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ASBESTOS INSPECTION REPORT

PROPOSED TARONGA INSTITUTE

MOSMAN TARONGA ZOO SITE

Report Prepared for:
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Report prepared by:

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Pickford & Rhyder Consulting

Date: 12 November 2015

Ref. Taronga-151019-taronga institute report

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A survey for asbestos-containing materials (ACM) was carried out on 19 October 2015 at the Mosman Taronga Zoo site.

The general areas for inspection included the education building and records/old amenities buildings which will be demolished to make way for the proposed Taronga Institute.

In the areas inspected, ACM (assumed and/or confirmed) was found in the following general locations:

- Old Amenities/Records Building
    - Hot water heater room
    - Female and male amenities
    - Electrical cupboard
    - Concrete render and chimney (formwork may contain ACM)
    - Sub-floor
    - Records area ceiling and entrance foyer
- Education Centre Building
    - Vinyl floor tiles
    - Eaves and awning lining

Buried ACM (including asbestos cement fragments and pipes) are likely to be present at the site. For additional information regarding buried ACM and inaccessible ACM, please refer to Section VII.

It is important that ACM is removed prior to general demolition activities commencing. In addition, all records and documents relating to the ACM removal must be kept as part of the site Asbestos Register (i.e. obtain the documents from the Company awarded the project contract).

For further information regarding results of the asbestos inspection, please refer to the Asbestos Register table (Section VI of this Report).

II. INTRODUCTION

As requested by Ms Kristine Marshall, an asbestos inspection survey was carried out by Linda Apthorpe of Pickford & Rhyder Consulting on 19 October 2015 at the Mosman Taronga Zoo site.

The asbestos inspection was primarily conducted to identify and record location of ACM in preparation for major site renovations involving building demolition and construction of the Taronga Institute. The general areas for inspection included the Education Centre Building and Old Amenities/Records Building.

It is envisaged the results of this Report will be used to add additional information to the Asbestos Register for the site and allow planning for the site works to commence.

III. LIMITATIONS OF THE SURVEY & REFERENCES

A. LIMITATIONS

It should be noted that with all building surveys there are limitations and shortcomings of the inspection process. The following factors are relevant in the reporting of the survey results:-

A. Fundamental to the entire basis of an inspection of this type is the fact that no matter how thorough or professionally it is conducted, *not all* asbestos might be found and recorded. In other words, the extent of any asbestos survey is bound by the limits of partially destructive methods. Hence, the presence of asbestos-containing materials can therefore be reported only within the constraints of these methods.

B. Thus, whilst one can be reasonably confident that all asbestos-containing materials that might be *routinely* encountered in the normal day-to-day activities of the building can be identified and assessed, no guarantees can be made that a specific building or area is absolutely free of asbestos, since demolition activities may well reveal asbestos-containing materials in areas inaccessible to previous inspections.

C. The information presented in the report should only be used as *general* guidance for the purposes of recording locations and conditions of asbestos containing materials. It may be necessary to conduct destructive inspections of inaccessible areas if they are to be refurbished, gutted or demolished.

It should be noted that refurbishment and demolition activities may reveal ACM which were concealed due to inaccessibility at the time of inspection. If any suspicious ACM is found, works must cease and confirmation via asbestos identification analysis must be conducted.

B. REFERENCES

The following document has been used as a reference for this Report:-

- SafeWork Australia, Code of Practice: How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace (hereafter, Code of Practice, Control)

These documents are available from available from the SafeWork Australia website at www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au

IV. SITE DESCRIPTION

The inspection area at the site comprises of the following types of structures:-

- Education Centre Building:
  - 2 storey with classrooms, animal holding and kitchen area, office area
  - The building has been renovated over the years with additional areas added as required.
- Records/Old Amenities Building:
  - Single storey building
  - Office and small kitchen area
  - Amenities area with showers, toilets and change room
  - Accommodation area

V. ASBESTOS INSPECTION SURVEY - SCOPE OF WORKS

The scope of works was provided as follows for the inspection area:-

- Determine presence and record location and condition of ACM in the areas where buildings will be demolished

- Note: the following areas were not inspected as part of the visit:
    - Adjacent ANZ theatre (built in 1990's and unlikely to contain asbestos)
    - Animal holding pens at the Education Centre Building
    - Sub floor areas of Old Amenities/Records and Education Centre Buildings
    - Ceiling/Roof spaces of Old Amenities/Records and Education Centre Buildings

A. INSPECTION SURVEY STRATEGY

The structures in the inspection area were inspected for ACM. Assistance was provided by Ms Kristine Marshall during the inspection.

The current Asbestos Register for the Taronga Zoo site (updated 15/5/2014) was provided and utilised as a guide for the survey.

Using available information supplied to Pickford & Rhyder Consulting in conjunction with initiative, professional judgement and experience of the surveyor, the strategy for the survey was to inspect the buildings and structures systematically and methodically to determine locations of ACM. Both accessible internal and external areas were inspected.

Every effort has been made to conduct and report results of this survey in a professional manner to allow comprehensive information regarding (confirmed and assumed) ACM location and condition to be recorded. The survey was carried out as a non-intrusive survey without demolition or significant damage to structures and in a safe manner to protect the surveyor.

B. ASBESTOS IDENTIFICATION ANALYSIS

Where necessary, samples of building materials were taken and examined by Stereomicroscopy and Polarized Light Microscopy (with Dispersion Staining) in accordance with AS 4964-2004: - 'Method for the qualitative identification of asbestos in bulk samples'.

For results of bulk asbestos identification analysis, refer to attached NATA[1] endorsed Certificate of Analysis (Appendix B).

The Certificate details are as follows:-

- 85239/41-ID, dated 2 November 2015

The sample numbers from the Certificate of Analysis have been used in this Report.

C. GENERAL INFORMATION

The results of the inspection are reported in tabular format under various headings in the Asbestos Register Table. Information and codes used in each heading is provided below.

[1] National Association of Testing Authorities

C.1. Primary and Secondary Location

For ease of identifying locations in the future, a primary (e.g. ground level or level 1) and secondary location has been included for reference.

C.2. Application

The application for the ACM (i.e. use of ACM) has been provided to assist in locating the particular material.

C.3. Material

The specific type of material used in that application has been provided.

C.4. ACM Type

Asbestos-containing materials are generally classified by the following terms:-

- *Friable* – which is in the form of powder or can be easily crumbled, pulverised or reduced to a powder by hand pressure when dry. Examples include pipe insulation and sprayed insulation materials.

- *Non-Friable* – is any other material containing asbestos which is not friable asbestos. This includes bonded materials where the fibres are contained in a bonded matrix (e.g. asbestos-cement, vinyl floor tiles, zelemite electrical distribution boards); and materials such as gaskets, millboard, woven cloth and ropes.

C.5. Quantity

An approximate estimation of quantity has been provided in square metres (sqm).

The quantities provided are for information purposes only and should not be used for the function of preparing removal quotations.

C.6. Condition

Information on condition of each ACM is provided. Condition of the ACM is described as either:-

- *Stable* – The condition of the ACM is considered to be intact, i.e. no damaged edges or surfaces.

  Examples:-
  - Friable materials where the ACM is undamaged, not deteriorated and/or remains well encapsulated.
  - Non friable materials where the ACM has no cracks or broken edges, damage or degradation and/or the fibres are fully encapsulated within the parent material and/or matrices.

- *Damaged* – The ACM is considered to be damaged or degraded.

- *Unknown* – where the condition of the material could not be assessed due to inaccessibility/access for visual observation.

C.7. Asbestos Presence

Information is provided whether the material:-

- *Present*, i.e. the material contains asbestos. This is based on results of asbestos identification analysis or where materials are used in similar application/location and asbestos identification analysis indicated asbestos is present.
- *No Asbestos Detected (NAD)*, i.e. the material does not contain asbestos. This is based on results of asbestos identification analysis or where materials are used in similar application/location and asbestos identification analysis indicated asbestos is not present.
- *Assumed*, i.e. the material is assumed to contain asbestos based on visual observation and professional judgement where access for sampling/inspection was not possible, and/or where experience indicates a high probability for ACM.

Note: In accordance with the Code of Practice, Control where an assumption of ACM has been made the material must be treated as asbestos-containing until confirmation indicates otherwise.

C.8. Sample Information

Information on the source of the determination of asbestos presence, absence or assumed is provided.

Notes:-

- Pickford & Rhyder Consulting sample identification numbers have been included and the format for these numbers is 85XXX.
- Visual observation – the presence, absence or assumption is based on a visual observation of the material and application using professional judgement, initiative and knowledge of ACM used in building applications.
- Previously confirmed - the presence or absence of asbestos is based on information obtained from the current Asbestos Register for the Taronga Zoo site (updated 15/15/2014).

C.9. Risk Rating

The following risk ratings relate to the potential for ACM to generate airborne respirable[1] asbestos fibres.

- *High Risk* – Severely degraded or damaged ACM which may be easily disturbed and may lead to airborne asbestos fibres being liberated.
- *Medium Risk* – Damaged or degraded ACM which is stable or damaged and/or degraded ACM that may become unstable through disturbance, which may lead to airborne asbestos fibres being liberated.
- *Low Risk* – ACM which when left in situ and undisturbed is unlikely to release airborne respirable fibres.

C.10. Control

As a result of the inspection survey, there may be actions required to control the ACM. The recommended guidance provided for controls are listed below:-

[1] Respirable asbestos fibres (i.e. fibres greater than five micrometres in length and not exceeding 3 micrometres in width), which are the type of fibre that can be hazardous when inhaled.

- *No Action* – the ACM is stable in situ and action for removal can be deferred.
- *Encapsulate/seal* – the ACM requires encapsulation, sealing of broken or damaged edges or surface protection to prevent further damage or deterioration
- *Removal* – the ACM requires removal to prevent further damage and/or potential to liberate respirable fibres

C.11. Occupancy

For spaces where ACM is present, information regarding the occupancy of the space is provided. This information assists in assessing if the space is frequently used according to the following criteria:-

- *In use* – spaces which would be frequently accessed during normal use of the building, e.g. halls, rooms, balconies etc.
- *Not occupied* – spaces which are infrequently accessed, e.g. plant rooms, ceiling spaces, risers, electrical cupboards, roof spaces etc.

C.12. Accessibility

Information regarding accessibility to the ACM with respect to daily/routine access and potential for damage has been included based on the following criteria:-

- *Accessible (ACC)* – the ACM is visible and relatively easily accessible. Examples include walls, floors.

- *Inaccessible (INACC)* – the ACM may be:
    - visible yet inaccessible generally due to height, e.g. eaves, or
    - partially visible based on use or location, e.g. mastic on air conditioning ducts, seals, gaskets, or
    - not visible due to cupboard/door/panel, e.g. electrical distribution boards within electrical cabinets, or
    - restricted by access, e.g. keyed access to cupboard, room, roof space etc. or live electrical equipment

C.13. Labelling

It is important all ACM is labelled. For the table, the following code is used:-

- A – Label affixed to the ACM
- LNA – Label not affixed (public area)

All ACM (either confirmed or assumed) must be labelled if reasonably practicable.

Additional information regarding labelling requirements for ACM are provided in Section IX, G of this Report.

C.14. Photograph ID

The reference number for photographs is provided. Photographs of building materials are located in Appendix A of this Report.

C.15. Additional Information

The following notes are provided regarding results and information in the Asbestos Register Table:-

- Fibre cement sheet refers to compressed or fibrous cement sheeting which may or may not contain asbestos (i.e. asbestos cement (AC)). Analytical results indicate if asbestos was identified in the fibre cement.

VI. INSPECTION RESULTS

Primary Location	Secondary Location	Application	Material	ACM Type	Quantity (sqm)	Condition	ACM Status	Risk Rating	Occupancy	Accessibility	Control	Labelling	Sample ID	Photo ID	Comment
Old Amenities															
external	external concrete cladding	formwork	fibre cement	NF		unknown	assumed								it is possible asbestos cement formwork is present under concrete cladding. Confirmation would be required prior to demolition
external	GEO host room (old AUS fauna staff room), entrance area	electrical cabinet	cabinet lining, millboard	F	<10	stable	assumed	low	not occupied	ACC	no action	A	previously confirmed	1	
external	GEO host room (old AUS fauna staff room), entrance area	electrical cabinet	mounting board				NAD						visual inspection	1	
internal	female toilets & locker room	toilet & shower cubicle partitions	fibre cement	NF	<10	stable	present	low	occupied	ACC	no action	A	previously confirmed	2	
internal	male toilets	cubicle partitions					NAD						visual inspection		
internal	male toilets, roof space access hatch														note: no access to roof space via hatch for inspection. It is possible ACM may be present in roof space
internal	male showers	cubicle partitions	fibre cement	NF	<10	stable	present	low	occupied	ACC	no action	A	previously confirmed	3	

For full description of each heading, refer to Section V; F=Friable, NF=Non Friable, NAD=no asbestos detected; A=label affixed, R=label required

Primary Location	Secondary Location	Application	Material	ACM Type	Quantity (sqm)	Condition	ACM Status	Risk Rating	Occupancy	Accessibility	Control	Labelling	Sample ID	Photo ID	Comment
internal	GEO host room (old AUS fauna staff room)						NAD						visual inspection		room recently renovated.
internal	GEO host room (old AUS fauna staff room), adjacent electrical/store room														note: no access to room for inspection, ACM not suspected
internal															
Records & Archive Management/Retail Services															
external	entrance foyer lining	ceiling lining	fibre cement	NF	<50	stable	assumed	low	occupied	INACC	no action	A	visual inspection	4	
external	rear of building, under office sub floor	angled piece	fibre cement	NF			assumed	low	not occupied	ACC	no action				item carried over from asbestos register. Item not observed during inspection visit
external	chimney above hot water room	formwork/insulation					assumed							5	no access for inspection, ACM may be present, confirmation would be required prior to demolition.
internal	records management (inc. office)	ceiling lining	fibre cement	NF	<100	stable	assumed	low	occupied	INACC	no action	R	visual inspection	6	confirmation required prior to demolition. No ACM suspected under carpet, window putty not suspected to contain asbestos.
internal	kitchen area						NAD						visual inspection		
internal	retail services area						NAD						visual inspection		

For full description of each heading, refer to Section V; F=Friable, NF=Non Friable, NAD=no asbestos detected; A=label affixed, R=label required

Primary Location	Secondary Location	Application	Material	ACM Type	Quantity (sqm)	Condition	ACM Status	Risk Rating	Occupancy	Accessibility	Control	Labelling	Sample ID	Photo ID	Comment
Hot Water heater Room															
internal	hot water heater base	base stand	fibre cement	NF	<1	stable	present	low	not occupied	ACC	no action	R	85241	7	
Education Centre Building															
external	eaves	eaves lining	fibre cement	NF	<100	stable	assumed	low	not occupied	INACC	no action	R	visual inspection	8	(photo of courtyard eaves) confirmation required prior to demolition
external	ground level awning (courtyard)	awning lining	fibre cement	NF	<50	stable	assumed	low	not occupied	INACC	no action	R	visual inspection	9	confirmation required prior to demolition
external	air conditioning equipment (adjacent to capital services building)														no ACM suspected in external air conditioning equipment. Note: no access was possible to roof/ceiling space to inspect A/Cond equipment or insulation.
external	electrical room next to air conditioning equipment (adjacent to capital services building)														no access for inspection, ACM may be present, confirmation would be required prior to demolition.
external	level 1 balcony, vertical wall panels	wall panels	fibre cement				NAD						85240	10	
internal	ground level toilets	Partitions etc.					NAD						visual inspection		
internal	ground level toilet entrance	vertical window infill panel	fibre cement				NAD						visual inspection	11	

For full description of each heading, refer to Section V; F=Friable, NF=Non Friable, NAD=no asbestos detected; A=label affixed, R=label required

Primary Location	Secondary Location	Application	Material	ACM Type	Quantity (sqm)	Condition	ACM Status	Risk Rating	Occupancy	Accessibility	Control	Labelling	Sample ID	Photo ID	Comment
internal	animal food prep kitchen and external ante room						NAD						visual inspection		note: access to roof/ceiling space via inspection hatch not possible during inspection.
internal	education centre office, electrical distribution board	mounting board													previously removed as indicated in asbestos register
internal	education centre office area, print/store room	green vinyl floor tiles	floor tiles	NF	<20		present		occupied	ACC	no action		previously confirmed		not inspected, item carried over from asbestos register. It is noted that other vinyl floor tiles may be present in this area under carpet which may contain asbestos.
internal	level 1 windows	window putty					NAD								no window putty which may contain asbestos
internal	level 1 toilets (male & female)	partitions	fibre cement				NAD						85239	12	photo taken in female toilets

For full description of each heading, refer to Section V; F=Friable, NF=Non Friable, NAD=no asbestos detected; A=label affixed, R=label required

VII. INACCESSIBLE ACM

There may be ACM in the inspection areas which was not visible or accessible during the inspection. This includes ACM which may have been used as formwork for concrete structures (e.g. concrete render for old amenities/records building and building footings, etc.). It also includes areas such as roof spaces and sub floor areas of the buildings where inspection was not possible.

It is likely buried pipes (e.g. sewerage, drainage) are present in the area, however the exact locations of the pipes are unknown. Caution will be required during earthmoving works related to the construction of the proposed Taronga Institute.

As demolition activities and soil disturbance work (e.g. soil excavations/earth moving) conducted as part of the planned site works may reveal ACM, it is important persons conducting this work are aware of the potential to discover ACM and that suitable precautions may be required.

If ACM is found it requires removal as asbestos waste, with suitable precautions in place and disposal to a site lawfully able to accept such waste. Pickford & Rhyder Consulting can provide assistance as require for methodology, asbestos removal control plan and occupational hygiene work (e.g. clearances) as required as part of the asbestos removal works.

VIII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. ASBESTOS PROHIBITION NOTICE

In December 2003 a national prohibition was enforced on the use of chrysotile asbestos in Australia. This notice has an impact on sites where ACM are present.

The ban essentially means that materials that contain any kind of asbestos[1] cannot be used or re-used, and repair activities are also limited.

If ACM is left in situ, the ban does not apply as it specifically refers to new use and re-use. However, if for example an asbestos-containing panel was removed for any purpose, it cannot be re-used (either placed back in its original location or moved to a new location) and must be replaced with a non-asbestos alternative.

Small repairs can also be conducted on asbestos-containing panels when left in situ and where the panel does not require removing from the structure to effect repair.

Repair work, including sealing and painting, should be conducted without any surface preparation as this type of activity may have the potential to generate airborne fibres.

B. REFURBISHMENT/DEMOLITION RECOMMENDATIONS

For any areas which require significant refurbishment/demolition activities, it is recommended the ACM is removed as part of the works project.

[1] The intention of the ban is to implement a comprehensive approach to prevent the use of all forms of asbestos (namely chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite asbestos) within Australia.

In this way, newly refurbished areas would become 'asbestos free' and can be listed accordingly the site Asbestos Register. In addition, asbestos warning labelling is not required (this would be necessary if ACM was to remain during the refurbishment works for contractor awareness, and after the works have been completed).

It is also recommended that demolition and refurbishment trades persons are observant for any other suspicious ACM which may be found during building works. If such material is found, work at that area should cease and a sample taken and sent for asbestos identification analysis by a NATA accredited laboratory (e.g. Pickford & Rhyder Consulting).

It may be appropriate for induction training to include a brief to all site tradespeople that whilst a survey to identify ACM has been conducted, additional ACM may be uncovered during demolition works which may require action to be taken.

C. ACM REMOVAL

Removal of ACM must be conducted by a licensed asbestos removal contractor in accordance with the Code of Practice, Removal and NSW WorkCover Authority (WCA) guidelines.

In NSW, the removalists must be licensed by NSW WorkCover Authority as follows:-

- Non Friable removals (including bonded ACM) to be removed by a Class B licensed contractor.
- Friable removals (including non-friable ACM) can be removed by a Class A licensed contractor.

Notification to WCA is required to prior to commencing any ACM removal work.

It should be noted that air monitoring is not a requirement during non-friable removals, however it can be conducted in some circumstances. Air monitoring during friable removals must be carried out.

A visual 'clearance' inspection must be conducted to ensure that all ACM has been removed from the site.

For friable removals, the clearance inspection must also be accompanied by clearance air monitoring.

Air monitoring and clearance work for friable removals must be conducted by a Licensed Asbestos Assessor.

It is important that all asbestos-containing waste material is disposed of at an approved waste depot. The waste material must be double wrapped in 200 micrometre plastic prior to disposal. It is recommended all tip dockets kept for record keeping purposes and possible inspection by NSW Environment Protection Authority.

D. SYNTHETIC MINERAL FIBRES

Man-made vitreous fibre (MMVF) insulation (previously known as synthetic mineral fibre) has replaced the use of asbestos in many applications. MMVF is the predominant insulation for many types of plant and equipment, and has been used in many building applications.

Please note that while MMVF insulation may have been used at the site, it does not constitute the same potential health risk as asbestos containing materials and therefore the presence of MMVF has not been recorded.

E. LABELLING

Asbestos warning labels have been used at the site to help with locations of ACM.

As the Old Amenities/Records and the Education Centre Buildings are to be demolished, labelling would not be required. However, it is important that all ACM is removed prior to general building demolition work commencing and that persons accessing the buildings in order to prepare for the upcoming demolition works are aware that ACM is present in the area.

F. FUTURE INSPECTIONS & ASBESTOS REGISTER UPDATING

The Code of Practice, Control recommends the Asbestos Register must be reviewed at an interval not exceeding 5 years.

As ACM will be removed as part of the project and the buildings will be ultimately demolished, it is important to keep the records of all asbestos related work (including removal work) are included in the site Asbestos Register files and the Register is updated accordingly. It is important these records are obtained from the company awarded the contract for the project.

Therefore, at the completion of the works the site Asbestos Register must be updated to ensure the asbestos related information for the building is current, and compliance with NSW Work Health and Safety 2011 Legislative requirements is achieved.

The Register also should include documentation relating to asbestos removal work, inspections, laboratory analysis reports, clearance certificates etc., are included in the Asbestos Register and files for the site.

G. ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN

It is important management of ACM at the site is carried out in accordance with the Taronga Conservation Society Asbestos Management Plan (AMP).

The AMP has been prepared in accordance with the NSW Work Health & Safety Legislation (2011) and Code of Practice, Control requirements.

The AMP is a policy and procedures document for the Organisation which sets out how ACM on their sites is managed.

The AMP caters for ACM in structures and where buried on site.

Pickford & Rhyder Consulting can provide further assistance as required with asbestos related matters.

APPENDIX A

PHOTOGRAPHS

	
Photo 1: Old Amenities, entrance area to GEO host room, electrical distribution board NAD, cupboard lining ACM	Photo 2: Old Amenities, female toilet, ACM partitions
	
Photo 3: Old Amenities, male showers, ACM partitions	Photo 4: Records Area, entrance foyer ceiling, ACM lining
	
Photo 5: Old Amenities/Records, hot water heater room chimney, ACM suspected	Photo 6: Records Area, ceiling lining, ACM suspected

Photo 7: Old Amenities/Records, hot water heater room, ACM base

Photo 8: Education Centre, eaves, ACM suspected

Photo 9: Education Centre, awning lining and eaves, ACM suspected

Photo 10: Education Centre, level 1 balcony walls, NAD

Photo 11: Education Centre, ground floor toilet window infill panel, NAD

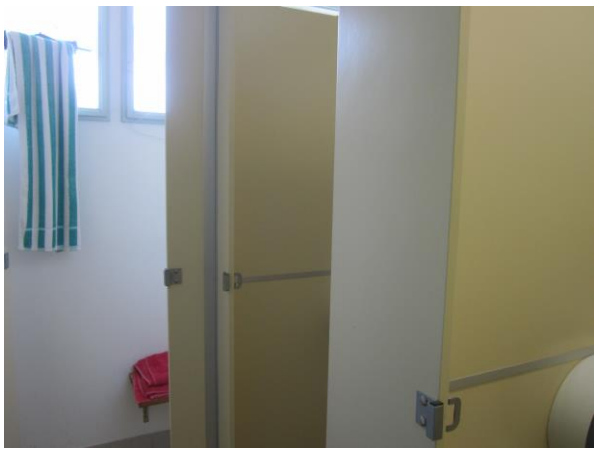

Photo 12: Education Centre, level 1 female toilets, partitions NAD

APPENDIX B

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

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2 November 2015

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS – ASBESTOS IDENTIFICATION

YOUR REFERENCE/JOB No: -
TYPE OF SAMPLES: Bulk samples - as sampled by L. Apthorpe
SITE LOCATION: Taronga Zoo, Mosman
DATE SAMPLED: 19 October 2015 **DATE RECEIVED:** 19 October 2015
DATE ANALYSED: 2 November 2015 **OUR REFERENCE:** 85239/41-ID

TEST METHOD: Bulk materials examined by Stereomicroscopy and Polarized Light Microscopy (with Dispersion Staining) in accordance with AS 4964-2004: - 'Method for the qualitative identification of asbestos in bulk samples' as outlined in Laboratory Method ID/1.

Sample No	*Lab No*	*Sample Information*	*Analysis Result*	*Description*
1	85239	Educations Centre, upstairs Ladies' Toilet partition	No asbestos detected	The sample was off-white fibre-cement fragments, with a cream coating on one surface, of approximate weight <1 g, in which organic fibres were detected. No asbestos fibres were detected in the sample.
2	85240	Education Centre, upstairs balcony, external wall panels	No asbestos detected	The sample was off-white fibre-cement fragments, with a cream coating on one surface, of approximate weight <1 g, in which organic fibres were detected. No asbestos fibres were detected in the sample.
3	85241	Records Management/ Old Amenities Building, Hot Water Heater Room (adjacent to Records Management entrance) hot water heater base	Chrysotile asbestos detected	The sample was grey fibre-cement fragments, of approximate weight <1 g, in which chrysotile asbestos fibres were detected.

Sampling is not covered by the scope of accreditation.

Analysed and reported by:

K. Grose,
Approved Identifier and Signatory

NATA
ACCREDITED FOR TECHNICAL COMPETENCE

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Accreditation number 2515