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Asbestos / Hazardous Materials Audit & Risk Assessment Report

Conducted At

Old Bega Hospital
Bega
New South Wales

October 2018

Job no: 181005

Client: Old Bega Hospital Trust

Table of Contents

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1. Introduction

This report presents the findings of an asbestos / hazardous materials audit and risk assessment conducted of Old Bega Hospital, Corkhill Pl, Bega, NSW. The audit and report was requested by Amelia Borg of Sibling Nation on behalf of the Old Bega Hospital Trust.

The site inspection was conducted by Paul Baker of South Coast Asbestos Consulting on 24th October 2018 in accordance with the WHS Regulation 2017.

The site consists of the following buildings:

1) Main Building (derelict hospital building that has been extensively fire-damaged)
2) Former morgue (currently in use as a storeroom)
3) Former operating theatre (currently in use as a utility room)
4) Former laundry (currently in use as a potters workshop)
5) Former nurses quarters (currently in use partly as a community radio station)
6) Mens shed (recent construction – excluded from audit)
7) Café (portacabin of recent construction – excluded from audit)

The following brief history of the site was provided by the client:

> The (main) building was built in 1876 and used as a hospital for many years. In 1957 the building ceased to function as a hospital and became an agricultural college. In the 1980s the building became a Community Centre until in 2004 there was fire at the building which severely damaged the building fabric. The main building has sat unused since then, whilst there has been some community activities undertaken in the surrounding out buildings.

2. Scope of Audit

For the purpose of this report, hazardous materials are limited to:

- Asbestos-Containing Materials (ACM's)
- Lead Based Paints (LBP's)
- Synthetic Mineral Fibres (SMF's)
- PolyChlorinated Biphenyls (PCB's) within light fitting capacitors

The Scope of Work involved the following:

1) A walk-through inspection to identify any hazardous materials located on the site including sampling where determined appropriate (analysis by NATA accredited laboratory)
2) Determine extent of hazardous materials / contamination
3) Assess associated risks
4) Provide recommendations in order to control the risks.
5) Prepare a report detailing findings and recommendations

3. Summary of Findings & Recommendations

The following hazardous materials were identified at this site:

Asbestos-Containing Materials (ACM's)

Note: Only non-friable ACM's were identified at this site.

- *Main Building – various locations – wall & ceiling lining*
- *Morgue – east end storeroom throughout – ceiling lining (west area not accessed)*
- *Operating theatre – ceiling lining to three rooms*
- *Laundry throughout – ceiling lining*
- *Laundry – central table top*
- *Nurses quarters throughout – ceiling lining*
- *Nurses quarters – external to southwest verandah – lower window panels (minor damage present)*
- *Nurses quarters – verandah ceiling lining*
- *Nurses quarters – north facing gable panel*

All items of ACM's were found to be in satisfactory condition (except where noted) and present negligible health risk if left undisturbed.

Any demolition or future works that may involve disturbing ACM's should be undertaken by a licenced asbestos removal contractor in accordance with the 2017 WHS Regulation.

Synthetic Mineral Fibres (SMF's)

- *Nurses quarters roof space - insulation batts throughout*
- *Foil lined insulation blanket to underside of roof sheets throughout the former nurses quarters*

SMF's should be handled, removed and disposed of in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Synthetic Mineral Fibres [NOHSC:2006(1990)].*

Lead Based Paints (LBP's)

- *Main building – three painted surfaces tested positive to lead content*

Note: Three painted surfaces only within the main building were tested for lead content. Lead based paint may be present to more painted surfaces within the complex. Any painted surface likely to be disturbed during the course of refurbishment works at this complex should be confirmed as to its status regarding lead content prior to commencement of works.

Australian Standard, *AS4361.2-1998 "Guide to Lead Paint Management, Part 2: Residential and Commercial Buildings"* defines lead paint – a paint film or component coat of a paint system in which the lead content (calculated as lead metal) is in excess of 1.0% by weight of the dry film as determined by laboratory testing.

The *"Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons"* defines a Third Schedule Paint as containing greater the 0.1% lead by dry weight (as of 1 December 1997).

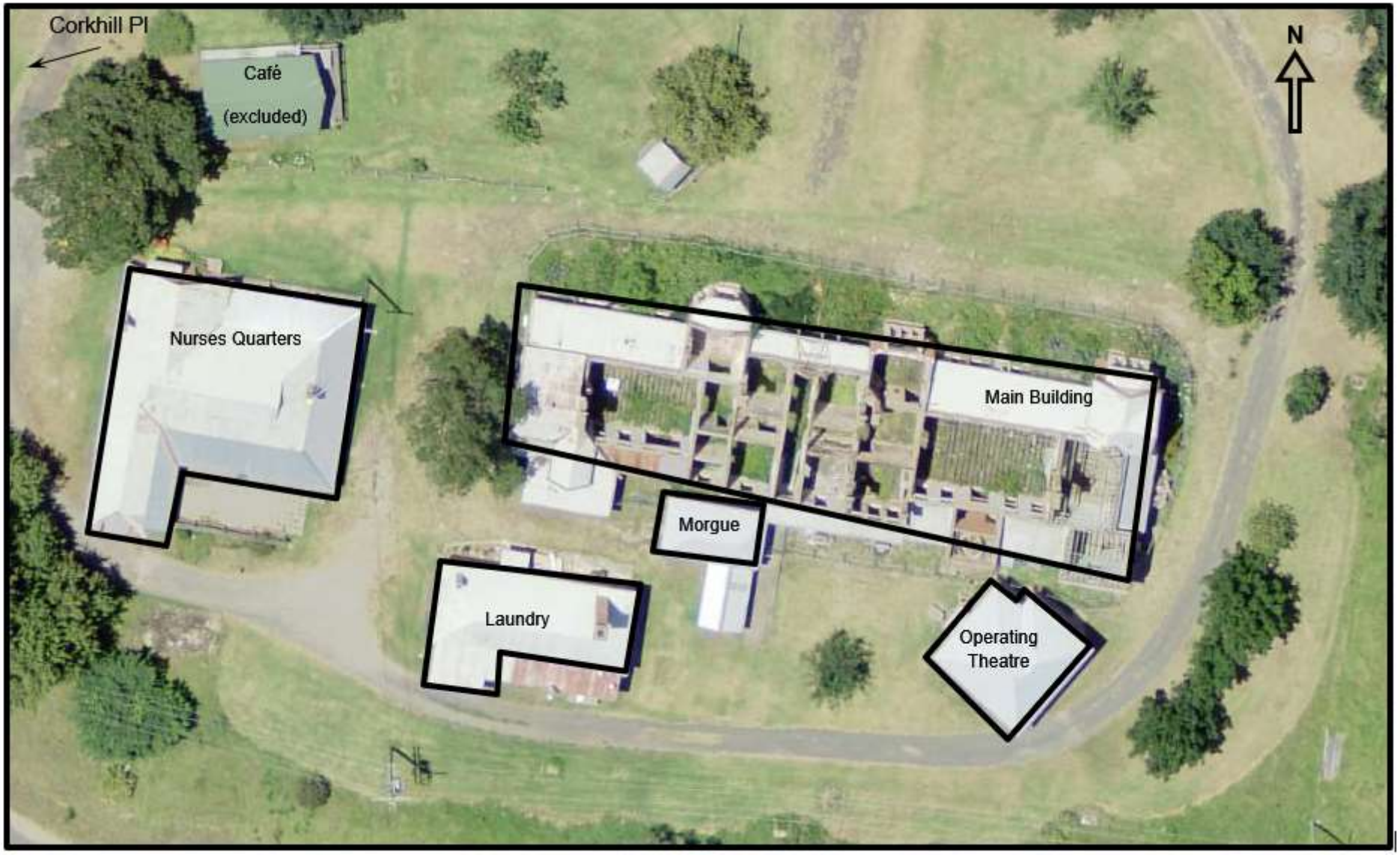
LBP's or items coated in LBP's should be removed in a manner which minimises the disturbance of paint fragments and disposed of in accordance with current WHS & EPA guidelines / recommendations.

PolyChlorinated Biphenyls PCB's)

- *Light fitting capacitors containing PCB's were not identified at this site.*

Refer to Hazardous Materials Register (section 12) for further details.

4. Site Plan


Corkhill Pl
Café
(excluded)
N
Nurses Quarters
Main Building
Morgue
Laundry
Operating
Theatre

5. Methodology

Identification

The audit method consists of a visual inspection of all accessible areas where hazardous materials are likely to be located. Where required, representative material samples may be taken for analysis by a NATA accredited laboratory in order to assist in the confirmation of the status of the material. Where commonly identified hazardous materials have been identified, these materials have been assumed to be deemed hazardous as determined by the auditors professional judgement.

Risk Assessment

A risk assessment is conducted in order to assess and determine the risks associated with each identified hazardous material. Factors that influence the risk assessment may include, but are not limited to: friability, condition, location, potential for disturbance, quantity, etc.

Control Measures

Control recommendations are determined in accordance with the risk assessment and any future activity likely to occur that may impact upon the identified hazardous material.

Further details of the risk assessment process and control options are contained in section 8 of this report.

6. Limitations

Every effort has been made to ensure that all hazardous materials have been identified during the course of this audit. However, only materials that are physically accessible can be located and identified. Therefore, when encountering areas that have not been accessed during the course of this audit, care should be taken to ensure no suspect materials are disturbed. If suspect materials are revealed they should be sampled and analysed without further disturbance.

The audit process is not exhaustive and accessible representative materials may be assumed to be present throughout a specific area. Anomalies may occur that are not readily apparent during the audit inspection which for a variety of reasons may be revealed at a later date. In such circumstances the status of the material should be determined prior to any activity that may disturb the particular item.

Unless otherwise stated the auditing process is limited to fixed and installed hazardous materials and excludes buried waste materials, contaminated dusts and contaminated soils. Destructive techniques are not generally utilised in the course of the auditing process unless the particular project requires such or at the discretion of the auditor.

Inaccessible Areas

Typically, inaccessible areas may include, but are not limited to:

- Wall/ceiling cavities
- Sub floor spaces
- Height restricted areas
- Behind ceramic wall tiles
- Beneath carpeted floor coverings
- Live or powered plant or electrical equipment
- Within machinery
- Areas deemed a safety risk as determined by the auditor

Specific areas not accessed during the course of this audit are as follows:

- *All reasonably accessible areas were inspected with the exception of the following:*
    - *Main building, operating theatre, laundry, morgue – roof spaces (height restricted or structurally unsafe)*
    - *Main building – southwest corner rooms (locked)*
    - *Morgue (west half – locked)*
    - *Nurses quarters – southwest wing (locked)*

Whilst South Coast Asbestos Consulting endeavour to provide accurate documentation detailing the hazardous materials identified during the course of the audit, this report should not be relied upon for tendering purposes unless specifically commissioned for this reason.

This report should be read in its entirety and should not be separated for any purpose.

7. General Discussion & Recommendations

Asbestos-Containing Materials (ACM's)

Non-friable ACM's only have been identified at this site.

Definitions:

- *Friable Asbestos (Unbonded)* — *Asbestos material which, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverised or reduced to powder by hand pressure; or as a result of a work process, may become such that it can be crumbled, pulverised or reduced to powder by hand pressure.*
- *Non-friable Asbestos (Bonded)* — *When dry, non-friable asbestos cannot be crumbled, pulverised or reduced to powder by hand pressure.*

The following asbestos-containing materials were identified at this site:

Asbestos-Cement (A/C) Products

Asbestos-cement products are generally regarded as non-friable, however they do have the potential to become semi-friable and release airborne asbestos fibres if allowed to significantly weather, deteriorate or subject to damage. These products are commonly present as roof & wall sheeting, eaves, flues and backing panels to ceramic wall tiles, etc. In satisfactory condition, these items present a negligible health risk provided that the cement matrix is stable and airborne dust is not released.

Any demolition or future works that may involve disturbing ACM's should be undertaken by a licenced asbestos removal contractor in accordance with the 2017 WHS Regulation.

Refer to the Hazardous Materials Register (section 12) for specific details of ACM's identified at this site.

Synthetic Mineral Fibres (SMF's)

Synthetic Mineral Fibres (SMF) is a generic term used to collectively describe a number of fibrous materials including glassfibre, mineral wool and ceramic fibre. SMF's are classified as an upper respiratory tract and skin irritant and are not considered carcinogenic.

Handling of SMF materials should be conducted in accordance with *NOHSC National Code of Practice for the Safe Use of Synthetic Mineral Fibres 1990.* Generally, the code requires that all personnel working or likely to come into contact with SMF products wear appropriate PPE (respirator, disposable coveralls, gloves, goggles, etc) and handle the product in such a way that minimises dust release.

Refer to the Hazardous Materials Register (section 12) for specific details of SMF materials identified at this site.

Lead Based Paint (LBP's)

Exposure to LBP has the potential to cause adverse effects on intellectual development, particularly in the young and unborn. Exposure may occur from ingestion or inhalation of dust containing LBP.

LBP in good condition or covered by well-maintained lead-free paint presents negligible health risk. If the paint is flaking, chalking or deteriorating, the associated health risk is elevated. Chemical removal processes should be used to remove LBP as required in order to suppress dust release. Any process likely to generate dust from LBP should be avoided.

LBP is identified by use of "Lead Check" swab testers and confirmed by NATA accredited laboratory where required. Handling or removal of Lead Based Paint should be undertaken in accordance with WHS Regulation 2017 & EPA requirements.

Refer to the Hazardous Materials register (section 12) for specific details of LBP's identified at this site.

Poly Chlorinated Biphenyl's (PCB's)

Poly Chlorinated Biphenyls have the potential to cause liver damage if absorbed through the skin. PCB-containing capacitors are commonly found in older fluorescent light fittings. The PCB's are in oil form which may leech if the capacitor is damaged or deteriorating.

When handling damaged PCB-containing capacitors, impervious gloves should be worn and the items stored and disposed of in accordance with EPA requirements.

PCB capacitors are identified by referencing the publication: Australian & New Zealand Environment Conservation Council (ANZECC) “Identification of PCB-Containing Capacitors” 1997.

Light fitting capacitors containing PCB’s were not identified at this site.

8. Regulatory Requirements

The WHS Regulation 2017 place the following obligations (amongst others) on Persons with Control of a Building or Undertaking (PCBU) that are relevant to this site:

- *A PCBU is required to ensure that the presence and location of asbestos or ACM’s identified at the workplace are clearly indicated. If reasonably practicable, the asbestos or ACM is to be indicated by a label.*

- *Removal of any amount of friable ACM or more than 10m2 of ACM from a workplace or residential premises is required to be undertaken by an appropriately licenced asbestos removal contractor in accordance with the WHS Regulation. (A Class for friable / non-friable, B Class for non-friable only).*

- *A clearance inspection & certificate issued by a licenced asbestos assessor or independent competent person is required at the completion of more than 10m2 of non-friable ACM removal works prior to entry by unprotected persons.*

9. Risk Assessment

ACM's have the potential to become hazardous to health through the risk of exposure and inhalation of airborne asbestos fibres. Asbestos exposure can result in the following conditions:

Asbestosis: Scarring of the lung tissue
Mesothelioma: Lung cancer due to asbestos exposure

Latency periods following exposure for the appearance of the above conditions can vary from 15-50 years.

Risk factors

When conducting a risk assessment of ACM's or other hazardous materials the following factors may be considered:

- Material type
- Friability of the material
- Condition of the material
- Location of the material
- Proximity to direct air flow
- Potential for disturbance
- Surface sealant (where present)
- Any other factors considered relevant

Risk Status Rating

A risk status rating is assigned to each item after consideration of the above factors.

The following schedule indicates how the risk status rating is determined and recommendations on control options:

Risk Status: Low: Material is in good and stable condition which presents a negligible health risk in its current condition. Surface sealant may be present and the material presents a low potential for accessibility or disturbance. Leave & maintain.

Risk Status: Medium: Elevated health risk. Material may be damaged, deteriorating, friable or in a high activity area. Some remedial works may be required to reduce the risk status to an acceptable level.

Risk Status: High: Friable or extremely damaged non-friable material and/or debris presenting an immediate associated health risk. Immediate area is to be isolated from unprotected entry. Control options are to be implemented as soon as practicable.

Control Options

With all ACM or hazardous materials, the preferred option is to remove the particular item. This should be performed by an appropriately licenced / experienced contractor. However, due to a variety of considerations, removal may not always be practicable at which point the following hierarchy of controls should be implemented:

1. Eliminate the Hazard (removal)
2. Isolate the Hazard (keeping the hazard away from people)
3. Engineering Controls (paint sealing exposed edges, patching, etc)
4. Administrative Controls (keeping people away from the hazard)
5. Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE: respiratory protection, disposable coveralls, etc)

All activity relating to asbestos-containing materials should be aimed at the reduction of exposure to airborne asbestos fibres. Any activity likely to damage, deteriorate or weather the material should be avoided. This includes machining, drilling, grinding, sweeping, dry sanding, etc.

10. Non-Licenced Asbestos Removal Guidelines (minor amounts)

In addition to the regulatory requirements as outlined in Section 7 of this report, minor amounts of non-friable ACM may be removed by non-licenced persons provided that the total area to be removed does not exceed 10m^2.

If removal of minor amounts of ACM is to be undertaken by non-licenced persons the following procedures should be implemented:

- Ensure access to the removal area is restricted and signed in order to prevent unauthorised entry.
- Any persons or pets living, working or passing through the vicinity should be informed of the activity and be encouraged to vacate the area. Adjacent windows or doors should be kept closed.
- Where practicable install thick plastic ground sheet immediately beneath the ACM to be removed.
- Ensure all persons involved in the removal have suitable training and are wearing appropriate PPE (respirator, disposable coveralls, gloves, safety boots, goggles, etc)
- Where practicable, damp down ACM to be removed taking care not to create undue run-off.
- Carefully remove ACM from fixing avoiding unnecessary breakage using hand tools only. Power tools are to be avoided.
- Carefully place ACM in waste bags or wrap in thick plastic sheeting for sealing and disposal. Double wrap / bag where possible.
- Wet-wipe affected surfaces using damp mop or rags to be disposed of with ACM. Do not use household vacuum cleaners unless fitted with a HEPA filter.
- Wet-wipe non-disposable PPE, tools and equipment with damp rags. Disposable PPE is to be disposed of with ACM.
- Thoroughly shower following completion of ACM removal. This should be done in an external setting if practicable.
- Transportation of wrapped / sealed ACM should be undertaken in a trailer or the cargo-carrying compartment of a passenger vehicle. Alternatively, licenced asbestos removal contractors may provide a pick-up service for a nominal fee.

Local councils have provision for the disposal of minor amounts of ACM and should be contacted for details.

11. References

The following documents are relevant to this audit and report:

Legislation

- *Work Health and Safety Act 2011 – Safe Work Australia*

Regulations

- *Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017* (WHS Regulation) – *Safe Work Australia*

Codes of Practice

- *How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace (2016) - Safe Work Australia*
- *How to Safely Remove Asbestos (2016) - Safe Work Australia*
- *Code of Practice for Synthetic Mineral Fibres [NOHSC:2006(1990)]*
- *AS4361.1 (1995) Guide to Lead Paint Management. Part 1: Industrial Applications;*
- *AS4361.2 (1998) Guide to Lead Paint Management. Part 2: Residential and Commercial Buildings;*
- *ANZECC (1997) Identification of PCB-containing Capacitors: An Information Booklet for Electricians and Electrical Contractors.*

Useful Website Links

- *Safe Work Australia* *www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au*
- *Safework NSW* *www.safework.nsw.gov.au*
- *Australian Asbestos Network* *www.australianasbestosnetwork.org.au*
- *Environmental Protection Agency NSW* *www.epa.nsw.gov.au*
- *Asbestos Diseases Society of Aust* *www.asbestosdiseases.org.au*

Location	*Surface*	*Hazardous Material*	*Condition / Friability*	*Risk Status**	*Sample no.*	*Photo no.*	*Comments / Recommendations*
Main building – northeast sunroom	Ceiling throughout	Asbestos-cement sheet	Stable Non-friable	Low	181005/02	-	*Remove prior to works likely to disturb this material.*
	North wall lower window panels	Asbestos-cement sheet	Stable Non-friable	Low	As 181005/02	-	*Remove prior to works likely to disturb this material.*
Main building – southeast toilet / bathroom	Ceiling throughout	Asbestos-cement sheet	Stable Non-friable	Low	-	-	*Remove prior to works likely to disturb this material.*
Main building – northwest sunroom	North wall lower window panels	Asbestos-cement sheet	Stable Non-friable	Low	As 181005/02	8	*Remove prior to works likely to disturb this material.*
Main building – southwest toilet & entry	Ceiling	Asbestos-cement sheet	Stable Non-friable	Low	-	12	*Remove prior to works likely to disturb this material.*
Main building – external to east sunroom	Ground	Asbestos-cement sheet debris	Unsatisfactory Non-friable	Low	-	10	*Mixture of asbestos-cement debris & non-asbestos cement debris observed in this location.* *Remove.*
Main building – external – northeast & n/west sunroom	North wall lower window panels	Asbestos-cement sheet	Minor damage Non-friable	Low	As 181005/02	11	*Minor damage in some locations.* *Remove prior to works likely to disturb this material.*
Morgue – east storeroom throughout	Ceiling	Asbestos-cement sheet	Stable Non-friable	Low	-	9	*No access to west half of this building (locked).* *Remove prior to works likely to disturb this material.*
Operating theatre – west entry room, adjoining kitchenette & east storeroom	Ceiling	Asbestos-cement sheet	Stable Non-friable	Low	-	14	*Remainder of ceiling lining in this building is non-asbestos.* *Remove prior to works likely to disturb this material.*
Laundry throughout	Ceiling	Asbestos-cement sheet	Stable Non-friable	Low	-	15	*Remove prior to works likely to disturb this material.*
Nurses quarters throughout	Ceiling	Asbestos-cement sheet	Stable Non-friable	Low	181005/06	-	*Remove prior to works likely to disturb this material.*
Nurses quarters	North wall west end gable panel	Asbestos-cement sheet	Stable Non-friable	Low	-	22	*Remove prior to works likely to disturb this material.*

Location	Surface	Hazardous Material	Condition / Friability	Risk Status*	Sample no.	Photo no.	Comments / Recommendations
Nurses quarters – external to southwest enclosed verandah	Lower window panels	Asbestos-cement sheet	Minor damage Non-friable	Low	181005/07	18	*Minor damage observed in several locations.* *Remove prior to works likely to disturb this material.*
Nurses quarters – external north & east verandah	Ceiling	Asbestos-cement sheet	Stable Non-friable	Low	As 181005/07	21	*Remove prior to works likely to disturb this material.*
Nurses quarters – roof space throughout	Insulation batts & foil lined to underside of roof sheets	Synthetic Mineral Fibres	Stable	Low	N/A	19 & 20	*Handle and dispose of in accordance with* NOHSC National Code of Practice for the Safe Use of Synthetic Mineral Fibres 1990*. Generally, the code requires that all personnel working or likely to come into contact with SMF products wear appropriate PPE (respirator, disposable coveralls, gloves, goggles, etc) and handle the product in such a way that minimises dust release.*
Main building – southeast corner room	Wall paint (pale green)	Lead-based paint	Deteriorating / peeling / flaking	Low	181005/A	23	*Remove prior to works likely to disturb in accordance with current WHS & EPA requirements.*
Main building – east sunroom – west windowsill	Paint (pink)	Lead-based paint	Stable	Low	181005/B	24	*Remove prior to works likely to disturb in accordance with current WHS & EPA requirements.*
Main building – east central room	Wall paint (cream)	Lead-based paint	Deteriorating / peeling / flaking	Low	181005/C	25	*Remove prior to works likely to disturb in accordance with current WHS & EPA requirements.*

Location	Surface	Hazardous Material	Condition / Friability	Risk Status*	Sample no.	Photo no.	Comments / Recommendations
Non-Asbestos Containing Materials							
Main building – east end sunroom – east lower wall panels (internal & external) & ceiling throughout	Walls & ceiling	Non-asbestos	-	-	181005/01	6	*Material tested negative to asbestos content.*
Main building – southeast storeroom throughout – internal & external	Walls	Non-asbestos	-	-	As 181005/01	7	*Material tested negative to asbestos content.*
Between main building & morgue – small external brown cupboard	Lining	Non-asbestos	-	-	181005/03	13	*Material tested negative to asbestos content.*
Main building – external west wall electrical cupboard	Electrical board	Non-asbestos	-	-	-	-	
Operating theatre – external south corner electrical cupboard	Electrical board	Non-asbestos	-	-	-	-	
Laundry – central work table	Table top	Non-asbestos	-	-	181005/04	16	*Material tested negative to asbestos content.*
Laundry – external west electrical cupboard	Electrical board	Non-asbestos	-	-	-	-	
Laundry – external south wall	Wall boards	Non-asbestos	-	-	181005/05	17	*Material tested negative to asbestos content.*
Former nurses quarters – external east electrical cupboard	Electrical board	Non-asbestos	-	-	-	-	

Notes:

1) *Roof sheeting to all buildings are metal.*
2) *Roof spaces to all buildings (except nurses quarters) not accessed due to height restriction.*
3) *Refer Attachment A for Photographs*
4) *Refer Attachment B for NATA accredited Sample Analysis Reports.*

*** Risk Status Rating:**

Low: Negligible Risk (no action required) **Medium:** Elevated Risk (some action required) **High:** Immediate Risk (immediate action required)

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abn 35 563 047 350

Attachment A:

Photographs

SCAC Photographic Record ***Site:*** *Old Bega Hospital, Bega NSW*

Date: *24th October 2018* ***Job no.****181005*

Above: *1) Main building*

Above: *2) Morgue*

Above: *3) Operating theatre*

Above: *4) Laundry*

Above: *5) Nurses quarters*

Above: *6) Main building - east sunroom walls / ceiling (non-asbestos)*

Above: *7) Main building – southeast storeroom walls (non-asbestos)*

Above: *8) Main building – northwest sunroom lower window panels*

Above: *9) Morgue – east store ceiling lining*

Above: *10) Main building – external east wall debris*

Above: *11) Main building – northwest sunroom – external lower window panels*

Above: *12) Main building – southeast toilets entry ceiling*

Above: *13) Between main building & morgue – small cupboard lining (non-asbestos)*

Above: *14) Operating theatre - ceiling*

Above: *15) Laundry - ceiling*

Above: *16) Laundry – central work table top (non-asbestos)*

Above: *17) Laundry – external south wall boards (non-asbestos)*

Above: *18) Nurses quarters – external south enclosed verandah – lower window panels*

Above: *19) Nurses quarters – roof space insulation*

Above: *20) Nurses quarters – roof space insulation*

Above: *21) Nurses quarters – verandah ceiling lining*

Above: *22) Nurses quarters – north gable panel*

Above: *23) Main building – southeast room wall paint*

Above: *24) Main building – east sunroom windowsill paint*

Above: *25) Main building – east central room wall paint*

Attachment B:

Laboratory Sample Analysis Reports

Level 2, 15 Mayneview Street
Milton QLD 4064
P: (07) 3291 9700
F: (07) 3291 9799
E: admin@prensa.com.au
ABN: 12 142 106 581

31 October 2018

S0056:KXD
76053-001 BSA 31102018.xlsm

Paul Baker
South Coast Asbestos Consulting
PO Box 185
Moruya, NSW, 2537

Dear Paul,

Asbestos Bulk Sample Analysis Report

181005 - Old Bega Hospital

Please find attached the asbestos bulk sample analysis results of the 7 samples as received from South Coast Asbestos Consulting for 181005 - Old Bega Hospital on 31 October 2018 and received at the Prensa Pty Ltd laboratory (Level 2, 15 Mayneview Street, Milton QLD 4064) on 31 October 2018. The samples were analysed on 31 October 2018 and the results are presented on the following page(s).

Prensa qualitatively analyses bulk samples for asbestos using polarising light microscopy and dispersion staining techniques in accordance with Prensa Test Method PRLAB2002 Asbestos Identification, and in accordance with Australian Standard (AS) 4964 – 2004, *Method for the qualitative identification of asbestos in bulk samples.*

If you require further information please contact the Prensa office on (07) 3291 9700.

Regards,

Kirsti Date
Approved Asbestos Identifier and Signatory

NATA
WORLD RECOGNISED ACCREDITATION

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property > environment > safety >

Asbestos Bulk Sample Analysis Report

181005 - Old Bega Hospital

Sample No	Sample Location / Description / Size	Result
76053 - 001 - 001	181005/01 - Main Building – east end sunroom – east wall lower panels White painted grey fibre cement material 30 x 20 x 2 mm	No asbestos fibres detected Organic fibres detected
76053 - 001 - 002	181005/02 - Main Building – northeast sunroom – ceiling lining Unpainted grey compressed fibre cement material 20 x 14 x 2 mm	***Chrysotile (white asbestos) detected***
76053 - 001 - 003	181005/03 - Main Building – external south brown cupboard lining Brown painted grey fibre cement material 40 x 36 x 2 mm	No asbestos fibres detected Organic fibres detected
76053 - 001 - 004	181005/04 - Laundry – main room – central table top Orange painted grey fibre cement material 18 x 8 x 1 mm	No asbestos fibres detected Organic fibres detected
76053 - 001 - 005	181005/05 - Laundry – external south wall boards Pink painted grey fibre cement material 43 x 20 x 2 mm	No asbestos fibres detected Organic fibres detected
76053 - 001 - 006	181005/06 - Nurses quarters – ceiling lining Grey painted grey compressed fibre cement material 22 x 13 x 2 mm	***Chrysotile (white asbestos) detected***
76053 - 001 - 007	181005/07 - Nurses quarters – external south enclosed verandah – lower window panels Unpainted grey compressed fibre cement material 41 x 16 x 5 mm	***Chrysotile (white asbestos) detected***

Please note that Prensa Pty Ltd does not accept responsibility for the representation of the sample submitted in relation to its source. Only the samples submitted for analysis have been considered in presenting these results.

Envirolab Services Pty Ltd
ABN 37 112 535 645
12 Ashley St Chatswood NSW 2067
ph 02 9910 6200 fax 02 9910 6201
customerservice@envirolab.com.au
www.envirolab.com.au

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS 204072

Client Details

Client	South Coast Asbestos Consulting
Attention	Paul Baker
Address	PO Box 185, Moruya, NSW, 2537

Sample Details

Your Reference	**181005**
Number of Samples	3 Paint
Date samples received	26/10/2018
Date completed instructions received	26/10/2018

Analysis Details

Please refer to the following pages for results, methodology summary and quality control data.

Samples were analysed as received from the client. Results relate specifically to the samples as received.

Results are reported on a dry weight basis for solids and on an as received basis for other matrices.

Report Details

Date results requested by	02/11/2018
Date of Issue	01/11/2018

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Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing. **Tests not covered by NATA are denoted with ***

Results Approved By
Long Pham, Team Leader, Metals

Authorised By

Jacinta Hurst, Laboratory Manager

Lead in Paint				
Our Reference		204072-1	204072-2	204072-3
Your Reference	UNITS	181005/A	181005/B	181005/C
Type of sample		Paint	Paint	Paint
Date prepared	-	29/10/2018	29/10/2018	29/10/2018
Date analysed	-	30/10/2018	30/10/2018	30/10/2018
Lead in paint	%w/w	3.3	0.13	13

Method ID	Methodology Summary
Metals-004	Digestion of Paint chips/scrapings/liquids for Metals determination by ICP-AES/MS and or CV/AAS.

QUALITY CONTROL: Lead in Paint						Duplicate			Spike Recovery %	
Test Description	Units	PQL	Method	Blank	#	Base	Dup.	RPD	LCS-1	[NT]
Date prepared	-			29/10/2018	1	29/10/2018	29/10/2018		29/10/2018	[NT]
Date analysed	-			30/10/2018	1	30/10/2018	30/10/2018		30/10/2018	[NT]
Lead in paint	%w/w	0.005	Metals-004	<0.005	1	3.3	3.9	17	109	[NT]

Result Definitions

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

Quality Control Definitions

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

Australian Drinking Water Guidelines recommend that Thermotolerant Coliform, Faecal Enterococci, & E.Coli levels are less than 1cfu/100mL. The recommended maximums are taken from "Australian Drinking Water Guidelines", published by NHMRC & ARMC 2011.

Laboratory Acceptance Criteria

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

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

Spikes for Physical and Aggregate Tests are not applicable.

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

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

Matrix Spikes, LCS and Surrogate recoveries: Generally 70-130% for inorganics/metals; 60-140% for organics (+/-50% surrogates) and 10-140% for labile SVOCs (including labile surrogates), ultra trace organics and speciated phenols is acceptable.

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

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

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

Measurement Uncertainty estimates are available for most tests upon request.