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Occupational Hygiene Measurements and Solutions. NATA Accredited.

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2 June 2008

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Our Reference: Winton-080521-POWMRI-asbestos survey

ASBESTOS MATERIALS SURVEY

PRINCE OF WALES MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE RANDWICK, NSW

I. INTRODUCTION

As requested by yourself, Lisa Malloy and I have undertaken an Asbestos Audit of the Prince of Wales Medical Research Institute (POWMRI) building located at Randwick, on 21 May 2008.

The audit was conducted in accordance with the scope of works for drawings as per e-mail received on 14 May 2008.

The buildings surveyed included two interconnecting buildings blocks identified as Villa One and Villa Two. The survey consisted of Ground Floor Basements in each of the buildings containing service pipes, storage, electrical, mechanical and plant. Level One and Two occupancies generally consisting of offices and research facilities, laboratories, corridors, reception, seminar and meeting rooms, animal facility, workshops, library, courtyards and gardens, electrical, mechanical and plant, canteen and amenities. Other areas inspected included verandahs, roof and roof spaces, old tank room storage, stairwell and the general exterior of the building and other plant facilities.

The aim of the survey was to record the location of asbestos-containing materials (ACM) for the purpose of providing information for the proposed refurbishment / demolish of building materials.

The survey information describes areas that contain ACM that have been identified and suspected of containing asbestos and various recommendations as a result of our survey.

Samples taken during our inspection were analysed for the presence of asbestos.

It should be noted that no matter how thorough an inspection 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 access and partially destructive methods.

II. SUMMARY

In general, all ACM present in occupied or working areas of the site were bonded (i.e. asbestos-cement, eaves) and in satisfactory condition.

ACM in the form of asbestos-cement (AC) was identified and is present in the eaves of the internal Courtyards in Villa No. 1 & 2. and externally on the building.

AC was identified and is present in the wall cladding in Tank Room No. 2.

AC was identified in two pipe packers and in minor scattered fragments in the Basement areas.

No ACM was identified or found present in Plant, Machinery or Electrical Services.

No other ACM was identified or found present in other areas not mentioned above in the building during the course of the inspection.

Photographs of ACM and locations of asbestos-cement eaves in the floor layout sketch are listed in the appendices.

Further information can be found in Section V. of this report.

III. LIMITATIONS OF THE SURVEY

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 refurbishment specifications and recording locations of asbestos containing materials. It may be necessary to conduct destructive inspections of inaccessible areas if they are to be gutted or demolished.

IV. ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS

Samples for asbestos identification analysis were collected during the inspection. Please refer to attached NATA endorsed Certificates of Analysis for detailed results:-

- 54668/78 & 83-ID dated 23 May 2008
- 54761/63-ID dated 2 June 2008.

Samples of building materials were analysed using Stereomicroscopy and Polarized Light Microscopy (with Dispersion Staining) in accordance with AS 4964-2004: - 'Method for the qualitative identification of asbestos in bulk samples'.

Materials which were identified as containing asbestos were sampled from the following locations:

Sample No.	*Sample Location /Type of Material*	*Analysis Results*
1	V2 Basement – soffit, outside switch room, fibre-cement packer	amosite & chrysotile asbestos
4	V2 Basement – soil surface, W service pipe tunnel, F/C fragments	chrysotile asbestos
5	V2 Tank Room – wall cladding, fibre-cement sheeting	amosite & chrysotile asbestos
7B	V1 internal Courtyard – eave, north wall, fibre-cement sheet	amosite & chrysotile asbestos
9	External – eave, south of Main Entry, fibre-cement sheet	amosite & chrysotile asbestos
12	V2 internal Courtyard- eave, north wall, fibre-cement sheet	amosite & chrysotile asbestos

General inspection observations and identification of materials can be found in Section V. of this report.

V. INSPECTION OBSERVATIONS

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

The two buildings, Villa No.1 and 2 were originally constructed early 1960. The stand alone buildings were refurbished in 1992-1993 and 1999 and linked with a common flowthrough. A first floor addition was constructed in 2000.

Sample numbers listed on the attached Certificate of Analysis have been used in the inspection summaries listed below.

Notes:-

- ACM is in satisfactory condition unless otherwise mentioned.
- ACM is italicised in the descriptions
- The number symbols [1], [2], [3] etc which appear in the inspection summaries, also refer to the sample numbers as shown on the Certificate of Analysis.
- Summarised information is provided below for each area visited.

All rooms and services in the building were inspected. During the survey, we were assisted by Ms. Deborah Mackay, POWMRI site contact who was able to arrange access to locked and authorised areas of the building.

1. VILLA No.1

Basement

Inspected areas within this level were generally:

Floor walkways	concrete
Underfloor spaces	soil fills material (brick, mortar, general refuse & *minor A/C fragments*[4])
Walls	brick
Soffit	concrete
Pipe insulation	synthetic mineral fibre (SMF)

During the walkthrough of the service tunnels, there was some building debris consisting of brick, pipe, mortar and general refuse in the soil fill material. *A minor amount of fibre-cement fragments*[4] *was found scattered throughout the underfloor spaces partially buried and on the surface of the soil fill, refer to Photo No.4.* The fragments are more than likely remains of pre-construction concrete formwork. The fragments are similar to those fragments identified in the soil fill in the Ground Floor Basement of Villa No.2 and therefore suspected to contain asbestos.

No asbestos insulation was present on any of the pipes in the service tunnels. Hot water pipes and redundant pipes (red) were insulated with SMF. Hot water service is modern and contains SMF only.

No ACM was present in the mains electrical switchboards or switchgear.

Ground Floor (internal) including Courtyard and Japanese Garden

Inspected areas within this level were generally:

Floor	continuous vinyl flooring, ceramic tile and carpet on concrete
Walls	plasterboard, masonry and glass
Ceiling and linings	plasterboard (fixed and suspended), fibre-cement
Fire Doors	non-asbestos (constructed 1999)
Courtyard Eaves	*asbestos-cement*[7B] and fibre-cement[7A]
Soffit	concrete, SMF insulation on Air Conditioning ductwork.

A sample was taken of the fibre-cement eave located on the north wall of the internal courtyard, west of the vergola, in which amosite and chrysotile asbestos was detected; refer to Sample No. 7B, Photo No.8. Another sample of the fibre-cement eave was taken above the vergola, in which no asbestos was detected, refer to Sample No. 7A. It is likely that the sections of the eave directly above the vergola were replaced with non-asbestos fibre-cement panels during the installation of the vergola.

A sample was taken of the window putty from the wooden sash window in the internal Courtyard, in which no asbestos was detected, refer to sample No. 8.

No ACM was found in the Electrical and Mechanical Workshops.
Electrical, Fire and Mechanical Risers do not contain ACM.
Note: The original Tank Room No. 1 has been demolished and no longer exists.

First Floor

Constructional Addition 2000. Inspected areas within this level were generally:

Floor	continuous vinyl flooring
Walls	plasterboard and glass
Ceiling and linings	plasterboard

No ACM was found or suspected on this floor level.

Building External

Inspected areas within this level were generally:

Villa No.1

Roof	metal cliplock
Walls	brick and cement render on brick
Eaves	*asbestos-cement*[9]
Main entry ceiling linings	unknown (suspected non-asbestos)
Window Façade (infill panels)	timber

A sample was taken of the fibre-cement eave, south of the main entry (adjacent Symbion Imaging Centre), in which amosite and chrysotile asbestos was detected; refer to Sample No. 9, Photo No. 9. Therefore, the external eave on this building contains asbestos.

It was not possible to access the internal lining of the Main Entrance; however, as it is a refurbished area of the building it is not suspected ACM.

No ACM was found in roof materials or plant fixtures on the roof.

2. VILLA No. 2

Basement

Inspected areas within this level were generally:

Floor walkways	concrete and continuous vinyl flooring[2]
Underfloor spaces	soil fills material (brick, mortar, general refuse & *minor A/C fragments*[4])
Walls	brick
Soffit	concrete
Pipe insulation	synthetic mineral fibre (SMF)
Pipe packers (2 only)	asbestos-cement[1]

A sample was taken of the light blue continuous vinyl flooring at the base of the stairs, in which no asbestos was detected; refer to Sample No. 2.

A fibre-cement packer approximately 15 cm x 15cm in dimension was found adhered to the underside of the soffit at the base of the stairs outside the Electrical Switch Room, in which amosite and chrysotile asbestos was detected; refer to Sample No.1, Photo Nos. 1 & 2. Another packer, suspected to contain asbestos was found in the soffit adjacent the south wall above air-conditioning unit in the Electrical Switch Room.

A sample of the fibrous bitumen dampcourse was sampled from the eastern service tunnel, in which no asbestos was detected; refer to Sample No. 3.

During the walkthrough of the service tunnels, there was building debris consisting of brick, pipe, mortar and general refuse in the soil fill material. A minor amount of fibre-cement fragments[4] was found scattered throughout the underfloor spaces partially buried and on the surface of the soil fill. The fragments are more than likely remains of pre-construction concrete formwork. *A sample of a fibre-cement fragment was taken from the south service tunnel underfloor area, in which chrysotile asbestos was detected; refer to Sample No.4, Photo No.3.*

No asbestos insulation was present on any of the pipes in the service tunnels. Hot water pipes and redundant pipes (red) were insulated with synthetic mineral fibre (SMF).

No ACM was present in electrical switchboards or switchgear in the Electrical Switch Room.

Ground Floor (internal) including Courtyard

Inspected areas within this level were generally:

Floor	continuous vinyl flooring, ceramic tile and carpet on concrete
Walls	plasterboard, masonry and glass
Ceiling and linings	plasterboard (fixed and suspended), fibre-cement
Courtyard Eaves	*asbestos-cement*[12]
Fire Doors	not suspected to contain asbestos
Soffit	concrete, SMF insulation on Air Conditioning ductwork.

A sample was taken from the fibre-cement eave located on the north wall of the internal courtyard, in which amosite and chrysotile asbestos detected, refer to sample No. 12, Photo No. 7.

A sample was taken of the fibre-cement lining in the gas cylinder storage area (near loading dock), in which no asbestos was detected, refer to Sample No. 6.

A sample was taken of the fibre-cement verandah lining in the internal courtyard, in which no asbestos was detected, refer to Sample No. 13.

The Courtyard verandah fibre-cement linings do not contain asbestos.
The Crash Shed and associated verandah fibre-cement linings do not contain asbestos.
No ACM was found in the Animal Holding Rooms and facility.
No ACM was found in the Electrical and Mechanical Workshops.

Electrical, Fire and Mechanical Risers do not contain ACM.

Tank Room No.2

Tank Room No. 2 was present at roof level, accessible from the interconnecting ground floor basement and first floor stairwell. No tank is present in this room and it is currently used as an archive storage facility.

Inspected areas within this level were:

Floor	concrete
Walls	*asbestos-cement cladding*[5]
Façade	wood
Ceiling and linings	metal cliplock

A sample was taken of the fibre-cement wall cladding, in which amosite and chrysotile asbestos was detected; refer to Sample No. 5, Photo No.s 5 & 6.

Building External

Villa No.2

Roof	metal cliplock
Walls	brick and cement render on brick
Eaves	*asbestos-cement*[12]
Eaves (north annexe only)	fibre-cement (non-asbestos)[14]
Barge Boards	timber
Façade, blue infill panels (north-west)	fibre-cement (non-asbestos)[10]
Façade (Crash Shed area)	metal
Verandah linings (north)	fibre-cement (non-asbestos)
Verandah (north east entry)	fibre-cement (non-asbestos)[11]

Asbestos-cement was found in the eave in the internal courtyard, refer to Sample No. 12, Photo No. 7. The eave is also present on the east and north wall (above north annexe) of the building, refer to Photo No 10.

A sample was taken of the fibre-cement eave lining from the north annexe (addition to Villa No.2), in which no asbestos was detected, refer to Sample No. 14, Photo No. 11.

A sample was taken of the blue fibre-cement façade (infill panels) from below the windows on the north annexe wall, which did not contain asbestos, refer to Sample No. 10.

A sample was taken of the fibre-cement ceiling lining from the north-east entry verandah, in which no asbestos was detected, refer to Sample No. 11.

The fibre-cement verandah lining in the west section including main entry of the building does not contain ACM. This is the same material lining as taken for Sample 6, in which no asbestos was detected.

NO ACM was found in the Air-Conditioning Plant Room.

VI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. ASBESTOS-CEMENT

Asbestos is a naturally occurring product that was used in the building and construction industries extensively. Asbestos was still being manufactured and used as a material in the construction of buildings in the late 1970s or even early 1980's.

Asbestos has excellent fire resistance, insulation properties, fibre strength, durability and flexibility.

Asbestos is generally found in flat fibro sheeting used for walls ceilings and eaves; corrugated fibro sheeting used for external walls and roofs; vinyl floor tiles; electrical distribution boards; gaskets and fibrous lagging used for the insulation of pipes, sprayed on structures for fire rating and other utilities.

Asbestos containing building and construction materials in good condition and left in situ pose no risk with respect to airborne asbestos fibres.

The *presence* of asbestos is a health hazard, because asbestos has the *potential* to cause harm to humans. For a human health risk to exist there must also be an exposure pathway by which persons are exposed to respirable asbestos fibres. Thus, asbestos cannot pose a risk simply by being present, a risk can only exist when there is an opportunity for respirable (i.e. very small) asbestos fibres to be inhaled, hence an exposure pathway.

Consequently, risk can be reduced or eliminated by removal/management of the hazard and removal/management of the exposure pathway.

When ACM's are left undisturbed there is no mechanism for measurable asbestos fibres to be released from these materials. Even in circumstances where bonded ACM, such as asbestos-cement, is in poor condition and undisturbed the presence of respirable fibres is unlikely.

B. NATIONAL PROHIBITION AND REPAIR OF ASBESTOS- CEMENT

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

The ban essentially means that materials that contain asbestos[1] cannot be re-used and repair activities are 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-cement panel was removed from a building for any purpose, it cannot be re-used (either placed back in its original location or moved to a new location); it must be replaced with a non asbestos-containing alternative.

Small repairs can be conducted to in situ asbestos-cement panels where the panel does not require removing from the structure.

It is recommended that in areas that contain fractured or cracked asbestos-cement sheeting, it is sealed to prevent further fragmentation and raw edges are sealed. The exposed edges of the sheeting should be sealed with a flexible silicone sealing material such as Emerclad®. For fractured or cracked asbestos-cement sheeting a scrim cloth should be placed over the fractured area before applying the Emerclad®.

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

NSW WorkCover Authority recommends that any maintenance and repair work required for ACM is conducted in accordance with the approved National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC) Code of Practice for the safe removal of asbestos (2005), and that a risk management approach is undertaken prior to such works.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING FUTURE DEMOLITION/REFURBISHMENT

- Pickford & Rhyder Consulting recommend that all ACM found during the survey should be removed by NSW WorkCover Authority licensed asbestos contractors *prior* to, or as part of any refurbishment project.

  In this way:-
  - newly refurbished areas would be 'asbestos free' and can be listed accordingly in the Asbestos Register/Summary,
  - no asbestos warning labelling is required (this only necessary if ACM was to remain during the refurbishment works for contractor awareness, and after the works have been completed).

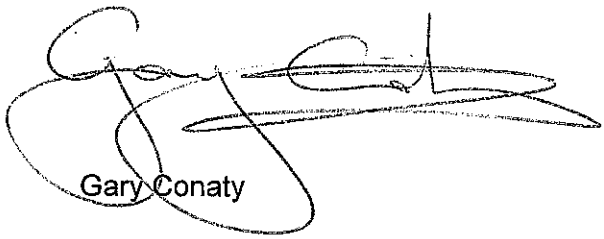
- It is preferred that the asbestos removal work is conducted *prior* to handover to demolition/refurbishment contractors.

  In this way:-
  - there is less chance that the ACM will be inappropriately handled or disturbed,
  - less inconvenience or down time for refurbishment contractors and trades staff during the refurbishment works in relation to the presence or removal of ACM,
  - all ACM removal works are undertaken in an appropriate manner,
  - no asbestos warning labelling would be required.

[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.

- It is recommended that demolition and refurbishment trades persons are observant for any other suspicious ACM that may be found during building works. If such material is found, a sample should be taken and sent for asbestos identification analysis by a NATA[1] accredited laboratory (e.g. Pickford & Rhyder Consulting).

Prepared by



Gary Conaty

[1] National Association of Testing Authorities

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ASBESTOS REGISTER SUMMARY FOR PRINCE OF WALES MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

(For additional information regarding this summary, please refer to Pickford & Rhyder Consulting Report, ref: Winton-080521-POWMRI-asbestos survey)

Building	Area	ACM Location	Description	Type	Confirmed*	Condition
Villa 1	Basement	A/C in soil fill material	fibre-cement	bonded	suspected	Satisfactory
Villa 1	Ground Floor, Internal Courtyard	eave	fibre cement sheets	bonded	yes	Satisfactory
Villa 1	Ground Floor, External –Main Entry area	eave	fibre-cement sheets	bonded	yes	Satisfactory
Villa 2	Basement	A/C in soil fill material	fibre-cement	bonded	suspected	Satisfactory
Villa 2	Basement	A/C packers	fibre-cement	bonded	yes	Satisfactory
Villa 2	Ground Floor, Internal Courtyard	eave	fibre cement sheets	bonded	yes	Satisfactory
Villa 2	Ground Floor, External (east & north)	eaves	fibre-cement sheets	bonded	suspected	Satisfactory
Villa 2	Level One, Tank Room No.2	wall cladding	fibre-cement sheets	bonded	yes	Satisfactory

* 'Suspected' refers to material that is suspected to contain asbestos where a sample was not able to be obtained or based on our experience, previous inspection results or visual inspection, the material contains asbestos. Confirmed refers to results confirmed by asbestos identification analysis.

The information in the table relating to condition of ACM is rated as follows:-

- Satisfactory – no repair work required. Considered to be in good condition with no cracks or broken edges, friable insulation intact.
- Average – minor repair work required. Considered to be in reasonable condition, some visible/loose fibre bundles present on surface, minor cracks or broken edges present.
- Poor – major repair/replacement work required. Considered to be in a degraded state, visible/loose fibre bundles present on surface, major cracks and broken edges present, severe damage to material. Repair work may include application of sealant to prevent release of fibres, replacement or repair or complete removal from structure.

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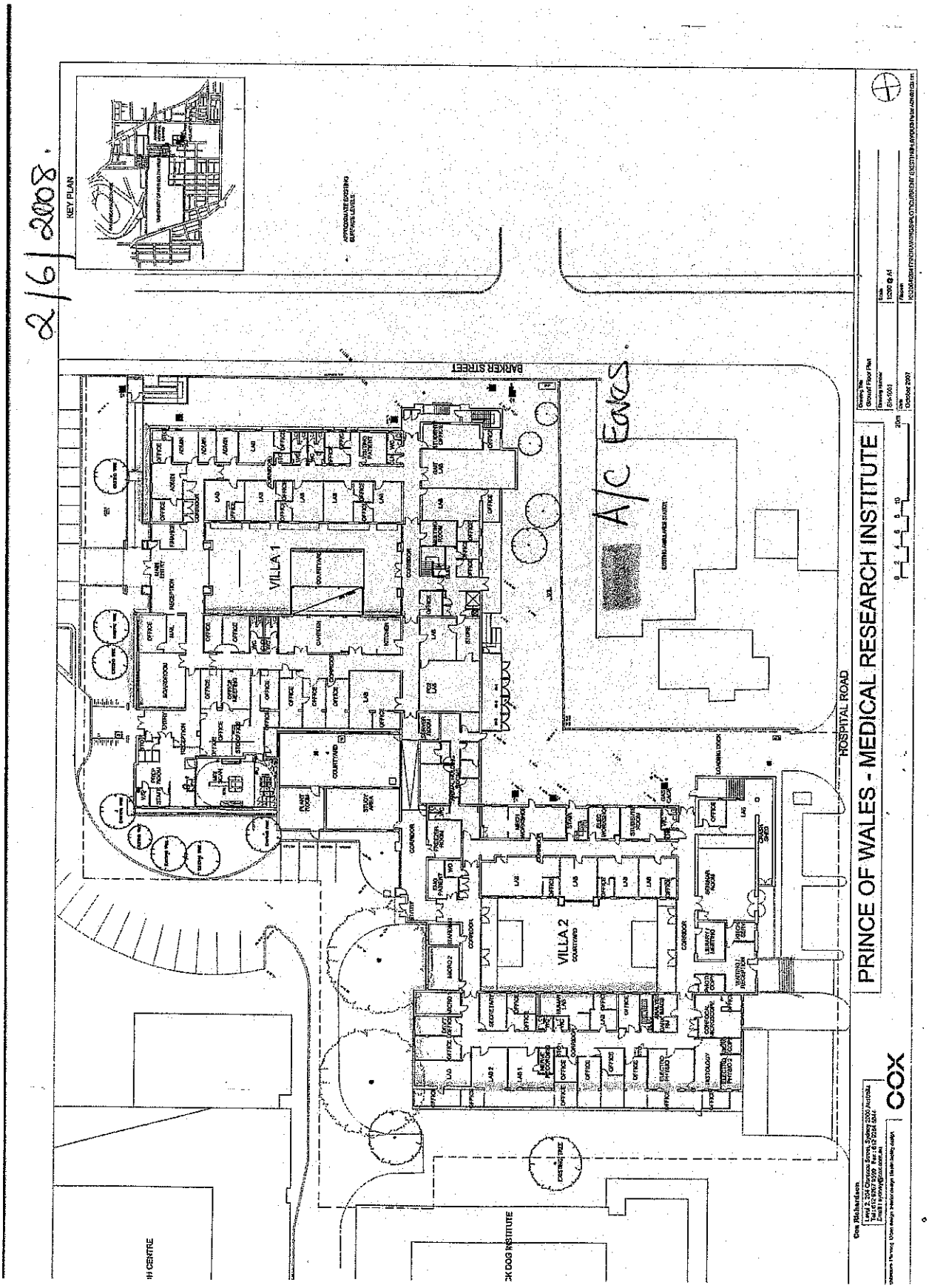
APPENDIX A

2/6/2008.



APPENDIX B

Photos of asbestos containing materials:

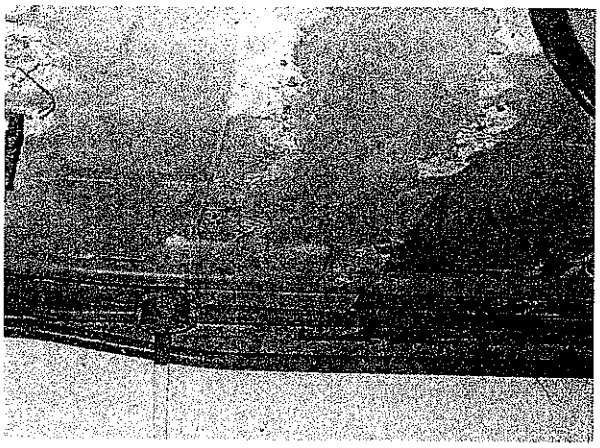


Photo 1: Villa No. 2 Basement, A/C packing

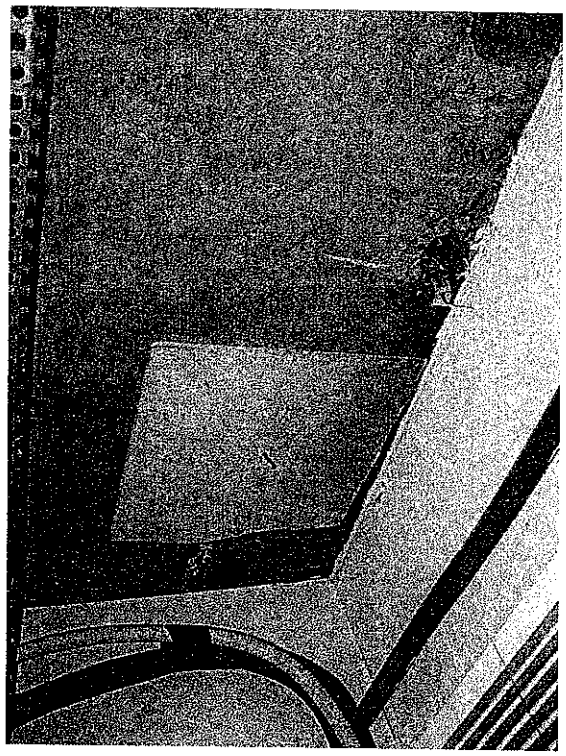


Photo 2: Villa No. 2 Basement, A/C packing

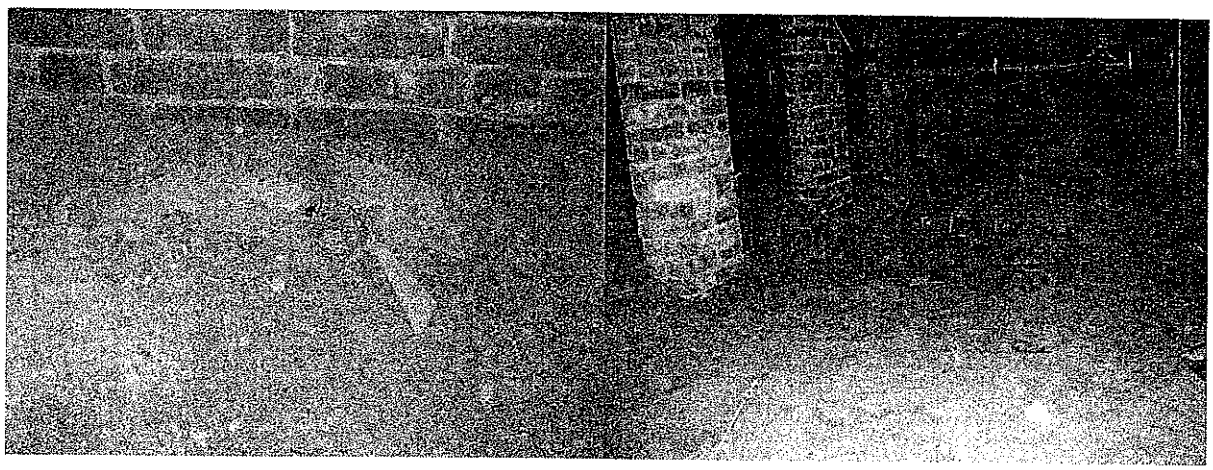


Photo 3: Villa No.2 Basement, A/C in soil fills

Photo 4: Villa No. 1 Basement, General Debris in soil fill material

Photo 5: Tank Room No.2 A/C wall cladding

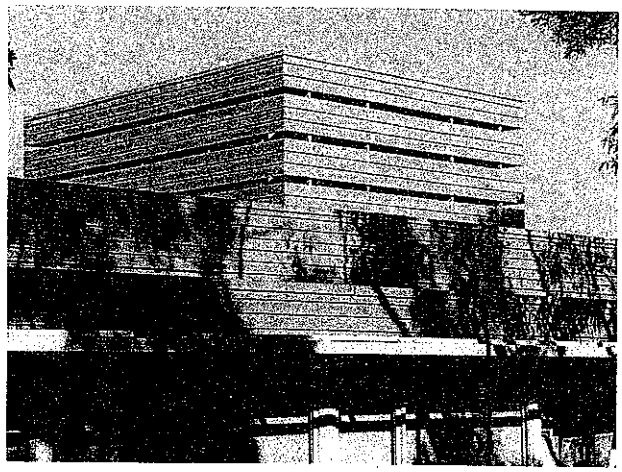


Photo 6: Tank Room No.2 A/C wall cladding under timber facade

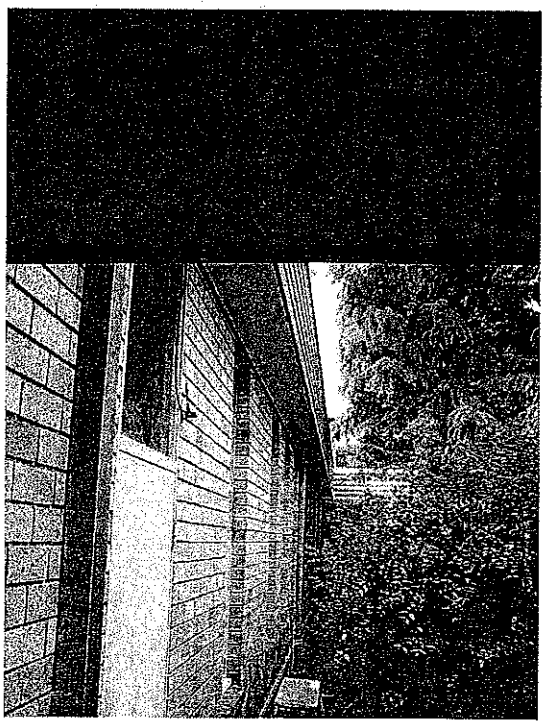


Photo 7: Courtyard No. 2, A/C eave

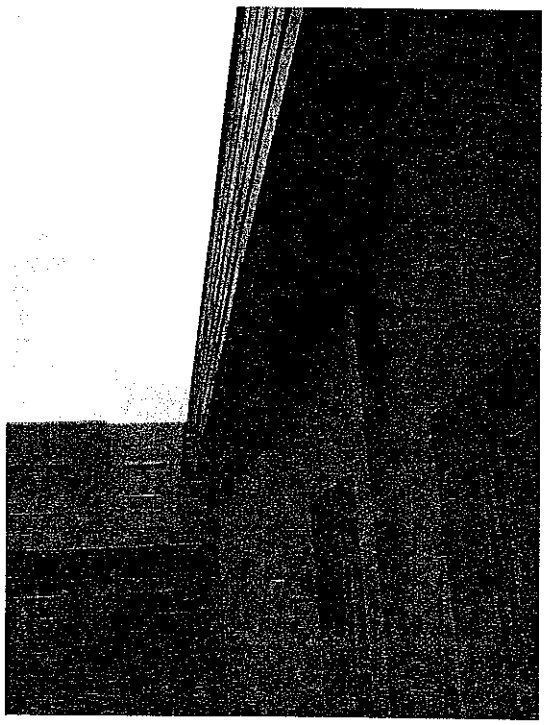


Photo 8: Courtyard No.1, A/C eave

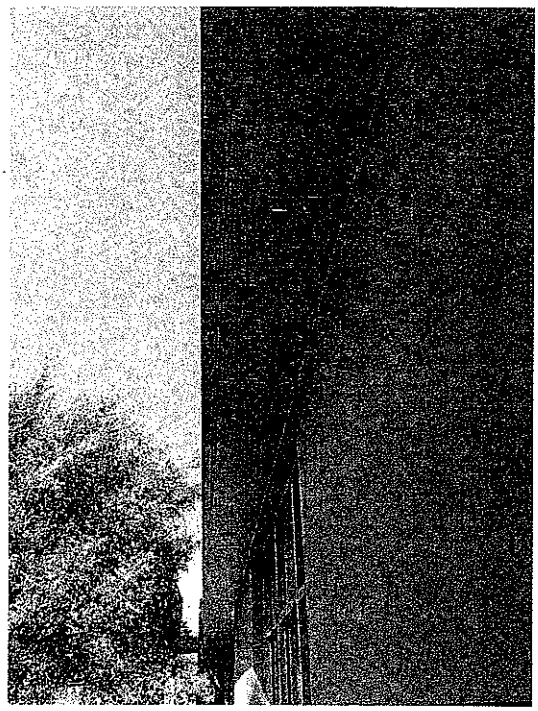


Photo 9: Main entry, A/C eave

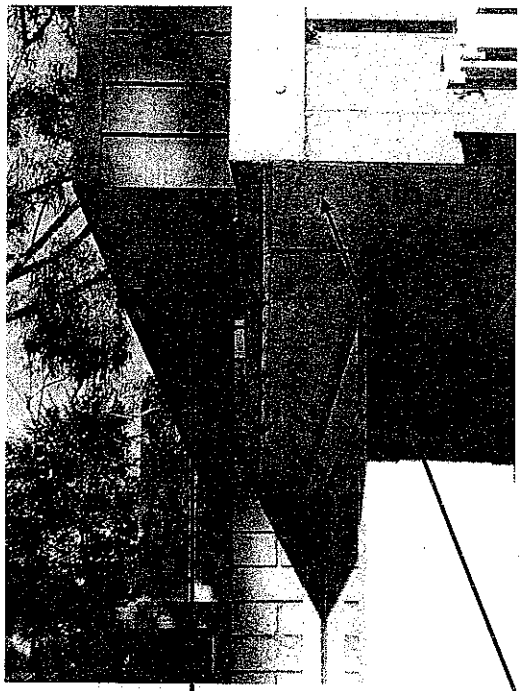


Photo 10: East A/C eave, *Note: eave extends above annexe along north wall.*
North annexe eave is non-asbestos

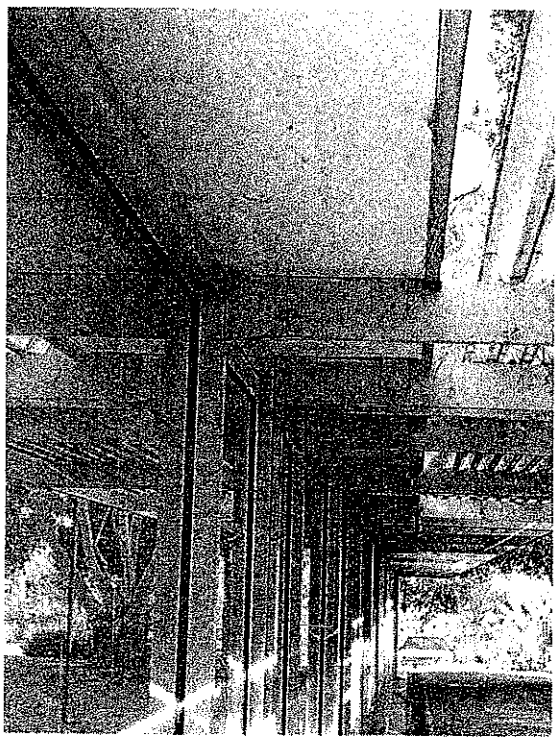


Photo 11: North annexe eave (non-asbestos)

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23 May 2008

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS – ASBESTOS IDENTIFICATION

YOUR REFERENCE/JOB No.:
TYPE OF SAMPLES: Bulk samples - as sampled by G. Conaty & L. Malloy
SITE LOCATION: Prince of Wales Medical Research Institute
DATE SAMPLED: 21 May 2008 **DATE RECEIVED:** 21 May 2008
OUR REFERENCE: 54668/78 & 83-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 Location*
1	54668	V2 Basement – soffit, outside switch room, fibre-cement packer (15 x 15 cm)
2	54669	V2 Basement – floor, at base of stairs, continuous vinyl
3	54670	V2 Basement – soffit, south wall, bitumen waterproof membrane
4	54671	V2 Basement – soil surface western service pipe tunnel, fibre-cement fragments
5	54672	V2 Tank Room – wall cladding, fibre-cement sheeting
6	54673	V2 Gas Cylinder Storage Area – ceiling lining, fibre-cement sheet
7A	54674	V1 internal Courtyard – eave, south of vergola, fibre-cement sheet
7B	54675	V1 internal Courtyard – eave, north wall, west of vergola, fibre-cement sheet
8	54676	V1 internal Courtyard – sash window frame, putty
9	54677	External – eave, north of Main Entry, (Symbion Imaging) fibre-cement sheet
10	54678	External – façade, lower north wall, blue infill panel, fibre-cement sheet
11	54683	External - veranda lining, north east entry (G11 & G12), fibre-cement sheet

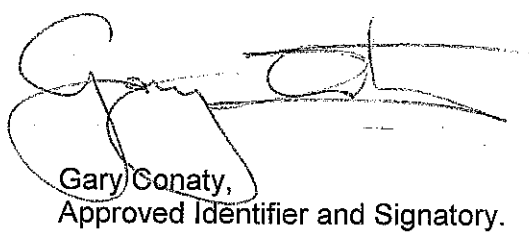
Analysis and Comments:-

Sample No.

1	amosite and chrysotile asbestos detected	The sample was a grey fibre cement of approximate weight 4 g, in which amosite and chrysotile asbestos fibres were detected.
2	no asbestos detected	The sample was a light blue continuous vinyl flooring of approximate weight 29 g, in which no asbestos fibres were detected.
3	no asbestos detected	The sample was a black fibrous bitumen membrane of approximate weight 8 g, in which organic fibres were detected. No asbestos fibres were detected in the sample.

4	chrysotile asbestos detected	The sample was a grey fibre cement of approximate weight 29 g, in which chrysotile asbestos fibres were detected.
5	amosite and chrysotile asbestos detected	The sample was a grey fibre cement of approximate weight <1 g, in which amosite and chrysotile asbestos fibres were detected.
6	no asbestos detected	The sample was a grey fibre cement 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.
7A	no asbestos detected	The sample was a grey fibre cement of approximate weight 1 g, in which organic fibres were detected. No asbestos fibres were detected in the sample.
7B	amosite and chrysotile asbestos detected	The sample was a grey fibre cement of approximate weight 1 g, in which amosite and chrysotile asbestos fibres were detected.
8	no asbestos detected	The sample was a grey window putty of approximate weight 2 g, in which no asbestos fibres were detected.
9	amosite and chrysotile asbestos detected	The sample was a grey fibre cement with a tan coating on one surface of approximate weight 1 g, in which amosite and chrysotile asbestos fibres were detected.
10	no asbestos detected	The sample was a grey fibre cement with a blue coating on one surface, of approximate weight <1 g, in which organic fibres were detected. No asbestos fibres were detected in the sample.
11	no asbestos detected	The sample was a grey fibre-cement, of approximate weight <1 g, in which organic fibres were detected. No asbestos fibres were detected in this sample.

Analysed and reported by:



Gary Conaty,
Approved Identifier and Signatory.

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2 June 2008

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS – ASBESTOS IDENTIFICATION

YOUR REFERENCE/JOB No.:
TYPE OF SAMPLES: Bulk samples - as sampled by G. Conaty
SITE LOCATION: Prince of Wales Medical Research Institute
DATE SAMPLED: 30 May 2008 **DATE RECEIVED:** 30 May 2008
OUR REFERENCE: 54761/63-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 Location*
12	54761	V2 internal Courtyard – eave, north wall, fibre-cement
13	54672	V2 internal Courtyard – verandah, internal lining, fibre-cement
14	54763	V2 External, north Annexe – eave, fibre-cement

Analysis and Comments:-

Sample No.		
12	amosite and chrysotile asbestos detected	The sample was a grey fibre-cement with a cream coating on one side of approximate weight 2 g, in which amosite and chrysotile asbestos fibres were detected.
13	no asbestos detected	The sample was a grey fibre-cement of approximate weight 1 g, in which organic fibres were detected. No asbestos fibres were detected in the sample.
14	no asbestos detected	The sample was a grey fibre-cement of approximate weight <1 g, in which organic fibres were detected. No asbestos fibres were detected in the sample.

Analysed and reported by:

Gary Conaty,
Approved Identifier and Signatory.

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