

Appendix D – Progress Report



Effective Environmental Solutions

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Franco Frino
Senior Manager - Project Management
Asset Management Branch
Community Services Directorate,
ACT Government
Level 3 Nature and Conservation House
Belconnen ACT 2617

21 August 2013

Re: Progress Report for 25 Bradfield Street, Downer, ACT 2602.

Dear Franco,

Ged Keane of Robson Environmental visited the above location on 3 occasions during August 2013, undertook site investigations and sampling of suspected asbestos containing material, and returned the samples to the laboratory for analysis. The investigation was to determine what level of contamination was present in the stud wall cavities and was undertaken with Empire removing the existing plasterboard. Photographs of the sampled materials are presented in Appendix 1. The samples were analysed for their fibrous content and the results of this analysis presented in Table 1 with the laboratory certificate of analysis presented in Appendix 2.

Material Assessment

The assessor also provided information regarding Material Assessment i.e. risk assessment. The assessment was conducted based on the condition of the materials at the time of inspection. The purpose of the risk assessment is to enable informed decisions to be made concerning the control of ACM. As per NOHSC: 2018 (2005), the risk assessment should take into account the information in the Asbestos Management Register, including:

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

Table 1: Sample Analysis Results

Sample Number	Description/Location	Action rating	ACM type	Fibrous Content	Recommended Action
M0335	Internal South wall adjacent Negative pressure units - Insulation	1A	Friable	Amosite Asbestos	Remove
M0336	Internal West gable end wall- Insulation	1A	Friable	Amosite Asbestos	Remove
M0337	Internal Timber stud at West end of corridor - Insulation	1A	Friable	Amosite Asbestos	Remove
M0338	Internal Door jamb to bedroom adjacent living room - Insulation	1A	Friable	Amosite Asbestos	Remove
M0339	Internal East gable end wall- Insulation	1A	Friable	Amosite Asbestos	Remove

*The action rating(s) in the table above is the combined ACM condition rating and ACM risk rating (see page 3).

Material Assessment Restrictions and Caveats

The samples taken from suspected asbestos containing materials are representative of the materials sampled, individually identified, transported, analysed and reported in accordance with the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC) Guidelines, relevant Statutory Regulations, Codes of Practice and Robson Environmental survey/inspection procedures.

The presence of asbestos in a bulk sample is determined by Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM) with dispersion staining techniques.

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 establishment as required by State Legislation and the National Code of Practice. The material assessments, recommendations and/or conclusions contained in this report must not be used to excuse a person of their responsibility to work in accordance with relevant Statutory Requirements, Codes of Practice, Guidelines, Material Safety Data Sheets, Work Instructions or reasonable work practices.

ACM CONDITION RATING

1	Severe	Material in extremely poor condition, area requires isolation
2	Poor	Friable: Unstable material Bonded: Deteriorated surface and considerable damage & debris
3	Fair	Friable: Stable material Bonded: Fair condition, minor cracks and damage
4	Good	Well sealed stable surfaces

ACM RISK RATING

A	Very High	Exposure to airborne asbestos as a consequence of very minor disturbance
B	High	Exposure to airborne asbestos likely during normal building use
C	Medium	Exposure to airborne asbestos unlikely during normal building use
D	Low	No exposure to airborne asbestos during normal building use

Conclusions:

Initial investigation into the ceiling space revealed that the loose asbestos fill contamination had been partially removed and modern yellow synthetic mineral fibre batts placed to disguise the contamination. A large amount of loose asbestos insulation was seen when the cornices were removed from the ceiling.

Five samples taken from the timber stud walls once the plasterboard had been removed tested positive for amosite asbestos. The migration, spread and settling of the loose asbestos insulation in this house is extensive and has migrated from the ceiling space to the bottom of the timber stud.

The roof tiles have all been removed and Empire is currently cleaning all the internal areas (except the subfloor). Once the cleaning is complete, Robson's will conduct Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) sampling of the timbers and brick walls to determine what if any microscopic fibres remain. After the SEM sampling is completed, work will then begin on the sub floor and more photographic evidence taken before the cleaning begins.

See attached photographs showing the loose asbestos insulation contamination.

Recommendations:

Based on the above information, a meeting should be convened with the relevant government agencies to discuss the implications of these findings and the impact it will have on the advice given to the owners of existing ACT properties that were remediated during the government programme.

Please contact the undersigned should you require further information.

For and on behalf of Robson Environmental Pty Ltd.



Ged Keane
Manager Hazardous Materials
Class A Asbestos Assessor (ACTPLA)
NATA Accredited (Asbestos Fibre Identification & Fibre Counting)
Licence No:2010154
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Appendix 1
Photographs of ACM



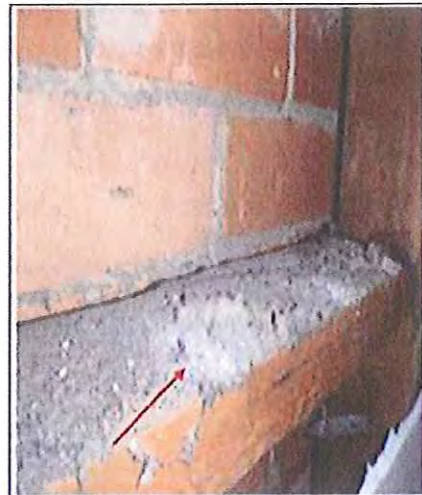
Photograph 1:
West Gable end wall



Photograph 2:
West Gable end wall



Photograph 3:
Corridor timber stud East end



Photograph 4:
South wall in South East bedroom



Photograph 5:
South wall in South East bedroom
bottom of timber stud



Photograph 6:
Internal timber stud adjacent bathroom



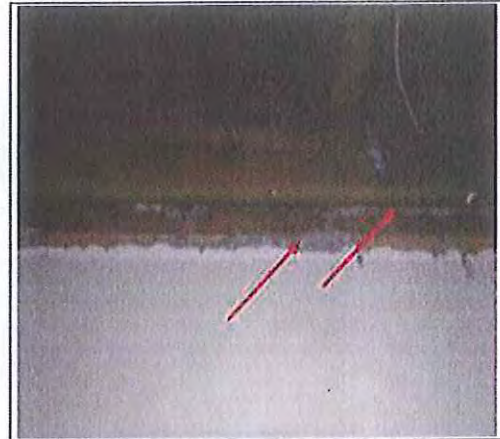
Photograph 7:
Door jamb to bedroom adjacent living
room



Photograph 8:
East gable end on wiring

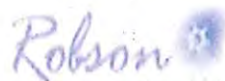


Photograph 9:
Ceiling area with cornices removed



Photograph 10:
Ceiling area with cornices removed

Appendix 2 Certificate of Analysis



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Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis					
Report Number 7692	Date of Report 15/08/2013	Samples Taken by Robson Environmental	Page 1 of 1		
Client: Community Services Directorate		Address: 130 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick, Canberra 2609			
Robson: Franco Friso		Manager: Gail Keane			
Received: 14/08/2013		Telephone: 02 6239 5686			
Client Reference: 25 Bradfield Street Downer		Fax: 02 6239 5689			
Email:		Email: friso@robsonenviro.com			
Test Specifications (Employed): AS4964 (2004) & its Hazmat Procedures Part 2					
Methodology Summary					
<p>Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) & its Hazmat Procedures Part 2. The standard methodology of physical, chemical and crystalline bulk samples by Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM) in conjunction with Dispersion Staining (DS). The presence of asbestos fibres is confirmed by staining the samples to see whether the colour we expect and compared with a stained slide. This provides a preliminary report of whether the asbestos fibres are identified as vermiculite or not. Further application of the test procedure provides a more detailed report to allow professional classification of asbestos types, and also to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. It is not a direct diagnostic slide test method. For further identification of further asbestos is not possible.</p> <p>Robson Environmental is not responsible for the accuracy or consequences of sampling carried out by third parties. Sample collection and/or sample handing of third party samples delivered to the laboratory are generally the client's responsibility. Under these circumstances Robson Environmental cannot be held responsible for the interpretation of the results shown. Whilst the test results are a guide, the bulk samples were taken by the client. They are provided for the purpose of the NATA Accreditation for sampling. Robson Environmental does not accept responsibility of information reported when a third party takes the samples.</p> <p>Analysis Employed: Asbestos identified by Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM) including Dispersion Staining (DS). Not Detected/Noted: No Asbestos detected by Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM) including Dispersion Staining (DS). VLM/ Detector: Mineral fibres of asbestos type indicated by Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM) including Dispersion Staining (DS). Confirmation to further independent analysis of techniques may be necessary. Hand picked fibres in a slide. Asbestos sampling of asbestos samples identified in a large bulk of an asbestos report.</p> <p>Limit of Detection & Reporting Level The test procedure is using Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM) via: • PLM is a qualitative technique only. • Fibres are not identified as asbestos or some fibre presence. • The test procedure is not a direct fibre analysis. Asbestos fibres are identified as a wide range of specific properties that provide a preliminary classification by PLM and Dispersion Staining (DS). These are verified and used to positively identify the fibre type asbestos vermiculite (brown), chrysotile (white) and crocidolite (black). • A test classification requires that the sample material contains a sufficient quantity of the asbestos fibres to exceed the detection limit (not stated for this case PLM and Dispersion Staining which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.015 fibres per cubic centimetre (f/cc) by AS4964 (2004) Part 2).</p> <p>Results shown only for the samples submitted for testing. Test report may not be a reproduction of exact test. This report is provided for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.</p>					
Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
M0110		South wall adjacent negative pressure units	Fibre Insulation	T0	Asbestos Asbestos Detected
M0111		West gate end wall	Fibre Insulation	F0	Asbestos Asbestos Detected
M0112		Tankard shed at West end of carstack	Fibre Insulation	F0	Asbestos Asbestos Detected
M0113		Door joint to back end adjacent being room	Fibre Insulation	F0	Asbestos Asbestos Detected
M0114		East gate end wall	Fibre Insulation	F0	Asbestos Asbestos Detected



Gail Keane
Approved Identifier

Gail Keane
Approved Identifier

NO 2181

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