Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis

Laboratory Report Number: T0095614_T-12534 **Analyst:** Simon Saville

LABORATORY METHODOLOGY

Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure HMP002 – Fibre Identification. Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to determine if the values are consistent with published data. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic evidence to allow unequivocal identification of the common asbestos types to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If diagnostic evidence is insufficient or fibres are not able to be unequivocally identified by Polarising Light Microscopy (PLM), further testing may be required.

CLIENT SUPPLIED SAMPLES

Samples are analysed as received and as such Robson Environmental accepts no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of third party sampling. Insufficient sample volume may lead to inaccurate results. Large samples may be sub-sampled.

REPORTING OF RESULTS

Asbestos Detected: Asbestos detected by PLM, including Dispersion Staining (DS).
No Asbestos Detected: No Asbestos detected by PLM, including DS. Non asbestos fibres such as organic and Synthetic Mineral Fibres detected in samples will be marked with an *. Please refer to non asbestos table beneath main table.
UMF Detected: Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by PLM, including DS. Confirmation by further independent testing may be necessary, usually scanning electron microscopy (SEM).
Contaminated: Small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non asbestos material.

- Reported results relate only to the sample(s) submitted for testing.
- Test report must not be reproduced except in full.
- Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 – Testing.
- The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/national standards.

LIMIT OF DETECTION & REPORTING LIMIT

Known limitations of the test procedure using PLM are:

- PLM is a qualitative technique only.
- This method is not sufficient for the identification of airborne or water-borne asbestos.
- The less encountered asbestos mineral fibres actinolite, anthophyllite and tremolite exhibit a wide range of optical properties that preclude unequivocal identification by PLM and DS. Thus, the method is used to positively identify only the three major asbestos minerals: amosite (brown), chrysotile (white) and crocidolite (blue).
- Valid identification requires that the sample material contains a sufficient quantity of the unknown fibres in excess of the practical detection limit used (in this case, PLM and DS, which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.01-0.1% equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg (AS4946-2004:App. A4).

Robson Approved Identifier
Simon Saville

Robson Approved Signatory
Oskar Urbas

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 – Testing

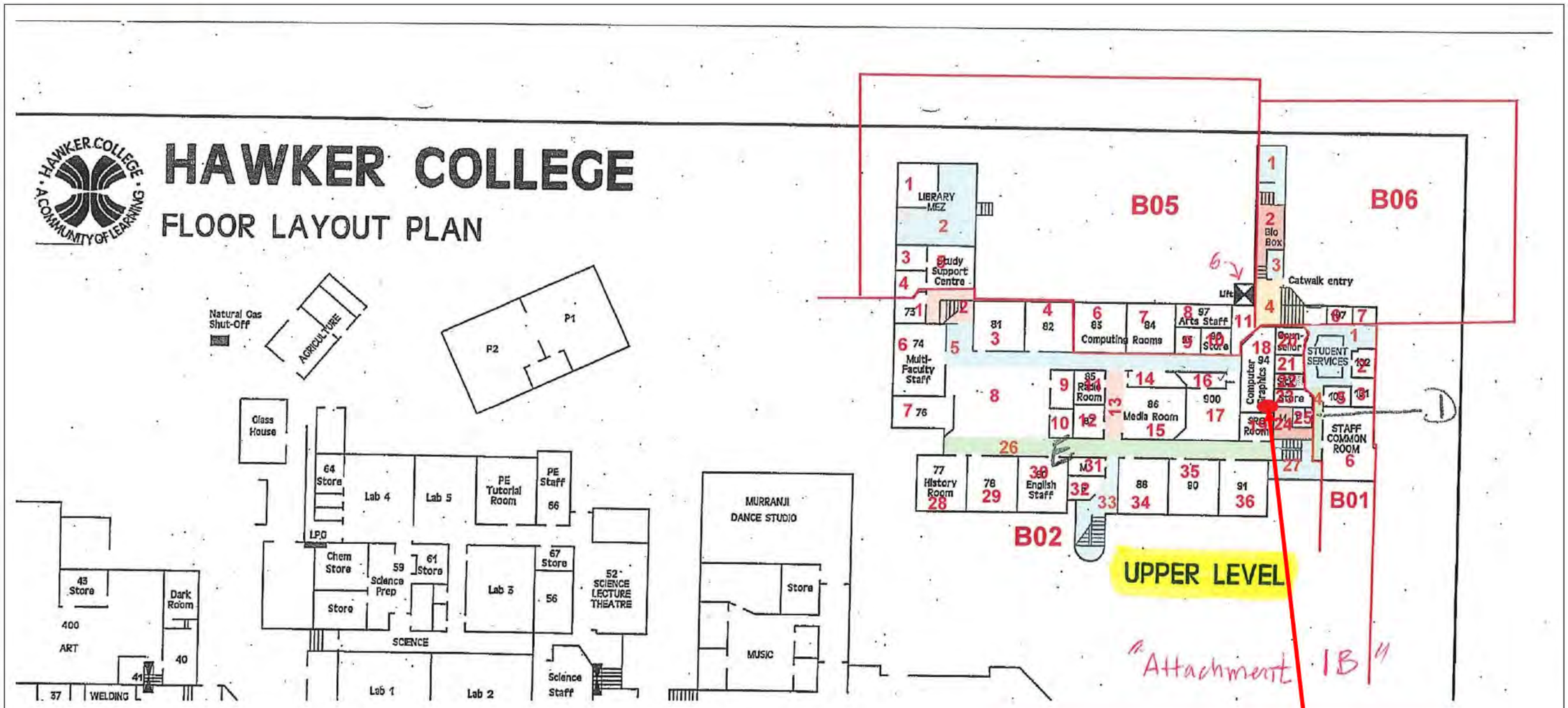
NATA
No. 3181

Page 9 of 10

Appendix 3 Plan(s)

HAWKER COLLEGE

FLOOR LAYOUT PLAN



Hawker College 16 May 2022

B2 F1-18 Room 7.15 Computer Lab (TL029) Sprayed Coatings Debris Sampling Locations.

Sample A3823 – Sprayed coatings debris - top cable track attached to the wall

Sample A3824 – Sprayed coatings debris – carpet floor below water damaged ceiling

PROJECT DETAILS

JOB NUMBER	KEF1656	SAMPLE DATE	18/05/2022
CLIENT	ACT Property Group	REPORT DATE	18/05/2022
CONTACT NAME	Darren Writer	CONTACT NUMBER	0479 188 156
SITE ADDRESS	Hawker College - 51 Murranji St, Hawker ACT 2614		
SCOPE OF WORKS	Environmental clean and disposal of asbestos impacted material from the area below the water damaged asbestos vermiculite ceiling inside Room 7.15		
SCOPE OF CLEARANCE	A thorough visual inspection and clearance monitoring was conducted.		
ASBESTOS CONTRACTOR	Empire Contracting	SUPERVISOR	Tamem Merzadah
ASBESTOS ASSESSOR	Muhammad Abdullah	LICENCE NUMBER	AA00037
LEGISLATION	Asbestos removal clearance certificate issued under regulations 473 & 474 of the Work Health Safety Regulation 2011 & 2017		

	YES	NO	N/A
Did inspection of the specific work area detailed above find no visible asbestos remaining as a result of the asbestos removal work carried out?	✓		
Did inspection of the internal areas of the site find no visible asbestos remaining as a result of the asbestos removal work carried out?	✓		
Is air monitoring required?	✓		
If air monitoring was carried out as part of the clearance inspection (friable works only) was the result below 0.01 fibres/ml?	✓		
Can the site be dismantled?	✓		
Did inspection of the work area following dismantling of the enclosure find no visible asbestos remaining?	✓		
Can the area be reoccupied?	✓		

CONCLUSION

A thorough visual inspection of the removal area found no visible asbestos residue from asbestos removal work in the area or in the vicinity of the area where the work was carried out.

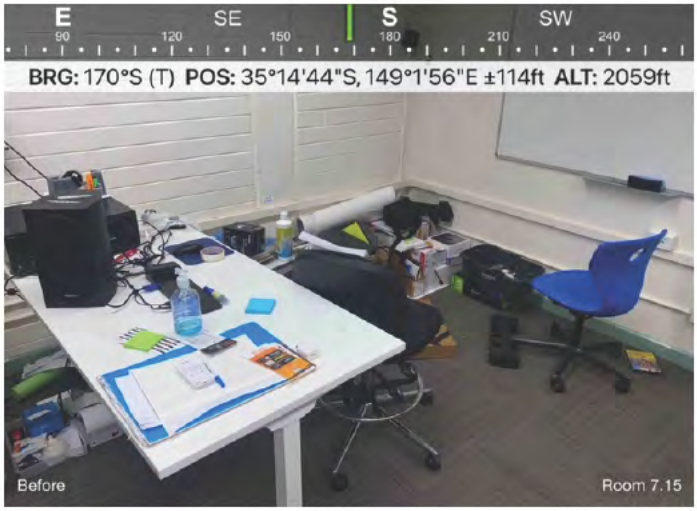
This area has been cleared for reoccupation, and restrictions associated with the asbestos removal can now be lifted.

Kind Regards,

Muhammad Abdullah

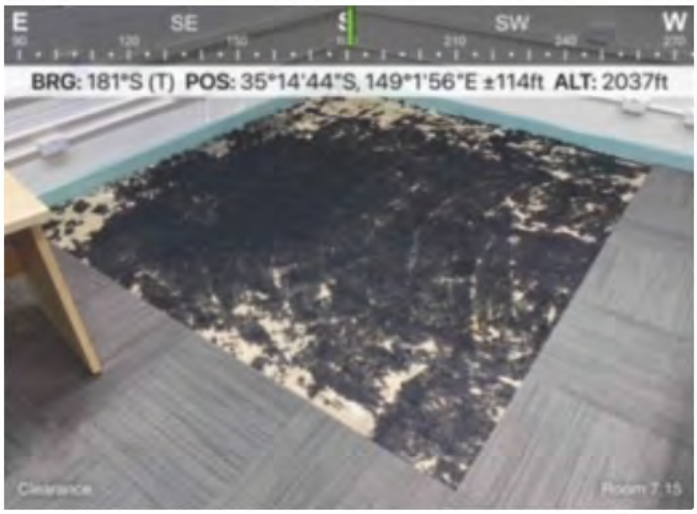
Consultant

PHOTOS



Before removal

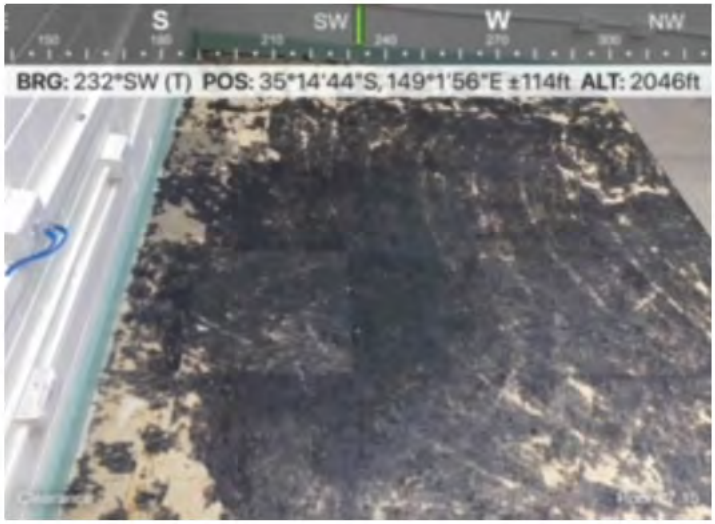
Before removal



Removal area

Removal area

Removal area



Removal area

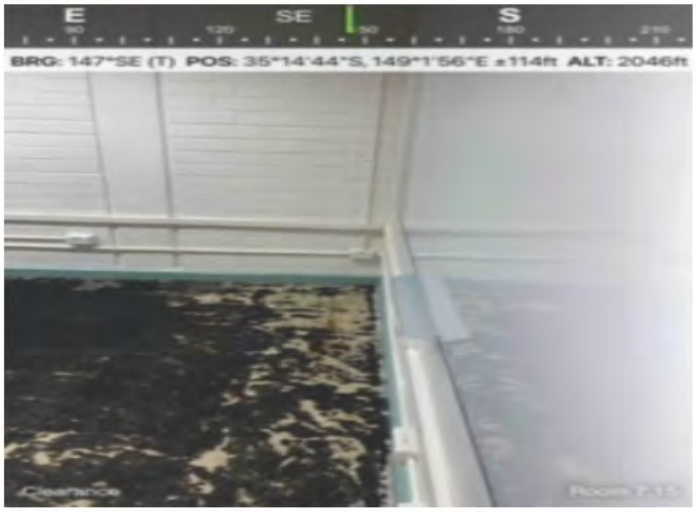
Keane Environmental Pty Ltd

M:0418289182 E: ged@keaneenviro.com.au

301 Canberra Avenue yshwick AC 2609

ABN 24 607 178 389

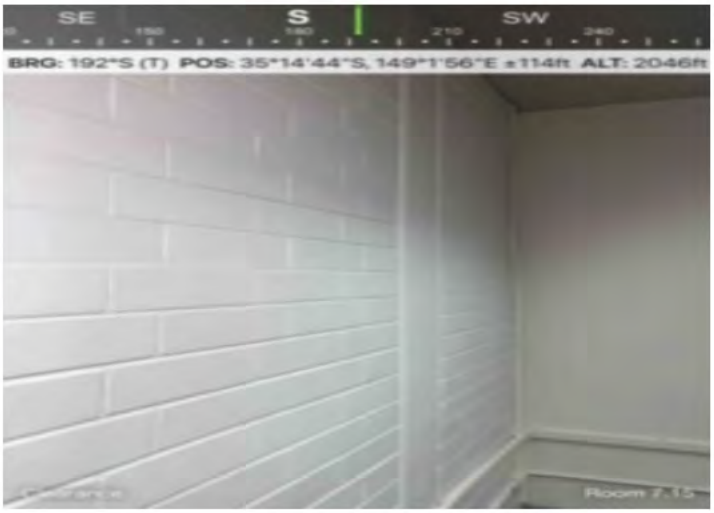
PHOTOS-1



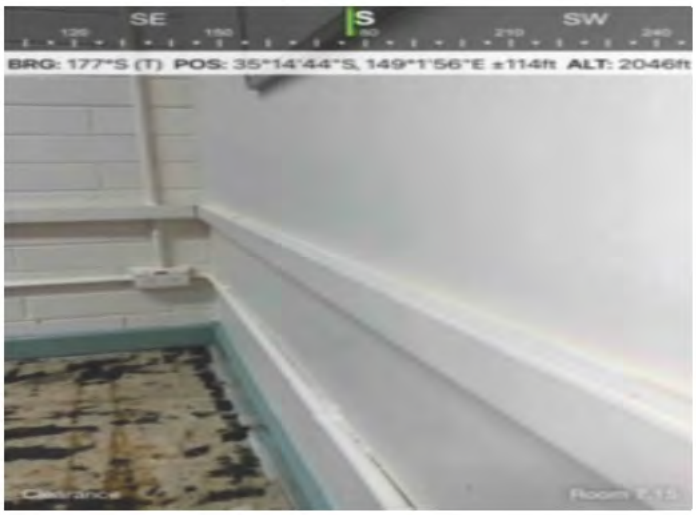
Removal area

Removal area

Removal area



Removal area



Removal area

Removal area

Keane Environmental Pty Ltd
M:0418289182 E: ged@keaneenviro.com.au
301 Canberra Avenue yshwick AC 2609
ABN 24 607 178 389

Prepared for: ACT Property Group
Darren Writer
ged@keaneenviro.com.au
0417260261

PROJECT DETAILS

CLIENT	ACT Property Group (Darren Writer)	**JOB NUMBER**	KEF1656
SITE ADDRESS	Hawker College Hawker ACT	**SAMPLE DATE**	18/05/2022
CONTRACTOR	Empire Contracting	**REPORT DATE**	18/05/2022
SUPERVISOR	Tamem Merzadah	**ASSESSOR**	Muhammed Abdullah
SCOPE OF WORKS	Environmental clean and asbestos impacted material from the area below the water damaged asbestos vermiculite ceiling inside Room 7.15	**LICENSE #**	AA00037

AIR MONITORING DETAILS

Sample#	Pump	Sample Type	Sample Location(s)	Time			Average Flow Rate (L/min)	Vol(L)	Fields	FibreCount	Result (Fibres/ml)
				On	Off	Total (mins)					
7316	KE26	Control/Clearance	Inside the room north east of the removal area	18:31	20:47	136	3	408	100	0	<0.01
7346	KE87	Control/Clearance	Inside the room north west of the removal area	18:32	20:48	136	3	408	100	1	<0.01
7326	KE111	Control/Clearance	Inside the room south east of the removal area	18:33	20:49	136	3	408	100	0	<0.01
7336	KE115	Control/Clearance	Inside the room south west of the removal area	18:34	20:50	136	3	408	100	1	<0.01
7313	-	FB	-	-	-	0	0	0	100	0	-

** Indicates satisfactory field blank result*
*** Air monitoring was conducted in accordance with the Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres [NOHSC: 3003 (2005)] and in house procedures from JMBEC D120 - SOP for the Estimation of Airborne Fibres (latest version)*

CONCLUSION

All air monitoring results were below 0.01 fibres/ml. The results shall not be reproduced except in full.

Approved Counter: Muhammed Abdullah

Approved Signature:

Approved Signatory Name: Ged Keane

Approved Signature:

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 – Testing

NATA accredited laboratory 19564

The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/national standards

PROJECT DETAILS

JOB NUMBER	KEF1705	INSPECTION DATE	11/07/2022
CLIENT	ACT Property Group	REPORT DATE	11/07/2022
CONTACT NAME	Darren Writer	CONTACT NUMBER	0417 260 261
SITE ADDRESS	Hawker College - Murranji Street Hawker, ACT 2614		
SCOPE OF WORKS	Removal of friable asbestos vermiculite to ceiling in Room 7.1		
ASBESTOS CONTRACTOR	ACT Property Group	SUPERVISOR	Chris Aviga
ASBESTOS ASSESOR	Ross Bell	LICENCE NUMBER	LAA001255
LEGISLATION	A thorough visual inspection of the enclosure was conducted followed by a smoke test as per section 5.2 Testing an enclosure of the Code of Practice How to Safely Remove Asbestos.		

ENCLOSURE CHECKS

	YES	NO	N/A
Is the asbestos work area and the asbestos removal site clearly defined?	✓		
Is the enclosure constructed of heavy-duty plastic sheeting (200 µm minimum thickness) ?	✓		
Does enclosure integrity appear OK?	✓		
Smoke test Conducted?	✓		
Is air flow management adequate to disperse the smoke sufficiently?	✓		
Did the smoke test reveal any leaks?	✓		
Have the leaks been repaired?	✓		
Does the negative air pressure unit(s) exhaust the enclosure efficiently?	✓		

CONCLUSION

The enclosure for these works was found to be in good condition and airtight. It is satisfactory for works to continue.

Kind Regards,

Ross Bell

Ross Bell

Hygienist

PHOTOS

Negative pressure unit

Encapsulation

Decontamination unit

Encapsulation

Pauline Quinane
ACT Property Group
255 Canberra Avenue
Fyshwick ACT 2609

Date of Report: 26 July 2022

Dear Pauline

Re: Asbestos analysis and risk assessment of surface debris and quarterly inspection from various locations throughout Hawker College on 4 July 2022

Site Work

Lydia Hanna Trainee Asbestos Assessor under the supervision of Nathan Cruickshank Asbestos Assessor, sampled suspected asbestos containing materials from the above locations. The analytical results are presented in Table 2: Sample Analysis Results and photographs in Appendix 1: Photographs of Non-ACM. The photographs of UMF are found in Appendix 2: Photographs of UMF and the areas of concern are shown in Appendix 3: Areas of concern, along with the sampling locations in Appendix 5**:** Plan**.**

Risk Assessment

A Risk Assessment was undertaken to enable informed decisions to be made concerning the management of ACM as per current legislation. This Risk Assessment takes into account:

- the type of ACM (non-friable or friable)
- the condition and location of the ACM
- whether the ACM is likely to be disturbed due to its condition and location and
- the likelihood of exposure to asbestos fibre

Material Assessment Restrictions and Caveats

Robson Environmental has taken care to ensure that this report includes the most accurate information available. This report does not constitute a full register of asbestos containing materials at the above premises as required by current legislation. The material assessments, recommendations and/or conclusions contained in this report must not be used to absolve a person of their responsibility to work in accordance with relevant Statutory Requirements, Codes of Practice, Guidelines, Safety Data Sheets, Work Instructions or reasonable work practices.

Table 1: ACM Condition & Risk Ratings details the ratings for the condition and associated risk of each positively identified asbestos material at the time of the assessment. The ratings for each item are presented in Table 2: Sample Analysis Results.

Table 1: ACM Condition & Risk Ratings

ACM Condition Rating		
1	**Severe**	Material in very poor condition
2	**Poor**	Deteriorated material and considerable damage
3	**Fair**	Minor damage or signs of weathering
4	**Good**	Well sealed stable material
ACM Risk Rating		
A	**Very High**	Exposure to airborne asbestos likely as a consequence of minor disturbance
B	**High**	Exposure to airborne asbestos possible as a consequence of minor disturbance
C	**Medium**	Exposure to airborne asbestos unlikely during normal building use
D	**Low**	Negligible exposure to airborne asbestos during normal building use

Laboratory Methodology

The sampled material was double bagged and transported to Robson Environmental's laboratory with a Chain of Custody (COC) form written by the assessor which was signed off on receipt by the laboratory. The received material was analysed for asbestos fibre content which is determined by Polarised Light Microscopy with Dispersion Staining techniques. Refer to Appendix 4 for the Certificate of Analysis.

The sample taken from suspected ACM is representative of the material sampled, individually identified, transported, analysed and reported in accordance with current legislation and Robson Environmental In-house Procedures for Fibre Identification and for Surveys and Bulk Sampling.

Non-Friable ACM

Non-friable asbestos is any material that contains asbestos firmly bound into a matrix. It may consist of cement or various resins/binders and cannot be reduced to a dust by hand pressure. As such it does not present an exposure hazard unless cut, abraded, sanded or otherwise disturbed. Therefore, the exposure risk from non-friable ACM is negligible during normal building occupation.

Note: If non-friable ACM is damaged or otherwise deteriorated, the Risk Assessment must be reviewed to reflect a higher potential for exposure to asbestos fibres. When severely damaged, non-friable ACM may be assessed as being friable. A licensed Asbestos Assessor must perform the Risk Assessment.

Friable ACM

Friable asbestos material can be crumbled or reduced to a dust by hand pressure when dry. It can represent a significant exposure hazard as a consequence of minor disturbance. Examples of friable asbestos are hot water pipe lagging, severely damaged asbestos cement sheet, limpet spray and electrical duct heater millboard.

Table 2: Sample Analysis Results

Sample Number	Location Description	Material	Fibrous Content
I3258	Stairwell adjacent stage - From skirting board	Debris	No Asbestos Detected
I3259	Stairwell adjacent stage - On carpet	Spray coating debris	No Asbestos Detected
I3260	Stairwell adjacent wheelchair lift - On carpet	Debris	No Asbestos Detected
I3261	Library compactus room - On top of compactus and ductwork	Spray coating debris	Unidentified Mineral Fibre
I3262	Corridor adjacent cafe (128) - On top of fire door	Debris	No Asbestos Detected
I3263	Corridor adjacent cafe (128) - From skirting board	Debris	No Asbestos Detected
I3264	Corridor adjacent cafe (128) - On carpet	Debris	No Asbestos Detected
I3265	Staff room (098) - On top of fridge cupboard	Debris	No Asbestos Detected
I3266	Staff room (098) - On cupboard above sink and light switch	Debris	No Asbestos Detected
I3267	Meeting room 7.M.1 (030) - On top of ductwork	Spray coating debris	No Asbestos Detected
I3268	Meeting room 7.M.1 (030) - On top of door frame	Debris	No Asbestos Detected
I3269	Meeting room 7.M.1 (030) - On top of power switch behind TV	Debris	Unidentified Mineral Fibre

Asbestos containing material
Presumed asbestos containing material
Non-asbestos containing material

Conclusions & Recommendations

Samples I3261 and I3269 were analysed as positive for containing Unidentified Mineral Fibres (UMF). UMF is the designation given to fibres that cannot be positively identified via polarised light microscopy (PLM) according to the Australian Standard, *AS4964 - 2004: Method for the qualitative identification of asbestos in bulk samples*. It is recommended that all sprayed coating, and spray coating debris be treated as containing asbestos. Based on our experience the application of sprayed coatings has not been homogenous throughout a site. SEM analysis is required for the identification of the lessor utilised forms of asbestos; actinolite, anthophyllite and tremolite. Materials containing UMF must be treated as containing asbestos unless further testing proves otherwise.

The visual inspection of the sprayed coating in various locations at Hawker College found that many areas within the school showed areas of significant visible water damage and cracking. To prevent the continuing deterioration of the sprayed coating, which can be seen as surface debris on surfaces below the damaged areas throughout the school, it is recommended that these areas be sealed and repaired or a more permanent management approach, removed as soon as practicable.

General Recommendations

Only specific materials sampled and analysed in the Robson NATA accredited laboratory can be completely defined as being ACM or Non-ACM. All remaining visually consistent materials in the same vicinity are presumed as being the same material. However this is not a definitive statement that these materials are ACM or Non-ACM. Extensive sampling may be advised in properties where construction materials used have not been consistent throughout.

Past refurbishment may have resulted in the removal of some ACM and some may still remain either intact or as remnant and be inaccessible. Remnant ACM or ACM debris may also be concealed behind non-ACM sheet. The client must presume that any areas not fully accessible, or not sampled, may contain ACM.

Asbestos Removal

Removal of ACM must be undertaken by a licensed Asbestos Removalist as per current legislation. The removal/remediation of friable ACM must be undertaken by a licensed Class A Asbestos Removalist. Removal or remediation of non-friable asbestos may be undertaken by either an A or B Class Asbestos Removalist.

Prior to the commencement of any removal or remediation works associated with any amount or type of asbestos, a Building Certifier must be engaged, and Building Approval sought from WorkSafe ACT (or Comcare where applicable) a minimum of 5 working days prior to the commencement of the works. An asbestos removal contractor must supply an Asbestos Removal Control Plan (ARCP) and a Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS). An independent licensed Asbestos Assessor should be engaged to ensure that the ARCP addresses all safety issues relating to the planned asbestos works.

Air monitoring is mandatory during the removal or remediation of friable asbestos and should be considered during the removal or remediation of non-friable asbestos. Air sampling is to be undertaken in accordance with the *Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres, 2nd* Edition [NOHSC: 3003(2005)] and test certificates must be National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) endorsed.

An independent licensed Asbestos Assessor must also be employed to undertake a Clearance Inspection of both friable and non-friable asbestos removal or remediation works. A satisfactory clearance certificate for the remediated areas must ensure that no visible asbestos or presumed asbestos remains, or that the ACM has been satisfactorily sealed or remediated. Additionally no asbestos fibres should be detected by laboratory analysis in any validation samples. All surfaces within the remediated area must be free of general dust and debris.

Yours sincerely,

Nathan Cruickshank - Licensed Asbestos Assessor #AA00050
Hazardous Materials Consultant
Mobile: 0478 659 442

Lydia Hanna
Trainee Hazardous Materials Consultant

John Robson - Licensed Asbestos Assessor #LAA000195
Managing Director
Mobile: 0412 087 298

Page 5 of 20

Appendix 1 Photographs of Non-ACM

Sample Number	Location Description	Material	Photograph(s)
I3258	Stairwell adjacent stage - From skirting board	Debris	
I3259	Stairwell adjacent stage - On carpet	Spray coating debris	

Page 6 of 20

Sample Number	Location Description	Material	Photograph(s)
I3260	Stairwell adjacent wheelchair lift - On carpet	Debris	
I3262	Corridor adjacent cafe (128) - On top of fire door	Debris	

Sample Number	Location Description	Material	Photograph(s)
I3263	Corridor adjacent cafe (128) - From skirting board	Debris	
I3264	Corridor adjacent cafe (128) - On carpet	Debris	

Sample Number	Location Description	Material	Photograph(s)
I3265	Staff room (098) - On top of fridge cupboard	Debris	
I3266	Staff room (098) - On cupboard above sink and light switch	Debris	

Sample Number	Location Description	Material	Photograph(s)
I3267	Meeting room 7.M.1 (030) - On top of ductwork	Spray coating debris	
I3268	Meeting room 7.M.1 (030) - On top of door frame	Debris	

Appendix 2 Photographs of UMF

Sample Number	Location Description	Material	Photograph(s)
I3261	Library compactus room - On top of compactus and ductwork	Spray coating debris	
I3269	Meeting room 7.M.1 (030) - On top of power switch behind TV	Debris	

Page 11 of 20

Appendix 3 Areas of Concern

Location Description	Material	Photograph(s)
Representative photos	Damaged spray coating	
Representative photos	Damaged spray coating	

Location Description	Material	Photograph(s)
Representative photos	Damaged spray coating	
Representative photos	Damaged spray coating	

Location Description	Material	Photograph(s)
Representative photos	Damaged spray coating	
Representative photos	Damaged spray coating	

Location Description	Material	Photograph(s)
Representative photos	Damaged spray coating	
Representative photos	Damaged spray coating	

Appendix 4 Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis

Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis

Report Number:
T-12724
R.E. Job Number:
T00956

Date of Report: 21/07/2022 **Samples Taken by:** Nathan Cruickshank

Client Details

Client: ACT Property Group (Schools)

Attention: Stewart Finch

Date of Sampling: 04/07/2022

Date of Testing: 21/07/2022

Client Reference: Hawker College

Email: actpgedu@act.gov.au

Sample Number	Client Reference	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Weight	Analysis of Fibrous Content
I3258		Stairwell adjacent stage - From skirting board	Debris	<1g	No Asbestos Detected*
I3259		Stairwell adjacent stage - On carpet	Spray coating debris	<1g	No Asbestos Detected*
I3260		Stairwell adjacent wheelchair lift - On carpet	Debris	<1g	No Asbestos Detected*
I3261		Library compactus room - On top of compactus and ductwork	Spray coating debris	<1g	Unidentified Mineral Fibre
I3262		Corridor adjacent cafe (128) - On top of fire door	Debris	<1g	No Asbestos Detected*
I3263		Corridor adjacent cafe (128) - From skirting board	Debris	<1g	No Asbestos Detected*
I3264		Corridor adjacent cafe (128) - On carpet	Debris	<1g	No Asbestos Detected*
I3265		Staff room (098) - On top of fridge cupboard	Debris	<1g	No Asbestos Detected*
I3266		Staff room (098) - On cupboard above sink and light switch	Debris	<1g	No Asbestos Detected*
I3267		Meeting room 7.M.1 (030) - On top of ductwork	Spray coating debris	<1g	No Asbestos Detected*
I3268		Meeting room 7.M.1 (030) - On top of door frame	Debris	<1g	No Asbestos Detected*
I3269		Meeting room 7.M.1 (030) - On top of power switch behind TV	Debris	<1g	Unidentified Mineral Fibre

Non Asbestos Fibre Table
* I3258 - Organic, Synthetic Mineral Fibres Detected
* I3259 - Organic Fibres Detected

Robson Environmental Pty Ltd ~ ABN: 55 008 660 900 ~ www.robsonenviro.com.au
p: 02 6239 5656 ~ **f:** 02 6239 5669 ~ Hazmat@robsonenviro.com.au
PO Box 112 Fyshwick ACT 2609 ~ 140 Gladstone Street Fyshwick ACT 2609

Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis

Laboratory Report Number: T00956_T-12724 **Analyst:** Nathan Cruickshank **Page 2 of 3**

* I3260 - Organic, Synthetic Mineral Fibres Detected
* I3262 - Organic Fibres Detected
* I3263 - Organic, Synthetic Mineral Fibres Detected
* I3264 - Organic, Synthetic Mineral Fibres Detected
* I3265 - Organic, Synthetic Mineral Fibres Detected
* I3266 - Organic, Synthetic Mineral Fibres Detected
* I3267 - Organic Fibres Detected
* I3268 - Organic, Synthetic Mineral Fibres Detected

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 – Testing

NATA
No. 3181

Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis

Laboratory Report Number: T00956_T-12724 **Analyst:** Nathan Cruickshank

LABORATORY METHODOLOGY

Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure HMP002 – Fibre Identification. Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to determine if the values are consistent with published data. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic evidence to allow unequivocal identification of the common asbestos types to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If diagnostic evidence is insufficient or fibres are not able to be unequivocally identified by Polarising Light Microscopy (PLM), further testing may be required.

CLIENT SUPPLIED SAMPLES

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REPORTING OF RESULTS

Asbestos Detected: Asbestos detected by PLM, including Dispersion Staining (DS).
No Asbestos Detected: No Asbestos detected by PLM, including DS. Non asbestos fibres such as organic and Synthetic Mineral Fibres detected in samples will be marked with an *. Please refer to non asbestos table beneath main table.
UMF Detected: Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by PLM, including DS. Confirmation by further independent testing may be necessary, usually scanning electron microscopy (SEM).
Contaminated: Small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non asbestos material.

- Reported results relate only to the sample(s) submitted for testing.
- Test report must not be reproduced except in full.
- Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 – Testing.
- The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/national standards.

LIMIT OF DETECTION & REPORTING LIMIT

Known limitations of the test procedure using PLM are:

- PLM is a qualitative technique only.
- This method is not sufficient for the identification of airborne or water-borne asbestos.
- The less encountered asbestos mineral fibres actinolite, anthophyllite and tremolite exhibit a wide range of optical properties that preclude unequivocal identification by PLM and DS. Thus, the method is used to positively identify only the three major asbestos minerals: amosite (brown), chrysotile (white) and crocidolite (blue).
- Valid identification requires that the sample material contains a sufficient quantity of the unknown fibres in excess of the practical detection limit used (in this case, PLM and DS, which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.01-0.1% equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg (AS4946-2004:App. A4).

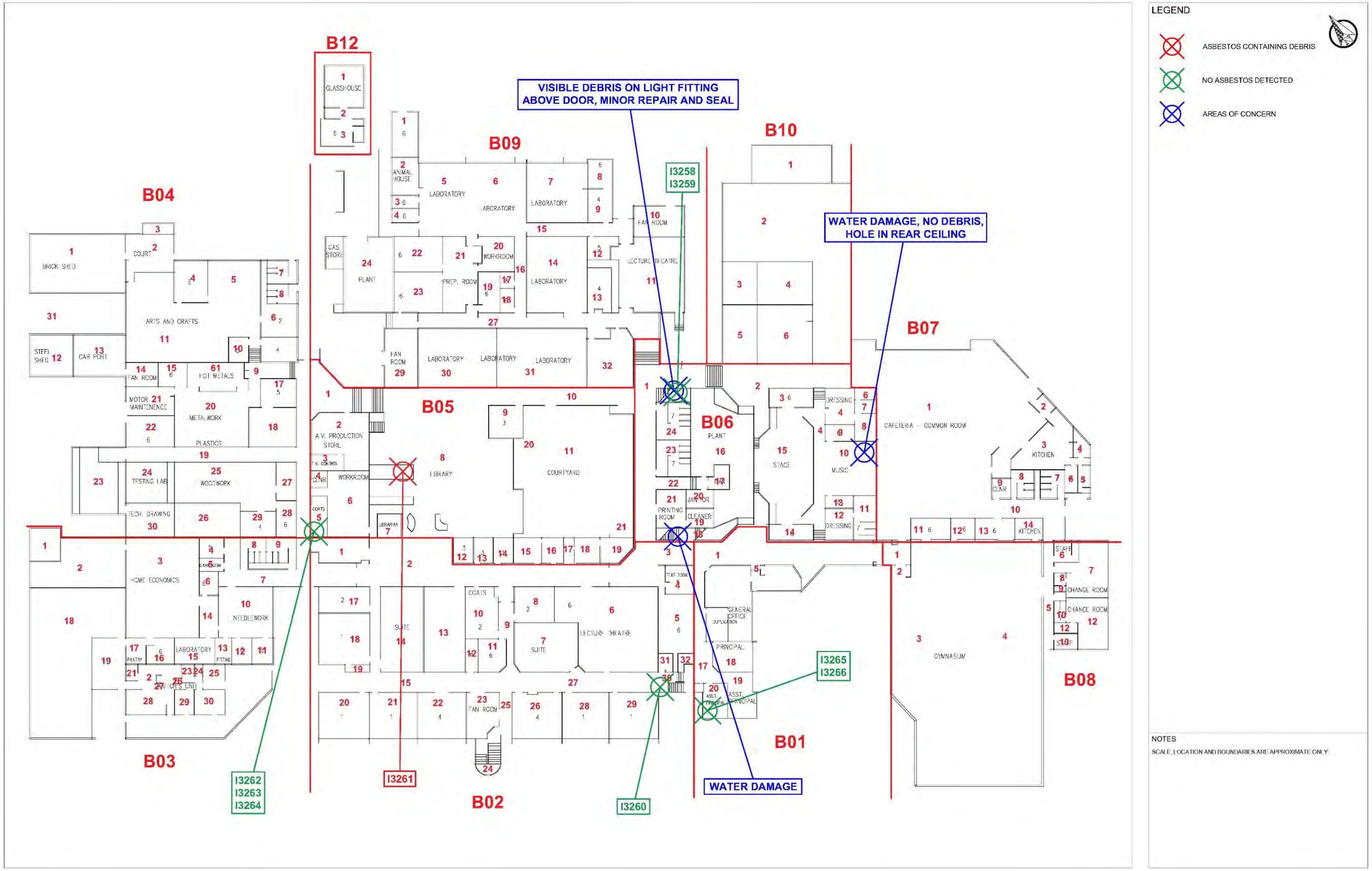
Robson Approved Identifier
Nathan Cruickshank

Robson Approved Signatory
Simon Saville

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 – Testing

NATA
No. 3181

Appendix 5 Plan



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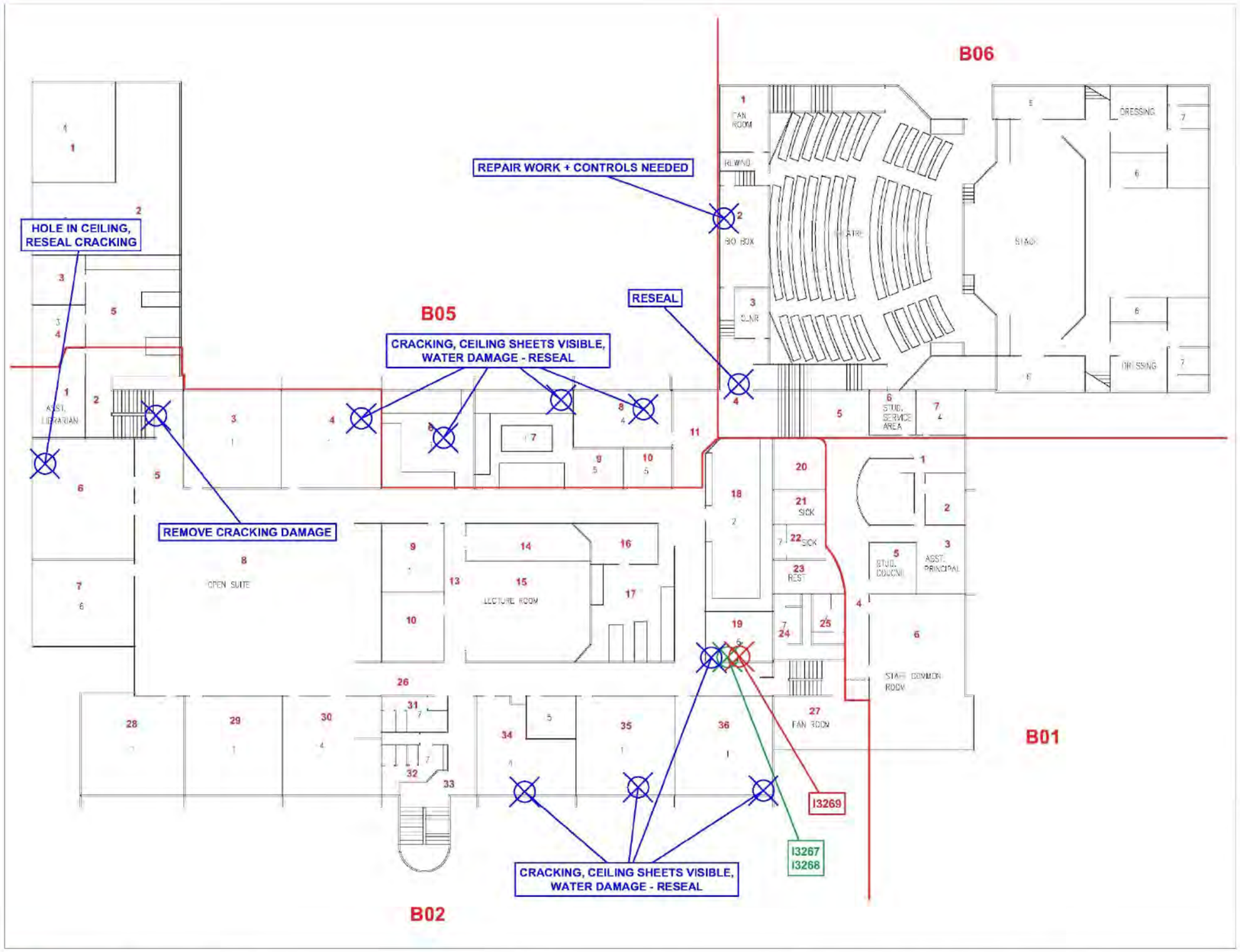
PO Box 112, Fyshwick ACT 2609
www.robsonenviro.com.au
ABN: 55 008 660 900

Environmental Excellence through Experience, Endeavor and Evaluation

CLIENT:	SITE:	PROJECT:	SCALE (m):	DRAWN:	FIGURE:	DATE:
ACT PROPERTY GROUP	HAWKER COLLEGE GROUND FLOOR	ASBESTOS ANALYSIS, RISK ASSESSMENT OF SURFACE DEBRIS & QUARTERLY INSPECTION		CD	1	25/07/2022
		TITLE: SURFACE DEBRIS SAMPLING LOCATIONS & AREAS OF CONCERN	REF: CLIENT SUPPLIED	CHECKED: JL	PROJECT: T00956	REV: A



LEGEND

- ASBESTOS CONTAINING DEBRIS
- NO ASBESTOS DETECTED
- AREAS OF CONCERN

NOTES

SCALE, LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY.

Robson ENVIRONMENTAL
Environmental Excellence through Experience, Endeavor and Evaluation

Robson Environmental Pty Ltd
P: 02 6239 5856
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E: admin@robsonenviro.com.au
PO Box 112, Fyshwick ACT 2609
www.robsonenviro.com.au
ABN: 55 008 660 900

CLIENT:	SITE:	PROJECT:	SCALE (m):	DRAWN:	FIGURE:	DATE:
ACT PROPERTY GROUP	HAWKER COLLEGE FIRST FLOOR	ASBESTOS ANALYSIS, RISK ASSESSMENT OF SURFACE DEBRIS & QUARTERLY INSPECTION		CD	2	25/07/2022
		TITLE: SURFACE DEBRIS SAMPLING LOCATIONS & AREAS OF CONCERN	REF: CLIENT SUPPLIED	CHECKED: JL	PROJECT: T00956	REV: A

Kellie Yarrow
ACT Property Group
225 Canberra Avenue
ACT Fyshwick 2609

Date of Report: 13 August 2022

Dear Kellie

Re: Visual inspection and Risk Assessment of water damaged sprayed coating areas to prioritise their removal at Hawker College on Friday 12 August 2022

Site Work

John Robson Asbestos Assessor from Robson Environmental inspected the vermiculite based ceiling spray coatings throughout Hawker College on Friday 12 August. The purpose of the inspection was to prioritise areas of the sprayed coating for removal and replacement with new ceilings.

The assessment of the vermiculite ceilings was based on the following items;

1. The extent of water damage to the ceilings
2. Holes and gaps in the ceilings
3. The accessibility and use of each room/area/stairwell
4. The height of the ceilings

Priority list

1. Room 7.15
2. Library stairwell
3. Theatre stairwell corridor to the seating area from opposite the lift
4. Room 7.4
5. The Green Room to the rear of the stage

Conclusions & Recommendations

The risk of exposure to airborne asbestos from the ceiling spray coating during normal functioning of the College is negligible due to the low level of asbestos in the vermiculite. The rationale for this assessment is that the majority of sprayed ceiling coating samples have been analysed as 'No Asbestos Detected' and the samples which contain asbestos, the asbestos is only present in trace amounts

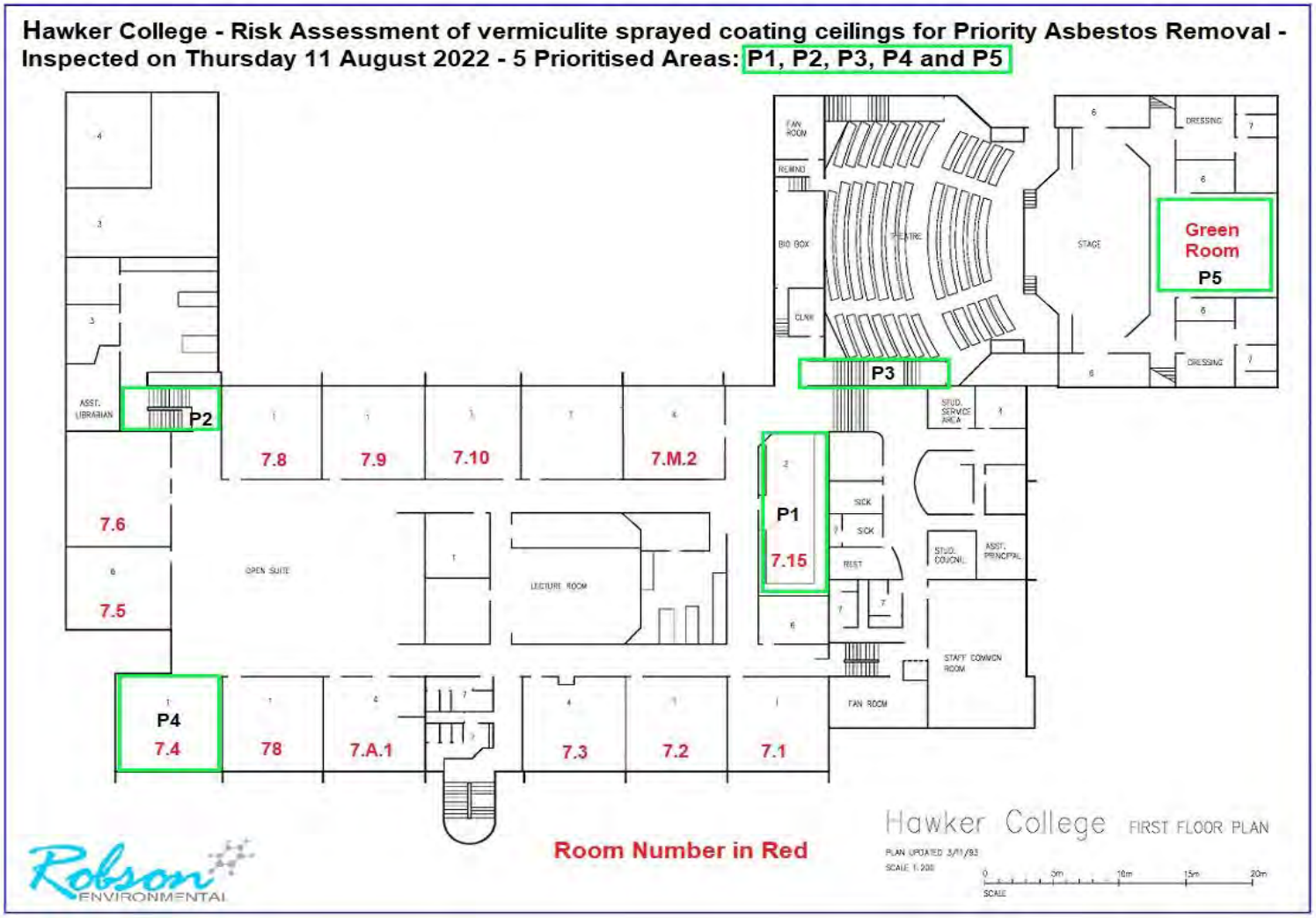
The visual inspection of the sprayed coating to ceilings in various locations at Hawker College found that many areas within the College showed areas of significant visible water damage and cracking. To prevent the continuing deterioration of the sprayed coatings, which can be seen as surface debris on surfaces below the damaged areas throughout the school, it is recommended that these areas be sealed and repaired in the interim, however, to eliminate the potential of further deterioration a prioritised removal strategy be implemented.

The prioritised removal locations of the sprayed coating to the ceilings are presented on the plan in Appendix 1, showing the 5 priority areas P1, P2, P3, P4 and P5.

Yours sincerely,

John Robson - Licensed Asbestos Assessor #LAA000195
Managing Director
Direct: 02 6171 4601

Appendix 1 Plans



Prepared for: ACT Property Group
Darren Writer
ged@keaneenviro.com.au
0417260261

PROJECT DETAILS

CLIENT	ACT Property Group (Darren Writer)	**JOB NUMBER**	KEF1790
SITE ADDRESS	Hawker College - Murranji Street Hawker ACT 2614	**SAMPLE DATE**	28/09/2022
CONTRACTOR	International Asbestos Removal	**REPORT DATE**	28/09/2022
SUPERVISOR	Claus Skrzeczek	**ASSESSOR**	Pete McDermott under Supervision of Ross Bell
SCOPE OF WORKS	Removal of friable vermiculite insulation from ceiling inside room 7.15.	**LICENSE #**	LAA001255

AIR MONITORING DETAILS

Sample#	Pump	Sample Type	Sample Loca ion(s)	Time			Average Flow Rate (L/min)	Vol(L)	Fields	FibreCount	Result (Fibres/ml)
				On	Off	Total (mins)					
4624	KE23	Control	In corridor outside of removal area	08:00	14:45	405	1	405	100	0	<0.01
3898	KE66	Control	On top of negative air unit	08:01	14:46	405	1	405	100	1	<0.01
3946	KE72	Control	Inside room adjcent room 2.15	08:02	14:47	405	1	405	100	0	<0.01
3966	KE69	Control	On decontamination unit	08:03	14:48	405	1	405	100	1	<0.01
5922	-	FB	-	-	-	0	0	0	100	0	-

** Indicates satisfactory field blank result*
*** Air monitoring was conducted in accordance with the Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres [NOHSC: 3003 (2005)] and in house procedures from JMBEC D120 - SOP for the Estimation of Airborne Fibres (latest version)*

CONCLUSION

All air monitoring results were below 0.01 fibres/ml. The results shall not be reproduced except in full.

Approved Counter: Ross Bell

Approved Signature:

Approved Signatory Name: Ged Keane

Approved Signature:

NATA
WORLD RECOGNISED ACCREDITATION

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 – Testing

NATA accredited laboratory 19564

The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/national standards

PROJECT DETAILS

JOB NUMBER	KEF1790	SAMPLE DATE	30/09/2022
CLIENT	ACT Properly Group	REPORT DATE	30/09/2022
CONTACT NAME	Darren Writer	CONTACT NUMBER	61417260261
SITE ADDRESS	Hawker College - Murranji Street Hawker, ACT 2614		
SCOPE OF WORKS	Removal of friable asbestos vermiculite from ceiling in Room 7.15.		
SCOPE OF CLEARANCE	A thorough visual inspection and clearance air monitoring was conducted.		
ASBESTOS CONTRACTOR	IAR	SUPERVISOR	Claus Skrzeczek
ASBESTOS ASSESOR	Ross Bell	LICENCE NUMBER	LAA001255
LEGISLATION	Asbestos removal clearance certificate issued under regulations 473 & 474 of the Work Health Safety Regulation 2011 & 2017		

VISUAL CLEARANCE

	YES	NO	N/A
Did inspection of the specific work area detailed above find no visible asbestos remaining as a result of the asbestos removal work carried out?	✓		
Did inspection of the internal areas of the site find no visible asbestos remaining as a result of the asbestos removal work carried out?	✓		
Is air monitoring required?	✓		
If air monitoring was carried out as part of the clearance inspection (friable works only) was the result below 0.01 fibres/ml?	✓		
Can the site be dismantled?	✓		
Did inspection of the work area following dismantling of the exclusion zone find no visible asbestos remaining?	✓		
Can the area be reoccupied?	✓		

CONCLUSION

A thorough visual inspection of the removal area found no visible asbestos residue from asbestos removal work in the area or in the vicinity of the area where the work was carried out.

This area has been cleared for reoccupation, and restrictions associated with the asbestos removal can now be lifted.

Kind Regards,

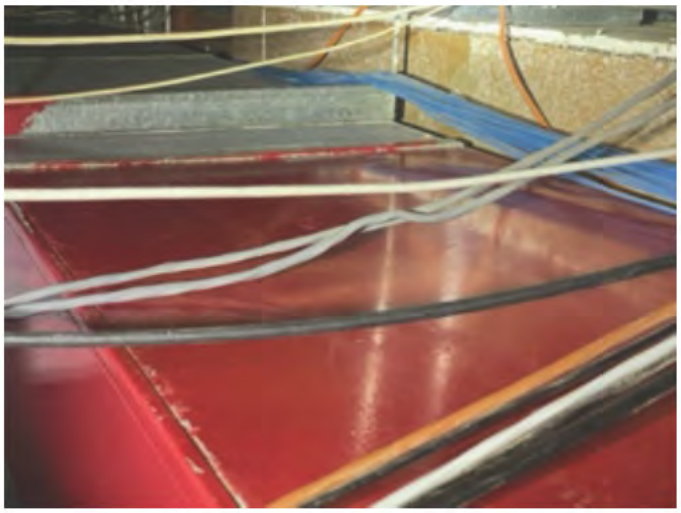
Ross Bell

Ross Bell

Consultant

Keane Environmental Pty Ltd
M:0418289182 E: ged@keaneenviro.com.au
301 Canberra Avenue Fyshwick ACT 2609
ABN 24 607 178 389

PHOTOS



Removal Area

Removal Area

Removal Area

Removal Area

Removal Area

Removal Area

Keane Environmental Pty Ltd
M:0418289182 E: ged@keaneenviro.com.au
301 Canberra Avenue yshwick AC 2609
ABN 24 607 178 389

Prepared for: ACT Property Group
Darren Writer
ged@keaneenviro.com.au
0417260261

PROJECT DETAILS

CLIENT	ACT Property Group (Darren Writer)	**JOB NUMBER**	KEF1790
SITE ADDRESS	Hawker College - Murranji Street Hawker ACT 2614	**SAMPLE DATE**	30/09/2022
CONTRACTOR	International Asbestos Removal	**REPORT DATE**	30/09/2022
SUPERVISOR	Claus Skrzeczek	**ASSESSOR**	Ross Bell
SCOPE OF WORKS	Removal of friable vermiculite insulation from ceiling inside room 7.15.	**LICENSE #**	LAA001255

AIR MONITORING DETAILS

Sample#	Pump	Sample Type	Sample Location(s)	Time			Average Flow Rate (L/min)	Vol(L)	Fields	FibreCount	Result (Fibres/ml)
				On	Off	Total (mins)					
6995	KE26	Control	In corridor outside removal area	08:00	11:45	225	2	450	100	0	<0.01
6994	KE96	Control	On top of negative air unit	08:01	11:46	225	2	450	100	0	<0.01
7008	KE14	Control	Inside room adjacent 2.15	08:02	11:47	225	2	450	100	0	<0.01
7097	KE123	Control	On decontamina ion unit	08:03	11:48	225	2	450	100	0	<0.01
7075	KE92	Clearance	Inside removal area	10:00	11:49	109	4	436	100	2	<0.01
5933	-	FB	-	-	-	0	0	0	100	0	-

** Indicates satisfactory field blank result*
*** Air monitoring was conducted in accordance with the Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres [NOHSC: 3003 (2005)] and in house procedures from JMBEC D120 - SOP for the Estimation of Airborne Fibres (latest version)*

CONCLUSION

All air monitoring results were below 0.01 fibres/ml. The results shall not be reproduced except in full.

Approved Counter: Ross Bell

Approved Signature:

Approved Signatory Name: Ged Keane

Approved Signature:

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 – Testing

NATA accredited laboratory 19564

The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/national standards

BASE LAB: JMBEC Canberra Lab(Site No. 23533)
Level 1 301 Canberra Avenue Fyshwick ACT 2609
FIELD LAB LOCATION: N/A
JMBEC D14a Air Monitoring Report Template / REVISION 9 / APR 2020

L&D Consulting
LANCASTER & DICKENSON

FRIABLE ASBESTOS CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

L&D JOB REFERENCE:	LDJ01214	**INSPECTION COMPLETION DATE:**	28 December 2022
ASBESTOS REMOVALIST:	IAR	**INSPECTION COMPLETION TIME:**	2:10 PM
SITE LOCATION:	Hawker College		
SCOPE OF INSPECTION:	Removal of asbestos vermiculite coated gyprock ceiling from room 7.4		
INSPECTED BY:	Kyle Lancaster (ACT Licensed Asbestos Assessor - AA00004)		

Lancaster & Dickenson Consulting Pty Ltd was engaged as independent ACT licensed Asbestos Assessors to undertake background air monitoring, visual clearance inspection and clearance monitoring following the removal of asbestos vermiculite coated gyprock ceiling from room 7.4.

A visual inspection carried out on Wednesday, 28 December 2022, found no visible asbestos residue within the asbestos removal area or in the vicinity of the area where the work was carried out. Air monitoring was undertaken prior to, during and following asbestos removal works. The results of this air monitoring were below the recommended control level of 0.01 fibres/millilitre of air as required by the *Work Health and Safety (How to Safely Remove Asbestos Code of Practice) Approval 2014*.

Details regarding the locations of the air monitoring and the associated results can be found on the Certificate of Analysis presented in Appendix A.

Restrictions associated with the asbestos removal work can now be lifted and the area safely reoccupied.

Notes: *This clearance certificate is specific to the scope of removal works detailed above.*

Authorized by:

Kyle Lancaster - Senior Consultant

Licence No: AA00004

Lancaster & Dickenson Consulting Pty Ltd

Appendix A: Certificate of Analysis

Appendix B: Photographs

Appendix C: Site Plan

Lancaster & Dickenson Consulting Pty Ltd
4/6 Dacre St
Mitchell ACT 2911
W: www.landd.com.au

RECORD 24

APPENDIX A

Air Monitoring Report

L&D Consulting
LANCASTER & DICKENSON

Lancaster & Dickenson Consulting Pty Ltd
Unit 4, 6 Dacre St
Mitchell ACT 2911
Tel: (02) 6241 2779
www.landd.com.au

AIRBORNE ASBESTOS FIBRE ESTIMATION TEST REPORT

Job Reference:	LDJ01214
Client Name:	ACT Property Group
Asbestos Removalist:	IAR
Site Location:	Hawker College
Description of Works:	Removal of asbestos vermiculite to gyprock ceiling in room 7.4

L&D Base Facility:	**Canberra** - 4/6 Dacre Street, Mitchell ACT 2911	**Facility Manager:** Kyle Lancaster	**Email:** kyle@landd.com.au
L&D Testing Facility:	**Canberra** - 4/6 Dacre Street, Mitchell ACT 2911	**Facility Manager:** Kyle Lancaster	**Email:** kyle@landd.com.au

Sampling Date:	28/12/2022	**Sampled by:**	Kyle Lancaster	**Analysis Date:** 28/12/2022	**Report issue Date:** 28/12/2022

Field blank for week commencing 26/12/2022 with reference number FBKL26122022 returned a count of 0 fibres.

Test Specifications: NOHSC: Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres [NOHSC: 3003 (2005)] and methods identified in Section B of the L & D Laboratory Manual
Samples taken from the direct flow of negative air units are reported as a fibre count only.
The *NOHSC: 3003 (2005)* recommended Control Level for all forms of asbestos is 0.01 fibres/mL.
Safe Work Australia's recommended Exposure Standard for all forms of asbestos is 0.1 fibres/mL
B = Background monitoring C = Clearance monitoring E = Exposure monitoring
Accredited for compliance with ISO / IEC 17025 - Testing.

Sample Ref.	Sample Location	Monitoring Type	Time on	Time off	Ave. flow rate (mL/min)	Fields Counted	Fibres Counted	Airborne fibre conc. (fibres/ml)
LDJ01214-7	On top of decontamination unit	B	0757	1504	1000	100	0	< 0.01
LDJ01214-8	Room 7.A.1 adjacent classroom	B	0800	1506	1000	100	0	< 0.01
LDJ01214-9	Room 7.4 enclosure	C	1411	1501	1500	100	0	< 0.01

L&D Approved Counter		L&D Approved Signatory
Kyle Lancaster	NATA WORLD RECOGNISED ACCREDITATION Accreditation no: 19512 *Page 1 of 1*	Kyle Lancaster

Lancaster & Dickenson Consulting Pty Ltd
4/6 Dacre St
Mitchell ACT 2911
W: www.landd.com.au

RECORD 24

APPENDIX B

Photographs

Lancaster & Dickenson Consulting Pty Ltd
4/6 Dacre St
Mitchell ACT 2911
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RECORD 24

APPENDIX B: PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1: Photograph following removal of asbestos spray coated ceiling from Room 7.4

Photograph 2: Photograph following removal of asbestos spray coated ceiling from Room 7.4

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Mitchell ACT 2911
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RECORD 24

APPENDIX B: PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 3: Photograph following removal of asbestos spray coated ceiling from Room 7.4

Photograph 4: Photograph following removal of asbestos spray coated ceiling from Room 7.4

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Mitchell ACT 2911
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RECORD 24

APPENDIX B: PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 5: Photograph following removal of asbestos spray coated ceiling from Room 7.4

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APPENDIX C

Site Plan

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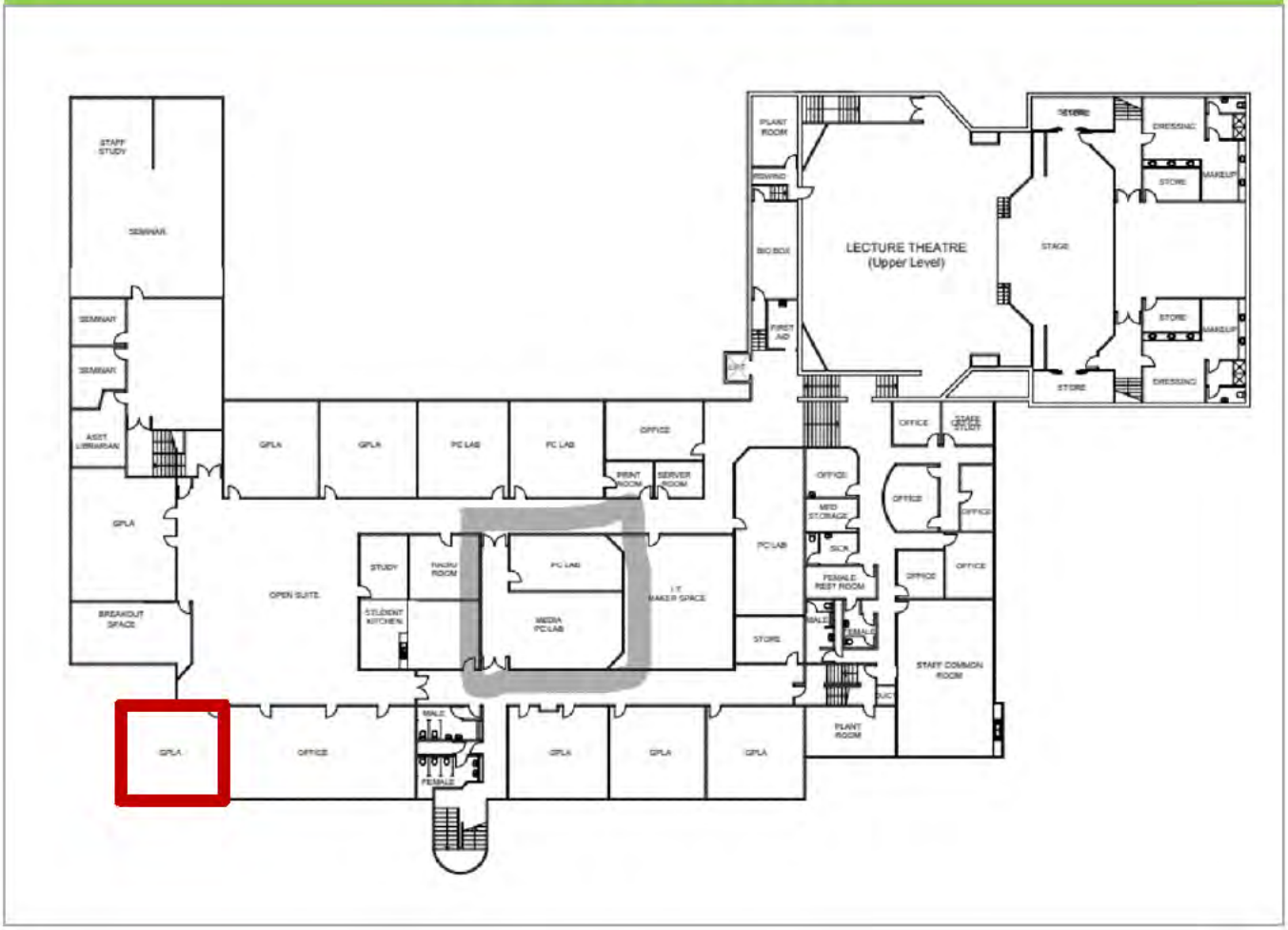
APPENDIX C: SITE PLAN



Site Plan: Location of Room 7.4 (red outline)

L&D Consulting
LANCASTER & DICKENSON

FRIABLE ASBESTOS CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE			
L&D JOB REFERENCE:	LDJ01214	**INSPECTION COMPLETION DATE:**	3 January 2023
ASBESTOS REMOVALIST:	IAR	**INSPECTION COMPLETION TIME:**	1:00 PM
SITE LOCATION:	Hawker College		
SCOPE OF INSPECTION:	Removal of asbestos vermiculite coated gyprock ceiling from the stairwell adjacent room 7.A.1		
INSPECTED BY:	Zachary Calder (NSW Licensed Asbestos Assessor – LAA002013)		

Lancaster & Dickenson Consulting Pty Ltd was engaged as independent ACT licensed Asbestos Assessors to undertake background air monitoring, visual clearance inspection and clearance monitoring following the removal of asbestos vermiculite coated gyprock ceiling from room 7.4.

A visual inspection carried out on Tuesday, 3 January 2023, found no visible asbestos residue within the asbestos removal area or in the vicinity of the area where the work was carried out. Air monitoring was undertaken prior to, during and following asbestos removal works. The results of this air monitoring were below the recommended control level of 0.01 fibres/millilitre of air as required by the *Work Health and Safety (How to Safely Remove Asbestos Code of Practice) Approval 2014*.

Details regarding the locations of the air monitoring and the associated results can be found on the Certificate of Analysis presented in Appendix A.

Restrictions associated with the asbestos removal work can now be lifted and the area safely reoccupied.

Notes: *This clearance certificate is specific to the scope of removal works detailed above.*

Authorized by:

Zachary Calder - Licensed Asbestos Assessor

Licence No: LAA002013

Lancaster & Dickenson Consulting Pty Ltd

Appendix A: Certificate of Analysis

Appendix B: Photographs

Appendix C: Site Plan

Lancaster & Dickenson Consulting Pty Ltd
4/6 Dacre St
Mitchell ACT 2911
W: www.landd.com.au

RECORD 25

APPENDIX A

Air Monitoring Report

L&D Consulting
LANCASTER & DICKENSON

Lancaster & Dickenson Consulting Pty Ltd
Unit 4, 6 Dacre St
Mitchell ACT 2911
Tel: (02) 6241 2779
www.landd.com.au

AIRBORNE ASBESTOS FIBRE ESTIMATION TEST REPORT

Job Reference:	LDJ01214
Client Name:	ACT Property Group
Asbestos Removalist:	IAR
Site Location:	Hawker College
Description of Works:	Removal of asbestos vermiculite to gyprock ceiling in stairwell adjacent room 7.6

L&D Base Facility:	**Canberra** - 4/6 Dacre Street, Mitchell ACT 2911	**Facility Manager:** Kyle Lancaster	**Email:** kyle@landd.com.au
L&D Testing Facility:	**Canberra** - 4/6 Dacre Street, Mitchell ACT 2911	**Facility Manager:** Kyle Lancaster	**Email:** kyle@landd.com.au

Sampling Date:	03/01/2023	**Sampled by:**	Ewan Dickenson	**Analysis Date:** 03/01/2023	**Report issue Date:** 03/01/2023

Field blank for week commencing 03/01/2023 with reference number FBED03012023 returned a count of 0 fibres.

Test Specifications: NOHSC: Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres [NOHSC: 3003 (2005)] and methods identified in Section B of the L & D Laboratory Manual
Samples taken from the direct flow of negative air units are reported as a fibre count only.
The *NOHSC: 3003 (2005)* recommended Control Level for all forms of asbestos is 0.01 fibres/mL.
Safe Work Australia's recommended Exposure Standard for all forms of asbestos is 0.1 fibres/mL
B = Background monitoring C = Clearance monitoring E = Exposure monitoring
Accredited for compliance with ISO / IEC 17025 - Testing.

Sample Ref.	Sample Location	Monitoring Type	Time on	Time off	Ave. flow rate (mL/min)	Fields Counted	Fibres Counted	Airborne fibre conc. (fibres/ml)
LDJ01214-13	On top of decontamination unit	B	0801	1303	2000	100	0	< 0.01
LDJ01214-14	Room 7.A.1 adjacent stairwell	B	0803	1304	2000	100	0	< 0.01
LDJ01214-15	Enclosure	C	1138	1301	1500	100	0	< 0.01

L&D Approved Counter		L&D Approved Signatory
Kyle Lancaster	NATA WORLD RECOGNISED ACCREDITATION Accreditation no: 19512 *Page 1 of 1*	Kyle Lancaster

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4/6 Dacre St
Mitchell ACT 2911
W: www.landd.com.au

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APPENDIX B

Photographs

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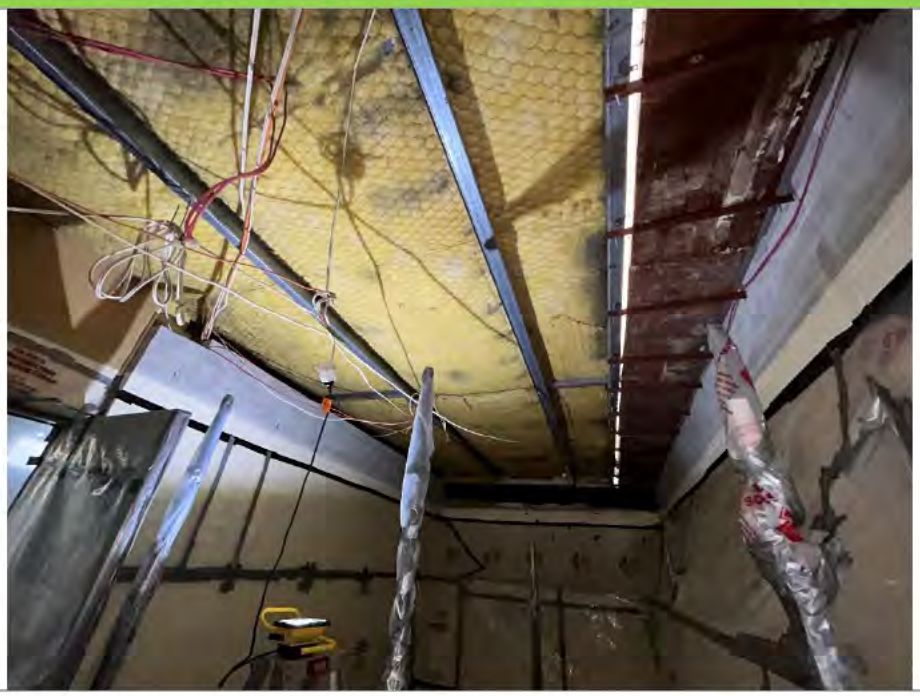
4/6 Dacre St
Mitchell ACT 2911
W: www.landd.com.au

RECORD 25

APPENDIX B: PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1: Photograph following removal of asbestos spray coated ceiling

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4/6 Dacre St
Mitchell ACT 2911
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RECORD 25

APPENDIX C

Site Plan

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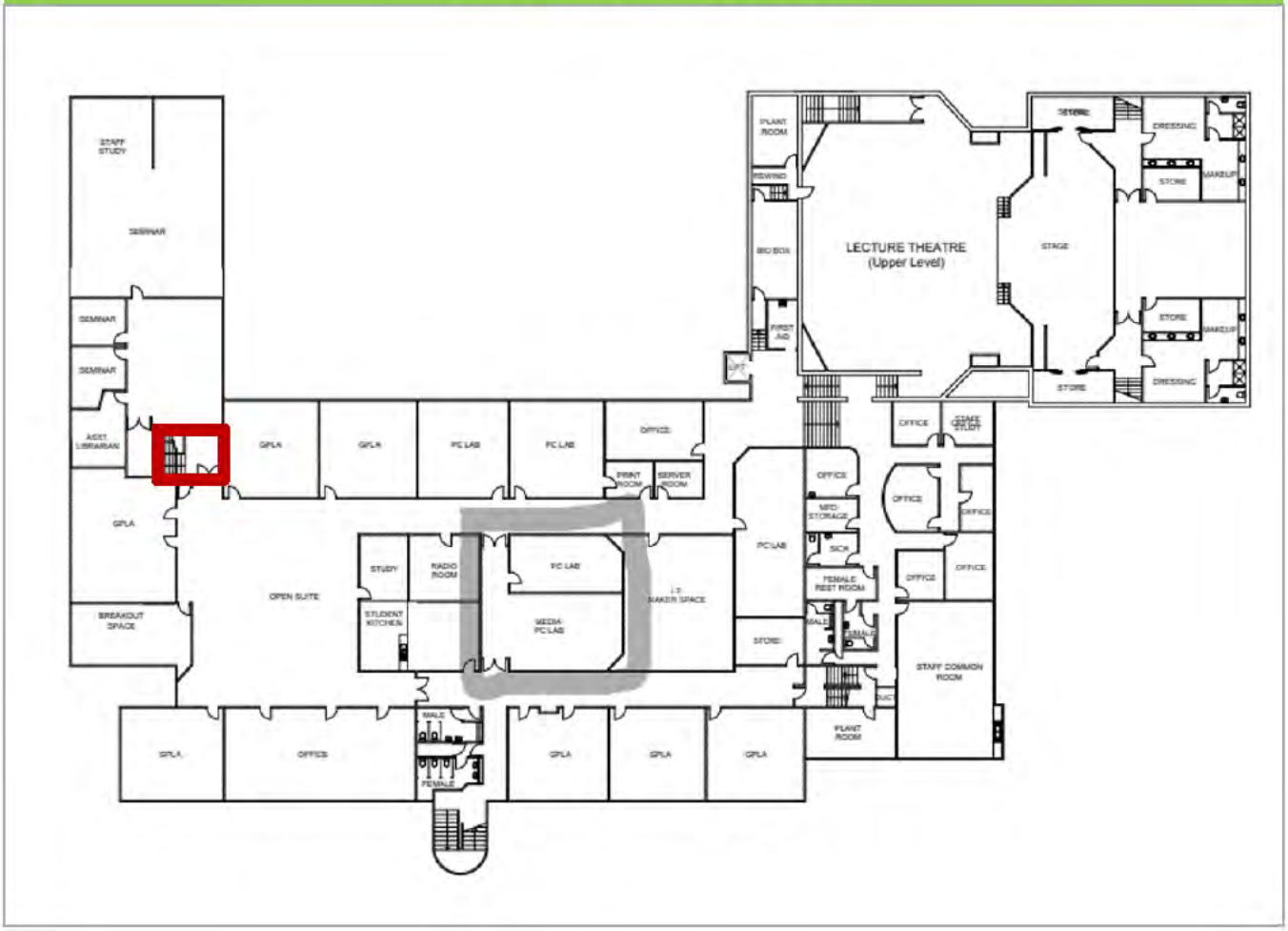
4/6 Dacre St
Mitchell ACT 2911
W: www.landd.com.au

RECORD 25

APPENDIX C: SITE PLAN



Site Plan: Location of stairwell (red outline)

ASBESTOS ASSESSMENT

REPORT# KE6020

Date 13 February 2023

Address: Hawker College - 51 Murranji St, Hawker ACT 2614

Surveyed By: Ross Bell

Licensed Asbestos Assessor: LAA001255

Consultant

Keane Environmental Pty Ltd, 1/301 Canberra Avenue Fyshwick ACT 2609

For: ACT Property Group

KEANE ENVIRONMENTAL
Effective Safety Solutions

DOCUMENT CONTROL

CURRENT

REPORT NO.	DATA ENTRY		WRITTEN BY		APPROVED BY		DESCRIPTION
	DATE	PERSONEL	DATE	PERSONEL	DATE	PERSONEL	
REPORT# KE6020	Date 13 February 2023	Ross Bell	13 February 2023	Ged Keane Ross Bell	15 February 2023	Ged Keane GKeane	Version 1

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION

Ross Bell a licensed Asbestos Assessor of Keane Environmental was engaged to conduct an asbestos assessment at Hawker College - 51 Murranji St, Hawker ACT 2614 to determine if any asbestos containing material (ACM) was present in dust on the blinds in Room 7.4.

SCOPE OF WORKS

The assessment involved a visual inspection and sampling of materials likely to contain asbestos in the areas of concern

Samples collected during the audit were sent to a National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accredited laboratory under controlled chain of custody (CoC). The sample results can be found on the Certificate of Analysis attached at Appendix A of this report.

RISK ASSESSMENT & RECOMMENDATIONS

Identified ACM is risk assessed based on the following criteria:

- the condition of the material at the time of the assessment;
- the accessibility of the material;
- the likelihood of the material being disturbed resulting in a release of asbestos fibre.

The recommended actions are detailed in the materials register.

FINDINGS

The following materials sampled did not contain asbestos:

- Dust on top of blinds in room 7.4
- Dust on blinds left side of room 7.4
- Dust on blinds middle of room 7.4
- Dust on skirting boards in room 7.4

RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings of this report should be added to the School's asbestos register.

ASBESTOS REMOVAL

A licensed asbestos removalist must be engaged for all asbestos removal work and must notify Worksafe ACT five (5) days prior to work commencing. A licensed asbestos assessor must be engaged to conduct a clearance inspection once the removal work is complete and issue a clearance certificate. Air monitoring is mandatory for all friable removal works.

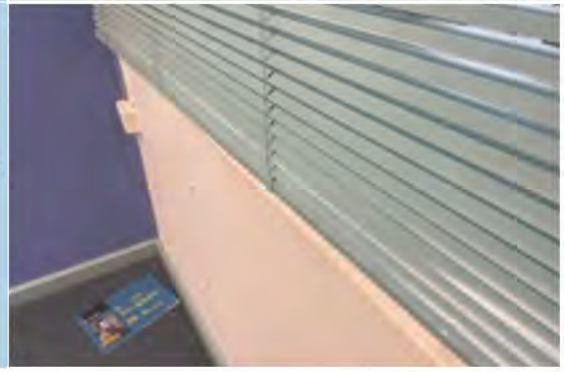
KEANE ENVIRONMENTAL
Effective Safety Solutions

RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX

			EXPOSURE POTENTIAL				
			VERY HIGH (High traffic / occupied area or activities occurring likely to cause damage to the material *e.g. Populated office area)*	HIGH (Moderate traffic / occupied area or potential activities likely to cause damage to the material *e.g. Corridor or change room)*	MODERATE (Low traffic / occupied areas with activities unlikely to cause damage to the material *e.g. Warehouse / storage rooms)*	LOW (Unused rooms / ceiling areas within a building)	VERY LOW (E.g. Outdoors)
			Critical	Major	Moderate	Minor	Insignificant
TYPE & CONDITION	FRIABLE & POOR *e.g. Limpet spray or friable debris*	Almost certain	Very High	Very High	High	High	High
	FRIABLE & FAIR *e.g. Exposed pipe insulation*	Likely	Very High	High	High	High	Moderate
	FRIABLE & GOOD *e.g. Boiler gasket*	Possible	High	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low
	NON FRIABLE & POOR *e.g. Weathered cement products with visible debris or residual friable asbestos*	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Low
	NON FRIABLE AND FAIR / GOOD *e.g. Vinyl floor tiles, cement sheet*	Rare	Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low

KEANE ENVIRONMENTAL
Effective Safety Solutions

MATERIALS REGISTER

Asbestos detected				Presumed to contain asbestos			No asbestos detected	
LOCATION	MATERIAL	SAMPLE ID	Approx Qty m^2	TYPE & CONDITION	RISK OF EXPOSURE	RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS	PHOTO
Dust to top of blinds in room 7.4	Dust	A1	-	N/A	N/A	No Asbestos Detected	No further action required	
Dust on blinds left side of room 7.4	Dust	A2	-	N/A	N/A	No Asbestos Detected	No further action required	

Asbestos detected				Presumed to contain asbestos			No asbestos detected	
LOCATION	MATERIAL	SAMPLE ID	Approx Qty m^2	TYPE & CONDITION	RISK OF EXPOSURE	RESULT	RECOMMENDATIONS	PHOTO
Dust on blinds middle of room 7.4	Dust	A3	-	N/A	N/A	No Asbestos Detected	No further action required	
Dust on skirting boards room 7.4	Dust	A4	-	N/A	N/A	No Asbestos Detected	No further action required	

APPENDICES

Page 9 of 12

APPENDIX A - ASBESTOS IDENTIFICATION CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Hazmat Labs

Certificate of analysis asbestos identification : KE602013022023AID

Hazmat Labs Canberra
Canberra Site Number 233330
Level 1, 301 Canberra Avenue, Fyshwick ACT 2609
P 02 6239 0312 | E lab@jmbec.com.au | W hazmatlabs.com.au
ABN 92 169 256930

CLIEN	Keane Environmental	OB NUMBER	KE6020
CLIEN CON AC	Gerard Keane	DA E RECIEVED	13/02/2023
CLIEN REFERENCE	Hawker College	DA E ANALYSED	13/02/2023
CLIEN EMAIL	ged@keaneenviro.com.au	SAMPLE DA E	13/02/2023
CLIEN ELEPHONE	0 18289182	REPOR DA E	13/02/2023

ES ME HOD:

Asbestos fibre qua ita i/e determination in bulk & soil samples at Hazmat Labs laboratory, is conducted by polarised ight microscopy, in conjunction with the d spersion staining technique. The strategies and methods used are as per AS 96 (200) and in-house SOP JMBEC D123. All results of the tests, calibrations, and records are traceable o the Austral an/national standard. Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing. NATA accred tat on number 1956 .

SAMPLE REFERENCE	LABORATORY REFERENCE	SAMPLE INFORMATION	SAMPLE DIMENSIONS (mm)/WEIGHT(g)	ANALYTICAL RESULT
A1	KE6020-A1	Dust to top of blind in room 7.	1.00 g	NAD
A2	KE6020-A2	Dust on blinds left side of room 7.	1.00 g	NAD
A3	KE6020-A3	Dust on midd e blinds of room 7.	1.00 g	NAD, ORG
A	KE6020-A	Dust on skirting boards room 7.	1.00 g	NAD

A — No Asbes os De ec ed
A — No asbestos ound at the repo ting imi 0 g/kg 0 0 %)
Ch ysoi e asbestos de ec ed
AM — Amosi e asbestos de ec ed
C ocidol te asbestos detected
O gan c be s de ec ed
M — Synthe ic Minera be s detec ed
M — Uniden i ied Mine al be s detected
Sample does not meet minimum NA A equi emen s the e o e esult is not acc edi ed

NATA

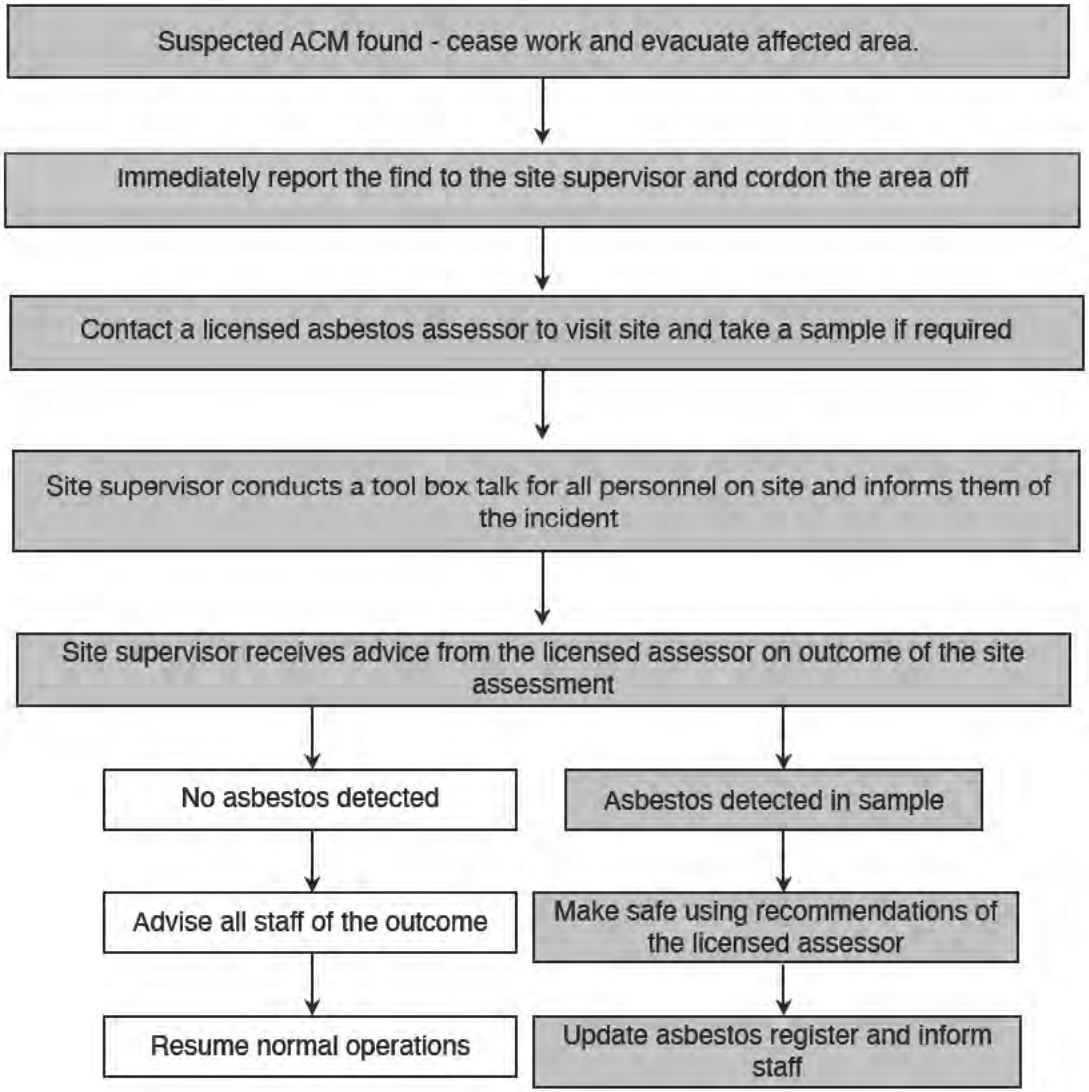
A V A A Y
ame Ged Keane

A V AT
ame Ged Keane

[illegible]

Page 10 of 12

APPENDIX B - ASBESTOS UNEXPECTED FINDS PROCEDURE



APPENDIX C - APPLICABLE LEGISLATION - ASBESTOS ASSESSMENTS

The latest edition of the following legislation is applicable to Asbestos Assessments in Properties:

Work Health and Safety Act 2011.

Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011.

Work Health and Safety (How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace Code of Practice) Approval 2020.

Work Health and Safety (How to Safely Remove Asbestos Code of Practice) Approval 2020.

Access Canberra - Environment Protection Information Sheet 5 - Requirements for the transport and disposal of asbestos contaminated waste.

Report Caveats & Statement of Limitations

The report was designed to be read as a whole document and must only be reproduced in full.

All relevant legislation and best practice was followed during the time the assessment was conducted. All conclusions and recommendations are written by the assessor using their professional judgement. The recommendations are based on the assessor's professional judgement and condition of the materials at the time the assessment was conducted.

While every effort was made to identify all ACM on site, no determination can be made for areas such as formwork under concrete slabs or inaccessible areas that the asbestos assessor could not be reasonably expected to identify (e.g. subterranean asbestos pipes or ACM behind ACM).

ASBESTOS CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE
INSPECTION PASS

Project/Location:	Hawker College, 51 Murranji St, Hawker ACT 2614
Job Number:	T0095618 (HAZ 22-23/387)
Client:	ACT Property Group
Client Contact:	Chris Steward
Time and Date of Inspection:	12:30 Sunday, 26 March 2023
Date(s) and Description of Work:	Removal of water damaged non-friable asbestos vinyl floor tiles (VFT) from a specified area adjacent to the west wall within B9-21 Prep Room (188). Removal works commenced and completed on 26 March 2023.
Date of Report:	26/03/2023
Asbestos Removalist:	International Asbestos Removals

Certification:

A visual inspection was carried out on Sunday, 26 March 2023, by Shaun Phillipa under the supervision of Lucas Curtarelli following the completion of the asbestos works listed above in accordance with Robson Environmental's NATA, ISO9001, ISO14001 and AS4801 accreditations. It should be noted that this clearance certificate relates only to the exact area(s) specified above.

The inspection found no visible asbestos residue from the asbestos work in the area or in the vicinity of the area where the work was carried out.

Air monitoring during the works returned results below the minimum practical detection limit of <0.01 F/mL. Refer to Appendix 1 for Photograph(s), Appendix 2 for Air Monitoring Results and Appendix 3 for Plan(s).

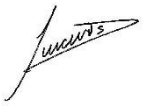
The work area has been given the "all clear" and restrictions associated with the asbestos works can now be lifted and the area safely reoccupied.

Note: Asbestos adhesive beneath the removed VFT was not removed and remains attached to the floor in the area addressed by this report. Following the removal works the exposed asbestos adhesive was sprayed with a PVA solution and subsequently encapsulated with a new non-asbestos containing VFT, which must be treated as asbestos contaminated should it be removed in the future.

The new floor tiles must be regularly inspected for the first 4 weeks to assure it is firmly attached to the floor.

NATA
WORLD RECOGNISED ACCREDITATION
No. 3181
Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17020

Authorised by:



Lucas Curtarelli - Licensed Asbestos Assessor #AA00061
Hazardous Materials Consultant
Mobile: 0423 709 517

Shaun Phillipa
Trainee Hazardous Materials Consultant

Appendix 1 Photograph(s) of Cleared Items & Surfaces

PHOTO NO	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	PHOTOGRAPH(s)
1	B9-21 Prep Room (188) adjacent to the west wall following removal of ACM VFT and encapsulation of ACM adhesive	VFT	
2	B9-21 Prep Room (188) adjacent to the west wall following removal of ACM VFT and encapsulation of ACM adhesive	VFT	

PHOTO NO	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	PHOTOGRAPH(s)
3	B9-21 Prep Room (188) adjacent to the west wall following removal of ACM VFT and encapsulation of ACM adhesive	VFT	
4	B9-21 Prep Room (188) adjacent to the west wall following removal of ACM VFT and encapsulation of ACM adhesive	VFT	

Appendix 2 Air Monitoring results

Report Number: T0095618-20230326-1

Respirable Fibre Estimation Test Report

Job Number:	**T0095618**	**Sampling Date:**	**26.03.2023**	**Testing Date:**	**26.03.2023**	**Report Issued:**	**26.03.2023**
Monitoring Location:	**Hawker College, 51 Murranji St, Hawker ACT 2614**						
Client Name & Address:	**ACT Property Group, 255 Canberra Avenue, Fyshwick ACT 2609**						
Work in Progress:	**Removal of water damaged non-friable asbestos vinyl floor tiles (VFT) from a specified area adjacent to the west wall within B9-21 Prep Room (188)**						
Asbestos Removalist:	**International Asbestos Removals**						

Test Specification(s) Employed: NOHSC: Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres [NOHSC: 3003 (2005)], & In-House Procedure No. 1

Sample Number	Sampling Location	Time		Average Flowrate	Fields Counted	Fibres Counted	Airborne Fibre Concentration (fibres/mL)
		On	Off				
T0095618-01	B9-29 Workshop (190) - on wall adjacent door to B9-21 Prep Room (188)	8:56	12:05	2000	100	0	<0.01
T0095618-02	B9-23 Storeroom (187) - on shelf adjacent door to B9-21 Prep Room (188)	8:50	12:07	2000	100	1.5	<0.01
T0095618-03	B9-21 Prep Room (188) - on east wall shelf adjacent work area	8:52	12:09	2000	100	0.5	<0.01
T0095618-04	B9-27 Corridor (193) - on door to B9-30 Laboratory (203)	9:03	12:10	2000	100	1	<0.01
T0095618-05	Field Blank	-	-	-	100	0	-

The above results are only for the samples listed on this certificate

- Field blanks and samples taken in direct flow of negative air units are reported as a fibre count only
- TDR= Filter too heavily loaded with background dust to read
- Air sampling pumps must maintain a flowrate within ± 10% of the set flowrate. Pumps that fail to maintain this flowrate will be rejected.

The Minimum Practical Detection Limit of the analytical method is 0.01 fibres/mL
The *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* Control Level for all forms of asbestos is 0.01 fibres/mL

Robson Approved Signatory
Joshua Low

NATA
No. 3181

Robson Approved Counter
Lucas Curtarelli

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing

The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/national standards

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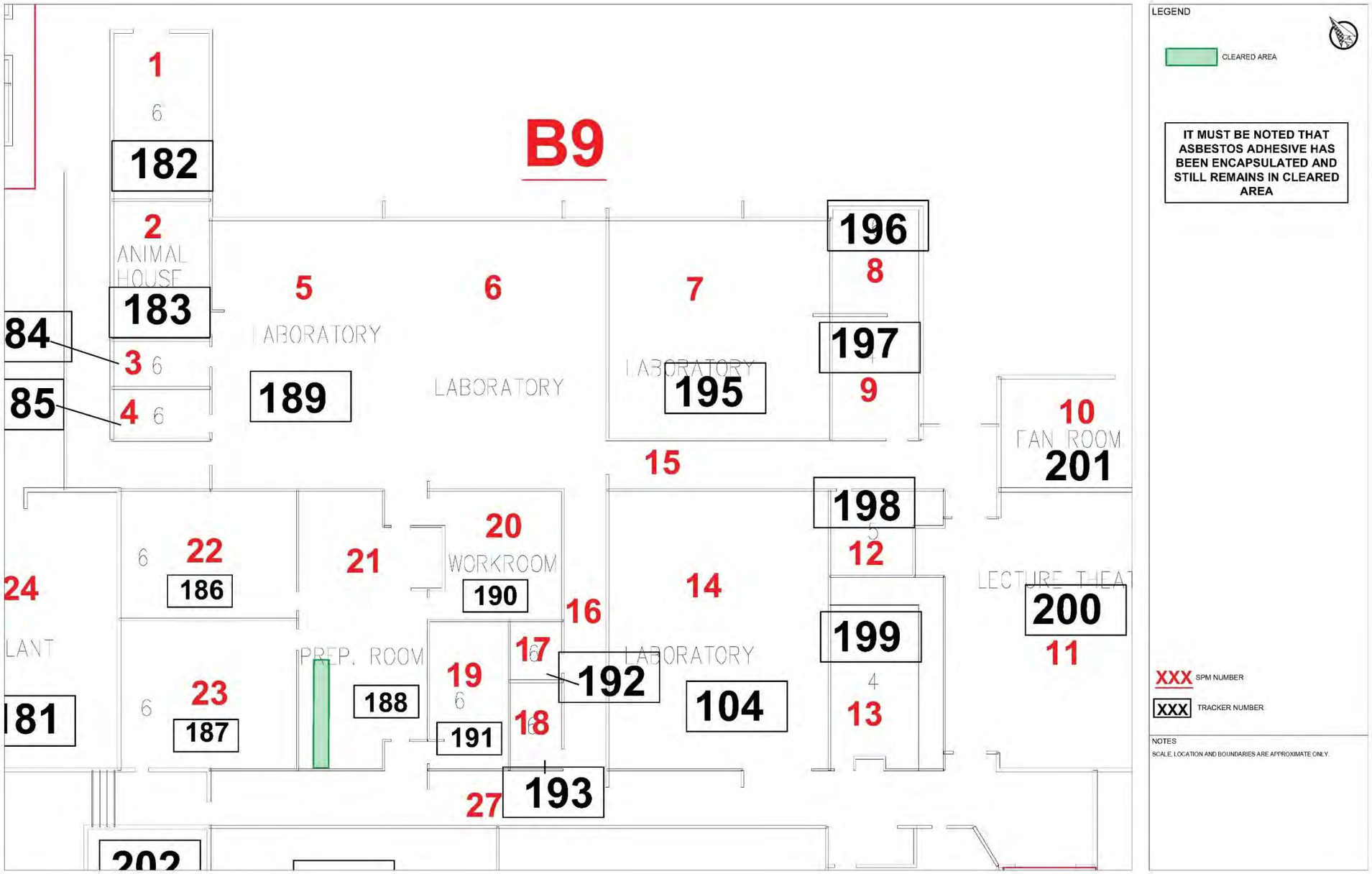
p: 02 6239 5656 ~ f: 02 6239 5669 ~ admin@robsonenviro.com.au
PO Box 112 Fyshwick ACT 2609 ~ 140 Gladstone Street Fyshwick ACT 2609

Appendix 3 Site Plan(s)



Robson ENVIRONMENTAL
Environmental Excellence through Experience, Endeavor and Evaluation

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E: admin@robsonenviro.com.au
PO Box 112, Fyshwick ACT 2609
www.robsonenviro.com.au
ABN: 55 008 660 900

CLIENT:	SITE:	PROJECT:	SCALE (m):	DRAWN:	FIGURE:	DATE:
ACT PROPERTY GROUP	HAWKER COLLEGE 51 Murranji St, Hawker ACT 2614	REMOVAL OF ASBESTOS VFT FROM SPECIFIED AREA WITHIN B9-21 PREP ROOM (188)		LC	1	28/03/2023
		TITLE: CLEARED AREA	REF: CLIENT SUPPLIED	CHECKED: JL	PROJECT: T0095618	REV: A

RECORD 28

Respirable Fibre Estimation Test Report

Job Number:	**T0095618**	**Sampling Date:**	**26.03.2023**	**Testing Date:**	**26.03.2023**	**Report Issued:**	**26.03.2023**
Monitoring Location:	**Hawker College, 51 Murranji St, Hawker ACT 2614**						
Client Name & Address:	**ACT Property Group, 255 Canberra Avenue, Fyshwick ACT 2609**						
Work in Progress:	**Removal of water damaged non-friable asbestos vinyl floor tiles (VFT) from a specified area adjacent to the west wall within B9-21 Prep Room (188)**						
Asbestos Removalist:	**International Asbestos Removals**						

Test Specification(s) Employed: NOHSC: Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres [NOHSC: 3003 (2005)], & In-House Procedure No. 1

Sample Number	Sampling Location	Time		Average Flowrate	Fields Counted	Fibres Counted	Airborne Fibre Concentration (fibres/mL)
		On	Off				
T0095618-01	B9-29 Workshop (190) - on wall adjacent door to B9-21 Prep Room (188)	8:56	12:05	2000	100	0	<0.01
T0095618-02	B9-23 Storeroom (187) - on shelf adjacent door to B9-21 Prep Room (188)	8:50	12:07	2000	100	1.5	<0.01
T0095618-03	B9-21 Prep Room (188) - on east wall shelf adjacent work area	8:52	12:09	2000	100	0.5	<0.01
T0095618-04	B9-27 Corridor (193) - on door to B9-30 Laboratory (203)	9:03	12:10	2000	100	1	<0.01
T0095618-05	Field Blank	-	-	-	100	0	-

The above results are only for the samples listed on this certificate

- Field blanks and samples taken in direct flow of negative air units are reported as a fibre count only
- TDR= Filter too heavily loaded with background dust to read
- Air sampling pumps must maintain a flowrate within ± 10% of the set flowrate. Pumps that fail to maintain this flowrate will be rejected.

The Minimum Practical Detection Limit of the analytical method is 0.01 fibres/mL
The *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* Control Level for all forms of asbestos is 0.01 fibres/mL

Robson Approved Signatory
Joshua Low

NATA
No. 3181

Robson Approved Counter
Lucas Curtarelli

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing

The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/national standards

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Pauline Quinane
Administration Officer – Hazardous Materials
Infrastructure Capital Works

Via E-mail: EDUHazardousMaterials@act.gov.au

Monday, 26 June 2023

Re: Asbestos Assessment Report – Hawker College, Student Services

Introduction

Evidence of rodent infestation has been identified above the suspended ceilings within the student services area of the school and a clean of the ceiling void is required to remove faeces associated with possums and other rodents. It is understood that asbestos fibre analysis of spray coatings present to ceilings throughout Hawker College has identified small quantities of asbestos fibre. Spray coated ceiling are known to be present above suspended ceilings within the student services area.

Following discussions with Infrastructure and Capital Works - Education, Lancaster and Dickenson Consulting (L & D) were contracted to assess the ceiling voids throughout the student services area of the school for debris associated with the asbestos spray coating.

Assessment Methodology

Kyle Lancaster, ACT licensed Asbestos Assessor (Licence No: AA00004) from L&D visited the site on 9 June 2023 to complete the assessment.

For the assessment a visual inspection was conducted of the ceiling voids throughout the student services area of the school to assess for visible spray insulation debris. To help inform the risk assessment, dust sampling was also conducted in areas of the ceiling void.

The assessment also included an inspection of exposed spray insulation to ceilings to assess for damage and sampling of suspect spray insulation debris was within accessible areas of the student services area was also conducted.

Sampling of suspected asbestos containing materials (ACM) was undertaken for the purposes of asbestos analysis. Sample details and the results of sample analysis are presented overleaf in Table 1.

Sample analysis was undertaken by L&D's National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accredited laboratory. The samples were analysed by Polarised Light Microscopy using dispersion staining techniques. Results of sample analysis can be found on the L&D Certificate of Analysis (Appendix A to this report).

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Assessment Findings

The inspection of ceiling voids throughout the student services identified that spray coated ceiling were not present throughout. However where there was no spray coating ceilings, evidence of poor removal practices were noted (e.g. sections of coated plasterboard remaining, screws remaining to ceiling joists), indicating ceilings had not been removed under asbestos removal conditions.

Dust sampling was conducted on top of the suspended ceiling in areas where no coated ceiling were identified.

Suspect spray coating material debris was identified next to and on top of shelving in the work experience office beneath a section of missing ceiling tile and was sampled.

Visible indicators of damage to the exposed spray coating was identified within the staff room. Dust sampling was conducted beneath these areas of damage to assess for asbestos contamination.

The analysis results for samples collected during the assessment are presented within Table 1 below and in the L&D Certificate of Analysis (Appendix A to this report).

Table 1: Sample Register

Sample Ref.	Location description	Material	Fibrous Content
LD-KL5858	On top of fridge in staff room	Dust on tape	No Asbestos Detected
LD-KL5859	On top of pin board in staff room	Dust on tape	No Asbestos Detected
LD-KL5860	Debris on floor next to shelving unit in work experience office	Dust on tape	No Asbestos Detected
LD-KL5861	Debris on top of shelving in work experience office	Debris	No Asbestos Detected
LD-KL5862	On top of ceiling in central office	Debris	No Asbestos Detected
LD-KL5863	On top of ceiling in hallway	Dust on tape	No Asbestos Detected

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Discussion & Recommendations

The visual inspection identified visible spray coating debris on top of suspended ceilings throughout the student services area and to surfaces beneath a damaged ceiling tile in the Work Experience office. Some minor damage was noted to the exposed spray coating within the staff room, however no visible spray coating debris was identified.

The results of sampling conducted during the assessment indicate that the exposure risk posed by the material is low, however access within the ceiling void throughout the student services area must be restricted until the void is remediated and the spray coated ceiling removed under friable asbestos removal conditions. It is also recommended that the broken ceiling tile in the work experience office be sealed and that access is restricted into the office until surfaces beneath the damaged ceiling tile can be environmentally cleaned and validated.

Consideration should also be given to encapsulating or removing the exposed spray coating in the staff room.

Whilst the risk associated with the spray coating should be considered very low, WHS regulations require that remediation/removal works of the spray coating be conducted under friable asbestos removal conditions.

Please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned should you have any queries regarding this report.

For and on behalf of Lancaster and Dickenson Consulting.

Kyle Lancaster - Senior Consultant

Licence No: AA00004

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Glossary Of Terms Associated with Asbestos

ACM	Asbestos Containing Material. Any material or thing that contains asbestos as part of its design.
Asbestos	Any of six incombustible, chemical-resistant, fibrous minerals of impure magnesium silicate, occurring in either serpentine or amphibole form and used historically in many products, including fireproofing, electrical insulation and building materials.
Amosite	Grey or brown asbestos
ARCP	Asbestos Removal Control Plan. A document detailing the safe methodology for undertaken particular asbestos removal works.
Chrysotile	White asbestos is least hazardous asbestos type but still classified as a Group 1 carcinogen.
COC	Chain of Custody
Crocidolite	Blue asbestos, the most hazardous asbestos type
Friable asbestos	Friable asbestos material can be crumbled or reduced to a dust by hand pressure when dry. It can represent a significant exposure hazard as a consequence of minor disturbance. Pipe lagging, loose-fill asbestos, millboard and severely damaged non-friable asbestos are examples of friable asbestos.
In situ	Fixed or installed in its original position, not having been moved.
Non-friable asbestos	Non-friable asbestos is material that contains asbestos firmly bound into a matrix. It may consist of cement or various resins/binders and cannot be reduced to a dust by hand pressure. As such it does not present an exposure hazard unless cut, abraded, sanded or otherwise disturbed. Therefore, the exposure risk from non-friable ACM is negligible during normal building occupation.
Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS)	Details the methodology and requirement for carrying out particular high risk construction work.

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Regulations And Codes Of Practice

Work Health and Safety Act 2011

Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011

Work Health and Safety (How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace Code of Practice) 2020

Work Health and Safety (How to Safely Remove Asbestos Code of Practice) 2020

Statement of Limitations

The report was designed to be read as a whole document and therefore should only be reproduced in full.

The assessment was undertaken in accordance with relevant legislation and best practice and is specific to the time the assessment was conducted. The assessment may need to be reviewed periodically to ensure it remains current. All conclusions and recommendations are written by the assessor using information available at the time of writing the report and their professional judgement.

This assessment does not comprise a full site asbestos register.

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APPENDIX A

Certificates of Analysis

L&D Consulting
LANCASTER & DICKENSON

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4/6 Dacre Street
Mitchell ACT 2911
W: www.landd.com.au

ASBESTOS FIBRE IDENTIFICATION TEST REPORT

CLIENT DETAILS		LABORATORY DETAILS	
Client Name:	IFCW – Education	**Address:**	4/6 Dacre Street Mitchell ACT 2911
Client Contact:	Pauline Quinane		
Email:	eduhazardousmaterials@act.gov.au	**Lab Manager:**	Kyle Lancaster
Site Name:	Hawker College	**Email:**	laboratory@landd.com.au
L&D Job Reference:	LDJ01676		

REPORT DETAILS			
Report Reference:	LDJ01676ID14/06/2023	**Samples Received:**	13/06/2023
No. of Samples:	2	**Report Issue Date:**	14/06/2023

Test Specifications: Qualitative identification of Chrysotile, Amosite and Crocidolite asbestos fibre in bulk samples using Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM) and Dispersion Staining Techniques including Synthetic Mineral Fibre (SMF) and Organic Fibre as per Australian Standard 4964-2004 and methods identified in Section C of the Lancaster & Dickenson Consulting (L & D) Laboratory Manual.

L&D ID Reference	Sample Reference	Sample Analysis Date	Sample Description	Sample Mass	Non-Asbestos Fibres Detected	Asbestos Fibres Detected
LDJ01676ID14/06/2023-4	LD-KL5861	14/06/2023	Loose spray coating	1.7 g	Organic Fibres Detected	**No Asbestos Detected**
LDJ01676ID14/06/2023-5	LD-KL5862	14/06/2023	Loose spray coating	3.6 g	Organic Fibres Detected	**No Asbestos Detected**

Notes:

1. Asbestos in bulk materials requiring disintegration such as vinyl, resins, mastic and caulking can be difficult to detect using PLM and dispersion staining due to the low grade or small length or diameter of the asbestos fibres present in the material, or due to the fact that very fine fibres have been distributed intimately throughout the materials. Where no asbestos is detected in such a sample, another, independent analytical technique should be considered.
2. Where a sample is delivered to the laboratory by a third party, L & D accepts no responsibility for the quality of sample submitted, including whether the sample is representative of the source material.
3. All L & D reports must not be reproduced except in full.
4. The practical detection limit for identification of asbestos fibre using PLM and dispersion staining techniques is 0.01-0.1%, equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg.
5. The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/national standards.
6. Reported sample weights include weight of sample bag.
7. Fibres that cannot be unequivocally identified as one of the three asbestos forms, will be reported as Unknown Mineral Fibres (UMF). The fibres detected may or may not be asbestos fibres. To confirm the identities of these fibres, another independent analytical technique may be required.

L&D Approved Identifier		L&D Approved Signatory
	NATA WORLD RECOGNISED ACCREDITATION Accreditation no: 19512 Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing	
Julia Chapman		Julia Chapman

L&D Consulting
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ASBESTOS FIBRE IDENTIFICATION TEST REPORT

CLIENT DETAILS		LABORATORY DETAILS	
Client Name:	IFCW – Education	**Address:**	4/6 Dacre Street Mitchell ACT 2911
Client Contact:	Pauline Quinane		
Email:	eduhazardousmaterials@act.gov.au	**Lab Manager:**	Kyle Lancaster
Site Name:	Hawker College	**Email:**	laboratory@landd.com.au
L&D Job Reference:	LDJ01676		

REPORT DETAILS			
Report Reference:	LDJ01676ID14/06/2023	**Samples Received:**	09/06/2023
No. of Samples:	4	**Report Issue Date:**	14/06/2023

Test Specifications: Qualitative identification of Chrysotile, Amosite and Crocidolite asbestos fibre in bulk samples using Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM) and Dispersion Staining Techniques including Synthetic Mineral Fibre (SMF) and Organic Fibre as per Australian Standard 4964-2004 and methods identified in Section C of the Lancaster & Dickenson Consulting (L & D) Laboratory Manual.

L&D ID Reference	Sample Reference	Sample Analysis Date	Sample Description	Sample Mass	Non-Asbestos Fibres Detected	Asbestos Fibres Detected
LDJ01676ID14/06/2023-1	LD-KL5858	14/06/2023	Dust on tape	1.8 g	Organic Fibres Detected	**No Asbestos Detected**
LDJ01676ID14/06/2023-2	LD-KL5859	14/06/2023	Dust on tape	1.8 g	Organic Fibres Detected	**No Asbestos Detected**
LDJ01676ID14/06/2023-3	LD-KL5860	14/06/2023	Dust on tape	3.2 g	Organic Fibres Detected	**No Asbestos Detected**
LDJ01676ID14/06/2023-6	LD-KL5863	14/06/2023	Dust on tape	3.1 g	Organic Fibres Detected	**No Asbestos Detected**

L&D Approved Identifier		L&D Approved Signatory
Julia Chapman		Julia Chapman

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Mitchell ACT 2911
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Notes:

1. Asbestos in bulk materials requiring disintegration such as vinyl, resins, mastic and caulking can be difficult to detect using PLM and dispersion staining due to the low grade or small length or diameter of the asbestos fibres present in the material, or due to the fact that very fine fibres have been distributed intimately throughout the materials. Where no asbestos is detected in such a sample, another, independent analytical technique should be considered.
2. Where a sample is delivered to the laboratory by a third party, L & D accepts no responsibility for the quality of sample submitted, including whether the sample is representative of the source material.
3. All L & D reports must not be reproduced except in full.
4. The practical detection limit for identification of asbestos fibre using PLM and dispersion staining techniques is 0.01-0.1%, equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg.
5. The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/national standards.
6. Reported sample weights include weight of sample bag.
7. Fibres that cannot be unequivocally identified as one of the three asbestos forms, will be reported as Unknown Mineral Fibres (UMF). The fibres detected may or may not be asbestos fibres. To confirm the identities of these fibres, another independent analytical technique may be required.

L&D Approved Identifier		L&D Approved Signatory
		
Julia Chapman		Julia Chapman

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APPENDIX B

Photographs

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Photographs

Photograph 1
Damage to exposed spray coating in the staff room

Photograph 2
Waer damage to exposed spray coating in the staff room

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Photographs

Photograph 3
Photograph of loose spray coating debris on suspended ceiling tiles

Photograph 4
Photograph of loose spray coating debris on shelves in Work Experience office

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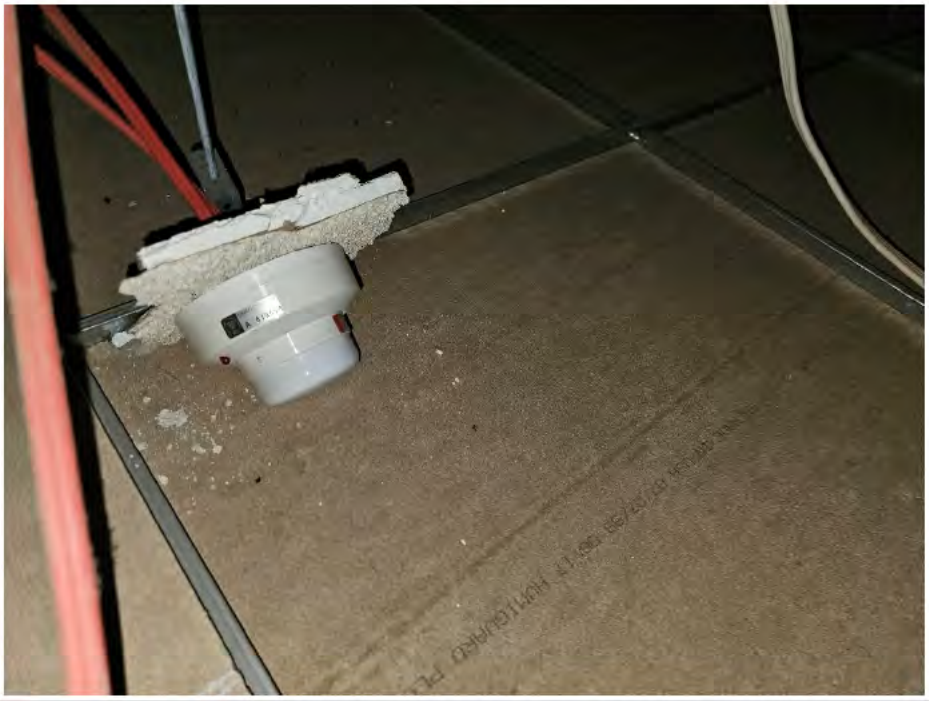
RECORD 29

Photographs



Photograph 5
Photograph of piece of spray coated plasterboard in ceiling void

Photograph 6
Photograph of loose spray coating debris on suspended ceiling tiles

Lancaster & Dickenson Consulting Pty Ltd
4/6 Dacre St
Mitchell ACT 2911
www.landd.com.au
RECORD 29

APPENDIX C

Site Plans

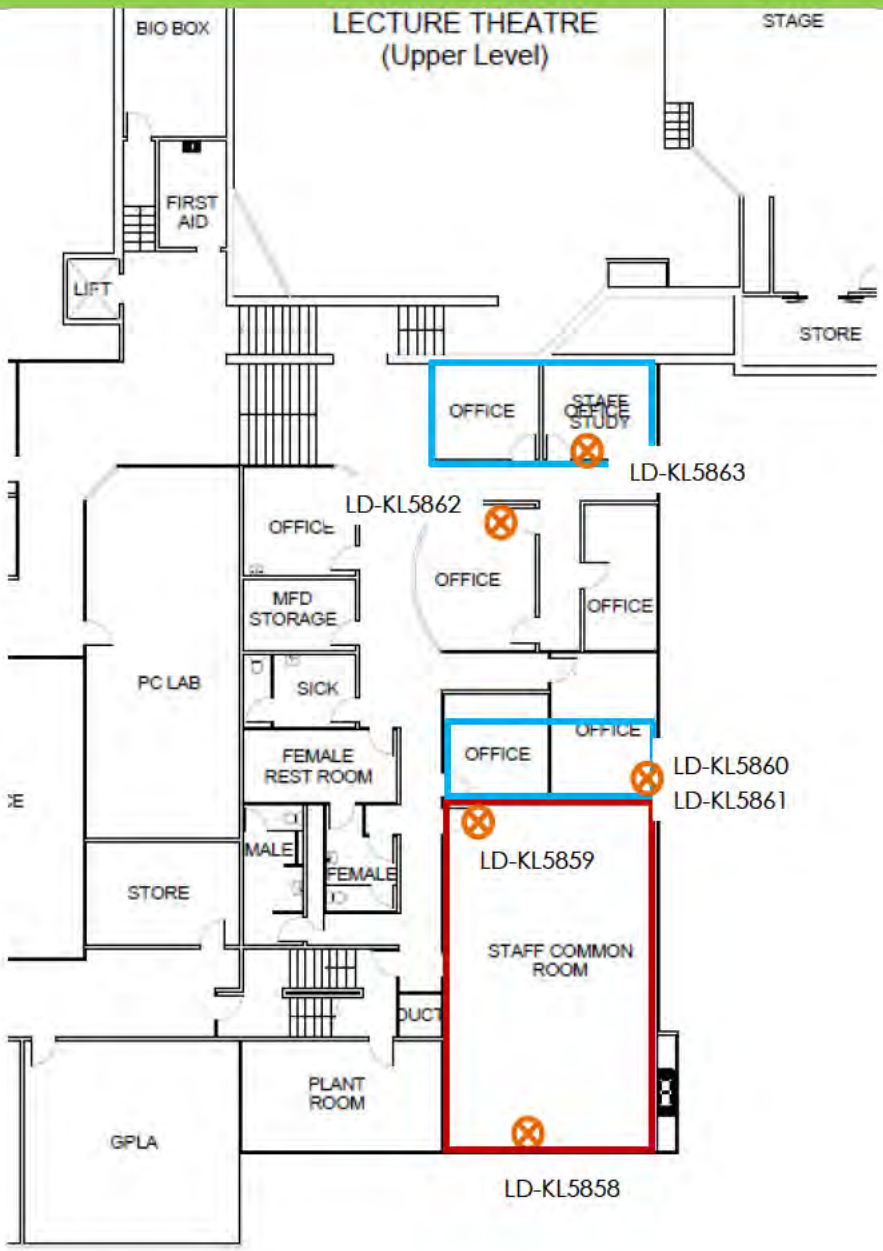
Lancaster & Dickenson Consulting Pty Ltd
4/6 Dacre St
Mitchell ACT 2911
www.landd.com.au

RECORD 29

Site Plans

Site Plan 1
Extent of assessment area

Site Plans



Site Plan 2
Exposed spray coating (red) and spray coating above ceiling void (blue)

LEAD IN PAINT ASSESSMENT

ACT Education: HAZ 22-23/575

Report No: KEE1069

Date of Assessment: 07 July 2023

Address: Hawker College - 51 Murranji Street Hawker ACT 2614

Inspected By: Peter McDermott under supervision of Ross Bell

Licensed Asbestos Assessor: LAA001255

Keane Environmental Pty Ltd, 1/301 Canberra Avenue Fyshwick ACT 2609

For: ACT Education

DOCUMENT CONTROL

CURRENT

REPORT NO.	DATA ENTRY		WRITTEN BY		APPROVED BY		DESCRIPTION
	DATE	PERSONEL	DATE	PERSONEL	DATE	PERSONEL	
Report No: KEE1069	Date of Assessment: 07 July 2023	Peter McDermott	11 July 2023	Peter McDermott	11 July 2023	Ged Keane	Version 1

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INTRODUCTION

Peter McDermott under supervision of Ross Bell a licensed Asbestos Assessors of Keane Environmental were engaged by ACT Education to conduct a lead paint assessment at Hawker College - 51 Murranji Street Hawker ACT 2614 , to determine if any lead based paint was in the area of concern. The survey took place on the 07 July 2023.

SCOPE OF WORKS

The assessment involved a visual inspection and sampling of paint suspected to contain lead in the areas of concern.

The sample collected during the assessment was sent to a National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accredited laboratory under controlled chain of custody (CoC). The sample results can be found on the Certificate of Analysis attached at Appendix A of this report.

LEAD-PAINT BACKGROUND

Lead-based paint is paint containing lead that was used as pigment. The heavy metal was added to paint to speed drying, increase durability and for moisture resistance. Like all paint systems, leaded paint will chip, flake and peel over time, leading to contamination of indoor dust and exterior surrounding soils. Lead does not biodegrade, and so lead dust is a long-term exposure problem.

Lead is especially damaging to young children who are still developing, and to pregnant women. Lead affects the hematopoietic, neurologic, gastrointestinal, and reproductive systems, but predominantly the nervous system. High levels of exposure can result in miscarriage in women, and may affect fertility in men. Lead has also been proven to affect a child's mental and physical growth. Unborn children can be exposed through their mothers. Harmful effects include premature birth, smaller babies, decreased mental ability in the infant, learning difficulties and reduced growth in young children.

Lead paint has been used extensively throughout residential and commercial buildings in Australia, and it was only in 1997 that the allowable level of lead in residential and commercial paint in Australia went down to 0.1% which is still higher than the US 1978 standard of less than 0.06% lead.

The new AS4361.2-2017 Guide to lead paint management Residential and commercial buildings now defines lead paint as paint film or component coat of a paint system in which the lead content (calculated as lead metal) is in excess of 0.1% by weight of the dry film as determined by laboratory testing. Additionally the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 Section 7.2 (h) states that 'Lead machine sanding or buffing surfaces coated with paint containing more than 1% by dry weight of lead' constitutes a lead process.

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS - WORK HEALTH SAFETY (WHS) ACT 2011

Under Section 19 of the WHS Act, a person conducting a business or undertaking must ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the conditions at the workplace are monitored for the purpose of preventing illness or injury of workers. The WHS Regulations also require a person conducting a business or undertaking to carry out monitoring for airborne contaminants in certain situations. Where monitoring of airborne contaminants is done to estimate a person's exposure, the monitoring must be carried out in the breathing zone of the person.

Section 17 of the WHS Act requires risks to health and safety be eliminated so far as is reasonably practicable. If it is not reasonably practicable to eliminate risk, it must be minimised. To comply with this duty under the WHS Act, you must ensure that exposure to any hazardous chemical, or any substance with an exposure standard, is kept as low as reasonably practicable.

The Work Health Safety (WHS) Regulations 2011 - Chapter 3, Division 3.2.7 Managing risks from airborne contaminants section 49 - Ensuring exposure standards for substances and mixtures not exceeded and section 50 - Monitoring airborne contaminant levels, places a number of duties on a workplace regarding airborne contaminants.

1. A person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU) at a workplace must ensure that air monitoring is carried out to determine the airborne concentration of a substance or mixture at the workplace to which an exposure standard applies if:

(a) the person is not certain on reasonable grounds whether or not the airborne concentration of the substance or mixture at the workplace exceeds the relevant exposure standard; or

(b) monitoring is necessary to determine whether there is a risk to health.

2. A person conducting a business or undertaking at a workplace must ensure that the results of air monitoring carried out under subsection (1) are recorded, and kept for 30 years after the date the record is made.

3. A person conducting a business or undertaking at a workplace must ensure that the results of air monitoring carried out under subsection (1) are readily accessible to persons at the workplace who may be exposed to the substance or mixture.

Note: A reference to an Act includes a reference to statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including a regulation and any law or instrument applied, adopted or incorporated by the Act (see Legislation Act, s 104).

WORK HEALTH SAFETY (WHS) MANAGEMENT

The following hierarchy of controls, as recommend by current legislation, must be used as a driver to the ongoing management of WHS on site:

1. Elimination or removal
2. Isolation, enclosure or sealing
3. Engineering controls
4. Safe work practices (administrative controls)
5. Personal protective equipment (least preferred)

If no single highest order control is suitable, then a combination of the above may be required.

LEAD PAINT RISK ASSESSMENT

During a lead based paint assessment, the following criteria are considered by a Licensed Asbestos Assessor when assessing the risk associated with lead based paint. This qualitative assessment determines the risk of exposure and remedial action priority. This is shown below and in table 1.

- Location of the lead based paint e.g. - Occupied rooms, communal areas or external areas.
- Surface area of the lead based paint damaged e.g. <10m2, 10 - 50m2 or >50m2
- Condition of the lead based paint e.g - good, fair or poor (degree of flaking or visible flake debris).
- Concentration (%lead) of the lead based paint e.g. <1%, 1 to 10% or >10%.
- Accessibility of the lead based paint e.g. Easily accessible, limited accessibility or inaccessible.
- Likelihood of ingesting and/or inhaling lead paint particles e.g. Unlikely, possible or likely.

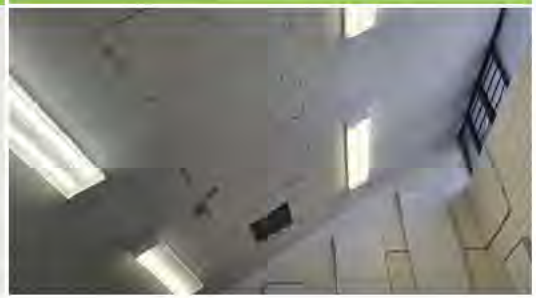
Table 1

Risk of Exposure	Recommended Action
Low	**Lead is present in paint that is still in good or fair condition (i.e. minor cracking, flaking, chalking or the paint chipped to small areas) and is not a friction or impact surface. It is not likely to present a health hazard unless significantly disturbed. Action to remediate the area during routine maintenance or refurbishment, normally within 6 months.**
Moderate	**Lead is present in paint that is in fair condition (i.e. some cracking, flaking, chalking and peeling observed). It covers a small surface area and/or is on a surface that is not easily accessible to children. It may present a health hazard with moderate disturbance. Action should be taken as soon as practicable to reduce exposure risk normally within 3 months.**
High	**Lead is present in paint that is in poor condition (i.e. bad cracking, flaking, chalking peeling and flakes observed on the floor). It covers a large surface area and/or is on a surface that is easily accessible to children. It may present a health hazard with minor disturbance. Action should be taken immediately to reduce exposure risk, prohibit access until remediated.**

LEAD-PAINT REGISTER:

Lead Paint (> 0.1% Pb)

Lead-free Paint (< 0.1% Pb)

LOCATION	COLOUR	SAMPLE ID	TYPE & CONDITION	RESULT %	RISK OF EXPOSURE	RECOMMENDATIONS	PHOTO
Science staff room ceiling	White	P1	Lead Free	<0.005	-	No further action required	

FINDINGS

The results of the survey found the sample to be lead free paint (<0.1%) in the areas inspected on the site, based on the new criteria in the Australian Standards - AS4361.2-2017 Guide to lead paint management residential and commercial buildings.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The report must be issued to any contractor who conducts work on any painted areas and the School Hazmat report updated with the findings of this report. The paints were found to be lead free, however any contractor engaged to carry out the work must ensure that the remediation work adopts strict dust mitigation methods.

APPENDICES

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KEANE ENVIRONMENTAL
Effective Safety Solutions

APPENDIX A - LEAD PAINT LABORATORY CERTIFICATE

ENVIROLAB

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 327544

Client Details	
Client	Keane Environmental Pty Ltd
Attention	Ged Keane
Address	Unit 1 - 301 Canberra Ave, FYSHWICK, ACT, 2609

Sample Details	
Your Reference	KEE1069 Hawker College
Number of Samples	1 Paint
Date samples received	10/07/2023
Date completed instructions received	10/07/2023

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	11/07/2023
Date of issue	10/07/2023
NATA Accreditation Number 2901. This document sha l not be reproduced except in fu l.	
Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing. **Tests not covered by NATA are denoted with**	

Results Approved By
Loren Bardwell, Development Chemist

Authorised By
Nancy Zhang, Laboratory Manager

NATA

Client Reference: KEE1069 Hawker College

Lead in Paint		
Our Reference		327544-1
Your Reference	UNITS	P1-science staffroom ceiling-white
Date Sampled		07/07/2023
Type of sample		Paint
Date prepared	-	10/07/2023
Date analysed	-	10/07/2023
Lead in paint	%w/w	<0.005

KEANE ENVIRONMENTAL
Effective Safety Solutions

Client Reference: KEE1069 Hawker College

Method ID	Methodology Summary
Metals 020/021/022	Digestion of Paint chips/scrapings/liquids for Metals determination by ICP-AES/MS and or CV/AAS.

Client Reference: KEE1069 Hawker College

QUALITY CONTROL Lead in Paint						Duplicate			Spike Recovery %	
Test Description	Units	PQL	Method	Blank	#	Base	Dup.	RPD	LCS-1	[NT]
Date prepared	-			10/07/2023					10/07/2023	
Date analysed	-			10/07/2023					10/07/2023	
Lead in paint	%w/w	0.005	Metals-020/021/022	<0.005					92	

KEANE ENVIRONMENTAL
Effective Safety Solutions

Client Reference: KEE1069 Hawker College

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 D fference
LCS	Laboratory Control Sample
NS	Not specified
NEPM	National Environmental Protection Measure
NR	Not Reported

Client Reference: KEE1069 Hawker College

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 e ther 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.

The recommended maximums for analytes in urine are taken from "2018 TLVs and BEIs", as published by ACGIH (where ava lable). Limit provided for Nickel is a precautionary guideline as per Position Paper prepared by AIOH Exposure Standards Committee, 2016.

Guideline limits for Rinse Water Quality reported as per analytical requirements and specifications of AS 4187, Amdt 2 2019, Table 7.2

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. A l samples are tested in batches of 20. The duplicate sample RPD and matrix spike recoveries for the batch were within the laboratory acceptance criteria.

F lters, swabs, wipes, tubes and badges wi l not have dup icate data as the whole sample is genera ly 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 typica ly 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 Sp kes, LCS and Surrogate recoveries Generally 70-130% for Inorganics/metals (not SPOCAS); 60-140% for organics/SPOCAS (+/-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.

Where matrix spike recoveries fall below the lower lim t of the acceptance criteria (e.g. for non-lab le or standard Organics <60%), positive result(s) in the parent sample will subsequently have a higher than typical estimated uncertainty (MU estimates supplied on request) and in these circumstances the sample result is likely biased significantly low.

Measurement Uncertainty estimates are available for most tests upon request.

Analysis of aqueous samples typically involves the extraction/digestion and/or analysis of the liquid phase only (i.e. NOT any settled sediment phase but inclusive of suspended particles if present), unless stipulated on the Envirolab COC and/or by correspondence. Notable exceptions include certain Physical Tests (pH/EC/BOD/COD/Apparent Colour etc.), Solids testing, total recoverable metals and PFAS where solids are included by default.

Samples for Microbiological analysis (not Amoeba forms) received outside of the 2-8°C temperature range do not meet the ideal cooling conditions as stated in AS2031-2012.

APPENDIX B - APPLICABLE LEGISLATION - LEAD PAINT ASSESSMENTS

The latest edition of the following legislation is applicable to Lead Paint Assessments in Commercial & Residential Properties:

Work Health and Safety Act 2011.

Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011.

Safework Australia Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants 2019

AS4361.2-2017 Guide to lead paint management Residential and Commercial buildings.

Report Caveats & Statement of Limitations

The report was designed to be read as a whole document and must only be reproduced in full.

All relevant legislation and best practice was followed during the time the assessment was conducted. All conclusions and recommendations are written by the assessor using their professional judgement. The recommendations are based on the assessor's professional judgement and condition of the materials at the time the assessment was conducted.

Lead Paint Assessment

Hawker College – Various

01 July 2021

Certificate of approval for issue of documents

Document Name	Lead Paint Assessment – Hawker College Various – July 2021		
Report Issue Date	09/07/2021	**Job Number**	T009569
Client	ACT Property Group	**Client Reference**	Haz 20-21/578
Assessment	**Report Preparation**	**Reviewed**	**Approved**
Simon Saville Assistant Manager Lab Services Robson Environmental Pty. Ltd.	Eoin Noble BSc. Adv. (Hons) Graduate Scientist Robson Environmental Pty. Ltd.	Natasha Pearson BMedSc, BN Laboratory Technician & Compliance Officer Robson Environmental Pty. Ltd.	Joshua Low BSc. Hazardous Materials Manager Robson Environmental Pty. Ltd.

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1 Introduction

Robson Environmental Pty Ltd conducted an assessment of various painted surfaces at Hawker College on behalf of ACT Property Group on 1 July 2021.

1.1 Objective

The purpose of this assessment was to determine whether suspected paint at Hawker College contains lead and to provide recommendations on appropriate management actions if lead paint is found.

1.2 Scope

This assessment undertaken on 1 July 2021 consisted of:

1. Visual inspection of the following painted surfaces at Hawker College to assess condition of the paint:
    a. Arts Hub 6.H.1
    b. Deputy Principals Office 1.A.1
    c. Drama 2.7
    d. GPLA 2.1
    e. GPLA 2.3
    f. GPLA 2.4
    g. GPLA 2.5
    h. GPLA 2.6
    i. Maths Hub 2.H.1
    j. Textiles 3.1
    k. Graphics 3.4
    l. Art Photography Ceramics 3.7
    m. Lecture Theatre
    n. Makers Space 7.13
    o. PC Lab 7.14
    p. Media 7.12
    q. PC Lab 7.9
    r. GPLA 7.6
2. Collection and analysis of samples of paint from the walls in the locations listed above; and
3. Preparation of a report summarising the findings of the assessment and providing recommendations on appropriate management actions for any identified lead paint, as required.

The assessment was not a comprehensive lead paint survey for Hawker College, and all surfaces not listed in this report were not within scope of this assessment.

2 Background

Lead paint is defined by Australian Standard AS4361.2:2017 *Guide to hazardous paint management Part 2: Lead paint in residential, public and commercial buildings* as a paint or component coat of a paint system containing lead or lead compounds, in which the lead content (calculated as lead metal) is in excess of 0.1% by weight. This concentration has been determined as the value which, if exceeded, might render the paint hazardous to humans.

Since 1997, paints manufactured for use in buildings have not been allowed to contain more than 0.1% lead, but paint used on buildings prior to 1965 could contain as much as 50% lead, up to 1% lead until 1992, 0.25 per cent until 1997, when the allowed level was further reduced to 0.1 per cent.

According to AS4361.2:2017, lead-based paint may present a risk to health if it is ingested or inhaled. There is minimal risk where lead paint is in a sound condition, but paint does present a health risk if it exhibits chalking or flaking, or if it is subject to abrasion (e.g. on sash windows). Dust created from deteriorating lead paint is a recognised source of lead exposure in residential, public and commercial buildings. The peeling and flaking of lead paint may also cause dangerous residues of lead to build up in accumulated dust, which could present a health exposure risk for building occupants.

3 Methods

3.1 Identification of lead in paint by laboratory analysis

Samples of paint suspected of containing lead were collected from the school following the method given in Appendix A of AS/NZS 4361.2:2017. Sample locations are given in Table 6 in Section 4.

Samples were sealed and transported to Envirolab Sydney under Chain of Custody (COC) documentation for analysis. The samples were analysed for lead content by Envirolab Sydney using in-house method METALS-004: *Digestion of paint chips/scrapings/liquids for Metals determination by ICP-AES/MS*.

3.2 Paint risk assessment method

Section 2 of AS/NZS4361.2:2017 states that 'the extent of the hazard will be related to the amount and condition of lead paint present, and the lead concentration.' Further:

> If lead is present in paint that is still in sound condition, and is not a friction or impact surface, it is not likely to present a health hazard unless disturbed. However, if the paint is in poor condition, e.g. flaking, peeling or badly chalking, it may be a risk to those touching it, or through disturbance from rain or high winds.

Flaking of old lead paint is common even where a number of coats of more recent lead-free paints have been applied.

The risk presented by identified lead paint was determined using assessment criteria adapted from AS/NZS4361.1:2017 *Guide to hazardous paint management, Part 1: Lead and other hazardous metallic pigments in industrial applications*, based on assessment of the condition (Table 1), amount and lead concentration of the paint (Table 2) to give a hazard rating as per Table 3, assessed against the likelihood of exposure occurring (Table 4) to give a risk rating as per Table 5. This risk assessment is a rating of the risk of exposure to lead in paint occurring. It is not within scope of this assessment to determine the risk from exposure to lead in paint.

Table 1: Paint Condition Rating

Condition Rating	Characteristics
Poor	• Paint that is cracking, flaking, chalking, peeling or bubbling (including over-painting layer). • Areas with high levels of dust which appears to be from painted surfaces, or which dust sampling has demonstrated contains elevated concentrations of lead.
Sound	• Paint is not cracking, flaking, chalking, peeling or bubbling. • Surfaces are free of dust.

Table 2: Amount of Lead

Lead concentration	Approximate painted surface area			
	< 1m^2	1m^2 to 10m^2	10m^2 to 100m^2	> 100m^2
> 0.1% to 1%	Very small	Small	Moderate	Moderate
> 1% to 10%	Small	Moderate	Large	Large
>10%	Moderate	Moderate	Large	Very large

Table 3: Lead Paint Hazard Rating

Paint Condition	Amount of Lead				
	Very Small	Small	Moderate	Large	Very Large
Poor	2	2	2	1	1
Sound	3	3	3	2	2

Table 4: Likelihood of Exposure Rating

Example surfaces or areas	Non-stabilised Paint	Stabilised Paint (e.g. over-painted or encapsulated)
Any areas accessed by children	Very Likely	Likely or Possible
Surfaces that are friction or impact surfaces e.g. door frames, window sashes	Very Likely	Likely or Possible
Surfaces that are touched frequently, e.g. work benches, furniture, handles	Very Likely	Possible
Food preparation areas or around water supplies for human or animal consumption	Very Likely	Possible
Surfaces that can be easily touched e.g. internal walls, readily accessible external walls	Likely	Possible
Surfaces that are not readily or easily touched, e.g. eaves, ceilings	Possible	Unlikely
Areas with no access or very infrequent access, e.g. boiler rooms, subfloor spaces	Unlikely	Very Unlikely

Table 5: Lead Paint Risk Matrix

Paint Hazard Rating	Likelihood of Exposure				
	Very Likely	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Very Unlikely
1	High	High	High	Medium	Medium
2	High	High	Medium	Low	Low
3	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low

4 Results

4.1 Paint assessment

Samples of paint suspected of containing lead were taken from locations shown in Table 6, which lists the location of suspected lead paint, and the results of sample analysis for samples collected on 1 July 2021. Photos of surfaces with lead paint are shown in Appendix 1 and photographs of surfaces with non-lead paint are shown in Appendix 2. The results from the laboratory analysis are attached in Appendix 3.

Table 6: Results of lead paint testing and risk assessment

Sample ID	Sample Location	Photo Reference	Paint Colour	Paint Condition	Lead Conc. (%w/w)	Lead Paint?	Exposure Likelihood	Risk Rating	Known Management History
L3118	Arts Hub 6.H.1 (084) – masonry wall	Appendix 2 Figure 2	White	Sound	<0.005	No	-		
L3119	Deputy Principals Office 1.A.1 (097) – masonry wall	Appendix 1 Figure 1	White	Sound	0.13	Yes	Likely	Medium	-
L3120	Drama 2.7 (099) – masonry wall	Appendix 2 Figure 3	Black	Sound	<0.005	No	-		
L3121	GPLA 2.1 (103) – stud wall	Appendix 2 Figure 4	White	Sound	<0.005	No	-		
L3122	GPLA 2.3 (105) – masonry wall	Appendix 2 Figure 5	White	Sound	0.10	No[1]	See Below[1]		
L3123	GPLA 2.4 (110) – stud wall	Appendix 2 Figure 6	White	Sound	<0.005	No	-		
L3124	GPLA 2.5 (113) – stud wall	Appendix 2 Figure 7	Cream	Sound	0.03	No	-		
L3125	GPLA 2.6 (114) – masonry wall	Appendix 2 Figure 8	White	Sound	<0.005	No	-		
L3126	Maths Hub 2.H.1 (111-112) – stud wall	Appendix 2 Figure 9	White	Sound	<0.005	No	-		
L3127	Textiles 3.1 – masonry wall	-	White	Sound	<0.005	No	-		
L3128	Graphics 3.4 – masonry wall	Appendix 2 Figure 10	White	Sound	<0.005	No	-		
L3129	Art Photography Ceramics 3.7 (173) – masonry wall	Appendix 2 Figure 11	White	Sound	<0.005	No	-		
L3130	Science Lecture Theatre (200) – masonry wall	Appendix 2 Figure 2	White	Sound	<0.005	No	-		
L3131	Makers Space 7.13 (031) – stud wall	Appendix 2 Figure 13	White	Sound	0.059	No	-		

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Sample ID	Sample Location	Photo Reference	Paint Colour	Paint Condition	Lead Conc. (%w/w)	Lead Paint?	Exposure Likelihood	Risk Rating	Known Management History
L3132	PC Lab 7.14 (029) – stud wall	Appendix 2 Figure 14	White	Sound	<0.005	No	-		
L3133	Media 7.12 (033) – stud wall	Appendix 2 Figure 15	White	Sound	<0.005	No	-		
L3134	PC Lab 7.9 (026) – stud wall	Appendix 2 Figure 16	White	Sound	<0.005	No	-		
L3135	GPLA 7.6 (023) – stud wall	Appendix 2 Figure 17	White	Sound	<0.005	No	-		

1. This paint sample is below the Australian Standard of >0.1% so is not classified as "lead paint", however, as the lead concentration is close to the lead paint classification threshold it is recommended this paint be treated as lead paint. Consideration should be given to putting controls in place if the paint is going to be disturbed, as there is likely to be a risk of lead dust contamination.

5 Summary

The assessment of suspected lead paint undertaken at Hawker College on 1 July 2021 identified one paint containing a concentration of lead exceeding the 0.1% by weight threshold, which classifies the paint on this surface as lead paint under AS4361.2:2017. One other paint was slightly below this threshold, but given it is close to the lead paint classification, it is recommended this paint be treated as lead paint. The locations of these paints are shown in the plans in Appendix 4.

Risk assessment of potential exposure to these paints based on the condition of the paint and the likelihood of exposure occurring found one paint presented a medium of exposure as shown in Table 6.

6 Recommendations

6.1 Management of lead paint

AS/NZS4361.2 requires that 'if a house or building contains lead paint, the paint need to be managed to prevent it becoming a health hazard. Depending on the circumstances, the options for management of lead paint usually include:

1. Doing nothing (inspect regularly);
2. Stabilising the paint;
3. Carrying out abatement; or
4. A combination of these options.'

Risk-based recommendations for management of assessed lead paint are given in Table 7. Based on the findings of this assessment, consideration should be given to comprehensive surveying of lead paint at Hawker College and development of a Lead Paint Management Plan.

Table 7: Recommendations for management of identified lead paint

Sample ID	Sample Location	Risk Rating	Recommendations
L3119	Deputy Principals Office 1.A.1 (097) – masonry wall	Medium	Stabilise paint as per AS/NZS4361.2
L3122	GPLA 2.3 (105) – masonry wall	-	Treat as lead paint and implement lead dust control measures when conducting works on or around this surface.

7 Limitations

While Robson Environmental has taken all care to ensure that this report includes the most accurate information available, the report and any risk assessment presented is based on the information obtained by Robson Environmental at the time of assessment. Sampling was limited to accessible areas and materials and no assessment could be made of concealed or inaccessible paints.

While this assessment was conducted to a high standard and conclusions are evidence-based, unless the paint on a specific surface has been tested, there is inherently some uncertainty about the lead content. As a precaution, all paints suspected of containing lead should be assumed to contain lead and be treated appropriately until analysis proves otherwise, particularly for paints found during demolition or refurbishment activities.

The findings contained within this report are developed from the interpretation of the results of specific sampling methods used in accordance with generally accepted practices and standards, based on the current state of knowledge. To the best of Robson Environmental's knowledge, our assessment of the data represents a reasonable interpretation of the general conditions, and subsequent risk at the time of sampling. Should you have any questions or require further information please contact Robson Environmental.

8 References

- Standards Australia 1998, Guide to lead paint management, Part 2: Residential and commercial buildings, AS4361.2–1998, Standards Australia, Sydney
- Standards Australia 2017a, *Guide to hazardous paint management, Part 1: Lead and other hazardous metallic pigments in industrial applications*, AS/NZS4361.1, Standards Australia, Australia.
- Standards Australia 2017b, *Guide to hazardous paint management, Part 2: Lead paint in residential, public and commercial buildings*, AS/NZS4361.2, Standards Australia, Australia.
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development 2012, *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing Second Edition*, Office of Health Homes and Lead Hazard Control, Washington, DC.
- Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 (ACT)

Appendix 1 Photographs of lead paint

Figure 1 - L3119 - Masonry wall

Appendix 2 Photographs of non-lead paint

Figure 2 - L3118 – Masonry Wall

Figure 3 – L3120 – Masonry wall

Figure 4 – L3121 - Stud wall

Figure 5 – L3122* - Masonry wall

Figure 6 – L3123 – Stud wall

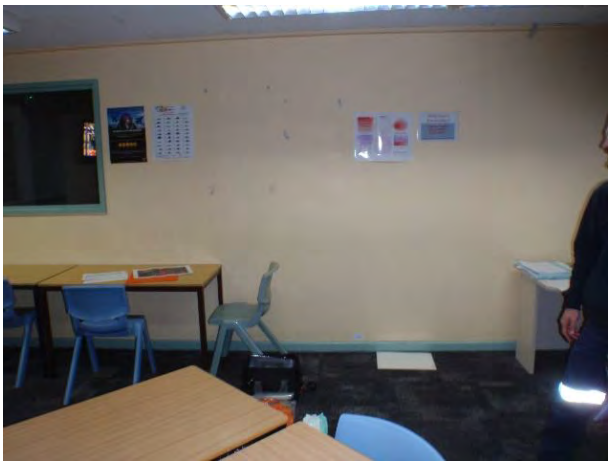

Figure 7 – L3124 – Stud wall

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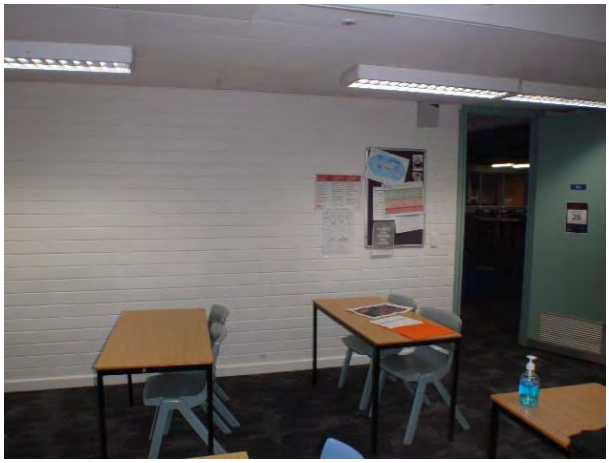


Figure 8 – L3125 - Masonry wall

Figure 9 – L3126 - Stud wall

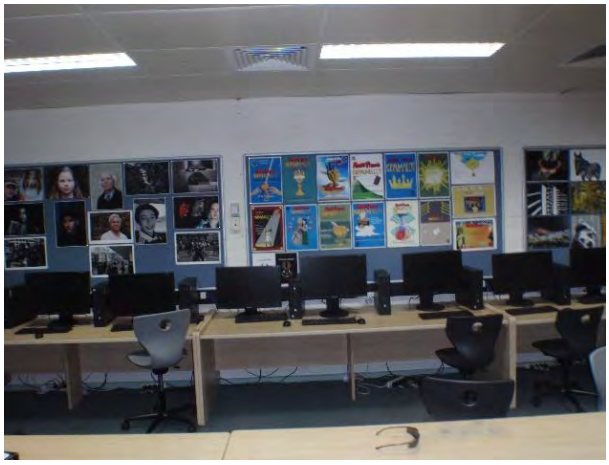


Figure 10 – L3128 – Masonry wall

Figure 12 – L3130 – Masonry wall

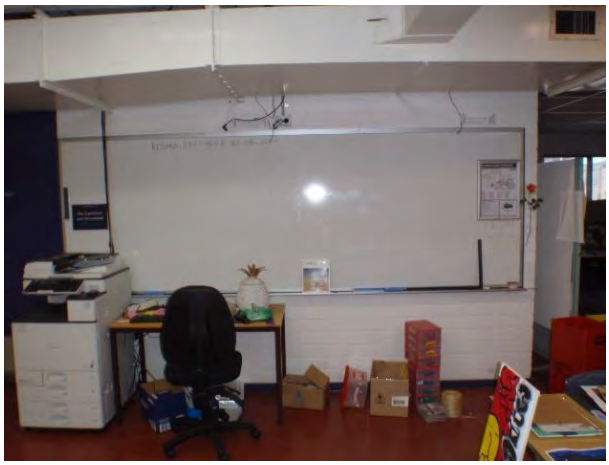


Figure 11 – L3129 - Masonry wall

Figure 13 – L3131 – Stud wall

Figure 14 – L3132 – Stud wall

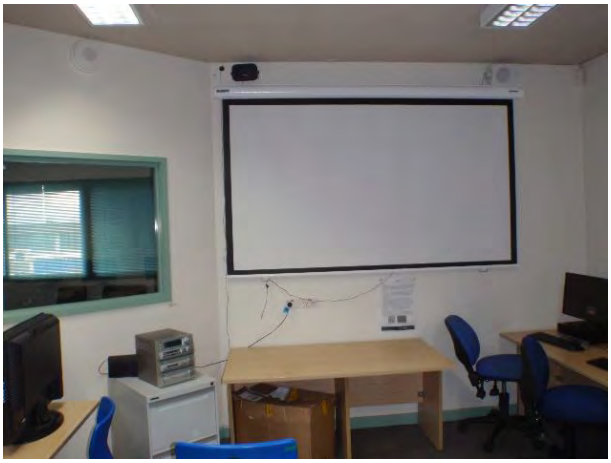


Figure 15 – L3133 – Stud wall

Figure 16 – L3134 – Stud wall

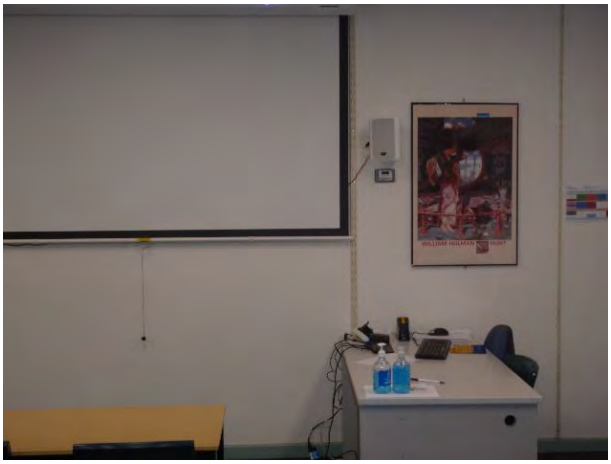


Figure 17 – L3135 – Stud wall

Appendix 3 Laboratory Report

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 273135

Client Details	
Client	Robson Environmental Pty Ltd
Attention	Joshua Low
Address	PO Box 112, Fyshwick, ACT, 2609

Sample Details	
Your Reference	**T009569**
Number of Samples	18 paint
Date samples received	02/07/2021
Date completed instructions received	02/07/2021

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	02/07/2021
Date of Issue	02/07/2021
NATA Accreditation Number 2901. This document shall not be reproduced except in full.	
Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing. **Tests not covered by NATA are denoted with ***	

Results Approved By
Giovanni Agosti, Group Technical Manager

Authorised By

Nancy Zhang, Laboratory Manager

Envirolab Reference: 273135
Revision No: R00

Page 14 of 21

Client Reference: T009569

Lead in Paint						
Our Reference		273135-1	273135-2	273135-3	273135-4	273135-5
Your Reference	UNITS	L3118	L3119	L3120	L3121	L3122
Date Sampled		01/07/2021	01/07/2021	01/07/2021	01/07/2021	01/07/2021
Type of sample		paint	paint	paint	paint	paint
Date prepared	-	02/07/2021	02/07/2021	02/07/2021	02/07/2021	02/07/2021
Date analysed	-	02/07/2021	02/07/2021	02/07/2021	02/07/2021	02/07/2021
Lead in paint	%w/w	<0.005	0.13	<0.005	<0.005	0.10

Lead in Paint						
Our Reference		273135-6	273135-7	273135-8	273135-9	273135-10
Your Reference	UNITS	L3123	L3124	L3125	L3126	L3127
Date Sampled		01/07/2021	01/07/2021	01/07/2021	01/07/2021	01/07/2021
Type of sample		paint	paint	paint	paint	paint
Date prepared	-	02/07/2021	02/07/2021	02/07/2021	02/07/2021	02/07/2021
Date analysed	-	02/07/2021	02/07/2021	02/07/2021	02/07/2021	02/07/2021
Lead in paint	%w/w	<0.005	0.03	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005

Lead in Paint						
Our Reference		273135-11	273135-12	273135-13	273135-14	273135-15
Your Reference	UNITS	L3128	L3129	L3130	L3131	L3132
Date Sampled		01/07/2021	01/07/2021	01/07/2021	01/07/2021	01/07/2021
Type of sample		paint	paint	paint	paint	paint
Date prepared	-	02/07/2021	02/07/2021	02/07/2021	02/07/2021	02/07/2021
Date analysed	-	02/07/2021	02/07/2021	02/07/2021	02/07/2021	02/07/2021
Lead in paint	%w/w	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.059	<0.005

Lead in Paint				
Our Reference		273135-16	273135-17	273135-18
Your Reference	UNITS	L3133	L3134	L3135
Date Sampled		01/07/2021	01/07/2021	01/07/2021
Type of sample		paint	paint	paint
Date prepared	-	02/07/2021	02/07/2021	02/07/2021
Date analysed	-	02/07/2021	02/07/2021	02/07/2021
Lead in paint	%w/w	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005

Client Reference: T009569

Method ID	Methodology Summary
Metals-020/021/022	Digestion of Paint chips/scrapings/liquids for Metals determination by ICP-AES/MS and or CV/AAS.

Client Reference: T009569

QUALITY CONTROL: Lead in Paint					Duplicate				Spike Recovery %	
Test Description	Units	PQL	Method	Blank	#	Base	Dup.	RPD	LCS-1	[NT]
Date prepared	-			02/07/2021	1	02/07/2021	02/07/2021		02/07/2021	
Date analysed	-			02/07/2021	1	02/07/2021	02/07/2021		02/07/2021	
Lead in paint	%w/w	0.005	Metals-020/021/022	<0.005	1	<0.005	<0.005	0	103	

Client Reference: T009569

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

Client Reference: T009569

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.

The recommended maximums for analytes in urine are taken from "2018 TLVs and BEIs", as published by ACGIH (where available). Limit provided for Nickel is a precautionary guideline as per Position Paper prepared by AIOH Exposure Standards Committee, 2016.

Guideline limits for Rinse Water Quality reported as per analytical requirements and specifications of AS 4187, Amdt 2 2019, Table 7.2

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 (not SPOCAS); 60-140% for organics/SPOCAS (+/-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.

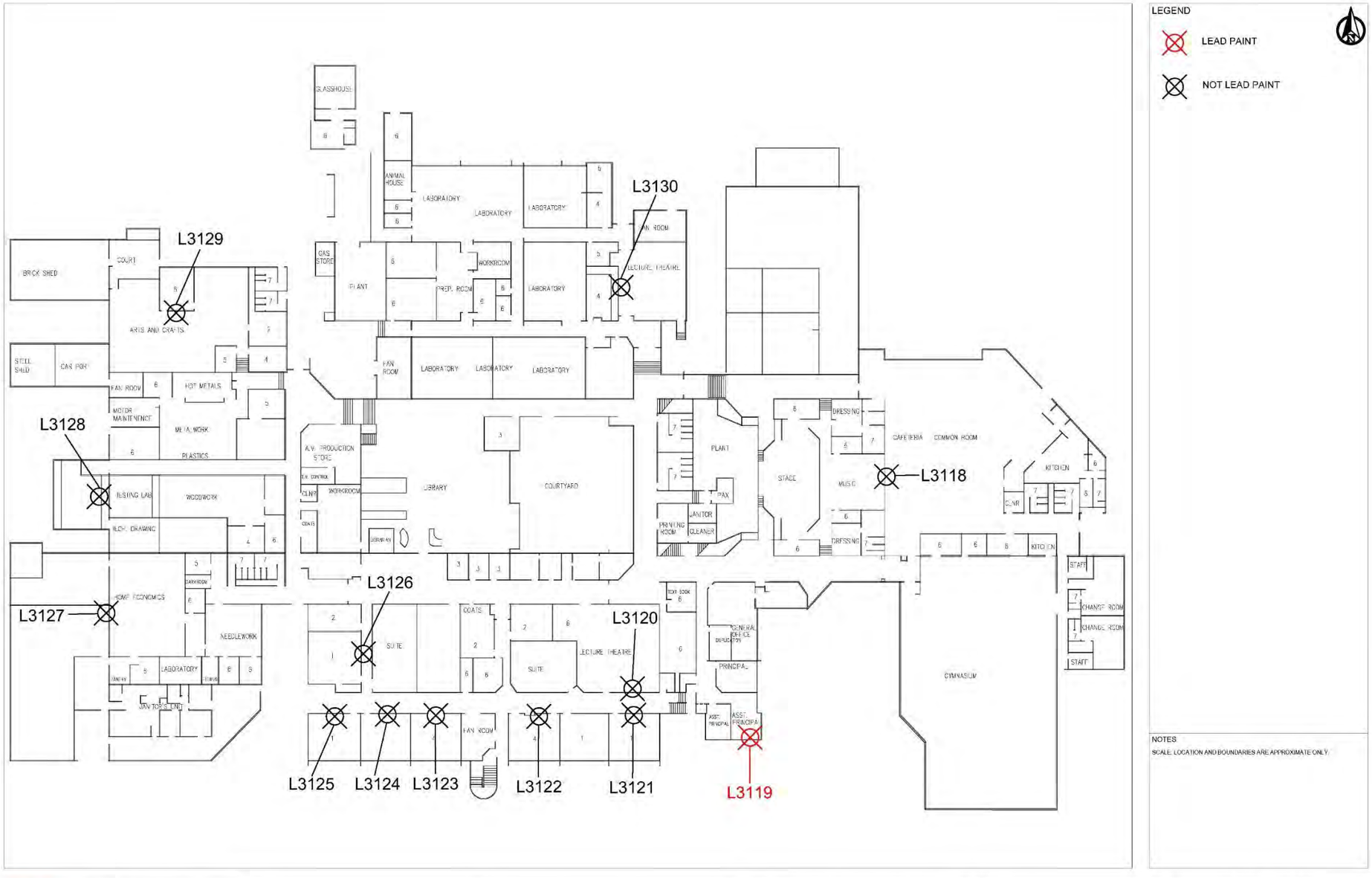
Where sampling dates are not provided, Envirolab are not in a position to comment on the validity of the analysis where recommended technical holding times may have been breached.

Measurement Uncertainty estimates are available for most tests upon request.

Analysis of aqueous samples typically involves the extraction/digestion and/or analysis of the liquid phase only (i.e. NOT any settled sediment phase but inclusive of suspended particles if present), unless stipulated on the Envirolab COC and/or by correspondence. Notable exceptions include certain Physical Tests (pH/EC/BOD/COD/Apparent Colour etc.), Solids testing, total recoverable metals and PFAS where solids are included by default.

Samples for Microbiological analysis (not Amoeba forms) received outside of the 2-8°C temperature range do not meet the ideal cooling conditions as stated in AS2031-2012.

Appendix 4 Plans and Sample Locations



Robson ENVIRONMENTAL
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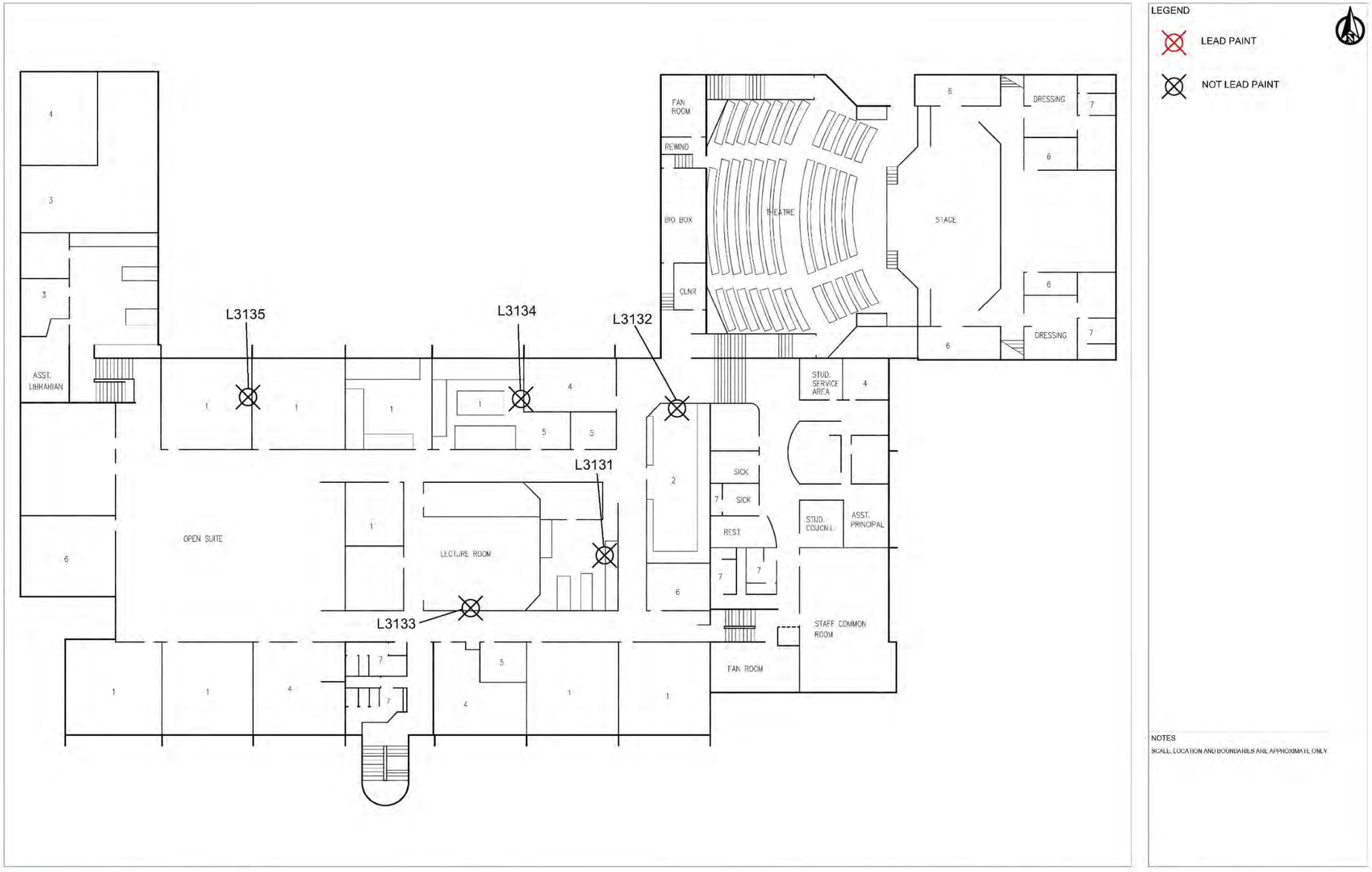
ABN: 55 006 660 900

CLIENT:	SITE:	PROJECT:	SCALE (m):	DRAWN:	FIGURE:	DATE:
ACT PROPERTY GROUP	51 Murranji St, Hawker ACT 2614	HAWKER COLLEGE LEAD PAINT ASSESSMENT		EN	1	7/07/2021
		TITLE: LEAD PAINT SAMPLING LOCATIONS	REF: CLIENT SUPPLIED	CHECKED:	PROJECT: T009569	REV: A

Figure 18 Level 2 Sample Locations



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www.robsonenviro.com.au
ABN: 55 008 660 900

CLIENT:	SITE:	PROJECT:	SCALE (m):	DRAWN:	FIGURE:	DATE:
ACT PROPERTY GROUP	51 Murranji St, Hawker ACT 2614	HAWKER COLLEGE LEAD PAINT ASSESSMENT		EN	1	7/07/2021
		TITLE: LEAD PAINT SAMPLING LOCATIONS	REF: CLIENT SUPPLIED	CHECKED:	PROJECT: T009569	REV: A

Figure 19 Level 1 Sample Locations

L&D Consulting
LANCASTER & DICKENSON

FRIABLE ASBESTOS CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

L&D JOB REFERENCE:	LDJ01785	**INSPECTION COMPLETION DATE:**	15 July 2023
ASBESTOS REMOVALIST:	IAR	**INSPECTION COMPLETION TIME:**	3:15 PM
SITE LOCATION:	Hawker College		
SCOPE OF INSPECTION:	Encapsulation of vermiculite spray coating to staff room ceiling		
INSPECTED BY:	Zachary Calder (NSW Licenced Asbestos Assessor - LAA002013)		

Lancaster & Dickenson Consulting Pty Ltd was engaged as independent ACT licensed Asbestos Assessors to undertake background air monitoring, visual clearance inspection and clearance monitoring following the encapsulation of vermiculite spray coating to staff room ceiling.

A visual inspection carried out on Saturday, 15 July 2023, found no visible asbestos residue within the asbestos removal area or in the vicinity of the area where the work was carried out. Air monitoring was undertaken prior to, during and following asbestos removal works. The results of this air monitoring were below the recommended control level of 0.01 fibres/millilitre of air as required by the *Work Health and Safety (How to Safely Remove Asbestos Code of Practice) Approval 2020*.

Details regarding the locations of the air monitoring and the associated results can be found on the Certificate of Analysis presented in Appendix A.

Restrictions associated with the asbestos removal work can now be lifted and the area safely reoccupied.

Notes: *This clearance certificate is specific to the scope of removal works detailed above.*

Authorized by:

Zachary Calder - Licensed Asbestos Assessor

Licence No: LAA002013

Lancaster & Dickenson Consulting Pty Ltd

Appendix A: Certificate of Analysis

Appendix B: Photographs

Lancaster & Dickenson Consulting Pty Ltd
4/6 Dacre St
Mitchell ACT 2911
W: www.landd.com.au

RECORD 32

APPENDIX A

Air Monitoring Report

L&D Consulting
LANCASTER & DICKENSON

Lancaster & Dickenson Consulting Pty Ltd
Unit 4, 6 Dacre St
Mitchell ACT 2911
Tel: (02) 6241 2779
www.landd.com.au

AIRBORNE ASBESTOS FIBRE ESTIMATION TEST REPORT

Job Reference:	LDJ01785
Client Name:	ACT Property Group
Asbestos Removalist:	IAR
Site Location:	Hawker College – Staff Room
Description of Works:	Encapsulation of spray coating to staff room ceiling

L&D Base Facility:	**Canberra** - 4/6 Dacre Street, Mitchell ACT 2911	**Facility Manager:** Kyle Lancaster	**Email:** kyle@landd.com.au
L&D Testing Facility:	**Canberra** - 4/6 Dacre Street, Mitchell ACT 2911	**Facility Manager:** Kyle Lancaster	**Email:** kyle@landd.com.au

Sampling Date:	15/07/2023	**Sampled by:**	Zac Calder	**Analysis Date:**	15/07/2023	**Report issue Date:**	15/07/2023

Test Specifications: NOHSC: Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres [NOHSC: 3003 (2005)] and methods identified in Section B of the L & D Laboratory Manual
Samples taken from the direct flow of negative air units are reported as a fibre count only.
The *NOHSC: 3003 (2005)* recommended Control Level for all forms of asbestos is 0.01 fibres/mL.
Safe Work Australia's recommended Exposure Standard for all forms of asbestos is 0.1 fibres/mL
B = Background monitoring C = Clearance monitoring E = Exposure monitoring
Accredited for compliance with ISO / IEC 17025 - Testing.

Sample Ref.	Sample Location	Monitoring Type	Time on	Time off	Ave. flow rate (mL/min)	Fields Counted	Fibres Counted	Airborne fibre conc. (fibres/ml)
LDJ01785-1	Adjacent staff room	B	1106	1601	2000	100	0	< 0.01
LDJ01785-2	Staff room	C	1515	1600	1500	100	0	< 0.01
LDJ01785-3	Field Blank	-	-	-	-	100	0	< 0.01

L&D Approved Counter		L&D Approved Signatory
Kyle Lancaster	NATA WORLD RECOGNISED ACCREDITATION Accreditation no: 19512 *Page 1 of 1*	Kyle Lancaster

Lancaster & Dickenson Consulting Pty Ltd
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RECORD 32

APPENDIX B

Photographs

Lancaster & Dickenson Consulting Pty Ltd
4/6 Dacre St
Mitchell ACT 2911
W: www.landd.com.au

RECORD 32

APPENDIX B: PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1: Photograph following encapsulation

Photograph 1: Photograph following encapsulation