to renovation or demolition works. Refer to hazardous materials register and site plan.

6.3 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Confirmed fluorescent lights containing cadmium/PCB capacitors should be removed under controlled conditions by a licensed contractor prior to renovation or demolition works. Through field examination cadmium/PCB capacitors are expected to be present

within the fluorescent lighting. A more detailed inspection and/or sample analysis requires a qualified electrician to isolate and de-energise the lights.

6.4 Chlorofluorocarbon (CFCs)

Refrigerants and air conditioning units should be removed under controlled conditions by a licensed contractor prior to renovation or demolition works. Through field examination vapour compression cycles containing CFCs are not expected to be present within the refrigerates and air conditioning units. A more detailed inspection and/or laboratory analysis would require a qualified refrigeration specialist who holds a Refrigerant Handling Licence to assess the vapour compression cycle.

6.5 Paint Containing Lead

Through field examination no suspected areas of paint containing lead were encountered in accessible areas. Therefore, ***Paint containing lead was identified.*** Confirmed paint containing lead should be managed in accordance with "Guide to Lead Paint Management – Part 2: Residential and Commercial Buildings [AS 4361.2 – 2017]"

If paint containing lead was identified refer to hazardous materials register and photos for sample locations.

6.6 Dust Containing Lead

Confirmed dust containing lead should be removed under controlled conditions prior to renovation or demolition works in accordance with "Guide to Lead Paint Management – Part 2: Residential and Commercial Buildings [AS 4361.2 – 2017]".

General Conclusion

Our findings have satisfied the DA requirements for a hazardous materials survey to be conducted at the property and have determined that the site, as it currently stands is impacted by the following hazardous materials:

- Bonded Asbestos Containing Material
- Bonded Synthetic Mineral Fibres
- Paint Containing Lead

Reference should be made to the Hazardous Materials Register for a detailed description of the hazardous materials described above.

Only when the identified buildings are to be renovated or demolished do all bonded hazardous materials need to be appropriately removed. We would be pleased to provide further information on any aspects of this report.

For and on behalf of

Foundation Earth Sciences

Ben Buckley

Ben Buckley

Principal Environmental Forensic Scientist

Asbestos Assessor Licence #-LAA001012

LIMITATIONS

Whilst to the best of our knowledge, information contained in this report is accurate at the date of issue, although subsurface conditions, including groundwater levels and contaminant concentrations, can change in a limited time. This should be borne in mind if the report is used after a protracted delay.

There is always some disparity in subsurface conditions across a site that cannot be fully defined by investigation. Hence it is unlikely that measurements and values obtained from sampling and testing during environmental works carried out at a site will characterise the extremes of conditions that exist within the site.

There is no investigation that is thorough enough to preclude the presence of material that presently or in the future, may be considered hazardous at the site. Since regulatory criteria are constantly changing, concentrations of contaminants presently considered low may, in the future, fall under different regulatory standards that require remediation.

Opinions are judgements, which are based on our understanding and interpretation of current regulatory standards and should not be construed as legal opinions. Previous testing locations are excluded from this report and should be managed in accordance with the previous soil classifications undertaken.

Areas that were inaccessible (floating ceilings and wall cavities, below floorboards, occupied tenancies, awnings etc) have not been assessed and demolition should proceed with care in inaccessible areas. Further assessment should be undertaken immediately if indicators of contamination are identified.

REFERENCES

- NSW Environment Protection Authority (July 1998), "Lead Safe, A renovators guide to the dangers of lead".
- NSW Environment Protection Authority (February 1998), "Lead Safe, A guide to keeping your family safe from lead".
- NSW Environment Protection Authority and Planning NSW (May 2003) "Managing lead contamination in home maintenance, renovation and demolition practices, A Guide for Councils"
- Standards Australia AS 4361.2 - 1998 "Guide to Lead Paint Management, Part 2: Residential and Commercial Buildings".
- Standards Australia AS 4361.2 - 2017 "Guide to Lead Paint Management, Part 2: Residential and Commercial Buildings".
- NSW Environment Protection Authority and NSW Health (1992) "NSW government, Lead issues paper, NSW Environment Protection Authority".
- Enhealth (2005) *Management of asbestos in the non-occupational environment*
- City Of Ryde *Asbestos policy*
- NOHSC (2005) *Code of practice for the safe removal of asbestos*
- NOHSC (2005) *Code of Practice for the Management and Control of Asbestos in Workplaces*
- Safework NSW (2023) *Managing risks: Asbestos* (available from www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au)
- NSW Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2011

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REGISTER

19-23 Rosalind Street, Cammeray NSW

Sample	Location	Surface	Material/ Condition	Result	Priority	Friable/ Non-Friable	Accessibility	Comment	Approx. Qty
NS1	19-23 Rosalind Street, Cammeray NSW	Switch board backing. Auxiliary power boards.	Bituminous panels. Good Condition	**All bituminous panels are assumed to contain asbestos.**	Medium	Non-Friable	Not accessible	Sample analysis to be undertaken prior to any works commencing in this location	1
NS2	19-23 Rosalind Street, Cammeray NSW	Hot water / AC systems & piping	Insulation. Unknown	**Material assessed and SMF expected present within system**	Low	N/A	Not accessible without equipment.	Removal under controlled conditions prior to renovation or demolition works	2
NS3	Front Facia Cladding – 19-23 Rosalind Street	External corrugated cladding	Fibrous cement sheeting. Good condition	**Material assessed and ACM expected present.**	Medium	Non-Friable	Accessible	Removal under controlled conditions prior to renovation or demolition works Destructive sampling is recommended once building is vacant.	Unknown
NS4	Top floor awnings – 19-23 Rosalind Street	Panels	Fibrous cement sheeting. Good condition	**Material assessed and ACM expected present.**	Medium	Non-Friable	Accessible	Removal under controlled conditions prior to renovation or demolition works Destructive sampling is recommended once building is vacant.	Unknown
NS5	Side panels exterior -19-23 Rosalind Street	Corrugated side panels	Fibrous cement sheeting. Good condition	**Material assessed and ACM expected present.**	Medium	Non-Friable	Accessible	Removal under controlled conditions prior to renovation or demolition works Destructive sampling is recommended once building is vacant.	Unknown

NS6	Roof trim exterior -19-23 Rosalind Street	Roof trim	Fibrous cement sheeting. Good condition	**Material assessed and ACM expected present.**	Medium	Non-Friable	Accessible	Removal under controlled conditions prior to renovation or demolition works Destructive sampling is recommended once building is vacant.	Unknown
AS1	Bike rack awning	Side panels	Fibrous cement sheeting. Good condition	No Asbestos Detected	N/A	N/A	N/A	No action required.	N/A

Lead Inspection
19-23 Rosalind Street, Cammeray NSW

Sample	Location	Surface/ Colour	Material/ Condition	Result	Field Results	Accessibility	Comment	Approx. Qty
LS1	19 Rosalind Street – Wall	External Wall - cream	Paint, single layered. Poor condition	Lead Paint detected. (<0.1%)	N/A	Accessible	Controlled removal by a certified lead abatement contractor.	All areas of the same material are encompassed by this result.
LS2	19 Rosalind Street – Front Door	Front Door frame - white	Paint, multi layered. Poor condition	**Lead Paint detected. (>0.1%)**	N/A	Accessible	**Controlled removal by a certified lead abatement contractor.**	All areas of the same material are encompassed by this result.
LS3	21 Rosalind Street	External wall. White	Paint, multi layered. Poor condition	Lead Paint detected. (<0.1%)	N/A	Accessible	No action required.	All areas of the same material are encompassed by this result.
LS4	21 Rosalind Street – exterior	Windowsill White	Paint, multi layered. Poor condition	**Lead Paint detected. (>0.1%)**	N/A	Accessible	**Controlled removal by a certified lead abatement contractor.**	All areas of the same material are encompassed by this result.
LS5	23 Rosalind Street – Wall	External wall - grey	Paint, multi layered. Poor condition	Lead Paint detected. (<0.1%)	N/A	Accessible	No action required.	All areas of the same material are encompassed by this result.

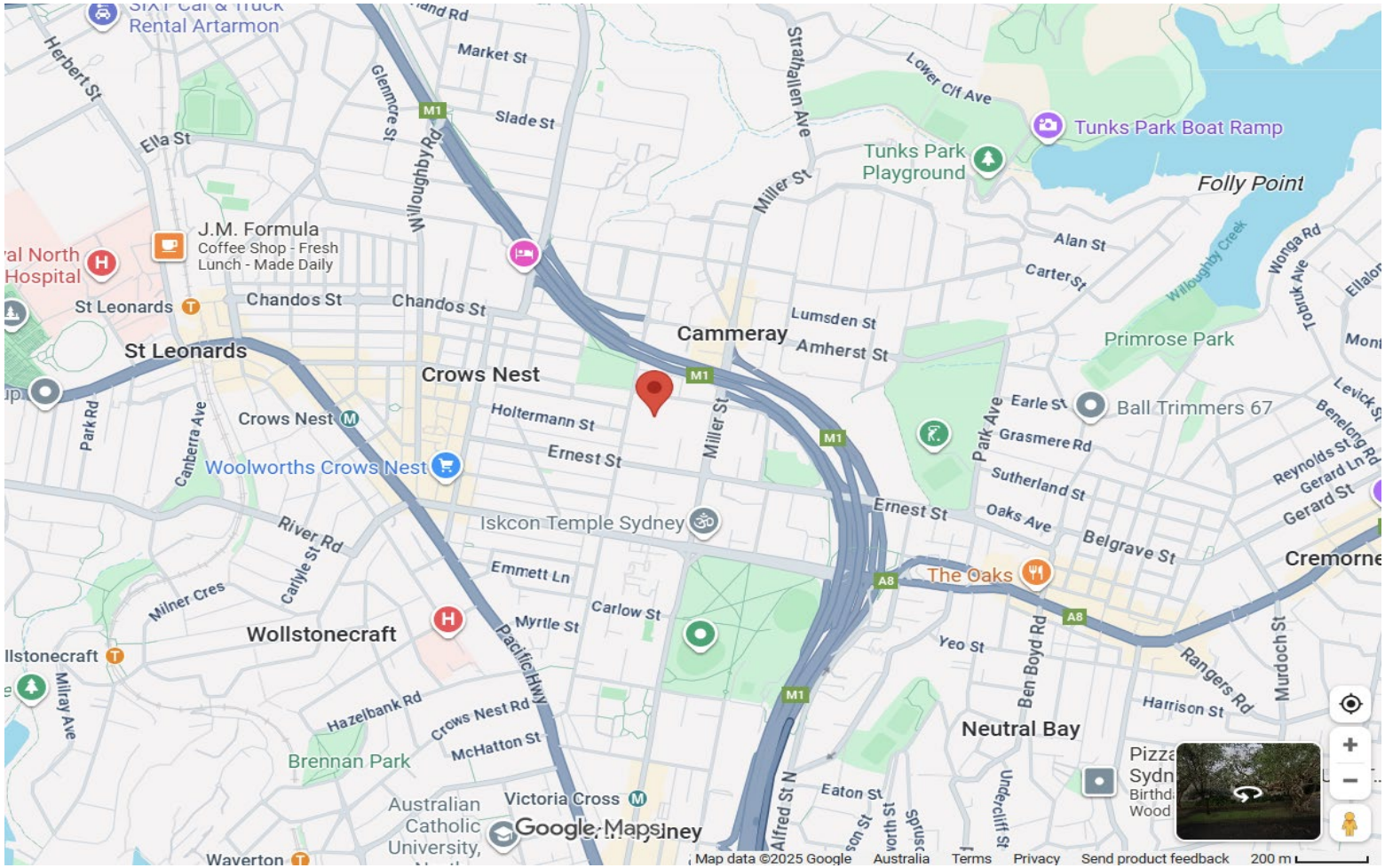
Notes:

- Only when the identified buildings are to be renovated or demolished do all materials containing non-friable asbestos need to be appropriately removed.
- All Asbestos removal works shall be undertaken by licensed and approved Asbestos Removalists
- Removal of Asbestos containing material shall be conducted in compliance with the requirements of the Workplace Health and Safety Regulations, 1997.
- Asbestos Detected.
- Friable Asbestos Detected

- Synthetic mineral fibres detected.
- Lead in paint >1%
- Chemical Hazard
- Asb Removed and Area Cleared

Note: although the information provided by an environmental assessment could reduce exposure to risks, no assessment, however diligently conducted, can eliminate them. It must be noted that these findings are professional findings and have limitations. Even a rigorous professional assessment may fail to detect all hazardous material on a site. Hazardous materials may be present in areas that were not surveyed or sampled. All quantities provided are an approximation based on aerial mapping and not an exact amount.

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION



Key Site Location	FOUNDATION EARTH SCIENCES	**DRAWN** MS	**Site Location**
		Figure 1	Hazardous Materials Assessment
		E3403-3	19-23 Rosalind Street, Cammeray NSW

FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN

Site Featues

- a - Residential Apartment
- b - Landscaped Areas
- c - Driveway / Carpking Area
- 1 - 19 Rosalind St
- 2 - 21 Rosalind St
- 3 - 23 Rosalind St

Key Site Boundary & Location	FOUNDATION EARTH SCIENCES	DRAWN MS	**Site Plan**
		Figure 1	Hazardous Materials Assessment
		E3403-3	19-23 Rosalind Street, Cammeray NSW

FIGURE 3: SITE PHOTOS

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

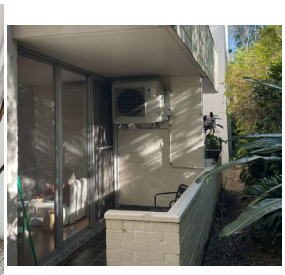
Client:	Perifa
Project:	HAZMAT
Site Location:	19-23 Rosalind Street, Cammeray NSW
Job No.:	E3403-3
Page No.	1 of 2

FOUNDATION EARTH SCIENCES

Photo 1

NS1: Switch board backing.
Auxiliary power boards.

Photo 2



NS2: Hot water / AC systems & piping

Photo 3

NS3: Front Facia Cladding – All buildings
19-23 Rosalind Street Exterior

Photo 4

NS4: Top floor awnings – All buildings
19-23 Rosalind Street Panels

Photo 5

NS4: Top floor awnings – All buildings
19-23 Rosalind Street Panels

Photo 6

NS5: Side panels exterior -19-23 Rosalind Street.
Trim / side panels

APPENDIX A: NATA ACCREDITED LABORATORY RESULTS

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Accreditation No. 2562

CLIENT DETAILS

Contact	Ben Buckley
Client	FOUNDATION EARTH SCIENCES PTY LTD
Address	UNIT 119/14 LOYALTY ROAD NORTH ROCKS NSW 2151
Telephone	(Not specified)
Facsimile	(Not specified)
Email	ben@foundationes.com.au
Project	**E3403-3 Cammeray**
Order Number	**E3403-3**
Samples	6

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	**SE290396 R0**
Date Received	1/10/2025
Date Reported	9/10/2025

COMMENTS

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

Asbestos analysed by Approved Identifier Ravee Sivasubramaniam .

SIGNATORIES

Dong LIANG
Metals/Inorganics Team Leader

Ravee SIVASUBRAMANIAM
Hygiene Team Leader

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

PARAMETER	UOM	LOR	LS1 PAINT - 24/9/2025 SE290396.001	LS2 PAINT - 22/8/2025 SE290396.002	LS3 PAINT - 24/9/2025 SE290396.003	LS4 PAINT - 24/9/2025 SE290396.004	LS5 PAINT - 24/9/2025 SE290396.005
Lead, Pb	%w/w	0.001	**0.019**	**0.49**	**0.016**	**0.22**	**0.014**

Fibre ID in bulk materials [AN602/AS4964] Tested: 8/10/2025

PARAMETER	UOM	LOR	AS1 FRAGMENT - 24/9/2025 SE290396.006
Asbestos Detected	No unit	-	No
Date Analysed*	No unit	-	09/10/2025 00:00

METHOD	METHODOLOGY SUMMARY
AN065/AN320	A portion of paint chips sample is digested with nitric acid to solubilise the metals into solution. Digest then analysed by ICP OES with result calculated back to the as received paint sample basis .
AN602/AS4964	Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by polarised light microscopy (PLM) in conjunction with dispersion staining (DS). AS4964 provides the basis for this document. Unequivocal identification of the asbestos minerals present is made by obtaining sufficient diagnostic `clues`, which provide a reasonable degree of certainty, dispersion staining is a mandatory `clue` for positive identification. If sufficient `clues` are absent, then positive identification of asbestos is not possible. This procedure requires removal of suspect fibres/bundles from the sample which cannot be returned.
AN602/AS4964	Fibres/material that cannot be unequivocably 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.
		NVL	Not validated.	LOR	Limit of Reporting.
**	Indicative data, theoretical holding time exceeded.	IS	Insufficient sample for analysis.	↑↓	Raised/lowered Limit of Reporting.
***	Indicates that both * and ** apply.	LNR	Sample listed, but not received.		
NAD	No Asbestos Detected.	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:

a. 1 Bq is equivalent to 27 pCi
b. 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.

STATEMENT OF QA/QC PERFORMANCE

SE290396 R0

CLIENT DETAILS

Contact	Ben Buckley
Client	FOUNDATION EARTH SCIENCES PTY LTD
Address	UNIT 119/14 LOYALTY ROAD NORTH ROCKS NSW 2151
Telephone	(Not specified)
Facsimile	(Not specified)
Email	ben@foundationes.com.au
Project	**E3403-3 Cammeray**
Order Number	**E3403-3**
Samples	6

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	**SE290396 R0**
Date Received	01 Oct 2025
Date Reported	09 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	5 Paint, 1 Fragment	Date documentation received	1/10/2025
Samples received in good order	Yes	Samples received without headspace	Yes
Sample temperature upon receipt	21°C	Turnaround time requested	Standard
Sample cooling method	Ambient		

HOLDING TIME SUMMARY

SE290396 R0

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
AS1	SE290396.006	LB363910	24 Sep 2025	01 Oct 2025	24 Sep 2026	08 Oct 2025	24 Sep 2026	09 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
LS1	SE290396.001	LB363630	24 Sep 2025	01 Oct 2025	23 Mar 2026	08 Oct 2025	23 Mar 2026	08 Oct 2025
LS2	SE290396.002	LB363630	22 Aug 2025	01 Oct 2025	18 Feb 2026	08 Oct 2025	18 Feb 2026	08 Oct 2025
LS3	SE290396.003	LB363630	24 Sep 2025	01 Oct 2025	23 Mar 2026	08 Oct 2025	23 Mar 2026	08 Oct 2025
LS4	SE290396.004	LB363630	24 Sep 2025	01 Oct 2025	23 Mar 2026	08 Oct 2025	23 Mar 2026	08 Oct 2025
LS5	SE290396.005	LB363630	24 Sep 2025	01 Oct 2025	23 Mar 2026	08 Oct 2025	23 Mar 2026	08 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 identifer 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
LB363630.001	Lead, Pb	%w/w	0.001	<0.001

Duplicates are calculated as Relative Percentage Difference (RPD) using the formula: RPD = | OriginalResult - ReplicateResult | x 100 / 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 x SDL / Mean + 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 identifer 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 %
LB363630.002	Lead, Pb	%w/w	0.001	0.010	0.01035	70 - 130	100

MATRIX SPIKES

SE290396 R0

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 identifer 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

SE290396 R0

Matrix spike duplicates are calculated as Relative Percent Difference (RPD) using the formula: RPD = | OriginalResult - ReplicateResult | x 100 / 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 x SDL / Mean + 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 identifer 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.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Accreditation No. 2562

CLIENT DETAILS

Contact	Ben Buckley
Client	FOUNDATION EARTH SCIENCES PTY LTD
Address	UNIT 119/14 LOYALTY ROAD NORTH ROCKS NSW 2151
Telephone	(Not specified)
Facsimile	(Not specified)
Email	ben@foundationes.com.au
Project	**E3403-3 Cammeray**
Order Number	**E3403-3**
Samples	1

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	**SE290396 R0**
Date Received	01 Oct 2025
Date Reported	09 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*
SE290396.006	AS1	Other	<1g Cement Sheet Fragments	24 Sep 2025	09 Oct 2025	No Asbestos Detected Organic Fibres Detected	

METHOD SUMMARY

SE290396 R0

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 unequivocably 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 .

FOUNDATION EARTH SCIENCES

Chain of Custody Record

Client Details:	**Foundation Earth Sciences** **PO Box 4405, East Gosford NSW 2250** **email: ben@foundationes.com.au** michael@foundationes.com.au; **d.gibbs@foundationes.com.au** **ph: +61466 385 221**	**Project Manager:** Ben Buckley **Sampled By:** DG **Purchase Order #:** N/A **Page #:** 1 of 1	**Project #: E3403-3** **Project Name: Cammeray** **Quote #:** **Turnaround: Standard**
Delivery Details:	**SGS Laboratories Pty Ltd** **Unit 16, 33 Maddox Street, Alexandria NSW 2015** **email: au.samplereceipt@sgs.com** **ph: +612 8594 0400**		

#	Sample ID	Depth	Date Sampled	Matrix	Analytes														Sample Comments
					ph	CEC	%CLAY	Heavy Metals (8)	TRH	BTEXN	PAH	Phenol	VOC	Asbestos ID	Asbestos %w/w (NEPM /WA)	Lead Paint	OCP PCB	Suites	
1	LS1	-	24/09/25	Paint												X			Keep
2	LS2	-	22/08/25	Paint												X			Keep
3	LS3	-	24/09/25	Paint												X			Keep
4	LS4	-	24/09/25	Paint												X			Keep
5	LS5	-	24/09/25	Paint												X			Keep
6	AS1	-	24/09/25	Fragment										X					Keep
7																			
8																			
9																			
10																			

Special Directions and Comments:

Relinquished by	Daniel Gibbs	**Received By**	Kirsten Lee
Signature		**Signature**	
Date	01/10/25	**Date**	1/10/2025 KW 3:35

SGS EHS Sydney COC

SE290396

SAMPLE RECEIPT ADVICE

SE290396

CLIENT DETAILS

Contact	Ben Buckley
Client	FOUNDATION EARTH SCIENCES PTY LTD
Address	UNIT 119/14 LOYALTY ROAD NORTH ROCKS NSW 2151
Telephone	(Not specified)
Facsimile	(Not specified)
Email	ben@foundationes.com.au
Project	**E3403-3 Cammeray**
Order Number	**E3403-3**
Samples	6

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	Wed 1/10/2025
Report Due	Thu 9/10/2025
SGS Reference	**SE290396**

SUBMISSION DETAILS

This is to confirm that 6 samples were received on Wednesday 1/10/2025. Results are expected to be ready by COB Thursday 9/10/2025. Please quote SGS reference SE290396 when making enquiries. Refer below for details relating to sample integrity upon receipt.

Sample counts by matrix	5 Paint, 1 Fragment	Date documentation received	1/10/2025
Samples received in good order	Yes	Samples received without headspace	Yes
Sample temperature upon receipt	21°C	Turnaround time requested	Standard
Sample cooling method	Ambient		

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

SAMPLE RECEIPT ADVICE

SE290396

CLIENT DETAILS

Client FOUNDATION EARTH SCIENCES PTY LTD

Project E3403-3 Cammeray

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

No.	Sample ID	Fibre ID in bulk materials	Metals in Paint by ICPOES
001	LS1	-	1
002	LS2	-	1
003	LS3	-	1
004	LS4	-	1
005	LS5	-	1
006	AS1	2	-

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