

## Document One

# ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN (AMP)

October 2020

REPORT NO: KE1012 AMP

Australian War Memorial (AWM)

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For: Australian War Memorial

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## INTRODUCTION

The building and services section (BSS) at the Australian War Memorial (AWM) understands their obligation to manage a number of asbestos containing materials (ACM) in the buildings at the Australian War Memorial (AWM) as identified in the asbestos registers for the buildings. Please refer to the individual building registers when reading the Asbestos Management Plan (AMP).

AWM also acknowledges that due to the age of the buildings on site, and the number of refurbishments that have occurred over time, that there may be some asbestos containing materials present that may not yet have been identified. The non destructive limitations can be found in the building asbestos registers.

Legislation requires all buildings constructed prior to the 31 December 2003 to have an AMP and register. This AMP forms the overarching policy document on how the AWM will manage ACM in their buildings and a separate asbestos register kept detailing the ACM present in each building along with a current risk assessment.

Any building constructed after the 31 December 2003 are not required to have an asbestos management plan and register are deemed asbestos free.

AWM will arrange an intrusive/destructive asbestos survey on any building areas constructed prior to 1985, or machinery installed prior to December 2003, that are to undergo major renovation/demolition works.

AWM understands its obligation to ensure that all the ACM identified on site are managed in accordance with current legislative requirements to prevent health risks towards employees, contractors and the public.

In order to comply with the Work Health and Safety (WHS) Act 2011 and associated regulation, the BSS of AWM has engaged Keane Environmental Pty Ltd (KEC) to prepare this Asbestos Management Plan (AMP) to assist AWM with the management of asbestos containing materials throughout their sites.

## MISSION STATEMENT

- AWM mission is to aim for an asbestos free or asbestos safe workplace long term.
- In the interim the objective is to reduce the risks of all asbestos containing materials on site to as low as is reasonably practicable, ideally this will be a low or very low risk.
- AWM will endeavour to remove from site any friable asbestos containing materials, and make safe any non-friable materials that have an elevated risk.
- The low risk ACM will be managed through a process of awareness, administrative controls and frequent inspection.

# BACKGROUND

## BACKGROUND

Asbestos is a naturally occurring mineral fibre, consisting of two groups:

- Serpentine Group – comprised of only chrysotile (white asbestos).
- Amphibole Group – comprised of anthophyllite, amosite (brown asbestos or grey asbestos), crocidolite (blue asbestos), tremolite, and actinolite.

Due to its flexibility, tensile strength, insulating properties (both heating and electrical), chemical inertness and affordability, asbestos was widely regarded as one of the most versatile materials.

These properties made asbestos a very popular material, and it was used in many industries and applications worldwide. Australia was one of the highest users per capita in the world up until the mid 1980s. It is approximated that one-third of all homes built in Australia contain asbestos products. Raw asbestos was mined extensively throughout Australia the mid 1980s.

Asbestos containing materials (ACMs) are categorised as friable and non-friable:

- Non-friable asbestos is usually bonded in a matrix after it has been mixed with other materials like cement resins or plastics. Non friable asbestos is most commonly found in the built environment.
- Friable asbestos is defined as any asbestos material that can be crumbled, pulverised or reduced to a powder by hand pressure when dry and is much more likely to produce airborne fibres.

Both friable and non-friable asbestos pose a significant health risk to all workers and others, and as such are governed by strict regulations and codes of practice. ACM must be identified and then properly managed until a time when they are to be carefully removed.

The WHS Regulations set out the training and competency requirements for asbestos assessors, asbestos removal workers and supervisors. Under the Regulations, two licences have been established—Class A and Class B. Businesses with a Class A licence are permitted to remove all types of asbestos, including both friable and non-friable asbestos. Businesses with a Class B licence can only remove non-friable asbestos.

The WHS Regulations have also created a new licence for asbestos assessors, whom must be employed to carry out air monitoring and clearance inspections following removal of friable asbestos.

## LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

This Asbestos Management Plan has been prepared in accordance with the following documentation:

NO.	DOCUMENT NAME
1	Work Health and Safety Act (2011)
2	Work Health and Safety Regulation (2011)
3	How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace – Code of Practice
4	How to Safely Remove Asbestos – Code of Practice
5	Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres 2nd Edition (NOHSC: 3003(2005))

## DUTIES UNDER THE WHS REGULATION 2011

The Work Health and Safety (WHS) legislation, Section 422 of the WHS Regulations 2011 placed the following duties on a person with management or control of a workplace a PMCW within the AWM would be the Head of Building and Services.

### *422 Asbestos to be identified or assumed at workplace*

(1) A person with management or control of a workplace must ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that all asbestos or ACM at the workplace is identified by a competent person.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of an individual—\$3,600, or
- (b) in the case of a body corporate—\$18,000.

(2) A person with management or control of a workplace must:

- (a) if material at the workplace cannot be identified but a competent person reasonably believes that the material is asbestos or ACM—assume that the material is asbestos, and
- (b) if part of the workplace is inaccessible to workers and likely to contain asbestos or ACM—assume that asbestos is present in the part of the workplace.

(3) Subclause (1) does not apply if the person:

- (a) assumes that asbestos or ACM is present, or
- (b) has reasonable grounds to believe that asbestos or ACM is not present.

(4) If asbestos or ACM is assumed to be present at a workplace, it is taken to be identified at the workplace.

The above only applies to a workplace built **before 31 December 2003**.

The PCBU, which includes employers can assume asbestos or ACM is not present as long as this assumption is based on reasonable grounds, which may include:

- A workplace is constructed post 1990 and there is no plant or equipment made prior to 2004.
- Where a register indicates that all the identified and assumed asbestos has been removed.

# THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

## INTRODUCTION

This AMP applies to the AWM where asbestos containing materials (ACM) are present and follows the general principles of the asbestos management plan set out in current legislation.

The AMP sets out the steps on how the AWM will manage ACM and provide a safe and healthy work environment for its workers, contractors and visitors.

## KEY ASPECTS

The key aspects of the this Asbestos Management Plan are to:

- Aim for an asbestos free or asbestos safe workplace.
- Aim to label all identifiable ACM and record them in the register where reasonably practicable, or deemed appropriate to do so.
- Perform a risk assessment on all ACM.
- Implement appropriate control measures based on the risk assessment.
- Ensure consultation across all stakeholders.
- Ensure legislative compliance.

## GENERAL PRINCIPLES

In accordance with the management plan the AWM will:

- Continue to assess and/or survey the site buildings to ascertain the presence of asbestos (e.g. demolition asbestos surveys before major building works occur).
- Maintain the register containing the location or suspected location of asbestos, and review annually, or beforehand if there are any changes to the asbestos on site (e.g. Removal or remediation of asbestos).
- Assess potential health risks and implement control mechanisms.
- Remove or control asbestos materials that pose an immediate health risk.

## ONGOING MANAGEMENT

The following hierarchy of controls, as recommend by current legislation, will be used as a driver to the ongoing management of the ACM identified 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.

## REVIEW OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The AWM PMCWs must ensure the AMP is reviewed and revised if necessary, but no longer than five years or when:

- There is a review of the asbestos registers or a control measure.
- ACM is removed from or disturbed, sealed or enclosed at the AWM.
- The plan is no longer adequate for managing ACM at the AWM.
- A health and safety representative requests a review if they reasonably believe that any of the matters listed in the above points affects or may affect the health and safety of a member of their work group and the AMP was not adequately reviewed.

## THE ASBESTOS REGISTER

The Asbestos Register covers the recording of ACM locations, survey and analysis results in a register, which forms the basis of the asbestos register for recording and documenting asbestos remediation and mitigation information.

The AWM will maintain an accurate register of ACM. This register shall contain the following information:

- The locations, form, types, and condition of any ACM identified.
- Details of any material presumed to contain asbestos.
- Asbestos identification NATA laboratory results (kept in a separate document).
- Date the survey or re-inspection was conducted .
- The name of the licensed asbestos assessor who carried out the survey or re-inspection.
- Risk assessment ratings.

- Results and date of any air monitoring testing and clearance inspections.
- Control measures recommended and implemented.
- Remediation and maintenance measures and records.

An asbestos register is not required if a workplace/ building has been constructed after 31 December 2003 or if no asbestos has been identified.

## REVIEW OF THE ASBESTOS REGISTER

The AWM PMCWs must ensure an asbestos register is reviewed and where necessary revised by a competent person if:

- The asbestos management plan is reviewed
- Further asbestos or ACM is identified at the workplace
- Asbestos is removed from or disturbed, sealed or enclosed at the workplace.

ACM noted in the asbestos register should be reinspected within the timeline stipulated by the asbestos assessor who originally assessed the ACM. The interval between assessments will be based on risk.

When reviewing the asbestos register, the assessor should carry out a visual inspection of the ACM listed to determine its condition and revise the asbestos register as appropriate. Previous asbestos registers and records relating to asbestos removal jobs, for instance clearance certificates, can assist in identifying all ACM in the workplace.

## ACCESS TO THE ASBESTOS REGISTER

The AWM PMCWs must ensure the asbestos register is readily accessible to:

- A worker who has carried out, carries out or intends to carry out work at the workplace.
- Health and safety representatives who represent workers who carry out or intend to carry out work at the workplace.
- A person conducting a business or undertaking who has carried out, carries out or intends to carry out work at the workplace.
- A person conducting a business or undertaking who has required, requires or intends to require work to be carried out at the workplace.

A copy of the asbestos register will be kept on site to ensure it is accessible.

## ACM Risk Assessment Criteria

The purpose of the risk assessment is to allow informed decisions to be made about asbestos control measures, including training, air monitoring and health surveillance requirements.

Only Licensed Asbestos Assessors must perform risk assessments or any subsequent reviews or revisions of risk assessments.

Decisions about control measures to protect employees, contractors, visitors and personnel who hire the buildings will depend on the assessed risk. The risk assessment shall take into account of the information in the register of ACM including:

- The condition of the ACM (e.g. whether they are friable or non friable and stable, and whether they are liable to damage or deterioration).
- The likelihood of exposure.
- Whether the nature or location of any work to be carried out is likely to disturb the ACM.
- The results of the risk assessment should be documented in the register of ACM.

KECs risk assessment matrix can be found in the asbestos register for each of the AWM Buildings.

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# CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

The AWM understands the importance of education and awareness surrounding asbestos containing materials. This plan aims to provide consultation between relevant stakeholders at each step of the process.

## RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

NAME	COMPANY	POSITION	CONTACT
Dave Fitzgerald	AWM	Head Of Buildings & Services	02 6243 4497
	AWM	AWM, Buildings Manager	02 6243 4519
	AWM	WHS Manager	02 6243 4367
	AWM	Buildings & Services Project Officer	02 6263 6639
Ged Keane	Keane Environmental Pty Ltd	Director	0418 289 182

## STAFF

The AWM must ensure staff are informed that ACM is present on site, particularly areas where the material is likely to be damaged.

All training, including asbestos awareness should be captured in the Staff Training Matrix on the AWM learn hub.

## CONTRACTORS

Individual building registers have been created for the AWM and the registers should be kept available on site. Any contractors who conduct work on site must be given a copy of the asbestos register (if they are likely to be working near identified ACM or are involved in disturbing the internal/external fabric of the building) before work has commenced. Where direct labelling of asbestos has not been carried out, identifying the presence and location of asbestos to contractors before they commence work may be achieved by implementing a sign off or permit-to-work system.

Contractors general responsibilities are:

- Attend AWM induction and sign off to acknowledge their duties and responsibilities in respect to asbestos management.
- Checking the Asbestos Register before undertaking work at the AWM.
- Ensure their employees have the required asbestos awareness training.
- Stop work if ACM is suspected in the work area not previously identified and immediately notify the AWM who will arrange testing for the suspected ACM.
- Notify the AWM prior to any works that could directly disturb any existing or known ACM.

- Prepare and implement safe work method statements (SWMS) for work on or in the vicinity of ACM.
- Notify and get approval from the AWM for licensed asbestos removal contractor engagement and scope of work prior to any work beginning.

Contractors must sign off that they have received and understood information regarding ACMs at the AWM. This is covered in the AWM Induction.

## EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

If asbestos containing materials have been disturbed, or damaged on site, the area must be isolated, and a licensed asbestos assessor should be contacted for advice (see responsible persons section). The licensed asbestos assessor would provide advice on how the emergency should be handled.

Please refer to Appendix C - Emergency Procedures further instructions.

## RECORDS

Records must be kept of any works performed on asbestos containing materials. They should be kept on site with this document and all asbestos registers. This includes any removals works, air monitoring etc. Records should show:

- Details and scope of the work performed.
- Names of those performing the work.
- Date or dates of the work.
- Include copies of any clearance certificates or permits.

# MANAGING ASBESTOS ON SITE

There are a variety of maintenance and service work processes that have the potential to disturb asbestos containing materials. These include any process that is likely to release asbestos fibres from the materials found on site and the AWM recognises that refurbishment or demolition work to be potentially a hazardous process.

## REFURBISHMENT OR DEMOLITION AUDIT

ACM may be present in a building/ facility (hidden within the fabric of the building) but not recorded in the register. Prior to any major fit out, refurbishment work, major upgrade work on plant and machinery or demolition work which could disturb known or presumed ACM an intrusive audit should be conducted.

An intrusive asbestos audit can involve investigating areas and surfaces not previously accessed in the previous asbestos survey (i.e. hot water pipes in masonry walls, tiled or linoleum lined wall surfaces, eaves, voids, service risers and under carpeted areas for example).

The PMCW is responsible for organising an assessor to conduct an intrusive asbestos building audit to identify all ACM, so far as reasonably practicable. Any intrusive asbestos audit must be conducted by a licensed asbestos assessor.

## LABELLING

All identified ACM should be labelled with approved asbestos warning labels or signs. Due to stigma associated with asbestos and to avoid malicious damage to ACM, labelling can be kept to discreet areas. Where labelling cannot be undertaken, AWM buildings and services will adopt strict administrative controls to ensure ACM is not subject to accidental damage.

Examples of compliant labels can be seen in Appendix B.

## LICENCED ASBESTOS REMOVALS CONTRACTORS

Planned asbestos removal works should be conducted in accordance with the Code of Practice for the Safe Removal of Asbestos. WorkSafe ACT and Comcare require 5 days notification prior to asbestos removal. this notification must be submitted by the Class A licensed asbestos removalist prior to any removal work commencing – unless emergency conditions apply.

A Class A licensed asbestos removal contractor will conduct works involving the removal of ACM within the AWM. Any amount of non-friable asbestos is specified for mandatory engagement of a Class A licensed asbestos removalist and for all friable asbestos containing material. The Class A licensed asbestos removal contractor must submit an asbestos removal control plan (ARCP) for review to a licensed asbestos assessor before work can commence. Attached at Appendix D is a table of what should be in an ARCP.

Contractors must ensure that all asbestos related works are carried out in accordance with the legislative documents and guidance material listed on page 4.

Where asbestos remediation work is required, the AWM will nominate the Class A licensed asbestos removalist and a licensed asbestos assessor. A licensed asbestos assessor must be engaged to conduct clearance inspections on all asbestos removal work.

Air monitoring is mandatory during the removal of friable asbestos. A licensed asbestos assessor must also be employed to undertake the air monitoring and clearance inspection, which involves a visual inspection and clearance monitoring of the asbestos work area.

The licensed asbestos assessor must be totally independent of the asbestos removalist.

Once it has been established that the removal work has been completed satisfactorily, a clearance certificate and copy of the air monitoring certificate must be issued to provide assurance that the area is safe for normal reoccupation.

Any asbestos that remains in-situ following asbestos removal works must be communicated to the AWM. The AMP and asbestos register must also be updated.

The following elements are required prior to any asbestos removal work:

- Review of proposed work by the AWM competent person with the service contractor or builder.
- Review of ARCP and SWMS submitted by Class A licensed asbestos removalist prior to work commencing.
- Review of licensed asbestos removal contractor's ARCP and SWMS by the AWM competent person, prior to work commencing.
- Review of proposed licensed asbestos assessor services relating to any supervision, air monitoring and clearance inspections.
- Review of previous asbestos remediation records.
- Inform all stakeholders who could be affected by the remediation works.

## NON LICENSED REMOVAL WORKS

Removal of asbestos must be conducted by Class A or Class B asbestos removal licence holders.

Friable asbestos materials must not be removed by a person who does not have a Class A asbestos licence.

The AWM shall provide information on the presence of ACM to contractors engaged to conduct work at the Buildings. Minor work must be performed in accordance with the safe work practices for minor work with ACM at the appendices of the Codes of Practice for the Management and Control of Asbestos in the Workplace.

Minor work usually involves:

- Cleaning of gutters for asbestos roofs.
- Drilling of asbestos cement sheeting.
- Patch repairing damaged asbestos cement sheeting or vinyl floor coverings.
- Preparation and painting of asbestos cement sheet claddings.
- 

All contractors who carry out any asbestos minor work that does not require a licence must have insurance cover for working with ACM and have the necessary training requirements.

## ACCIDENTAL EXPOSURE TO ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIAL

Where staff have been exposed to asbestos through an accidental event, but the exposure standards not breached (air monitoring required to prove this) they would not normally be required to undergo health surveillance monitoring, staff are to be made aware of their opportunity to consult Health and Safety Staff for counselling or assessment.

## REPORTING ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIAL INCIDENTS

Part 3 of the WH&S Act 2011 deals with notifiable incidents and explains what a notifiable incident is. Under the Act exposure to a substance is classed as a notifiable incident and must be reported to the regulator (Comcare) as soon as possible (ASAP).

The incident is to be reported to the building/facilities manager and the asbestos emergency procedures detailed at Appendix C followed.

## AIR MONITORING RESULTS

Once results of any air monitoring are received following any asbestos removal, the licensed asbestos assessor must inform the AWM responsible person who initiated the asbestos removal work and use the table below to determine if any action is required. The Class A licensed asbestos removalist must take action depending on the respirable asbestos fibre level. Where the results show that respirable asbestos fibre levels exceed the action levels outlined in the table on the following page, action must be taken immediately.

Action level	Control	Action
Less than 0.01 fibres/ml	No new control measures are necessary	Continue with control measures
At 0.01 fibres/ml or more than 0.01 fibres/ml but less than or equal to 0.02 fibres/ml	1. Review	Review control measures
	2. Investigate	Investigate the cause
	3. Implement	Implement controls to eliminate or minimise exposure and prevent further release
More than 0.02 fibres/ml	1. Stop removal work	Stop removal work
	2. Notify AWM WHS	Phone and email AWM
	3. Notify Comcare	AWM WHS will notify Comcare by phone followed by fax or written statement that work has ceased and send a copy of the results of the air monitoring.
	4. Investigate the cause	Conduct a thorough visual inspection of the enclosure (if used) and associated equipment in consultation with all workers involved with the removal work
	5. Implement controls to eliminate or minimise exposure and prevent further release	Extend the isolated/barricaded area around the removal area/enclosure as far as reasonably practicable (until fibre levels are at or below 0.01 fibres/ml, wet wipe and vacuum the surrounding area, seal any identified leaks (e.g. with expandable foam or tape) and smoke test the enclosure until it is satisfactorily sealed.
	6. Do not recommence removal work until further air monitoring is conducted	Do not recommence until fibre levels are at or below 0.01 fibres/ml

## HEALTH MONITORING

The AWM will arrange health monitoring where a member of staff, contractor or visitor is at risk of exposure to asbestos due to work at a building that has exposed them to asbestos. Health monitoring must also be undertaken where there is a risk of exposure including for example ongoing unlicensed removal work, undertaking maintenance work on ACM regularly as part of another job (for instance, electricians or building maintenance staff in older buildings). The need for health monitoring for these people should be determined on the basis of:

- The potential for exposure
- The frequency of potential exposure
- The duration of the work being undertaken.

Health monitoring must be carried out under the supervision of a registered medical practitioner with the relevant competencies. Prior to deciding who the registered medical practitioner will be, the AWM will consult the person.

The person who commissions health monitoring must provide the following information to the registered medical practitioner:

- Their name and address
- The name and date of birth of the person
- A description of the work the person is, or will be, carrying out that has triggered the requirement for health monitoring
- Whether the person has started the work or, if the person has commenced carrying out the work, how long this has been for.

A person who commissions health monitoring must take all reasonable steps to obtain a report from the registered medical practitioner as soon as practicable after the monitoring is carried out.

The health monitoring report must include the following information:

- The name and date of birth of the person
- The name and registration number of the registered medical practitioner
- The name and address of the person who commissioned the health monitoring
- The date of the health monitoring
- Any advice that test results indicate the person may have contracted a disease, injury or illness as a result of carrying out the work that triggered the need for health monitoring any recommended remedial measures, including whether the person can continue to carry out the work
- Whether medical counselling is required for the person.

That person must also give a copy of the report, as soon as reasonably possible after obtaining it from the medical practitioner, to:

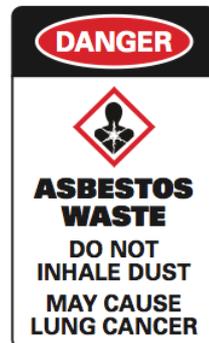
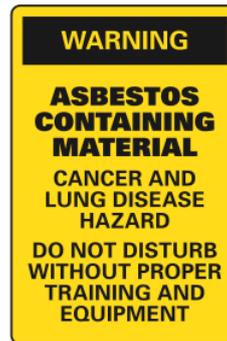
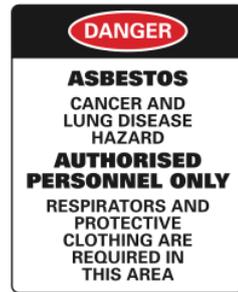
- The person
- The regulator, if the report contains:
- Any test results that indicate the person may have contracted a disease, injury or illness as a result of the work that triggered the need for health monitoring.
- Any recommended remedial measures, including whether the person can continue to carry out the work

Reports must be kept as a confidential record for at least 40 years after the record is made and identified as a formal record for the particular person. The report and results must not be disclosed to anyone unless the person has provided their written consent. However, if the person was releasing the record under a duty of professional confidentiality, the person's written consent is not required.

# APPENDICES

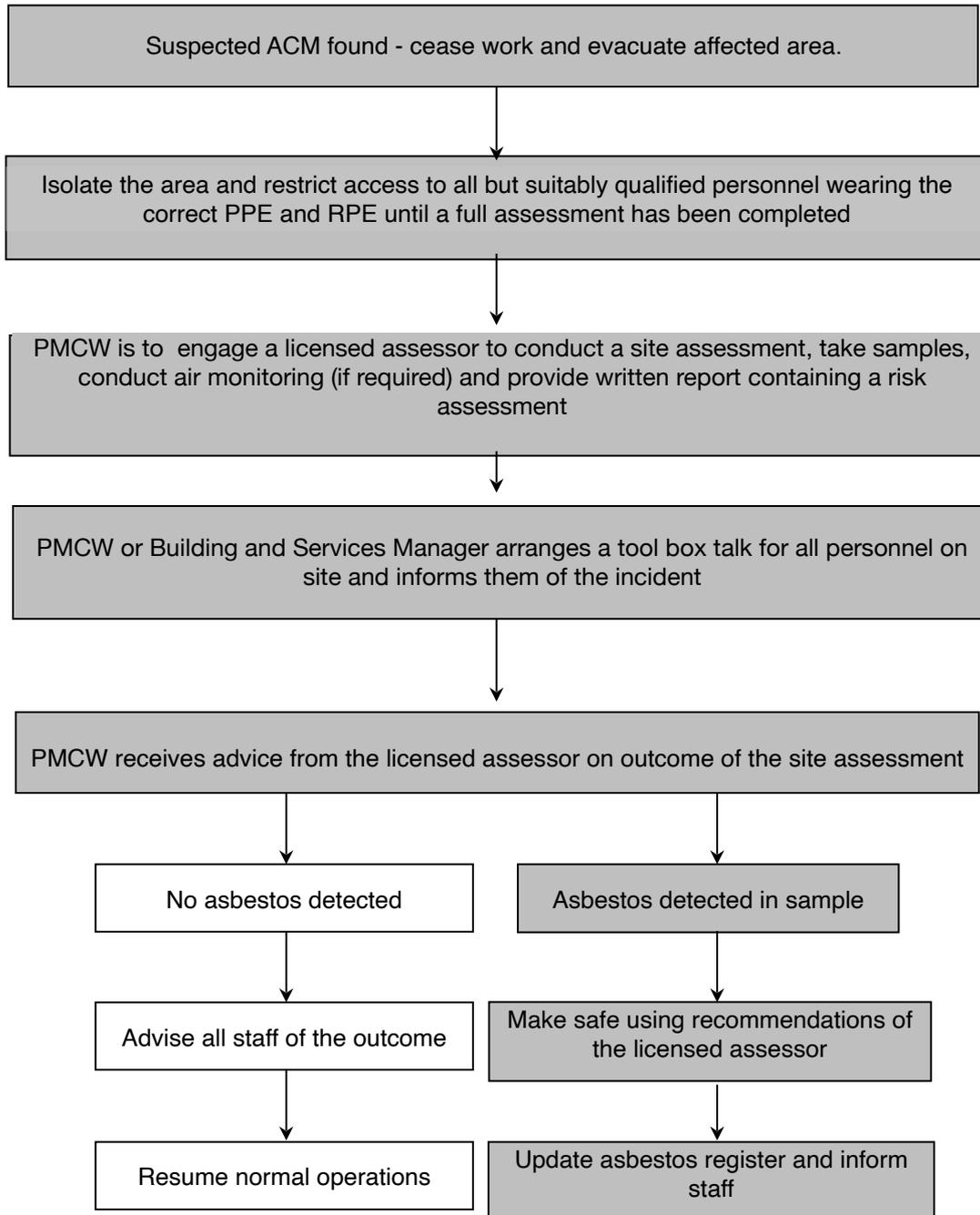


# APPENDIX B: EXAMPLES OF LABELS AND WARNING SIGNS



CODE OF PRACTICE | HOW TO MANAGE AND CONTROL ASBESTOS IN THE WORKPLACE

# APPENDIX C: EMERGENCY PROCEDURES



# APPENDIX D: CONTENTS OF AN ASBESTOS REMOVAL CONTROL PLAN

A licensed asbestos removal contractor must submit an asbestos removal control plan (ARCP) for review to a competent person before work can commence.

It is prudent that a licensed asbestos assessor must review the ARCP prior to works commencing.

The table on the following page contains a summary of what should be contained in the ARCP.

	Building & structures		Plant & equipment	
	Friable	Non-Friable	Friable	Non-Friable
<b>Notification</b>				
Notification requirements have been met and required documentation will be on site (e.g. removal licence, control plan, training records)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Identification</b>				
Details of asbestos to be removed (e.g. the locations, whether asbestos is friable/non-friable, its type, condition and quantity being removed)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Preparation</b>				
Consult with relevant parties (health and safety representative; workers; person who commissioned the removal work, licensed assessors)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Assigned responsibilities for the removal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Program commencement and completion dates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Emergency plans	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Asbestos removal boundaries, including the type and extent of isolation required and the location of any signs and barriers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Control of other hazards including electrical and lighting installations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
PPE to be used including RPE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<b>Removal</b>				
Details of air-monitoring program Control and clearance	Yes	No	Yes	No
Waste storage and disposal program	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Method for removing the asbestos (wet and dry methods)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Asbestos removal equipment (e.g. spray equipment, asbestos vacuum cleaners, cutting tools)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Details of required enclosures, including their size, shape, structure etc, smoke testing enclosures and the location of negative pressure exhaust units	Yes	No	Yes	No
Details on temporary buildings required by the asbestos removalist (e.g. decontamination units) including details on water, lighting and power requirements, negative pressure exhaust units and the locations of decontamination units	Yes	May be required depending on the job	Yes	May be required depending on the job
Other risk control measures to prevent the release of airborne asbestos fibres from the area where asbestos removal is undertaken	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Decontamination</b>				
Detailed procedures for workplace decontamination, the decontamination of tools and equipment, personal decontamination and the decontamination of non-disposable PPE and RPE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Waste Disposal</b>				
Method of disposing of asbestos wastes, including details on: the disposal of protective clothing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
the structures used to enclose the removal area	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
<b>Clearance and air monitoring</b>				

Name of the independent licensed asbestos assessor or competent person engaged to conduct air monitoring (if any)	Yes	Clearance only	Yes	Clearance only
<b>Consultation</b>				
Consult with any people who may be affected by the removal work, including neighbours	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



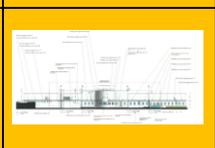
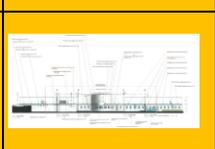
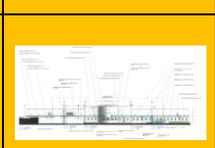
## Document Two

AWM Buildings - Consolidated Asbestos Register and Remediation Records											Legend	
											No asbestos detected in the sample	
											Presumed to contain Asbestos	
											Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required	
											Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations	
Asbestos removal completed												
Updated 10/2020												
Site Details	Inspection/Visit Details		2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date	Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information						Action Required		
	Date of Inspection or Remedial Action	Inspection or Remedial Action Conducted By		Sample ID	ACM Location Description	Asbestos Material Description	Asbestos Type & Condition	Sample Laboratory Result	Risk of Exposure	Recommendations	Photos	
Administration building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	NA	AD1	Around small metal circular pipe to rear of boilers x2 in main plant room	Rope seal	Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Removed during plant room refurbishment		
Administration building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	NA	AD3	At front of red burner units attached to the boilers x2 in main plant room	Gasket	Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Very Low	Removed during plant room refurbishment		
Administration building	1/02/2018	Robson Environmental	NA	W1342	Mastic to level 1, upper walls between block work and slab ceiling and from ceiling throughout the cool room	Mastic	Non Friable & good	No asbestos detected	Very Low	Robson Clearance Certificate 20 Feb 2018. Job Number T-05200.		
Administration building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	NA	N/A	Lift plant room	Brake pads	Non Friable & good	Presumed	Very Low	Investigate once lift motor has been isolated		
Administration building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified A0536	Sheet to internal walls throughout wet areas	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required		
Administration building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified A0537	Mastic to brick expansion joints	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required		
Administration building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified D1259	External formwork across from admin office		N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required		

AWM Buildings - Consolidated Asbestos Register and Remediation Records											Legend		
											No asbestos detected in the sample		Updated 10/2020
											Presumed to contain Asbestos		
											Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required		
											Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations		
Asbestos removal completed													
Site Details	Inspection/Visit Details		2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date	Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information						Action Required			
Administration building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified P0467	Fire door in spotless store	Fire door core	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required			
Administration building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified W1342	Mastic to level 1, upper walls between block work and slab ceiling and from ceiling throughout the coolroom	Mastic	Non Friable & good	No asbestos detected	Very Low	Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially			
Administration building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified W1344	Mastic level 1 sealant between blocks at corner of top course of block wall in work room	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required			
Administration building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	W1343	Insulation to level 1 packing between top of block wall and concrete slab ceiling in work room	Insulation	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required			
Main building	12/1/0/2020	Keane Environmental	12/1/0/2022	Previously identified - A0528 & L3165	To external sandstone joints throughout the building	Mastic	Non friable & fair, poor in places	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Very low	Remove loose mastic, Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially			
Main building	12/1/0/2020	Keane Environmental	12/1/0/2022	Previously identified - KE561-A2	Adjacent main front entrance to AWM in facade panel joints	Pink Mastic	Non friable & fair, poor in places	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Remove loose mastic, Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially			
Main Building	12/1/0/2020	Robson Environmental	12/1/0/2022	A0609	Adjacent main entrance to sandstone block, Commemorative area steps	Mastic	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	Low	Remove prior to refurbishment works commencing if works will affect this location, inspect biennially			



AWM Buildings - Consolidated Asbestos Register and Remediation Records										Legend	Updated 10/2020
										No asbestos detected in the sample	
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										Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required	
										Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations	
										Asbestos removal completed	
Site Details	Inspection/Visit Details		2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date	Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information						Action Required	
Main Building	12/10/2020	Robson Environmental	12/10/2022	A0869	Mastic at south east cloisters, South east corner stonework	Mastic		Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	Low	Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially	
Main building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously identified - 2719 - 15	Ceilings in the Social club, painters and cleaners stores	Sheet	Non Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Very low	Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially	
Main building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously identified - A0527	Around glass cubes on roof tower South side	Mastic	Non Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Very low	Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially	
Main building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously identified - A0528	To external sandstone brickwork joints throughout the building	Mastic	Non Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Very low	Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially	
Main building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously identified - A0530	Through access hatch adjacent roof tower access - East side of tower	Rope	Friable & fair	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially	
Main building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously identified L1260d	To exterior window panels on lift shaft level 3 commemorative area	Sheet	Non friable & fair	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially	
Main building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously identified - L2716	At the base of garden beds closest to HOM	Sheet	Non friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Very low	Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially	

AWM Buildings - Consolidated Asbestos Register and Remediation Records											Legend	Updated 10/2020
											No asbestos detected in the sample	
											Presumed to contain Asbestos	
											Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required	
											Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations	
Asbestos removal completed												
Site Details	Inspection/Visit Details		2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date	Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information						Action Required		
Main building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously identified - N0992, N0996 & N0997	To external sandstone joints throughout the building	Mastic	Non Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Very low	Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially		
Main building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously identified A0533	To air handling unit and air conditioning flange joints (3-1) in plant room 3	Mastic	Non friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Very low	Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially		
Main building	3/10/2020	WHSE Consulting	3/10/2022	WHSE0047	Window rear of main building, east of link bridge, before plant room	Putty	Non friable & fair	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially		
Main building	13/10/2020	WHSE Consulting	13/10/2022	WHSE0115A	Above upper level vent near, near Security west wall	Mastic	Non friable & fair	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially		
Main building	13/10/2020	WHSE Consulting	13/10/2022	WHSE0132	Above service pipe, below aircraft hall door	Stone Pointing	Non friable & fair	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially		
Main building	13/10/2020	WHSE Consulting	13/10/2022	WHSE0134	above lower level ground vent, below link bridge	Mastic	Non friable & fair	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially		
Main Building	4/10/2016	Keane Environmental	NA	KE410-A1	Fibre, Core of fire door to bookshop store	Fire door fibre	Friable	Chrysotile and amosite detected	Low	Doors have been removed 8/6/2017 and replaced with non asbestos doors		

AWM Buildings - Consolidated Asbestos Register and Remediation Records										Legend	
										No asbestos detected in the sample	
										Presumed to contain Asbestos	
										Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required	
										Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations	
										Asbestos removal completed	
Site Details	Inspection/Visit Details		2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date	Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information						Action Required	
Main building	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A8531	Adjacent to external cooling tower plant area	Bitumen membrane	Non friable & fair - poor in places	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Removed by AGH - August 2020	
Main Building	6/03/2019	Keane Environmental	NA	001-D1	Ceiling slab/block work Bookshop Storeroom	Ceiling slab	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main Building	29/05/2019	Robson Environmental	NA	K2167	Hall of Memory - south side stained glass windows - sealant between lead comes and glass	Putty	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main Building	29/05/2019	Robson Environmental	NA	K2168	Hall of Memory - east side stained glass windows - sealant between lead comes and glass	Putty	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main Building	29/05/2019	Robson Environmental	NA	K2169	Hall of Memory - west side stained glass windows - sealant between lead comes and glass	Putty	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required	
Main Building	26/06/2020	Keane Environmental	NA	KE2195E30062020AID	Mosaic Store Room	Sprayed Vermiculite insulation	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required	
Main Building	26/06/2020	Keane Environmental	NA	KE2195E30062020AID	Canberra Cupboard	Sprayed Vermiculite insulation	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required	

AWM Buildings - Consolidated Asbestos Register and Remediation Records											Legend	
											No asbestos detected in the sample	
											Presumed to contain Asbestos	
											Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required	
											Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations	
Asbestos removal completed												
Updated 10/2020												
Site Details	Inspection/Visit Details		2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date	Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information						Action Required		
Main Building	9/07/2020	Keane Environmental	NA	KE2195F09072020AID	Aircraft Hall Truss cladding	Cladding	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required		
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - 2719-13	To AHU 5.1	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - 2719-14	Head gasket to trane chiller	Gasket	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - 2719-16	Vinyl floor tiles throughout	Grey VFT	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - 2719-17	To expansion joints	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - 6063-A1	Vinyl floor tiles	VFT	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - 6063-A2	Adhesive to concrete	Adhesive	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		

AWM Buildings - Consolidated Asbestos Register and Remediation Records											Legend	
											No asbestos detected in the sample	
											Presumed to contain Asbestos	
											Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required	
											Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations	
Asbestos removal completed												
		Updated 10/2020										
Site Details	Inspection/Visit Details		2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date	Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information						Action Required		
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - 6866 - B0963	Pipe lagging	Insulation	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0518	Brown vinyl floor tiles under carpet in WW1 area	Brown VFT	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0519	Beige vinyl floor tiles under carpet in WW1 area	Beige VFT	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0520	Bitumen membrane to gutter	Bitumen membrane	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0521	Mastic to yellow AC duct work (AHU 12.2)	Grey mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0522	Cream vinyl covering to WW1 area plant room 12 access void	Cream VFC	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0523	Grey mastic to ceiling expansion joints in ANZAC Hall	Grey mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		

AWM Buildings - Consolidated Asbestos Register and Remediation Records											Legend	
											No asbestos detected in the sample	
											Presumed to contain Asbestos	
											Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required	
											Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations	
Asbestos removal completed		Updated 10/2020										
Site Details	Inspection/Visit Details		2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date	Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information						Action Required		
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0524	Mastic to A/C duct work in ANZAC Hall plant room	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0525	Mastic to AHU 9.1 duct in plant room	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0526	Caulking to male toilet windows	Caulking	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0529	Mastic to external sandstone block	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0532	Adjacent rear end of boiler in plant room 1	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0534	Mastic to AHU 4 internal joints in plant room 4	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0510	Mastic to west elevation 1970's sandstone block	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		

AWM Buildings - Consolidated Asbestos Register and Remediation Records											Legend				Updated 10/2020
											No asbestos detected in the sample				
											Presumed to contain Asbestos				
											Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required				
											Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations				
Asbestos removal completed															
Site Details	Inspection/Visit Details		2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date	Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information						Action Required					
Main building	19-27/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A2B042	Core within metal fire door in Gallipoli Gallery	Fire door core	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required					
Main building	19-27/2025	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - KE861 - A1	White mastic adjacent front entrance to stone façade under pink mastic	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required					
Main building	19-27/2026	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - KE861 - A3	supplied sample from Treloar A (warehouse on shelf adjacent store 1)	Insulation	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required					
Main building	19-27/2027	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - KE867 - A1	Lining inside central garden bed in Commemorative Area	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required					
Main building	19-27/2027	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - KE867 - A2	Garden bed brickwork to Commemorative Area	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required					
Main building	19-27/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - KE867 - A1	Gasket to top flange joint of boiler 1 in plant room 1/main boiler room	Gasket	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required					
Main building	19-27/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - KE867 - A2	Gasket to bottom flange joint of boiler 1 in plant room 1/main boiler room	Gasket	N/A	No Asbestos Detected	N/A	No Further action Required					

AWM Buildings - Consolidated Asbestos Register and Remediation Records											Legend		
											No asbestos detected in the sample		
											Presumed to contain Asbestos		
											Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required		
											Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations		
											Updated 10/2020		
Site Details	Inspection/Visit Details		2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date	Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information						Action Required			
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - KE967 - A3	Gasket between motor and boiler 1 door in plant room 1/main boiler room	Gasket	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required			
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - KE967 - A4	Seal to main door of boiler 1 in plant room 1/main boiler room		N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required			
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - KE967 - A5	Gasket between motor and boiler 2 door in main plant room 1/main boiler room	Gasket	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required			
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - KE967 - A6	Seal to main door of boiler 2 in plant room 1, main boiler room		N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required			
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - KE967 - A7	Grey mastic to bottom of fire exit in Commemorative area	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required			
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - L1260(b)	Sheet	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required			
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - L1260(c)	Sheet	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required			

AWM Buildings - Consolidated Asbestos Register and Remediation Records											Legend			Updated 10/2020
											No asbestos detected in the sample			
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											Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required			
											Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations			
Asbestos removal completed														
Site Details	Inspection/Visit Details		2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date	Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information						Action Required				
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - L3161(a)	East upper garden bed	Soil	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required				
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - L3161(b)	East lower garden bed	Soil	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required				
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - L3161(c)	West lower garden bed	Soil	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required				
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - L3161(d)	West upper garden bed	Soil	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required				
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - L3169	Sheet to pit in ground eastern side of main building	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required				
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - L4994	Vinyl floor tile	VFT	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required				
Main building	19-27/7/2021	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - L4994	Vinyl floor tiles to bookshop floor	VFT	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required				

AWM Buildings - Consolidated Asbestos Register and Remediation Records											Legend	
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											Presumed to contain Asbestos	
											Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required	
											Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations	
Asbestos removal completed												
Updated 10/2020												
Site Details	Inspection/Visit Details		2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date	Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information						Action Required		
Main building	19-27/7/2022	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - R1211	Commemorative area west side garden bed	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - Y0487	Sheet to cleaners cupboard east and west of Hall of Memory	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - Y0486	Putty to dark brown windows to side and above gates to Hall of Memory	Putty	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Main building	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - Y0489	Putty to green framed windows throughout	Putty	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Main Building	15/04/2020	Keane Environmental	NA	ACT-PS118295-0020-128666	Front lift adjacent main entrance	Vinyl tile	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required		
Main Building		JMB Environmental Consulting	NA	KE2033-A1	LG Colonial Area	Beige Vinyl Floor Tile	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Main Building	17/06/2020	Keane Environmental	NA	KE2195B18062020AID	Under tiles in Colonial area SE corridor, next to horse	Flat cement sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required		

AWM Buildings - Consolidated Asbestos Register and Remediation Records											Updated 10/2020												
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													No asbestos detected in the sample										
													Presumed to contain Asbestos										
													Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required										
Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations																							
Asbestos removal completed																							
Site Details	Inspection/Visit Details		2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date	Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information						Action Required													
The Grounds	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - H9234	Mastic from sandstone cladding on plinth at Bellona Sculpture	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required													
The Grounds	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA		Sheet under Bellona Sculpture	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required													
Treloar A	12/10/2020	AWM Supplied	12/10/2022	L8296	Glue under tiles, Located at entry door to the back wall approx. 75-100 m2.	Glue	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected		Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially													
Treloar A	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously Identified - A0310	Exterior expansion joint to concrete walls	Mastic	Non Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Very Low	Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially													
Treloar A	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously identified - A0313	To windows	Putty	Non Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Very Low	Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially													
Treloar A	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously Identified - A0317	Around metal panels in middle of window frames	Black mastic	Non Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Very Low	Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially													
Treloar A	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously identified - A0320	Throughout building to floors	Black adhesive	Non Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Very Low	Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially													

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										No asbestos detected in the sample		Updated 10/2020
										Presumed to contain Asbestos		
										Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required		
										Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations		
Asbestos removal completed												
Site Details	Inspection/Visit Details		2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date	Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information						Action Required		
Treloar A	12/10/2020	Keane Environmental	12/10/2022	Previously identified - A0320	Throughout building to floors	Beige Vinyl Floor Tile	Non Friable & good	Contaminated with the black adhesive	Very Low	Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially		
Treloar A	15/03/2012	Robson Environmental	NA	A0302	Fire door core, Fire door - entrance to main plant room/boiler room		Friable	Fire door core		Removal complete		
Treloar A	1/08/2012	Robson Environmental	NA	A0303	Black gasket to high level pipes above entrance to main plant room, Redundant plant in plant room	Gasket		Chrysotile Asbestos Detected		Robson Report 9659		
Treloar A	17/02/2016	Robson Environmental	NA	A0304	Rope seals to boiler and flue in main plant room, Redundant plant in plant room	Rope		Chrysotile Asbestos Detected		Robson Report 9659		
Treloar A	15/03/2012	Robson Environmental	NA	A0305	Red gasket to pipe flange joints directly above the boiler in main plant room, Redundant plant in plant room	Rope and gasket		Chrysotile Asbestos Detected		Robson Report 9659		
Treloar A	15/03/2012	Robson Environmental	NA	A0309	Black gasket to high level pipes, Redundant plant in plant room	Rope and gasket		Chrysotile Asbestos Detected		Robson Report 9659		
Treloar A	1/08/2012	Robson Environmental	NA	A0316	Panel above fire door, Panels above doors at entrance to tea room, staff kitchen, viewing room, warehouse	Sheet	Non-friable	Cement detected		Robson Report 8400-02		

AWM Buildings - Consolidated Asbestos Register and Remediation Records											Legend		
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											Presumed to contain Asbestos		
											Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required		
											Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations		
Asbestos removal completed													
Site Details	Inspection/Visit Details		2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date	Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information						Action Required			
Treloar A	15/03/2012	Keane Environmental	NA	KE2195D30062020AID	Under orange tiles on wall photo studio	Sheet	Non Friable	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Removed Cert KE2369			
Treloar A	17/02/2016	Robson Environmental	NA		Adhesive, Vinyl floor black adhesive from textile store floor	Adhesive		Chrysotile Asbestos Detected		Robson Report 70005809			
Treloar A	27/03/2019	Keane Environmental	NA	001A	Paper Backing viewing room walls	Paper Backing	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required			
Treloar A	27/03/2019	Keane Environmental	NA	001-A1	Black Adhesive Viewing room walls	Black Adhesive	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required			
Treloar A	27/03/2019	Keane Environmental	NA	002-A2	Vinyl walls and floor in viewing room	Vinyl	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required			
Treloar A	27/03/2019	Keane Environmental	NA	003-A3	Vinyl floor in viewing room	Vinyl	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required			
Treloar A	9/08/2019	Keane Environmental	NA	ACT-PS114314-0009-117737	Under vinyl floor in dark room	Screed Adhesive	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required			

AWM Buildings - Consolidated Asbestos Register and Remediation Records										Legend		
										No asbestos detected in the sample		Updated 10/2020
										Presumed to contain Asbestos		
										Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required		
										Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations		
Asbestos removal completed												
Site Details	Inspection/Visit Details		2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date	Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information						Action Required		
Treloar A	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0306	Green gasket to pipe flange joints	Gasket	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Treloar A	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0307	Mastic to AHU and flange joints in main plant room	Mastic		No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Treloar A	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0308	Mastic inside AHU condenser pipe work	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Treloar A	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0311	Cupboard walls and shelves to chemical cupboard	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Treloar A	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0314	Cement material to BBQ unit north east corner of buildings	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Treloar A	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0315	Cream vinyl floor tiles throughout building	VFT	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Treloar A	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0318	Mastic to A/C unit in lower roof	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		

AWM Buildings - Consolidated Asbestos Register and Remediation Records											Legend	
											No asbestos detected in the sample	
											Presumed to contain Asbestos	
											Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required	
											Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations	
Asbestos removal completed												
Site Details	Inspection/Visit Details		2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date	Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information						Action Required	Updated 10/2020	
Treloar A	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0319	Mastic to A/C unit in upper roof	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Treloar A	9/08/2019	Keane Environmental	NA	TA-A1	Screed Adhesive Under vinyl floor in dark room	Screed Adhesive	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Treloar A	17/06/2020	Keane Environmental	NA	KE2195C18062020AID	Under ceramic tiles photo studio	Grout	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required		
Treloar B	26/09/2020	Keane Environmental	NA	KEJ2195J (KE2195J26092020AID)	Fire door, entrance to warehouse from toilets, next to kitchen	Door filler	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Treloar B	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0549	Eaves sheets outside entrance door adjacent rest rooms	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Treloar B	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0550	External expansion joints to brickwork	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Treloar C	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously identified - A0548	Sp/lay insulation to mezzanine store	Insulation	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		

AWM Buildings - Consolidated Asbestos Register and Remediation Records										Legend		
										No asbestos detected in the sample		Updated 10/2020
										Presumed to contain Asbestos		
										Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required		
										Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations		
Asbestos removal completed												
Site Details	Inspection/Visit Details		2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date	Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information						Action Required		
Treloar C	19-27/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously Identified - A0547	Ceiling and wall sheet throughout building	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Treloar C	19-27/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously Identified - A0548	Mastic to concrete column expansion joint at entrance	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Treloar D	14/07/2020	Keane Environmental	NA	KE2195G16072020AID	Orange tiles and wall sheet on pallet outside TD	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No further action required		
Treloar D	19-27/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously Identified - A0551	External cladding and eaves	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Treloar D	19-27/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously Identified - A0552	Internal walls throughout building	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Treloar D	19-27/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously Identified - A0553	Spray insulation to ducting in plant room	Insulation	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Treloar D	19-27/2018	Keane Environmental	NA	Previously Identified - A0554	To A/C duct unit	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		

AWM Buildings - Consolidated Asbestos Register and Remediation Records											Legend	
											No asbestos detected in the sample	
											Presumed to contain Asbestos	
											Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required	
											Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations	
Asbestos removal completed												
Updated 10/2020												
Site Details	Inspection/Visit Details			2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date	Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information					Action Required		
Treloar D	19-27/7/2018	Keane Environmental			NA	Previously identified - KE364 - A1	Insulation to air duct in plant room	Insulation	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required
Treloar D		Keane Environmental			NA	Previously identified - KE875	To cool room floor (note: vinyl is similar to other areas in Treloar D)	VFT	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required
Treloar E	1/08/2015	Robson Environmental			NA	A0543	Toilet partition, Main building ground floor	Sheet	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected		Removal complete
Treloar E	23/06/2015	Robson Environmental			NA	Y0482	Kitchen, Ground floor	Cream vinyl floor tile	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected		Keane Environmental Clearance Certificate 14 December 2017. Job number KE804.
Treloar E		Keane Environmental			NA	Previously identified - A0539	Grey mastic to garge expansion joints	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required
Treloar E		Keane Environmental			NA	Previously identified - A0540	Black mastic to base of exterior cladding in garage	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required
Treloar E		Keane Environmental			NA	Previously identified - A0542	Grey mastic to expansion joints in bus workshop	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required

AWM Buildings - Consolidated Asbestos Register and Remediation Records										Legend		
										No asbestos detected in the sample		Updated 10/2020
										Presumed to contain Asbestos		
										Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required		
										Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations		
Asbestos removal completed												
Site Details	Inspection/Visit Details		2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date	Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information						Action Required		
Treloar E		Keane Environmental	NA	Previously Identified - A0544	Window mastic to main building	Mastic	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Treloar E		Keane Environmental	NA	Previously Identified - A0545	Eaves soffit sheet	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Treloar E		Keane Environmental	NA	Previously Identified - Y0481	Green vintly floor covering to kitchen	VFC	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Treloar F	27/07/2015	Robson Environmental	NA	E1024	To floors in hot water boiler cupboard and kitchen area	Beige vinyl floor tile	Non Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially		
Treloar F	27/07/2015	Robson Environmental	NA	E1025	Pipes below external electrical distribution board	Conduit	Non Friable & good	Chrysotile & Amosite asbestos detected	Low	Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially		
Treloar F	27/07/2015	Robson Environmental	NA	E1027	Panel embedded in masonry wall of shower, male bathroom	Sheet	Non Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Seal or remove, Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially		
Treloar F	27/07/2015	Robson Environmental	NA	E1029	Eaves at front of building	Sheet	Non Friable & good	Chrysotile asbestos detected	Low	Manage and maintain Inspect Biennially		

AWM Buildings - Consolidated Asbestos Register and Remediation Records											Legend	
											No asbestos detected in the sample	
											Presumed to contain Asbestos	
											Confirmed asbestos, inspection every 2 years required	
											Confirmed asbestos, undertake remedial action - see recommendations	
Asbestos removal completed												
		Updated 10/2020										
Site Details	Inspection/Visit Details		2 Yearly Reinspection Due Date	Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information						Action Required		
Treloar F	27/07/2015	Robson Environmental	NA	E1026	Sheet to exterior of building adjacent Flemington Road	Sheet	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Treloar F	27/07/2015	Robson Environmental	NA	E1028	Dust on top of steel beams above first aid room	Dust	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		
Treloar F	27/07/2015	Robson Environmental	NA	E1030	Window putty inside warehouse top floor adjacent office area	Window putty	N/A	No asbestos detected	N/A	No Further Action Required		

## Document Three

## Asbestos Survey & Management Plan

Australian War Memorial  
Treloar Crescent  
Campbell  
ACT 2612

**27 July 2015**



**This report MUST NOT be used as a removal specification**

Client: Australian War Memorial  
GPO Box 345  
Canberra City ACT 2601



Accredited for compliance with  
ISO/IEC 17020

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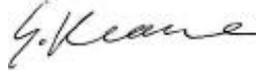
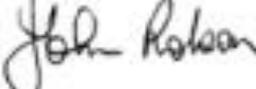
**Revision Status:** A1

**Title:** Re inspection  
Asbestos Survey & Management Plan  
Australian War Memorial  
Treloar Crescent  
Campbell  
ACT 2612

**Date of Issue:** 26/02/16

**Client:** Australian War Memorial

**Copy No:** One

	Assessor	Position	Signature
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<b>Approved by:</b>	Ged Keane - Licensed Asbestos Assessor #2010154	Manager Hazardous Materials & Laboratory Services	
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## 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### **Purpose**

This re-inspection of the Asbestos Survey and Management Plan (ASMP) for Australian War Memorial, Campbell and Mitchell sites was commissioned by the Australian War Memorial in order to ensure the occupants receive the highest standards of occupational health and safety in relation to in situ asbestos. The implementation of this Management Plan will assist the client in protecting the occupational health and safety of the occupants and address the regulatory requirements of a Person with Management of Control of the Workplace (PMCW) in relation to asbestos in the premises.

### **Scope**

Robson Environmental Pty Ltd was contracted to conduct a non-destructive asbestos survey of the premises at Campbell (Main Building and Administration Building) and Mitchell (Treloar A, B, C, D, E and F Buildings).

ANZAC Hall, the Bean Building and Poppy's Café were constructed after 2013 and contain no asbestos.

Main Building – Treloar Crescent, Campbell, ACT, 2612

Administration Building - Treloar Crescent, Campbell, ACT, 2612

Treloar A – 4 Callan Street, Mitchell, ACT, 2911

Treloar B/C – 8 -10 Callan Street, Mitchell, ACT, 2911

Treloar D – 10-14 Callan Street, Mitchell, ACT, 2911

Treloar E – 12 Callan Street, Mitchell, ACT, 2911

Treloar F – 12a Callan Street, Mitchell, ACT, 2911

The reinspection of the ACM, previously identified in August 2012, was conducted by a Robson's licensed Asbestos Assessor on 27 July 2015.

The aim of the survey was to assess the extent, location and condition of asbestos containing material (ACM) across all premises. Changes to the extent and/or condition of ACM since the last survey (August 2012) are noted in this re-inspection.

Materials in similar locations which were visually consistent with those which have been identified as being an ACM are to be considered as being identical.

---

## Method

The survey involved a visual inspection and subsequent sampling and analysis of collected samples by Robson's National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accredited laboratory using polarised light microscopy. Samples were a representative selection of materials suspected of containing asbestos. Materials were not sampled from all areas due to the uniformity of the materials used.

All site surveying, sampling, laboratory analysis and reporting is in accordance with Robson Environmental's NATA, ISO9001, AS4801 and ISO14001 accreditations.

The information contained in this document will assist the PMCW to fulfil their obligations under the latest editions of the following codes, regulations/Acts:

- *How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace Code of Practice*
- *How to Safely Remove Asbestos Code of Practice*
- *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*
- *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011*

## Key Findings

### Main Building

Table 1A: ACM, locations and required actions

Main Building				
TYPE	Sample Number	ACM	Locations	Action to be taken
<b>Friable Asbestos</b>	A0530	Rope	AWM – to windows through access hatch adjacent to tower roof access	Prohibit access, Inspect Biennially
<b>Non friable Asbestos</b>	2719-15	Sheet	Spotless rooms (social club and workshop store) ceilings	Inspect Biennially
	A0527	Mastic	On roof by tower at sides	Inspect Biennially
	A0528	Mastic	To external sandstone block	Inspect Biennially
	A0531	Bitumen membrane	Adjacent to external cooling tower plant area	Seal or remove Inspect Biennially
	A0533	Mastic	AHU 3.1 Plant room 3 internal joints	Inspect Biennially
	A0609	Mastic	Commemorative area steps adjacent main entrance to sandstone block	Remove prior to refurbishment works commencing – If works affect this location Inspect Biennially
	L1260(a)	Sheet	Ceiling level 3 Hall of memory	Removed
	L1260(d)	Wall	To window panels on lift shaft level 3 commemorative area	Inspect Biennially
	L3165	Mastic	NW external wall main building	Inspect Biennially
	L2716	Sheet	Garden bed in commemorative area	Inspect Biennially
N0992	Mastic	West wall near security entrance – vertical white caulking	Inspect Biennially	

Main Building				
TYPE	Sample Number	ACM	Locations	Action to be taken
Non friable Asbestos	N0996	Mastic	Commemorative courtyard south west near drain – white caulking	Inspect Biennially
	N0997	Mastic	Commemorative courtyard south west near drain – grey caulking	Inspect Biennially

### Administration Building

Administration Building				
TYPE	Sample Number	ACM	Locations	Action to be taken
Friable Asbestos	A0538	Rope	To rear of boilers around small plate in plant room	Seal, Inspect Biennially
Non friable Asbestos	E1049	Gasket	To front of boilers in plant room	Inspect Biennially

### ANZAC Hall

ANZAC Hall was constructed after 2013 and contains no asbestos

### Bean Building

Bean Building was constructed after 2013 and contains no asbestos

### Poppy's Café

Poppy's Cafe was constructed after 2013 and contains no asbestos

**Treloar A**

Treloar A				
TYPE	Sample Number	ACM	Locations	Action to be taken
Friable Asbestos	A0304	Rope	Rope seals to boiler and flue in main plant room	Removed
	A0302	Fire door core	Fire doors — entrance to main plant/boiler room	Removed 2012
Non friable Asbestos	A0303	Gasket	Gasket to burner unit on boiler in main plant room	Removed
	A0305	Gaskets	Red gasket to pipe flange joints directly above the boiler in main plant room	Removed
	A0309	Gaskets	Black gasket to high level pipes above entrance to main plant room	Removed
	A0310	Mastic	Expansion joints in external walls	Inspect Biennially
	A0312 & A031	Caulking	Building windows	Inspect Biennially
	A0316	Fire door core	Staff kitchen, viewing room, warehouse and lab area — doors and panels above doors	Removed
	A0317	Black mastic	Metal panels to middle of window frames	Inspect Biennially

**Treloar B**

No asbestos was detected.

**Treloar C**

No asbestos was detected.

**Treloar D**

No asbestos was detected.

**Treloar E**

Treloar E				
TYPE	Sample Number	ACM	Locations	Action to be taken
Friable Asbestos	-	-	No friable asbestos found	No further action required
Non friable Asbestos	A0543	Sheet	Main building ground floor – Toilet partition	Inspect Biennially
	Y0482	Cream VFT	Ground floor kitchen under green vinyl flooring	Inspect Biennially

**Treloar F**

Treloar F				
TYPE	Sample Number	ACM	Locations	Action to be taken
Friable Asbestos	-	-	No friable asbestos found	No further action required
Non friable Asbestos	E1024	Beige vinyl floor tiles	To floor in hot water system cupboard and toilet area	Inspect Biennially
	E1025	Cement pipe	Below distribution board in concrete slab	Seal, Inspect Biennially
	E1027	Sheet	To wall in shower area embedded in masonry wall of male bathroom	Seal or remove, Inspect Biennially
	E1029	Sheet	To eaves at front entry to offices	Inspect Biennially

Refer to Section 1.4 – Table 1B for presumed ACM and Section 2.2 for exclusions

**Table 1B: Presumed ACM, concealed locations and required actions**

Type	ACM	Locations	Action to be taken
<b>The materials listed below while not identified on site, should be presumed to be present until a destructive survey confirms otherwise</b>			
<b>Presumed ACM</b>	Insulation/pipe lagging	Inaccessible ducts, risers and ceiling and wall space cavities	<p>Destructive survey under controlled conditions prior to any refurbishment which is likely to disturb possible ACM in these areas.</p> <p>Until these areas are surveyed they should be presumed to contain asbestos.</p> <p>No access to unauthorised personnel should be given.</p> <p>Non friable asbestos when damaged may be re-classified as friable.</p>
	Asbestos millboard lining	Interior of air conditioning ductwork adjacent to heater elements	
	Asbestos insulation and gaskets/joints	Within mechanical equipment concealed by outer metal cladding, structure or housing	
	Asbestos vinyl floor tiles, covering, cushioning underlay and adhesive, paper underlay	Found beneath carpets and vinyl flooring	
	Asbestos sheeting	Backing material to ceramic tiles (roofs, floors and walls) and packers to building construction joints, such as gable end verge undercloaking	
	Asbestos cement sheet formwork and electrical cable duct / water pipe	Subterranean areas	

**Prior to any planned demolition, refurbishment or maintenance, its effect upon any in situ asbestos must be established by reference to this document including 16 amendments.**

---

## Recommendations

### Main Building

- Access to the windows through the access hatch adjacent to the tower roof access should be prohibited.
- The bitumen membrane adjacent to the external cooling tower plant area should be sealed or removed. If sealed it should subsequently be inspected biennially.
- The mastic to the sandstone blocks near the commemorative area steps adjacent the main entrance should be removed prior to any refurbishment works commencing if these works are likely to affect the location. While it remains it should be inspected biennially.

### Administration Building

- The rope to the rear of the boilers around the small plate in the plant room should be sealed and subsequently inspected biennially.

### Treloar F

- The cement pipe below the distribution board in the concrete slab should be sealed. Subsequently it should be inspected biennially.
- The sheet embedded in the masonry wall of the shower area in the male bathroom should be sealed or removed. If sealed it should subsequently be inspected biennially.

### General

- The Asbestos Register including any risk assessments should be reviewed within the time period recommended by the Asbestos Assessor in 4.2 Asbestos Register Table 3A or earlier where:
  - A risk assessment indicates the need for reassessment or
  - Any ACM has been disturbed or moved.
- ACM should be labelled with approved asbestos warning labels or signs. Due to the stigma associated with asbestos and to avoid malicious damage to ACM, labelling can be kept to discrete areas. Where labelling cannot be undertaken, the PMCW must adopt strict administrative controls to ensure ACM is not subject to accidental damage.

---

## Asbestos Removal

Removal of ACM must be undertaken by a licensed Asbestos Removalist in accordance with 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 of friable or non-friable asbestos a building certifier must be engaged and building approval granted. An application must be submitted to WorkSafe ACT at least 5 days prior to removal works commencing. 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*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition and test certificates should be NATA endorsed.

An independent 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. Additionally no asbestos fibres should be detected by laboratory analysis if any validation samples are taken. All surfaces within the remediated area must be free of general dust and debris.

The Memorial has stated that these recommendations will be considered as part of their decision making process and update their Asbestos Register accordingly.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

This ASMP is designed to address the safe control of ACM identified by Robson Environmental Pty Ltd in the premises. It is also designed to address any future asbestos findings.

This ASMP contains sections covering the identification, evaluation and control of asbestos hazards which were identified during the survey of the premises by Robson Environmental Pty Ltd in date of survey and the subsequent material reinspections

### **Requirements for the Asbestos Survey and Management Plan**

The PMCW must retain a copy of this ASMP and it must be distributed to tenants. Prior to any repair, maintenance or building works to the premises, all stakeholders must be provided with a copy of this ASMP.

Maintenance, trades and other personnel must be instructed not to remove or damage identified or suspected ACM. If ACM is identified in the area where work is to be undertaken the ACM must be removed prior to the work commencing.

Removal of ACM must be undertaken by an ACT licensed Asbestos Removalist in accordance with current legislation.

This ASMP includes the following:

- A register of all known ACM
- Extent, form, condition and risks associated with the ACM
- Labelling requirements for ACM
- Safe work methods, removal methods and training requirements
- Responsibilities of all persons involved in ACM management
- Procedures to address incidents or spillage involving ACM
- A timetable for managing risks, including priorities for removal or control of ACM according to risk and timetable for reviewing risk assessments
- A procedure for reviewing and updating the ASMP and register of ACM, including a timetable

This ASMP addresses the current requirements for asbestos management and therefore must be updated as required to reflect legislative changes. The asbestos register and associated risk assessment within this ASMP is designed to be reviewed by a licensed Asbestos Assessor at the intervals shown in 4.2 Asbestos Register Table 3A.

Where ACM has been disturbed, removed, enclosed, encapsulated, sealed or its condition has deteriorated, the existing asbestos risk assessment will no longer be valid and the ASMP will need to be reviewed by the licensed Asbestos Assessor to reflect these changes. Each review should critically assess all the asbestos management procedures and their effectiveness in:

- Preventing exposure to asbestos
- Controlling access to asbestos
- Highlighting the need for action to maintain or remove ACM
- Maintaining the accuracy of the ASMP

Details of any mitigating factors must be recorded in the Asbestos Register (refer 4.2 Table 3A).

## Exclusions

The survey was non-destructive in nature. Therefore, sampling was limited to materials which are accessible without causing damage to the structure, fixtures or fittings, or where sampling or inspection would be a safety risk to the assessor. **No determination can be made regarding the possibility of concealed or inaccessible ACM without gaining access to areas that are not readily accessible to allow for inspections.**

Unless specifically noted, the survey did not cover exterior ground surfaces, sub-surfaces (e.g. infill/soil) or items such as materials in laboratories or special purpose facilities.

When any building works are undertaken, care should be taken to determine the existence or otherwise of ACM. As a precaution, all materials that may, or are likely to contain asbestos should be assumed to contain asbestos and be treated appropriately until laboratory analysis confirms otherwise. If, during building works, ACM is located, those works should cease in the areas of concern and a licensed Asbestos Removalist contacted immediately to remove the material. A licensed Asbestos Assessor must issue a clearance certificate before works may recommence in the affected area.

Robson Environmental Pty Ltd recommends that prior to any works, our office be contacted. Our Asbestos Assessors can attend the site to observe the works process, advise as necessary, and in the event of asbestos being located, assist with assessing the extent of ACM. Further, Robson Environmental Pty Ltd provides all occupational hygiene services in relation to asbestos removal.

## Limitations

Although all reasonable care and attention is taken in compiling this report, no guarantee as to its accuracy or completeness can be given. This may be a result of:

- normal construction practices of 'building in' some ACM (i.e. during previous renovations or additions)
- the random application of asbestos materials
- other physical or applied constraints on our investigation

Our report is limited by the physical constraints of the structure under investigation. Prior to any refurbishment or hazardous material removal projects, the contractor(s) carrying out the work must fully acquaint themselves with the extent of the hazardous materials, particularly in those areas which may require full or partial demolition, in order to determine the exact extent and location of these materials.

Although extensive, this ASMP must not be used as a specification or method statement for any future asbestos removal project. In these circumstances, detailed plans and quantities would be required.

### 3 ASBESTOS SURVEY

#### Survey Details

The survey included all accessible building areas. Inaccessible areas and limitations are described in Sections 2.2 and Section 2.3 respectively. Robson Environmental Pty Ltd commenced the reinspection of the previously identified ACM on 27/07/2015

#### Survey Methodology

The survey involved a visual inspection and subsequent sampling and analysis of materials in Robson's NATA accredited laboratory using polarised light microscopy. Samples were a representative selection of materials suspected of containing asbestos. Materials were not sampled from all areas due to the uniformity of the materials used.

#### Sample Analysis

##### Main Building

**Table 2: Mineralogical analysis of samples for asbestos using polarising light microscopy**

Main Building			
Sample Reference	Sample location	Sample type	Composition
2719-13	To AHU 5.1	Mastic	No Asbestos Detected
2719-14	Trane chiller head gasket	Gasket	No Asbestos Detected
<b>2719-15</b>	<b>Cleaners' rooms ceiling sheet (Main building)</b>	<b>Sheet</b>	<b>Chrysotile Asbestos Detected</b>
2719-16	Throughout	Grey vinyl floor tiles	No Asbestos Detected
2719-17	Expansion joint	Mastic	No Asbestos Detected
6063 – A1	Vinyl floor tile (VFT)	VFT	No Asbestos Detected
6063 – A2	Adhesive to concrete	Adhesive	No Asbestos Detected

Main Building			
Sample Reference	Sample location	Sample type	Composition
6866 – B0063	Australian War Memorial – Lagging to pipe	Lagging	No Asbestos Detected
A0518	WWI and under carpet	VFT – brown	No Asbestos Detected
A0519	WWI and under carpet	VFT – beige	No Asbestos Detected
A0520	In ceiling WWI gutter	Bitumen membrane	No Asbestos Detected
A0521	WW1 plant room – yellow A/C duct work (AHU 12.2)	Mastic – grey	No Asbestos Detected
A0522	WW1 – plant room 12 access void	VFC – cream	No Asbestos Detected
A0523	Anzac hall – to expansion joints walls and ceiling	Mastic – grey	No Asbestos Detected
A0524	Anzac Hall – A/C duct work plant room by LMR	Mastic	No Asbestos Detected
A0525	AWM – plant room 9 AHU 9.1 Duct	Mastic	No Asbestos Detected
A0526	AWM – window in male toilet	Caulking	No Asbestos Detected
<b>A0527</b>	<b>AMW – glass cubes on roof by tower at sides</b>	<b>Mastic</b>	<b>Chrysotile Asbestos Detected</b>
<b>A0528</b>	<b>AWM – to external sandstone block</b>	<b>Mastic – old</b>	<b>Chrysotile Asbestos Detected</b>
A0529	AWM – to external sandstone block	Mastic	No Asbestos Detected
<b>A0530</b>	<b>AWM – to windows through access hatch adjacent to tower roof access</b>	<b>Rope</b>	<b>Chrysotile Asbestos Detected</b>

<b>Main Building</b>			
<b>Sample Reference</b>	<b>Sample location</b>	<b>Sample type</b>	<b>Composition</b>
<b>A0531</b>	<b>Adjacent to external cooling tower plant area</b>	<b>Bitumen membrane</b>	<b>Chrysotile Asbestos Detected</b>
A0532	Adjacent rear end of boiler plant room 1	Sheet	No Asbestos Detected
<b>A0533</b>	<b>AHU 3.1 plant room 3 internal joints</b>	<b>Mastic</b>	<b>Chrysotile Asbestos Detected</b>
A0534	AHU 4 plant room 4 internal joints	Mastic	No Asbestos Detected
<b>A0609</b>	<b>AWM – commemorative area steps adjacent main entrance to sandstone block</b>	<b>Mastic</b>	<b>Chrysotile Asbestos Detected</b>
A0610	West elevation – 1970's extension to sandstone block	Mastic	No Asbestos Detected
A0942	Core Within Metal Fire Door To Gallipoli Gallery	Core sheet	No Asbestos Detected
<b>L1260(a)</b>	<b>Client supplied (ceiling level 3 hall of memory)</b>	<b>Sheet</b>	<b>Removed</b>
L1260(b)	Client supplied	Sheet	No Asbestos Detected
L1260(c)	Client supplied	Sheet	No Asbestos Detected
<b>L1260(d)</b>	<b>Client supplied (to window panels on lift shaft level 3 commemorative area)</b>	<b>Sheet</b>	<b>Chrysotile Asbestos Detected</b>
L3161(a)	East upper garden bed	Soil	No Asbestos Detected
L3161(b)	East lower garden bed	Soil	No Asbestos Detected

<b>Main Building</b>			
<b>Sample Reference</b>	<b>Sample location</b>	<b>Sample type</b>	<b>Composition</b>
L3161(c)	West lower garden bed	Soil	No Asbestos Detected
L3161(d)	West upper garden bed	Soil	No Asbestos Detected
<b>L3165</b>	<b>NW external wall main building</b>	<b>Mastic</b>	<b>Chrysotile Asbestos Detected</b>
<b>N0992</b>	<b>West wall near security entrance – vertical white caulking</b>	<b>Caulking</b>	<b>Chrysotile Asbestos Detected</b>
<b>N0996</b>	<b>Commemorative courtyard south west near drain – white caulking</b>	<b>Caulking</b>	<b>Chrysotile Asbestos Detected</b>
<b>N0997</b>	<b>Commemorative courtyard south west near drain – grey caulking</b>	<b>Caulking</b>	<b>Chrysotile Asbestos Detected</b>
L3169	Grounds eastern side of main building pit in ground	Sheet	No Asbestos Detected
H0234	From the sandstone cladding on plinth (Bellona Sculpture)	Mastic	No Asbestos Detected
L4994	Client supplied	VFT	No Asbestos Detected
Y0487	Cleaners cupboard east and west of hall of memory x 2	Sheet	No Asbestos Detected
Y0488	Dark brown framed windows to the side and above the gates to the hall of memory	Putty	No Asbestos Detected
Y0489	Green window frames throughout	Putty	No Asbestos Detected
L2716	Garden bed in commemorative area – Main AWM building	Sheet	<b>Chrysotile Asbestos Detected</b>

### Administration Building

Administration Building			
Sample Reference	Sample location	Sample type	Composition
A0536	To internal walls wet areas throughout	Sheet	No Asbestos Detected
A0537	Expansion joint to brickwork	Mastic	No Asbestos Detected
<b>A0538</b>	<b>To rear of boilers around small plate in plant room</b>	<b>Rope</b>	<b>Chrysotile Asbestos Detected</b>
P0487	Fire door – Spotless store administration building	Core Sheet	No Asbestos Detected
D1259	External – across from admin office – ground work	Formwork	No Asbestos Detected
<b>E1049</b>	<b>To front of boiler unit B1 in plant room</b>	<b>Gasket</b>	<b>Chrysotile Asbestos Detected</b>

### ANZAC Hall

ANZAC Hall was constructed after 2013 and contains no asbestos

### Bean Building

Bean Building was constructed after 2013 and contains no asbestos

### Poppy's Café

Poppy's Cafe was constructed after 2013 and contains no asbestos

**Treloar A**

<b>Treloar A</b>			
<b>Sample Reference</b>	<b>Sample location</b>	<b>Sample type</b>	<b>Composition</b>
<b>A0302</b>	<b>Main plant/boiler room fire door core</b>	<b>Cement material</b>	<b>Removed</b>
<b>A0303</b>	<b>Gasket to burner unit on boiler in main plant room</b>	<b>Gasket</b>	<b>Removed</b>
<b>A0304</b>	<b>Rope seal to boiler and flue in main plant room</b>	<b>Rope</b>	<b>Removed</b>
<b>A0305</b>	<b>Red gasket to pipe flange joints directly above the boiler in main plant room</b>	<b>Gasket</b>	<b>Removed</b>
A0306	Green gasket to pipe flange joints directly above the boiler in main plant room	Gasket	No Asbestos Detected
A0307	AHU and flange joints in main plant room	Mastic	No Asbestos Detected
A0308	Inside AHU to condenser pipe work in main plant room	Mastic	No Asbestos Detected
<b>A0309</b>	<b>Black gasket to high level pipes above entrance to main plant room</b>	<b>Gasket</b>	<b>Removed</b>
<b>A0310</b>	<b>To external expansion joints of building</b>	<b>Mastic</b>	<b>Chrysotile Asbestos Detected</b>
A0311	Chemical store – cupboard walls and shelves	Cement material	No Asbestos Detected
<b>A0312</b>	<b>To building windows</b>	<b>Mastic</b>	<b>Chrysotile Asbestos Detected</b>
<b>A0313</b>	<b>To building windows</b>	<b>Caulking</b>	<b>Chrysotile Asbestos Detected</b>

Treloar A			
Sample Reference	Sample location	Sample type	Composition
A0314	BBQ unit at North East corner of buildings	Cement material	No Asbestos Detected
A0315	Throughout building	Cream vinyl floor tiles	No Asbestos Detected
A0316	Panel above door entrance to lab area	Fibrous insulation material	Removed
A0317	Metal panels to middle of window frames	Black mastic	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0318	A/C unit to lower roof	Mastic	No Asbestos Detected
A0319	A/C unit to upper roof	Mastic	No Asbestos Detected
A0320	Under floor tiles	Adhesive	No Asbestos Detected

#### Treloar B

Treloar B			
Sample Reference	Sample location	Sample type	Composition
A0549	Eave outside entrance door adj. to rest rooms	Sheet	No Asbestos Detected
A0550	Brick expansion joints (external)	Mastic	No Asbestos Detected

### Treloar C

Treloar C			
Sample Reference	Sample location	Sample type	Composition
A0546	Mezzanine store - duct spray	Spray Insulation	No Asbestos Detected
A0547	Ceiling and walls throughout building	Sheet	No Asbestos Detected
A0548	Expansion joint to concrete column at entrance	Mastic	No Asbestos Detected

### Treloar D

Treloar D			
Sample Reference	Sample location	Sample type	Composition
A0551	External cladding and eaves	Sheet	No Asbestos Detected
A0552	Internal walls to throughout building	Sheet	No Asbestos Detected
A0553	Plant room ducting	Spray Insulation	No Asbestos Detected
A0554	To A/C duct unit	Sheet	No Asbestos Detected

### Treloar E

Treloar E			
Sample Reference	Sample location	Sample type	Composition
A0539	Post brickwork expansion garage	Mastic – grey	No Asbestos Detected

Treloar E			
Sample Reference	Sample location	Sample type	Composition
A0540	Exterior cladding to garage at base	Mastic - black	No Asbestos Detected
A0542	Bus workshop expansion joint	Mastic – grey	No Asbestos Detected
<b>A0543</b>	<b>Main building ground floor - Toilet partition</b>	<b>Sheet</b>	<b>Chrysotile Asbestos Detected</b>
A0544	Main building - Windows	Mastic	No Asbestos Detected
A0545	Main building exterior soffit	Sheet	No Asbestos Detected
Y0481	Ground floor kitchen	Green VFC	No Asbestos Detected
<b>Y0482</b>	<b>Ground floor kitchen</b>	<b>Cream VFT</b>	<b>Chrysotile Asbestos Detected</b>

#### Treloar F

Treloar F			
Sample Reference	Sample location	Sample type	Composition
<b>E1024</b>	<b>To floors in hot water system cupboard</b>	<b>Beige vinyl floor tile</b>	<b>Chrysotile Asbestos Detected</b>
<b>E1025</b>	<b>Below distribution board in concrete slab</b>	<b>Cement pipe</b>	<b>Chrysotile and Amosite Asbestos Detected</b>
E1026	To exterior of building adjacent Flemington Road	Sheet	No Asbestos Detected
<b>E1027</b>	<b>To wall in shower area embedded in masonry wall of male bathroom</b>	<b>Sheet</b>	<b>Chrysotile Asbestos Detected</b>

Treloar F			
Sample Reference	Sample location	Sample type	Composition
E1028	To steel beams above first aid room in ware house top level	Dust	No Asbestos Detected
<b>E1029</b>	<b>To eaves at front entry to offices</b>	<b>Sheet</b>	<b>Chrysotile Asbestos Detected</b>
E1030	To windows inside warehouse top floor adjacent office area	Putty	No Asbestos Detected

**NATA accredited laboratory:**

**Robson Environmental Pty Ltd**

Accreditation number: 3181

**Legend**

<b>Chrysotile</b>	=	<b>white asbestos</b>
<b>Amosite</b>	=	<b>grey or brown asbestos</b>
<b>Crocidolite</b>	=	<b>blue asbestos</b>

- It should be noted that the above samples were a representative selection of materials suspected of containing asbestos.
- Samples may not have been taken from all areas due to the uniformity of the materials used throughout the premises.
- On-site inspections and an examination of the asbestos register and accompanying plans within this report should be undertaken prior to the commencement of any asbestos removal programme.

Robson Environmental Pty Ltd has taken all care to ensure that this report includes the most accurate information available. Where it uses test results prepared by third parties, it relies on the accuracy of the test results in preparing this report. In providing this report, Robson Environmental Pty Ltd does not warrant the accuracy of such third party analytical results.

## 4 ASBESTOS RISK ASSESSMENT

### Introduction

The purpose of the risk assessment is to enable informed decisions to be made concerning the control of ACM. The risk assessment should take into account the information in the Asbestos Register including:

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

### Types of ACM

<p><b>Non friable ACM</b></p>	<p>Non friable asbestos (previously known as bonded 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.</p> <p><i>Note: if non friable ACM is damaged or otherwise deteriorated, the risk assessment may be reviewed to reflect a higher potential for exposure to asbestos fibres. Severely damaged, non-friable ACM may be assessed as being friable. A licensed Asbestos Assessor must perform the risk assessment.</i></p>
<p><b>Friable ACM</b></p>	<p>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 to structural beams and electrical duct heater millboard.</p>

### ACM CONDITION RATING

1	Severe	<b>Friable:</b> Readily accessible, deteriorated surface in extremely poor condition
2	Poor	<b>Friable:</b> Unstable material that is relatively accessible <b>Non friable:</b> Readily accessible, deteriorated surface
3	Normal	<b>Friable:</b> Stable asbestos that is relatively inaccessible <b>Non friable:</b> Accessible surfaces in fair condition
4	Good	<b>Non friable:</b> Well sealed stable surfaces in accessible locations

### ACM RISK RATING

A	Very High	<b>Friable:</b> Exposure to airborne asbestos as a consequence of extremely minor disturbance
B	High	<b>Friable:</b> Exposure to airborne asbestos occurs as a consequence of minor disturbance <b>Non friable:</b> Exposure to airborne asbestos likely as a consequence of significant disturbance
C	Medium	<b>Friable:</b> Exposure to airborne asbestos unlikely during normal building use <b>Non friable:</b> Exposure to airborne asbestos highly unlikely during normal building use
D	Low	<b>Non friable:</b> No exposure to airborne asbestos during normal building use

## Asbestos Register

The Asbestos Register details the type, location, risk rating and action required for all identified ACM. The register should be accessed to inform all decisions made concerning the control of ACM. Action taken to control ACM must be recorded in this register in order to comply with current legislation.

### Main Building

**Table 3A: Asbestos Register (to be updated as required)**

Main Building										
ACM	Sample No.	Item No.	ACM Type	Locations	Condition Rating	Risk Rating	Approx. Quantity	Recommended Management Action	Action Undertaken	Assessor/ Date assessed
<b>Friable Asbestos</b>	A0530	1	Rope	AWM – to windows through access hatch adjacent to tower roof access	3	C	>10m	Prohibit access, Inspect Biennially	-	-
<b>Non friable Asbestos</b>	2719-15	2	Sheet	Spotless rooms (social club and workshop store) ceilings	4	D	60m <sup>2</sup>	Inspect Biennially	-	-
	A0527	3	Mastic	AWM – glass cubes on roof by tower at sides	3	D	2m	Inspect Biennially	-	-
	A0528	4	Mastic	AWM – to external sandstone block	3	D	>100m	Inspect Biennially	-	-
	A0531	5	Bitumen membrane	Adjacent to external cooling tower plant area	3	C	5m <sup>2</sup>	Seal or remove Inspect Biennially	-	-

Main Building										
ACM	Sample No.	Item No.	ACM Type	Locations	Condition Rating	Risk Rating	Approx. Quantity	Recommended Management Action	Action Undertaken	Assessor/ Date assessed
Non friable Asbestos	A0533	6	Mastic	AHU 3.1 plant room 3 internal joints	4	D	>10m	Inspect Biennially	-	-
	A0609	7	Mastic	AWM – commemorative area steps adjacent main entrance to sandstone block	3	D	>30m	Remove prior to refurbishment works commencing – If works affect this location	-	-
	L1260(a)	-	Sheet	Ceiling level 3 hall of memory	-	-	-	-	Removed	-
	L1260(d)	8	Sheet	To window panels on lift shaft level 3 commemorative area	3	D	4m <sup>2</sup>	Inspect Biennially	-	-
	L2716	9	Sheet	Garden bed in commemorative area – Main AWM building	3	C	-	Remove	-	-
	L3165	-	Mastic	NW external wall main building	4	D	-	Inspect Biennially	-	-
	N0992	10	Mastic	West wall near security entrance – vertical white caulking	3	D	-	Inspect Biennially	-	-
	N0996	11	Mastic	Commemorative courtyard south west near drain – white caulking	3	D	-	Inspect Biennially	-	-

Main Building										
ACM	Sample No.	Item No.	ACM Type	Locations	Condition Rating	Risk Rating	Approx. Quantity	Recommended Management Action	Action Undertaken	Assessor/ Date assessed
Non friable Asbestos	N0997	11	Mastic	Commemorative courtyard south west near drain – grey caulking	3	D	-	Inspect Biennially	-	-

**Administration Building**

Administration Building										
ACM	Sample No.	Item No.	ACM Type	Locations	Condition Rating	Risk Rating	Approx Quantity	Recommended Management Action	Action Undertaken	Assessor/ Date assessed
Friable Asbestos	A0538	12	Rope	To rear of boilers around small plate in plant room	3	C	Small	Seal, Inspect Biennially	-	-
Non friable Asbestos	E1049	13	Gasket	To front of boilers in plant room	3	C	2	Inspect Biennially	-	-

**ANZAC Hall**

ANZAC Hall was constructed after 2013 and contains no asbestos

**Bean Building**

Bean Building was constructed after 2013 and contains no asbestos

**Poppy's Café**

Poppy's Cafe was constructed after 2013 and contains no asbestos

**Treloar A**

Treloar A										
ACM	Sample No.	Item No.	ACM Type	Locations	Condition Rating	Risk Rating	Approx Quantity	Recommended Management Action	Action Undertaken	Assessor/ Date assessed
Friable Asbestos	A0304	-	Rope	Rope seals to boiler and flue in main plant room	-	-	-	-	Removed	-
	A0302	-	Fire door core	Fire doors — entrance to main plant/boiler room	-	-	-	-	Removed 2012	-

Treloar A										
ACM	Sample No.	Item No.	ACM Type	Locations	Condition Rating	Risk Rating	Approx Quantity	Recommended Management Action	Action Undertaken	Assessor/ Date assessed
Non friable Asbestos	A0303	-	Gasket	<del>Gasket to burner unit on boiler in main plant room</del>	-	-	-	-	Removed	-
	A0305	-	Gaskets	<del>Red gasket to pipe flange joints directly above the boiler in main plant room</del>	-	-	-	-	Removed	-
	A0309	-	Gaskets	<del>Black gasket to high level pipes above entrance to main plant room</del>	-	-	-	-	Removed	-
	A0310	14	Mastic	Expansion joints in external walls	3	D	>20m	Inspect Biennially	-	-
	A0312 & A0313	15&16	Caulking	Building windows	3	D	>30m	Inspect Biennially	-	-
	A0316	-	Fire door core	<del>Staff kitchen, viewing room, warehouse and lab area — doors and panels above doors</del>	-	-	-	-	Removed	-
	A0317	16	Black mastic	Metal panels to middle of window frames	3	D	>20m	Inspect Biennially	-	-

**Treloar B**

Treloar B										
ACM	Sample No.	Item No.	ACM Type	Locations	Condition Rating	Risk Rating	Approx Quantity	Recommended Management Action	Action Undertaken	Assessor/ Date assessed
Friable Asbestos	-	-	-	No friable asbestos found	-	-	-	No further action required	-	-
Non friable Asbestos	-	-	-	No non-friable asbestos found	-	-	-	No further action required	-	-

**Treloar C**

Treloar C										
ACM	Sample No.	Item No.	ACM Type	Locations	Condition Rating	Risk Rating	Approx Quantity	Recommended Management Action	Action Undertaken	Assessor/ Date assessed
Friable Asbestos	-	-	-	No friable asbestos found	-	-	-	No further action required	-	-

Treloar C										
ACM	Sample No.	Item No.	ACM Type	Locations	Condition Rating	Risk Rating	Approx Quantity	Recommended Management Action	Action Undertaken	Assessor/ Date assessed
Non friable Asbestos	-	-	-	No non-friable asbestos found	-	-	-	No further action required	-	-

Treloar D

Treloar D										
ACM	Sample No.	Item No.	ACM Type	Locations	Condition Rating	Risk Rating	Approx Quantity	Recommended Management Action	Action Undertaken	Assessor/ Date assessed
Friable Asbestos	-	-	-	No friable asbestos found	-	-	-	No further action required	-	-
Non friable Asbestos	-	-	-	No non-friable asbestos found	-	-	-	No further action required	-	-

**Treloar E**

Treloar E										
ACM	Sample No.	Item No.	ACM Type	Locations	Condition Rating	Risk Rating	Approx Quantity	Recommended Management Action	Action Undertaken	Assessor/ Date assessed
Friable Asbestos	-	-	-	No friable asbestos found	-	-	-	No further action required	-	-
Non friable Asbestos	A0543	17	Sheet	Main building ground floor - Toilet partition	4	D	10m <sup>2</sup>	Inspect Biennially	-	-
	Y0482	18	Cream VFT	Ground floor kitchen under green vinyl flooring	3	D	20m <sup>2</sup>	Inspect Biennially	-	-

**Treloar F**

Treloar F										
ACM	Sample No.	Item No.	ACM Type	Locations	Condition Rating	Risk Rating	Approx Quantity	Recommended Management Action	Action Undertaken	Assessor/ Date assessed
Friable Asbestos	-	-	-	No friable asbestos found	-	-	-	No further action required	-	-
Non friable Asbestos	E1024	19	Beige vinyl floor tiles	To floor in hot water system cupboard and toilet area	4	D	12m <sup>2</sup>	Inspect Biennially	-	-
	E1025	20	Cement pipe	Below distribution board in concrete slab	3	C	2	Seal, Inspect Biennially	-	-
	E1027	21	Sheet	To wall in shower area embedded in masonry wall of male bathroom	3	C	2m <sup>2</sup>	Seal or remove, Inspect Biennially	-	-
	E1029	22	Sheet	To eaves at front entry to offices	3	D	20m <sup>2</sup>	Inspect Biennially	-	-

RA = Referred to another sample as being the same material

VA = Material visually assessed as being consistent with ACM

**Refer to Section 1.4 - Table 1B for presumed ACM and Section 2.2 for exclusions**

## Non-Asbestos Register

Table 3B: Register of sampled materials which have been confirmed as non ACM

Main Building		
Sample number	Type	Locations
2719-13	Mastic	To AHU 5.1
2719-14	Gasket	Trane chiller head gasket
2719-16	Grey vinyl floor tiles	Throughout
2719-17	Mastic	Expansion joint
6063 – A1	VFT	Vinyl floor tile (VFT)
6063 – A2	Adhesive	Adhesive to concrete
6866 – B0063	Lagging	Australian War Memorial – lagging to pipe

Main Building		
Sample number	Type	Locations
A0518	VFT - brown	WWI and under carpet
A0519	VFT - beige	WWI and under carpet
A0520	Bitumen membrane	In ceiling WWI gutter
A0521	Mastic - grey	WW1 plant room – yellow A/C duct work (AHU 12.2)
A0522	VFC - cream	WW1 - plant room 12 access void
A0523	Mastic - grey	Anzac hall – to expansion joints walls and ceiling
A0524	Mastic	Anzac hall – A/C duct work plant room by LMR
A0525	Mastic	AWM – plant room 9 AHU 9.1 Duct
A0526	Caulking	AWM – window in male toilet
A0529	Mastic - new	AWM – to external sandstone block

Main Building		
Sample number	Type	Locations
A0532	Sheet	Adjacent rear end of boiler plant room 1
A0534	Mastic	AHU 4 plant room 4 internal joints
A0610	Mastic	West elevation – 1970’s extension to sandstone block
A0942	Core sheet	Core within metal fire door to Gallipoli Gallery
L1260(b)	Sheet	Client supplied
L1260(c)	Sheet	Client supplied
L3161(a)	Soil	East upper garden bed
L3161(b)	Soil	East lower garden bed
L3161(c)	Soil	West lower garden bed
L3161(d)	Soil	West upper garden bed

Main Building		
Sample number	Type	Locations
L3169	Sheet	Grounds eastern side of main building pit in ground
N0993	Caulking	West wall near security entrance – horizontal white caulking
N0994	Caulking	South wall caulking near door 4
N0995	Caulking	Front granite steps caulking
H0234	Mastic	From the sandstone cladding on plinth (Bellona Sculpture)
L4994	VFT	Client supplied
Y0487	Sheet	Cleaners cupboard east and west of hall of memory x 2
Y0488	Putty	Dark brown framed windows to the side and above the gates to the hall of memory
Y0489	Putty	Green window frames throughout

Admin Building		
Sample number	Type	Locations
A0536	Sheet	To internal walls wet areas throughout
A0537	Mastic	Expansion joint to brickwork
P0487	Core Sheet	Fire door – Spotless store administration building
D1259	Formwork	External – across from admin office – ground work

Treloar A		
Sample number	Type	Locations
A0306	Gasket	Green gasket to pipe flange joints directly above the boiler in main plant room
A0307	Mastic	AHU and flange joints in main plant room
A0308	Mastic	Inside AHU to condenser pipe work in main plant room

Treloar A		
Sample number	Type	Locations
A0311	Cement material	Chemical Store – cupboard walls and shelves
A0314	Cement material	BBQ unit at North East corner of building
A0315	Cream vinyl floor tiles	Throughout building
A0318	Mastic	A/C unit to lower roof
A0319	Mastic	A/C unit to upper roof
A0320	Adhesive	Under floor tiles

Treloar B		
Sample number	Type	Locations
A0549	Sheet	Eave outside entrance door adj. to rest rooms
A0550	Mastic	Brick expansion joints (external)

Treloar C		
Sample number	Type	Locations
A0546	Spray Insulation	Mezzanine store - duct spray
A0547	Sheet	Ceiling and walls throughout building
A0548	Mastic	Expansion joint to concrete column at entrance

Treloar D		
Sample number	Type	Locations
A0551	Sheet	External cladding and eaves
A0552	Sheet	Internal walls to throughout building
A0553	Spray Insulation	Plant room ducting
A0554	Sheet	To A/C duct unit

Treloar E		
Sample number	Type	Locations
A0539	Mastic – grey	Post brickwork expansion garage
A0540	Mastic - black	Exterior cladding to garage at base
A0542	Mastic – grey	Bus workshop expansion joint

Treloar E		
Sample number	Type	Locations
A0544	Mastic	Main building - Windows
A0545	Sheet	Main building exterior soffit
Y0481	Green VFT	Ground floor kitchen

Treloar F		
Sample number	Type	Locations
E1026	Sheet	To exterior of building adjacent Flemington Road
E1028	Dust	To steel beams above first aid room in ware house top level
E1030	Putty	To windows inside warehouse top floor adjacent office area

Refer to Section 1.4 - Table 1B for presumed ACM and Section 2.2 for exclusions

## Risk Assessment

### Control Measures General Requirements

- Any ACM which is not scheduled for immediate removal should be labelled and maintained in good condition.
- The details of any deterioration or removal must be entered into the ACM register.
- Maintenance and other personnel must be made aware of the location of ACM.
- The Asbestos Register must be distributed to all stakeholders.
- Unless holding a valid Asbestos Removal Licence, maintenance workers or occupants shall not remove or knowingly damage identified, presumed or suspected ACM.
- Prior to any planned demolition, refurbishment or maintenance, its effect upon any in situ asbestos must be established by reference to this document, including amendments.

### Recommended Control Measures for the Premises

- Identified, presumed or suspected ACM should be labelled with approved asbestos warning labels or signs. Where labelling is not practicable, strict administrative controls must be in place to ensure ACM is not subject to accidental damage or misuse.
- The ACM should be maintained in good condition.

Prior to any planned demolition, refurbishment or maintenance, its effect upon any in situ asbestos must be established by reference to this document, including amendments.

The asbestos register and associated risk assessments within the ASMP are designed to be reviewed by a licensed Asbestos Assessor at intervals stated in 4.2 Asbestos Register Table 3A.

Where an ACM has been disturbed, removed, enclosed, encapsulated, sealed or its condition has deteriorated, the existing asbestos risk assessment will no longer be valid and the ASMP will need to be revised by a licensed Asbestos Assessor to reflect these changes. – refer section 2.1.

Demolition or any other works within areas where asbestos is located is not to take place until the asbestos removal works have been completed and a Clearance Certificate issued by a licensed Asbestos Assessor.

## 5 ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT

### Control Measures

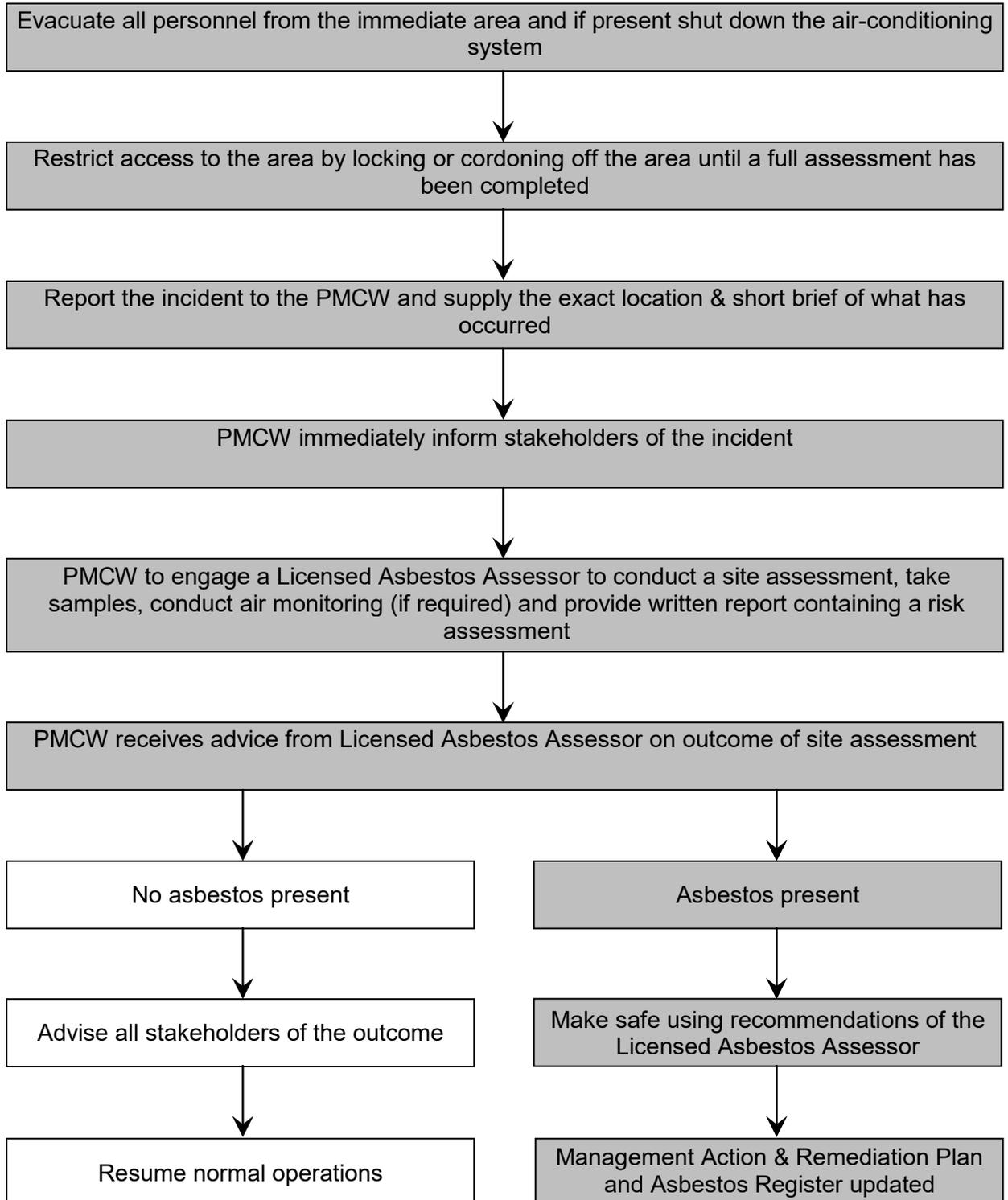
#### General requirements

- ACM identified as representing an exposure risk (see Table 3A) should be removed or otherwise controlled.
- Any ACM that is not scheduled for immediate removal should be labelled with appropriate warnings and maintained in good condition.
- The location of ACM must be entered into the Asbestos Register.
- Maintenance and other personnel must be made aware of the location of ACM.
- The Asbestos Register must be freely available.
- Unless holding a valid Asbestos Removal Licence, maintenance workers, trades or occupants shall not remove or knowingly damage identified ACM.
- Before any planned demolition, refurbishment or maintenance, its effect upon any in situ asbestos must be established by reference to this document, including amendments.

### 5.1.1 Accidental damage or disturbance to ACM

#### Asbestos Emergency Procedures

The following course of action should be taken **immediately** if asbestos containing material (ACM) or suspected ACM is disturbed, or is accidentally damaged.



## Management of ACM

The options for short to medium-term management of ACM are outlined below.

### 1. Defer action

✓ Appropriate when	* Not appropriate when	✓ Advantages	* Disadvantages
Negligible risk of exposure <b>and</b> Asbestos inaccessible and fully contained <b>or</b> Asbestos stable and not liable to damage	Possibility of deterioration or damage  Airborne dust exceeds recommended exposure standard	No initial cost  Cost of removal deferred	Hazard remains  Need for continuing assessment  Asbestos management program required

### 2. Encapsulate or seal<sup>1</sup>

✓ Appropriate when	* Not appropriate when	✓ Advantages	* Disadvantages
Removal difficult or not feasible  Firm bond to substrate  Damage unlikely  Short life of structure	Asbestos deteriorating  Application of sealant may cause damage to material  Water damage likely  Large areas of damaged asbestos	Quick and economical for repairs to damaged areas  May be an adequate technique to control release of asbestos dust	Hazard remains  Cost for large areas may be near removal cost  Asbestos management system required  Eventual removal may be more difficult and costly

<sup>1</sup> Seal through application of paint, lacquer or PVA spray

### 3. Removal

✓ Appropriate when	✗ Not appropriate when	✓ Advantages	✗ Disadvantages
<p>Surface friable or asbestos poorly bonded to substrate</p> <p>Asbestos is severely water-damaged or liable to further damage or deterioration</p> <p>Located in air conditioning duct</p> <p>Airborne asbestos exceeds recommended exposure standard</p> <p>Other control techniques inappropriate</p>	<p>Located on complex and inaccessible surfaces</p> <p>Removal extremely difficult and other techniques offer satisfactory alternative</p>	<p>Hazard removed</p> <p>No further action required</p>	<p>Increases immediate risk of exposure especially to removal workers</p> <p>Creates major disturbance in building</p> <p>Often highest cost, most complex and time-consuming method</p> <p>Removal may increase fire risk in building; substitute required</p> <p>Possible contamination of whole building if removal is done poorly</p>









**6 RESPONSIBILITIES**

**PMCW Responsibilities**

The PMCW must:

- ensure the ACM register and all relevant information pertaining to asbestos in the workplace is freely available upon request
- provide occupants with up-to-date information relating to the condition and relative risk of ACM in the workplace
- provide information on the control measures in place to contain ACM-related risk
- provide information to staff and contractors on measures to be taken to ensure there is no exposure to asbestos in the workplace, either through accident or negligence

**PMCW Action Record**

Record all communication activities undertaken to inform staff/occupants of ACM in the workplace.

Action	Authorisation	Date

---

## Updating the Risk Assessment

The register of ACM, including any risk assessments, should be reviewed at the intervals stated in 4.2 Asbestos Register Table 3A or earlier where:

- a risk assessment indicates the need for reassessment
- any ACM has been disturbed or moved

A visual inspection of identified ACM should be undertaken as part of any review.

Current legislation requires that an Asbestos Management Plan and Risk Assessments are required in addition to an Asbestos Register and Survey. Licensed Asbestos Assessors at Robson Environmental Pty Ltd are able to produce these documents to comply with your obligations.

Each review should critically assess all asbestos management procedures and their effectiveness in:

- preventing exposure to asbestos fibres
- controlling access to asbestos
- highlighting the need for action to maintain or remove ACM
- maintaining the accuracy of the ASMP

Details of any mitigating actions must be recorded in the 2.4 Asbestos Register Table 3A.

## Key Personnel

This section outlines the responsibilities of all persons involved in the safe management of ACM.

### 1. PMCW

<b>Name:</b>	David Fitzgerald, Head Buildings and Services
<b>Contact details:</b>	6243 4497, 0409600347
<b>Responsibilities:</b>	<i>Provision of information</i>

### 2. Occupational Health and Safety Representative

<b>Name:</b>	Lynne Kenney, WHS Manager
<b>Contact details:</b>	6243 4367
<b>Responsibilities:</b>	<i>Keeping occupants informed of any changes to the status of ACM in the workplace</i>

### 3. Facilities Management (if applicable)

<b>Name:</b>	Craig Revell, Buildings Manager
<b>Contact details:</b>	6243 4591
<b>Responsibilities:</b>	<i>Arrange removal and repair works as required; maintaining the ASMP</i>

### 4. Other

<b>Name:</b>	
<b>Contact details:</b>	
<b>Responsibilities:</b>	

## 7 ASBESTOS REMOVAL WORKS

### PMCW Responsibilities

Where it has been determined that ACM is to be removed, the PMCW must ensure that a risk assessment is performed prior to the removal works, and that the removalist takes this risk assessment into account. This risk assessment must include the possibility of uncovering previously concealed ACM and ensuring concealed ACM is identified by a licensed Asbestos Assessor.

The PMCW should provide a detailed scope of works for the Asbestos Removalist, including potential hazards, details about areas which may contain asbestos and arrangements for clearance inspections and air monitoring.

### Removalist Responsibilities

Prior to the commencement of removal works, the licensed asbestos removal contractor must:

- provide a site-specific Asbestos Removal Control Plan (ARCP)
- ensure the removal is adequately supervised and carried out in a safe manner
- ensure all persons carrying out the removal are competent and trained for the type of work being carried out
- demonstrate that they have a health surveillance program in accordance with current legislation

### Approval to Begin Asbestos Removal Works

All removal methods and procedures are required to be undertaken in accordance with current legislation.

The PMCW in conjunction with an Asbestos Assessor will inform the Asbestos Removalist of the Scope of Work.

The Asbestos Assessor will be required to provide a clearance certificate on satisfactory completion of the works.

### Work in Areas Containing Asbestos – Trades Personnel

Prior to commencement of works the following undertakings, procedures and awareness must be observed:

Work must not proceed under any circumstance without first contacting the PMCW.

Refer to this ASMP (including amendments) to determine if ACM are likely to be encountered in the general work area. If no ACM is located in the area of intended work, the area may be entered by all relevant personnel on an unrestricted basis. Work in areas where ACM will, or is likely to be disturbed will only be given to ACT licensed Asbestos Removalists and all access and works will be in accordance with current legislation.

### Emergency Work in Areas Containing Asbestos

If emergency work is required, contact the PMCW. If the PMCW determines that asbestos is likely to be encountered a licensed Asbestos Removalists must undertake any asbestos removal or remediation works. Telephone WorkSafe ACT for emergency approval of asbestos work. Advise WorkSafe ACT in writing within 24 hours. A licensed Asbestos Assessor will be required to provide a clearance certificate on satisfactory completion of the works.

## Monitoring Arrangements

To ensure control measures are effective, air monitoring should be performed whenever friable ACM is being removed from buildings. A Risk Assessment may also require that air monitoring is undertaken during or at the completion of the removal of non friable ACM.

All air monitoring must be performed by a competent person accredited to perform air sampling for asbestos. Sampling should be performed in accordance with the 'Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres [NOHSC: 3003 (2005)].

It is the Asbestos Removalist's responsibility to ensure that the maximum fibre levels throughout asbestos removal and associated works do not equal or exceed the minimum practical detection limit of 0.01 fibres per millilitre of air (f/mL). The consequences of airborne fibre levels observed at or exceeding those specified below will result in the Asbestos Assessor instructing the contractor to take the appropriate 'Control /Action' as listed below.

Control Level (airborne asbestos fibres/mL)	Control / Action
< 0.01	Continue with control measures
≥ 0.01	Review control measures
≥ 0.02	Stop removal work and find the cause

## Clearance Inspections Prior To Re-Occupation

Following removal work, a clearance inspection must be undertaken prior to re-occupation of an asbestos work area. This shall be conducted by a licensed Asbestos Assessor.

All barriers and warning signs should remain in place until the area has been cleared.

## ACM removal/maintenance record

The Asbestos Register, Section 4.2, Table 3A, is to be completed by the PMCW after receiving appropriate clearance certification from a licensed Asbestos Assessor.

The 'Work Performed' and 'Asbestos Control Measure' Tables on the following page are required to be completed by the PMCW.

**1. Work Performed**

Company name	Contact details	Date of work + job no.	Scope of work

**2. Asbestos Control Measures**

Work performed	Air monitoring/ decontamination	Clearance certificate issued	Other

---

### 3. Additional Information

.....

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.....

.....

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## 8 UPDATING THE ASMP

Where an ACM has been disturbed, removed, enclosed, encapsulated, sealed or its condition has deteriorated, the existing asbestos risk assessment will no longer be valid and the ASMP will need to be revised by a licensed Asbestos Assessor to reflect these changes.

The reviews should critically assess all asbestos management procedures and their effectiveness in:

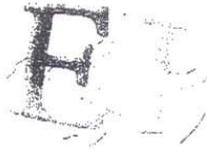
- preventing exposure to asbestos fibres
- controlling access to asbestos
- highlighting the need for action to maintain or remove ACM
- maintaining the accuracy of the ASMP
- details of any mitigating factors must be recorded in 2.4 Asbestos Register – Table 3A

**9 APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX A – Laboratory Results**

From:

02/08/2005 09:29 #546 P.005/007



*EnviroProtect Pty Ltd*

ABN 69 057 581 248

Occupational and Environmental Scientists

NATA ACC. 10732

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS**

**EP JOB NO** : EP 12 951  
**DATE** : 1<sup>st</sup> August 2005  
**CLIENT** : Robson Laboratories Pty Ltd  
**ADDRESS** : PO Box 3477  
 Manuka ACT 2603  
**ATTENTION** : Owen Parsons  
**SAMPLE LOCATION** : AWM  
**SAMPLED BY** : John Robson & Owen Parsons **DATE RECEIVED**: 27<sup>th</sup> June 2005  
**TEST METHOD**: Qualitative identification of asbestos types in bulk samples by polarised light microscopy, including dispersion staining using EnviroProtect Inhouse Method EP/A

Lab. NO	Sample Description	Result
<i>Robson Job No: 2719</i>		
12 951 – 1	Sample No: 2719 – 13 Mastic to A.H.U. 5.1 Mastic	NO ASBESTOS DETECTED
12 951 – 2	Sample No: 2719 – 14 Trane Chiller Head Gasket, Gasket	NO ASBESTOS DETECTED
12 951 – 3	Sample No: 2719 – 15 Ceiling Sheet in Cleaners Room, Sheet	CHRYBOTILE ASBESTOS DETECTED
12 951 – 4	Sample No: 2719 – 16 Vinyl Floor Tile Grey Throughout (Treloar A) Vinyl Floor Tiles	NO ASBESTOS DETECTED
12 951 – 5	Sample No: 2719 – 17 Expansion Joint (Treloar A) Mastic	NO ASBESTOS DETECTED



**EnviroLab Services Pty Ltd**  
ABN 37 112 535 645  
12 Ashley St Chatswood NSW 2067  
ph 02 9910 6200 fax 02 9910 6201  
enquiries@envirolabservices.com.au  
www.envirolabservices.com.au

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS 42524**

**Client:**

**Robson Environmental Pty Ltd**  
PO Box 112  
Fyshwick  
ACT 2609

**Attention:** Ged Keane

**Sample log in details:**

Your Reference:	<b>6063, Australian War Memorial</b>
No. of samples:	2 Materials
Date samples received:	23/06/10
Date completed instructions received:	23/06/10

**Analysis Details:**

Please refer to the following pages for results and methodology summary.  
Samples were analysed as received from the client. Results relate specifically to the samples as received.  
Note, even after disintegration it can be difficult to detect the presence of asbestos in some asbestos -containing bulk materials using PLM and dispersion staining. This is due to the low grade or small length or diameter of the asbestos fibres present in the material, or to the fact that very fine fibres have been distributed intimately throughout the materials. Vinyl/asbestos floor tiles, some asbestos containing epoxy resins and some ore samples are examples of these types of material, which are difficult to analyse.

**Report Details:**

Date results requested by:	23/06/10
Date of Preliminary Report:	Not Issued
Issue Date:	23/06/10

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

**Results Approved By:**

Asbestos was analysed by Approved Identifier:	Matt Mansfield
Asbestos was authorised by Approved Signatory:	Matt Mansfield

  
Matt Mansfield  
Approved Signatory



EnviroLab Reference: 42524  
Revision No: R 00

Page 1 of 3

**Client Reference: 6063, Australian War Memorial**

Envirolab Ref:	Sample ID:	Date analysed	Sample Description	Asbestos ID in materials
--	--	-	-	-
42524-1	6063-A1	23/6/2010	40x35x5mm Crystal quartz material	No asbestos detected
42524-2	6063-A2	23/6/2010	43x32x12mm Concrete material	No asbestos detected

Envirolab Reference: 42524  
Revision No: R 00



Page 2 of 3

**Client Reference: 6063, Australian War Memorial**

Method ID	Methodology Summary
<b>AS4964-2004</b>	Asbestos ID - Qualitative identification of asbestos type fibres in bulk samples using Polarised Light Microscopy and Dispersion Staining Techniques.

Envirolab Reference: 42524  
Revision No: R 00



Page 3 of 3



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

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS 54019

**Client:**

**Robson Environmental Pty Ltd**  
PO Box 112  
Fyshwick  
ACT 2609

**Attention:** Ian Welsh

**Sample log in details:**

Your Reference:	<b>6866, Australian War Memorial</b>
No. of samples:	1 Materials
Date samples received:	08/04/11
Date completed instructions received:	08/04/11

**Analysis Details:**

Please refer to the following pages for results and methodology summary.

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

Note, even after disintegration it can be difficult to detect the presence of asbestos in some asbestos -containing bulk materials using PLM and dispersion staining. This is due to the low grade or small length or diameter of the asbestos fibres present in the material, or to the fact that very fine fibres have been distributed intimately throughout the materials. Vinyl/asbestos floor tiles, some asbestos containing epoxy resins and some ore samples are examples of these types of material, which are difficult to analyse.

**Report Details:**

Date results requested by:	15/04/11
Date of Preliminary Report:	Not Issued
Issue Date:	11/04/11

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

**Results Approved By:**

Asbestos was analysed by Approved Identifier:	Paul Ching
Asbestos was authorised by Approved Signatory:	Matt Mansfield

  
Matt Mansfield  
Approved Signatory



Envirolab Reference: 54019  
Revision No: R 00

Page 1 of 3

**Client Reference: 6866, Australian War Memorial**

Envirolab Ref:	Sample ID:	Date analysed	Mass / Dimension of Sample	Sample Description	Asbestos ID in materials
-	-	-	-	-	-
54019-1	6866 - B0063	08/04/2011	11x9x1mm	Fibrous insulation material	No asbestos detected

Envirolab Reference: 54019  
Revision No: R 00



Page 2 of 3

**Client Reference: 6866, Australian War Memorial**

Method ID	Methodology Summary
<b>AS4964-2004</b>	Asbestos ID - Qualitative identification of asbestos type fibres in bulk samples using Polarised Light Microscopy and Dispersion Staining Techniques.

Envirolab Reference: 54019  
Revision No: R 00



Page 3 of 3



Effective Environmental Solutions

Unit 1  
140 Gladstone Street  
Fyshwick ACT 2609  
P: 02 6239 5656 F: 02 6239 5669  
E: fibreid@robsonenviro.com.au  
W: www.robsonenviro.com.au

Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis			
Report Number: 8311	Date of Report: 6.09.2012	Samples Taken by: Robson Environmental	Page 1 of 2
Client Details		Laboratory Details	
Client: Australian War Memorial		Address: 140 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick, Canberra 2609	
Attention:		Manager: Gerard Keane	
Received: Tuesday, 31 July 2012		Telephone: 02 6239 5656	
Client Reference: Australian War Memorial		Fax: 02 6239 5669	
Email/Tel.No:		Email: fibreid@robsonenviro.com.au	
Test Specification(s) Employed: AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2			
Methodology Summary			
Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2 i.e. Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> in conjunction with <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b> . Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to see whether the values are typical and consistent with published data. This provides a reasonable degree of certainty to determine whether a fibre under investigation is asbestiform or not. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic clues to allow unequivocal identification of asbestos types, and so, to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If sufficient diagnostic clues are absent, then positive identification of fibrous asbestos is not possible.			
Client Supplied Samples			
Robson Environmental is not responsible for the accuracy or competence of sampling carried by third parties. Sample location(s) and/or sample type(s) of third party samples delivered to the laboratory are given by the client at the time of delivery. Under these circumstances, Robson Environmental cannot be held responsible for the interpretation of the results shown. When the test certificate indicates that bulk samples were taken by the client, they are outside the scope of our NATA Accreditation for sampling. Robson Environmental takes responsibility of information reported only when a staff member takes the sample(s).			
Reporting of Results			
<p><b>'Asbestos Detected':</b> Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b></p> <p><b>'No Asbestos Detected':</b> No Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b></p> <p><b>'UMF Detected':</b> Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Confirmation by another independent analytical technique may be necessary.</p> <p><b>'Hand-picked'</b> refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non-asbestos material.</p> <p><b>Limit of Detection &amp; Reporting Limit</b></p> <p>Known limitations of the test procedure using <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PLM</b> is a qualitative technique only;</li> <li>• It does not cover identification of airborne or water-borne asbestos;</li> <li>• The less encountered asbestos mineral fibres actinolite, anthophyllite and tremolite exhibit a wide range of optical properties that preclude unequivocal identification by <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Thus, the method is used to positively identify the three major asbestos minerals: amosite ("brown"), chrysotile ("white") and crocidolite ("blue");</li> <li>• 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, <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining</b>, which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.01-0.1% equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg (AS4946-2004:App.A4).</li> </ul> <p>Results relate only to the sample(s) submitted for testing. Test report must not be reproduced except in full. Test report issued in accordance with NATA's accreditation requirements and compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.</p>			



Gerard Keane  
Approved Identifier




Gerard Keane  
Approved Signatory

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8311\_FibreID\_Res\_20120906

Page 1 of 2

Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis					
Laboratory Report Number:		8311	Analyst:		Ged Keane
					Page 2 of 2
Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
A0518		WWI and under carpet	VFT - brown	3g	No Asbestos Detected
A0519		WWI and under carpet	VFT - beige	3g	No Asbestos Detected
A0520		In ceiling WWI gutter	Bitumen membrane	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0521		WW1 plant room - yellow A/C duct work (AHU 12.2)	Mastic - grey	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0522		WW1 - Plant room 12 access void	VFC - cream	2g	No Asbestos Detected
A0523		Anzac Hall - to expansion joints walls and ceiling	Mastic - grey	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0524		Anzac Hall - A/C duct work plant room by LMR	Mastic	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0525		AWM - Plant room 9 AHU 9.1 Duct	Mastic	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0526		AWM - window in male toilet	Caulking	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0527		AMW - Glass cubes on roof by tower at sides	Mastic	<1g	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0528		AWM - To external sandstone block	Mastic - old	<1g	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0529		AWM - to external sandstone block	Mastic - new	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0530		AWM - to windows through access hatch adj to tower roof access	Rope	3g	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0531		Adj to external cooling tower plant area	Bitumen membrane	<1g	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0532		Adj rear end of boiler plant room 1	Sheet	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0533		AHU 3.1 Plant room 3 internal joints	Mastic	<1g	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0534		AHU 4 Plant room 4 internal joints	Mastic	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0609		AWM - Commemorative area steps adj main entrance to sandstone block	Old Mastic under new mastic	2g	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0610		West elevation - 1970's extension to sandstone block	Mastic	2g	No Asbestos Detected



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Effective Environmental Solutions

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**Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis**

Report Number: 8311	Date of Report: 11.12.2012	Samples Taken by: Robson Environmental	Page 1 of 2
<b>Client Details</b>		<b>Laboratory Details</b>	
Client: Australian War Memorial		Address: 140 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick, Canberra 2609	
Attention: Dave Fitzgerald		Manager: Gerard Keane	
Received: Tuesday, 11 December 2012		Telephone: 02 6239 5656	
Client Reference: Australian War Memorial		Fax: 02 6239 5669	
Email/Tel.No:		Email: fibreid@robsonenviro.com.au	
Test Specification(s) Employed: AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2			
<b>Methodology Summary</b>			
<p>Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) &amp; In-House Procedure No.2 i.e. Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> in conjunction with <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to see whether the values are typical and consistent with published data. This provides a reasonable degree of certainty to determine whether a fibre under investigation is asbestiform or not. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic clues to allow unequivocal identification of asbestos types, and so, to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If sufficient diagnostic clues are absent, then positive identification of fibrous asbestos is not possible.</p>			
<b>Client Supplied Samples</b>			
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<b>Reporting of Results</b>			
<p><b>'Asbestos Detected'</b>: Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>  <b>'No Asbestos Detected'</b>: No Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>  <b>'UMF Detected'</b>: Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Confirmation by another independent analytical technique may be necessary.  <b>'Hand-picked'</b> refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non-asbestos material.</p> <p><b>Limit of Detection &amp; Reporting Limit</b>          Known limitations of the test procedure using <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PLM</b> is a qualitative technique only;</li> <li>• It does not cover identification of airborne or water-borne asbestos;</li> <li>• The less encountered asbestos mineral fibres actinolite, anthophyllite and tremolite exhibit a wide range of optical properties that preclude unequivocal identification by <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Thus, the method is used to positively identify the three major asbestos minerals: amosite ("brown"), chrysotile ("white") and crocidolite ("blue");</li> <li>• 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, <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining</b>, which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.01-0.1% equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg (AS4946-2004:App.A4).</li> </ul> <p>Results relate only to the sample(s) submitted for testing.          Test report must not be reproduced except in full.          Test report issued in accordance with NATA's accreditation requirements and compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.</p>			



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Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis					
Laboratory Report Number:		8311	Analyst:		Ged Keane
				Page 2 of 2	
Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
L1260(a)		Client Supplied (ceiling level 3 Hall of memory)	Fibrous Fragments	<1gram	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
L1260(b)		Client Supplied	Fibrous Fragments	<1gram	No Asbestos Detected
L1260(c)		Client Supplied	Fibrous Fragments	<1gram	No Asbestos Detected
L1260(d)		Client Supplied (Wall in tower room level 3 commemorative area)	Fibrous Fragments	<1gram	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected



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Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis					
Report Number:	9298	Date of Report:	1.08.2013	Samples Taken by:	Robson Environmental
Client Details			Laboratory Details		
Client:	Built	Address: 140 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick, Canberra 2609			
Attention:	David Lees	Manager: Ged Keane			
Received:	1.08.2013	Telephone: 02 6239 5656			
Client Reference:	Australian War Memorial	Fax: 02 6239 5669			
Email:	N/A	Email: fibreid@robsonenviro.com			
Test Specification(s) Employed: AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2					
Methodology Summary					
<p>Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) &amp; In-House Procedure No.2 i.e. Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> in conjunction with <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to see whether the values are typical and consistent with published data. This provides a reasonable degree of certainty to determine whether a fibre under investigation is asbestiform or not. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic clues to allow unequivocal identification of asbestos types, and so, to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If sufficient diagnostic clues are absent, then positive identification of fibrous asbestos is not possible.</p>					
Client Supplied Samples					
<p>Robson Environmental is not responsible for the accuracy or competence of sampling carried by third parties. Sample location(s) and/or sample type(s) of third party samples delivered to the laboratory are given by the client at the time of delivery. Under these circumstances, Robson Environmental cannot be held responsible for the interpretation of the results shown. When the test certificate indicates that bulk samples were taken by the client, they are outside the scope of our NATA Accreditation for sampling. Robson Environmental takes responsibility of information reported only when a staff member takes the sample(s).</p>					
Reporting of Results					
<p><b>'Asbestos Detected':</b> Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>  <b>'No Asbestos Detected':</b> No Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>  <b>'UMF Detected':</b> Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Confirmation by another independent analytical technique may be necessary.                      "Hand-picked" refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non-asbestos material.</p>					
<p><b>Limit of Detection &amp; Reporting Limit</b>                      Known limitations of the test procedure using <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PLM</b> is a qualitative technique only;</li> <li>• It does not cover identification of airborne or water-borne asbestos;</li> <li>• The less encountered asbestos mineral fibres actinolite, anthophyllite and tremolite exhibit a wide range of optical properties that preclude unequivocal identification by <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Thus, the method is used to positively identify the three major asbestos minerals: amosite ("brown"), chrysotile ("white") and crocidolite ("blue");</li> <li>• 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, <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining</b>, which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.01-0.1% equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg (AS4946-2004:App. A4).</li> </ul> <p>Results relate only to the sample(s) submitted for testing.                      Test report must not be reproduced except in full.                      Test report Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025</p>					
Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
A0942	N/A	Metal Fire Door To Gallipoli Gallery	Dore Core	<1gram	No Asbestos Detected



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Table 5 to Procedure No. 2



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**Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis**

Report Number: 70002344 Date of Report: 24.10.2013 Samples Taken by: Client Page 1 of 1

Client Details	Laboratory Details
Client: Australian War Memorial	Address: 140 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick, Canberra 2609
Attention: John O'Keefe	Manager: Ged Keane
Received: 23.10.2013	Telephone: 02 6239 5656
Client Reference: Garden bed in commemorative area – Main AWM building	Fax: 02 6239 5669
Email: <a href="mailto:John.O'keefe@awm.gov.au">John.O'keefe@awm.gov.au</a> 0418710905	Email: fibreid@robsonenviro.com
Test Specification(s) Employed: AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2	

**Methodology Summary**

Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2 i.e. Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by **Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)** in conjunction with **Dispersion Staining (DS)**. Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to see whether the values are typical and consistent with published data. This provides a reasonable degree of certainty to determine whether a fibre under investigation is asbestiform or not. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic clues to allow unequivocal identification of asbestos types, and so, to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If sufficient diagnostic clues are absent, then positive identification of fibrous asbestos is not possible.

**Client Supplied Samples**

Robson Environmental is not responsible for the accuracy or competence of sampling carried by third parties. Sample location(s) and/or sample type(s) of third party samples delivered to the laboratory are given by the client at the time of delivery. Under these circumstances, Robson Environmental cannot be held responsible for the interpretation of the results shown. When the test certificate indicates that bulk samples were taken by the client, they are outside the scope of our NATA Accreditation for sampling. Robson Environmental takes responsibility of information reported only when a staff member takes the sample(s).

**Reporting of Results**

**'Asbestos Detected':** Asbestos detected by **Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)**, including **Dispersion Staining (DS)**  
**'No Asbestos Detected':** No Asbestos detected by **Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)**, including **Dispersion Staining (DS)**  
**'UMF Detected':** Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by **Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)**, including **Dispersion Staining (DS)**. Confirmation by another independent analytical technique may be necessary.  
 "Hand-picked" refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non-asbestos material.

**Limit of Detection & Reporting Limit**  
 Known limitations of the test procedure using **Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)** are:

- **PLM** is a qualitative technique only;
- It does not cover 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 **Dispersion Staining (DS)**. Thus, the method is used to positively identify 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 **Dispersion Staining**, which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.01-0.1% equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg (AS4964-2004:App. A4).

Results relate only to the sample(s) submitted for testing.  
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 Test report **Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025**

Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
L2716		Garden bed in commemorative are – Main AWM building	Sheet	1gram	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected



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Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis			
Report Number: 7000-2785	Date of Report: 6.02.2014	Samples Taken by: Client	Page 1 of 1
<b>Client Details</b>		<b>Laboratory Details</b>	
Client: Australian War Memorial		Address: 140 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick, Canberra 2609	
Attention: John O'Keefe		Manager: Ged Keane	
Received: 5.02.2014		Telephone: 02 6239 5656	
Client Reference: Commemorative Area, Gardens Beds, Upper		Fax: 02 6239 5669	
Email: john.okeefe@awm.gov.au		Email: fibreid@robsonenviro.com	
Test Specification(s) Employed: AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2			
Methodology Summary			
Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2 i.e. Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> in conjunction with <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b> . Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to see whether the values are typical and consistent with published data. This provides a reasonable degree of certainty to determine whether a fibre under investigation is asbestiform or not. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic clues to allow unequivocal identification of asbestos types, and so, to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If sufficient diagnostic clues are absent, then positive identification of fibrous asbestos is not possible.			
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Reporting of Results			
<b>'Asbestos Detected'</b> : Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> , including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>			
<b>'No Asbestos Detected'</b> : No Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> , including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>			
<b>'UMF Detected'</b> : Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> , including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b> . Confirmation by another independent analytical technique may be necessary.			
"Hand-picked" refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non-asbestos material.			
<b>Limit of Detection &amp; Reporting Limit</b>			
Known limitations of the test procedure using <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> are:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PLM</b> is a qualitative technique only;</li> <li>• It does not cover identification of airborne or water-borne asbestos;</li> <li>• The less encountered asbestos mineral fibres actinolite, anthophyllite and tremolite exhibit a wide range of optical properties that preclude unequivocal identification by <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Thus, the method is used to positively identify the three major asbestos minerals: amosite ("brown"), chrysotile ("white") and crocidolite ("blue");</li> <li>• 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, <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining</b>, which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.01-0.1% equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg (AS4946-2004:App. A4).</li> </ul>			
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Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
L3161(a)	N/A	East upper garden bed	Soil	67grams	No Asbestos Detected
L3161(b)	N/A	East lower garden bed	Soil	43grams	No Asbestos Detected
L3161(c)	N/A	West lower garden bed	Soil	69grams	No Asbestos Detected
L3161(d)	N/A	West upper garden bed	Soil	51grams	No Asbestos Detected



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Table 5 to Procedure No. 2



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E: fibroid@robsonenviro.com.au  
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Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis			
Report Number: 7000-2788	Date of Report: 10.02.2014	Samples Taken by: Client	Page 1 of 1
Client Details		Laboratory Details	
Client: Australian War Memorial		Address: 140 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick, Canberra 2609	
Attention: John O'Keefe		Manager: Ged Keane	
Received: 6.02.2014		Telephone: 02 6239 5656	
Client Reference: NW external wall main building		Fax: 02 6239 5669	
Email: john.okeefe@awm.gov.au		Email: fibroid@robsonenviro.com	
Test Specification(s) Employed: AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2			
Methodology Summary			
Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2 i.e. Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> in conjunction with <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b> . Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to see whether the values are typical and consistent with published data. This provides a reasonable degree of certainty to determine whether a fibre under investigation is asbestiform or not. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic clues to allow unequivocal identification of asbestos types, and so, to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If sufficient diagnostic clues are absent, then positive identification of fibrous asbestos is not possible.			
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Reporting of Results			
<b>'Asbestos Detected'</b> : Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> , including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>			
<b>'No Asbestos Detected'</b> : No Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> , including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>			
<b>'UMF Detected'</b> : Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> , including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b> . Confirmation by another independent analytical technique may be necessary.			
"Hand-picked" refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non-asbestos material.			
Limit of Detection & Reporting Limit			
Known limitations of the test procedure using <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> are:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PLM is a qualitative technique only;</li> <li>• It does not cover identification of airborne or water-borne asbestos;</li> <li>• The less encountered asbestos mineral fibres actinolite, anthophyllite and tremolite exhibit a wide range of optical properties that preclude unequivocal identification by <b>PLM and Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Thus, the method is used to positively identify the three major asbestos minerals: amosite ("brown"), chrysotile ("white") and crocidolite ("blue");</li> <li>• 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, <b>PLM and Dispersion Staining</b>, which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.01-0.1% equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg (AS4964-2004:App. A4).</li> </ul>			
Results relate only to the sample(s) submitted for testing.			
Test report must not be reproduced except in full.			
Test report <b>Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025</b>			

Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
L3165	N/A	NW external wall main building	Mastic	4grams	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected



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Table 5 to Procedure No. 2

Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis					
Report Number: 7000-2796		Date of Report: 10.02.2014		Samples Taken by: Client	
Client Details		Laboratory Details			
Client: Australian War Memorial		Address: 140 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick, Canberra 2609			
Attention: John O'Keefe		Manager: Ged Keane			
Received: 7.02.2014		Telephone: 02 6239 5656			
Client Reference: Eastern side, Main Building Pit In Ground		Fax: 02 6239 5669			
Email: John.okeefe@awm.gov.au		Email: fibreid@robsonenviro.com			
Test Specification(s) Employed: AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2					
Methodology Summary					
Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2 i.e. Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> in conjunction with <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b> . Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to see whether the values are typical and consistent with published data. This provides a reasonable degree of certainty to determine whether a fibre under investigation is asbestiform or not. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic clues to allow unequivocal identification of asbestos types, and so, to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If sufficient diagnostic clues are absent, then positive identification of fibrous asbestos is not possible.					
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Reporting of Results					
<b>'Asbestos Detected'</b> : Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> , including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>					
<b>'No Asbestos Detected'</b> : No Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> , including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>					
<b>'UMF Detected'</b> : Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> , including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b> . Confirmation by another independent analytical technique may be necessary.					
"Hand-picked" refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non-asbestos material.					
Limit of Detection & Reporting Limit					
Known limitations of the test procedure using <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> are:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PLM</b> is a qualitative technique only;</li> <li>• It does not cover identification of airborne or water-borne asbestos;</li> <li>• The less encountered asbestos mineral fibres actinolite, anthophyllite and tremolite exhibit a wide range of optical properties that preclude unequivocal identification by <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Thus, the method is used to positively identify the three major asbestos minerals: amosite ("brown"), chrysotile ("white") and crocidolite ("blue");</li> <li>• 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, <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining</b>, which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.01-0.1% equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg (AS4946-2004:App. A4).</li> </ul>					
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Test report <b>Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025</b>					

Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
L3169	N/A	Grounds eastern side of main building pit in ground	Sheet	4grams	No Asbestos Detected



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Table 5 to Procedure No. 2



Effective Environmental Solutions

140 Gladstone Street  
Fyshwick ACT 2609  
P: 02 6239 5656 F: 02 6239 5669  
E: fibreid@robsonenviro.com.au  
W: www.robsonenviro.com.au

Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis			
Report Number: 9832	Date of Report: 4.03.2014	Samples Taken by: Robson Environmental	Page 1 of 2
Client Details		Laboratory Details	
Client: Australian War Memorial		Address: 140 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick, Canberra 2609	
Attention: Andrew Smith		Manager: Ged Keane	
Received: 3.03.2014		Telephone: 02 6239 5656	
Client Reference: Australian War Memorial		Fax: 02 6239 5669	
Email: Andrew.smith@awm.gov.au		Email: fibreid@robsonenviro.com	
Test Specification(s) Employed: AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2			
Methodology Summary			
Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2 i.e. Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> in conjunction with <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b> . Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to see whether the values are typical and consistent with published data. This provides a reasonable degree of certainty to determine whether a fibre under investigation is asbestiform or not. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic clues to allow unequivocal identification of asbestos types, and so, to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If sufficient diagnostic clues are absent, then positive identification of fibrous asbestos is not possible.			
Client Supplied Samples			
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Reporting of Results			
<p>'Asbestos Detected': Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b></p> <p>'No Asbestos Detected': No Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b></p> <p>'UMF Detected': Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Confirmation by another independent analytical technique may be necessary.</p> <p>"Hand-picked" refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non-asbestos material.</p> <p><b>Limit of Detection &amp; Reporting Limit</b></p> <p>Known limitations of the test procedure using <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PLM is a qualitative technique only;</li> <li>• It does not cover identification of airborne or water-borne asbestos;</li> <li>• The less encountered asbestos mineral fibres actinolite, anthophyllite and tremolite exhibit a wide range of optical properties that preclude unequivocal identification by <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Thus, the method is used to positively identify the three major asbestos minerals: amosite ("brown"), chrysotile ("white") and crocidolite ("blue");</li> <li>• 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, <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining</b>, which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.01-0.1% equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg (AS4946-2004:App. A4).</li> </ul> <p>Results relate only to the sample(s) submitted for testing. Test report must not be reproduced except in full. Test report <b>Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025</b></p>			

Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
N0992	N/A	West wall near security entrance – vertical white caulking	Mastic	2grams	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
N0993	N/A	West wall near security entrance – horizontal grey caulking	Mastic	1gram	No Asbestos Detected
N0994	N/A	South wall near door 4	Mastic	3grams	No Asbestos Detected
N0995	N/A	Front granite steps caulking	Mastic	3grams	No Asbestos Detected



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Table 5 to Procedure No. 2

Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis					
Laboratory Report Number:		9832	Analyst:		Morgan Leech
					Page 2 of 2
Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
N0996	N/A	Commemorative courtyard south west near drain white caulking	Mastic	10grams	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
N0997	N/A	Commemorative courtyard south west near drain grey caulking	Mastic	1gram	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected



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Table 5 to Procedure No. 2

Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis					
Report Number: H0251	Date of Report: 13.08.2014	Samples Taken by: Robson Environmental	Page 1 of 1		
Client Details			Laboratory Details		
Client: Australian War Memorial			Address: 140 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick, Canberra 2609		
Attention: Louise Holt			Manager: Ged Keane		
Received: 8.08.2014			Telephone: 02 6239 5656		
Client Reference: AWM – Memorial Bellona Plinth			Fax: 02 6239 5669		
Email: N/A			Email: hazmat@robsonenviro.com.au		
Test Specification(s) Employed: AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2					
Methodology Summary					
Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2 i.e. Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> in conjunction with <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b> . Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to see whether the values are typical and consistent with published data. This provides a reasonable degree of certainty to determine whether a fibre under investigation is asbestiform or not. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic clues to allow unequivocal identification of asbestos types, and so, to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If sufficient diagnostic clues are absent, then positive identification of fibrous asbestos is not possible.					
Client Supplied Samples					
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Reporting of Results					
<p><b>'Asbestos Detected'</b>: Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b></p> <p><b>'No Asbestos Detected'</b>: No Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b></p> <p><b>'UMF Detected'</b>: Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Confirmation by another independent analytical technique may be necessary.</p> <p>"Hand-picked" refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non-asbestos material.</p> <p><b>Limit of Detection &amp; Reporting Limit</b></p> <p>Known limitations of the test procedure using <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PLM</b> is a qualitative technique only;</li> <li>• It does not cover identification of airborne or water-borne asbestos;</li> <li>• The less encountered asbestos mineral fibres actinolite, anthophyllite and tremolite exhibit a wide range of optical properties that preclude unequivocal identification by <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Thus, the method is used to positively identify the three major asbestos minerals: amosite ("brown"), chrysotile ("white") and crocidolite ("blue");</li> <li>• 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, <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining</b>, which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.01-0.1% equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg (AS4946-2004:App. A4).</li> </ul> <p>Results relate only to the sample(s) submitted for testing.            Test report must not be reproduced except in full.            Test report <b>Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025</b></p>					

Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
H0234	N/A	To sandstone cladding on plinth	Mastic	5g	No Asbestos Detected



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### Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis

Report Number: 7000-4192    Date of Report: 6.11.2014    Samples Taken by: Client    Page 1 of 1

Client Details	Laboratory Details
Client: Australian War Memorial	Address: 140 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick, Canberra 2609
Attention: Louise Holt	Manager: Ged Keane
Received: 3.11.2014	Telephone: 02 6239 5656
Client Reference: Bookshop floor	Fax: 02 6239 5669
Email: louise.holt@awm.gov.au	Email: hazmat@robsonenviro.com
Test Specification(s) Employed: AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2	

#### Methodology Summary

Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2 i.e. Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by **Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)** in conjunction with **Dispersion Staining (DS)**. Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to see whether the values are typical and consistent with published data. This provides a reasonable degree of certainty to determine whether a fibre under investigation is asbestiform or not. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic clues to allow unequivocal identification of asbestos types, and so, to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If sufficient diagnostic clues are absent, then positive identification of fibrous asbestos is not possible.

#### Client Supplied Samples

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#### Reporting of Results

**'Asbestos Detected':** Asbestos detected by **Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)**, including **Dispersion Staining (DS)**  
**'No Asbestos Detected':** No Asbestos detected by **Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)**, including **Dispersion Staining (DS)**  
**'UMF Detected':** Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by **Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)**, including **Dispersion Staining (DS)**. Confirmation by another independent analytical technique may be necessary.  
 "Hand-picked" refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non-asbestos material.

#### Limit of Detection & Reporting Limit

Known limitations of the test procedure using **Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)** are:

- **PLM** is a qualitative technique only;
- It does not cover 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 **Dispersion Staining (DS)**. Thus, the method is used to positively identify 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 **Dispersion Staining**, which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.01-0.1% equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg (AS4946-2004:App. A4).

Results relate only to the sample(s) submitted for testing.

Test report must not be reproduced except in full.

Test report **Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025**

Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
L4994	N/A	Client supplied	Vinyl floor tile	7 grams	No Asbestos Detected



**Simon Saville**  
Robson Approved Identifier



No. 3181



**Simon Saville**  
Robson Approved Signatory

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Table 5 to Procedure No. 2

Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis					
Report Number: 831104	Date of Report: 24.06.2015	Samples Taken by: Robson Environmental	Page 1 of 1		
Client Details			Laboratory Details		
Client: Australian War Memorial			Address: 140 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick, Canberra 2609		
Attention: Dave Fitzgerald			Manager: Ged Keane		
Received: 23.06.2015			Telephone: 02 6239 5656		
Client Reference: Main Building			Fax: 02 6239 5669		
Email: daivd.fitzgerald@awm.gov.au			Email: hazmat@robsonenviro.com.au		
Test Specification(s) Employed: AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2					
Methodology Summary					
<p>Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) &amp; In-House Procedure No.2 i.e. Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> in conjunction with <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to see whether the values are typical and consistent with published data. This provides a reasonable degree of certainty to determine whether a fibre under investigation is asbestiform or not. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic clues to allow unequivocal identification of asbestos types, and so, to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If sufficient diagnostic clues are absent, then positive identification of fibrous asbestos is not possible.</p>					
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Reporting of Results					
<p><b>'Asbestos Detected':</b> Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>  <b>'No Asbestos Detected':</b> No Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>  <b>'UMF Detected':</b> Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Confirmation by another independent analytical technique may be necessary.                      *Hand-picked* refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non-asbestos material.  <b>Limit of Detection &amp; Reporting Limit</b>                      Known limitations of the test procedure using <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PLM</b> is a qualitative technique only;</li> <li>• It does not cover identification of airborne or water-borne asbestos;</li> <li>• The less encountered asbestos mineral fibres actinolite, anthophyllite and tremolite exhibit a wide range of optical properties that preclude unequivocal identification by <b>PLM and Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Thus, the method is used to positively identify the three major asbestos minerals: amosite ("brown"), chrysotile ("white") and crocidolite ("blue");</li> <li>• 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, <b>PLM and Dispersion Staining</b>, which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.01-0.1% equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg (AS4946-2004:App. A4).</li> </ul> <p>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</p>					

Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
Y0487	N/A	Cleaners cupboard east and west of hall of memory x 2	Sheet	5grams	No Asbestos Detected
Y0488	N/A	Dark brown framed windows to the side and above the gates to the hall of memory	Putty	2grams	No Asbestos Detected
Y0489	N/A	Green window frames throughout	Putty	3grams	No Asbestos Detected



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

AS ISO/IEC 17025 & 17020	Rev: 0	HMR201	Page 1 of 1
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Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis	
Report Number: 8311-03	Date of Report: 22.08.2012
Samples Taken by: Robson Environmental	Page 1 of 2
Client Details	Laboratory Details
Client: Australian War Memorial	Address: 140 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick, Canberra 2609
Attention:	Manager: Gerard Keane
Received: Wednesday, 1 August 2012	Telephone: 02 6239 5656
Client Reference: Admin	Fax: 02 6239 5669
Email/Tel.No:	Email: fibreid@robsonenviro.com.au
Test Specification(s) Employed: AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2	
Methodology Summary	
<p>Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) &amp; In-House Procedure No.2 i.e. Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> in conjunction with <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to see whether the values are typical and consistent with published data. This provides a reasonable degree of certainty to determine whether a fibre under investigation is asbestiform or not. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic clues to allow unequivocal identification of asbestos types, and so, to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If sufficient diagnostic clues are absent, then positive identification of fibrous asbestos is not possible.</p>	
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Reporting of Results	
<p><b>'Asbestos Detected'</b>: Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b></p> <p><b>'No Asbestos Detected'</b>: No Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b></p> <p><b>'UMF Detected'</b>: Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Confirmation by another independent analytical technique may be necessary.</p> <p><b>'Hand-picked'</b> refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non-asbestos material.</p>	
<p><b>Limit of Detection &amp; Reporting Limit</b></p> <p>Known limitations of the test procedure using <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PLM</b> is a qualitative technique only;</li> <li>• It does not cover identification of airborne or water-borne asbestos;</li> <li>• The less encountered asbestos mineral fibres actinolite, anthophyllite and tremolite exhibit a wide range of optical properties that preclude unequivocal identification by <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Thus, the method is used to positively identify the three major asbestos minerals: amosite ("brown"), chrysotile ("white") and crocidolite ("blue");</li> <li>• 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, <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining</b>, which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.01-0.1% equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg (AS4946-2004:App.A4).</li> </ul>	
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Gerard Keane  
 Approved Identifier




Gerard Keane  
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Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis					
Laboratory Report Number:		8311-03	Analyst:		Ged Keane
				Page 2 of 2	
Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
A0536		To internal walls wet areas throughout	Sheet	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0537		Expansion joint to brickwork	Mastic	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0538		To rear of boilers around small plate in plantroom	Rope	<1g	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected



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8311\_FibreID\_Res\_ADMIN\_20120822.docx

Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis			
Report Number: H0283	Date of Report: 26.08.2014	Samples Taken by: Robson Environmental	Page 1 of 1
Client Details		Laboratory Details	
Client: Australian War Memorial		Address: 140 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick, Canberra 2609	
Attention: Louise Holt		Manager: Ged Keane	
Received: 20.08.2014		Telephone: 02 6239 5656	
Client Reference: Australian War Memorial		Fax: 02 6239 5669	
Email: N/A		Email: hazmat@robsonenviro.com.au	
Test Specification(s) Employed: AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2			
Methodology Summary			
<p>Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) &amp; In-House Procedure No.2 i.e. Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> in conjunction with <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to see whether the values are typical and consistent with published data. This provides a reasonable degree of certainty to determine whether a fibre under investigation is asbestiform or not. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic clues to allow unequivocal identification of asbestos types, and so, to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If sufficient diagnostic clues are absent, then positive identification of fibrous asbestos is not possible.</p>			
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Reporting of Results			
<p><b>'Asbestos Detected'</b>: Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b></p> <p><b>'No Asbestos Detected'</b>: No Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b></p> <p><b>'UMF Detected'</b>: Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Confirmation by another independent analytical technique may be necessary.</p> <p>"Hand-picked" refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non-asbestos material.</p> <p><b>Limit of Detection &amp; Reporting Limit</b></p> <p>Known limitations of the test procedure using <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PLM</b> is a qualitative technique only;</li> <li>• It does not cover identification of airborne or water-borne asbestos;</li> <li>• The less encountered asbestos mineral fibres actinolite, anthophyllite and tremolite exhibit a wide range of optical properties that preclude unequivocal identification by <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Thus, the method is used to positively identify the three major asbestos minerals: amosite ("brown"), chrysotile ("white") and crocidolite ("blue");</li> <li>• 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, <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining</b>, which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.01-0.1% equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg (AS4946-2004:App. A4).</li> </ul> <p>Results relate only to the sample(s) submitted for testing.</p> <p>Test report must not be reproduced except in full.</p> <p>Test report <b>Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025</b></p>			

Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
P0487	N/A	Fire door – Sportless store administration building	Fire door core	4grams	No Asbestos Detected



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Approved Identifier



No. 3181



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Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis			
Report Number: H0718	Date of Report: 7.01.2015	Samples Taken by: Robson Environmental	Page 1 of 1
Client Details		Laboratory Details	
Client: Tristan Mobbs		Address: 140 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick, Canberra 2609	
Attention: Tristan Mobbs		Manager: Ged Keane	
Received: 7.01.2015		Telephone: 02 6239 5656	
Client Reference: Australian War Museum		Fax: 02 6239 5669	
Email: <a href="mailto:tristan.mobbs@awm.gov.au">tristan.mobbs@awm.gov.au</a>		Email: <a href="mailto:hazmat@robsonenviro.com">hazmat@robsonenviro.com</a>	
Test Specification(s) Employed: AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2			
Methodology Summary			
<p>Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) &amp; In-House Procedure No.2 i.e. Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> in conjunction with <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to see whether the values are typical and consistent with published data. This provides a reasonable degree of certainty to determine whether a fibre under investigation is asbestiform or not. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic clues to allow unequivocal identification of asbestos types, and so, to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If sufficient diagnostic clues are absent, then positive identification of fibrous asbestos is not possible.</p>			
Client Supplied Samples			
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Reporting of Results			
<p>'Asbestos Detected': Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>                  'No Asbestos Detected': No Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>                  'UMF Detected': Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Confirmation by another independent analytical technique may be necessary.                  "Hand-picked" refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non-asbestos material.</p>			
Limit of Detection & Reporting Limit			
<p>Known limitations of the test procedure using <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PLM is a qualitative technique only;</li> <li>• It does not cover identification of airborne or water-borne asbestos;</li> <li>• The less encountered asbestos mineral fibres actinolite, anthophyllite and tremolite exhibit a wide range of optical properties that preclude unequivocal identification by <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Thus, the method is used to positively identify the three major asbestos minerals: amosite ("brown"), chrysotile ("white") and crocidolite ("blue");</li> <li>• 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, <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining</b>, which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.01-0.1% equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg (AS4946-2004:App. A4).</li> </ul>			
<p>Results relate only to the sample(s) submitted for testing.                  Test report must not be reproduced except in full.                  Test report is issued in accordance with NATA's Accreditation requirements and compliance with ISO/IEC 17025</p>			

Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
D1259	N/A	External – across from admin office – ground work	Formwork	98 grams	No Asbestos Detected

*G. Keane*

Ged Keane

Robson Approved Identifier



No. 3181

*G. Keane*

Ged Keane

Robson Approved Signatory

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

Table 5 to Procedure No. 2

**Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis**

Report Number: 8311-04      Date of Report: 19.08.2015      Samples Taken by: Robson Environmental      Page 1 of 1

Client Details	Laboratory Details
Client: Australian War Memorial	Address: 140 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick, Canberra 2609
Attention: Dave Fitzgerald	Manager: Ged Keane
Received: 19.08.2015	Telephone: 02 6239 5656
Client Reference: Admin Building, Treloar Crescent, Campbell ACT 2612	Fax: 02 6239 5669
Email: david.fitzgerald@awm.gov.au	Email: hazmat@robsonenviro.com.au

Test Specification(s) Employed: AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2

**Methodology Summary**

Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2 i.e. Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by **Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)** in conjunction with **Dispersion Staining (DS)**. Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to see whether the values are typical and consistent with published data. This provides a reasonable degree of certainty to determine whether a fibre under investigation is asbestiform or not. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic clues to allow unequivocal identification of asbestos types, and so, to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If sufficient diagnostic clues are absent, then positive identification of fibrous asbestos is not possible.

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**Reporting of Results**

**'Asbestos Detected':** Asbestos detected by **Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)**, including **Dispersion Staining (DS)**  
**'No Asbestos Detected':** No Asbestos detected by **Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)**, including **Dispersion Staining (DS)**  
**'UMF Detected':** Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by **Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)**, including **Dispersion Staining (DS)**. Confirmation by another independent analytical technique may be necessary.  
 "Hand-picked" refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non-asbestos material.  
**Limit of Detection & Reporting Limit**  
 Known limitations of the test procedure using **Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)** are:

- **PLM** is a qualitative technique only;
- It does not cover 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 Dispersion Staining (DS)**. Thus, the method is used to positively identify 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 Dispersion Staining**, which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.01-0.1% equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg (AS4946-2004:App. A4).

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 Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025

Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
E1049	N/A	To front of boiler unit B1 in plant room	Gasket	<1g	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected

 Robson Approved Identifier Steven Davidson	 No. 3181	 Robson Approved Signatory Steven Davidson
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The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/national standards

AS ISO/IEC 17025 & 17020	Rev: 0	HMR201	Page 1 of 1
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**Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis**

Report Number: 8003      Date of Report: 27.03.2012      Samples Taken by: Robson Environmental      Page 1 of 2

Client Details	Laboratory Details
Client: AWM	Address: 140 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick, Canberra 2609
Attention: David Fitzgerald	Manager: Ian Welsh
Received: Thursday, 15 March 2012	Telephone: 02 6239 5656
Client Reference:	Fax: 02 6239 5669
Email/Tel.No: david.fitzgerald@awm.gov.au	Email: fibreid@robsonenviro.com.au
Test Specification(s) Employed: AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2	

**Methodology Summary**

Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2 i.e. Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by **Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)** in conjunction with **Dispersion Staining (DS)**. Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to see whether the values are typical and consistent with published data. This provides a reasonable degree of certainty to determine whether a fibre under investigation is asbestosiform or not. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic clues to allow unequivocal identification of asbestos types, and so, to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If sufficient diagnostic clues are absent, then positive identification of fibrous asbestos is not possible.

**Client Supplied Samples**

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**Reporting of Results**

**'Asbestos Detected':** Asbestos detected by **Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)**, including **Dispersion Staining (DS)**  
**'No Asbestos Detected':** No Asbestos detected by **Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)**, including **Dispersion Staining (DS)**  
**'UMF Detected':** Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by **Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)**, including **Dispersion Staining (DS)**. Confirmation by another independent analytical technique may be necessary.  
**"Hand-picked"** refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non-asbestos material.  
**Limit of Detection & Reporting Limit**  
 Known limitations of the test procedure using **Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)** are:

- **PLM** is a qualitative technique only;
- It does not cover 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 Dispersion Staining (DS)**. Thus, the method is used to positively identify 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 Dispersion Staining**, which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.01-0.1% equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg (AS4946-2004:App.A4).

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Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
A0302		Main plant room fire door core	Cement material	<1g	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0303		Gasket to burner unit on boiler in main plant room	Gasket	<1g	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0304		Rope seal to boiler and flue in main plant room	Rope	1g	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0305		Red Gasket to pipe flange joints directly above the boiler in main plant room	Gasket	<1g	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0306		Green Gasket to pipe flange joints directly above the boiler in main plant room	Gasket	1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0307		AHU and flange joints in main plant room	Mastic	3g	No Asbestos Detected
A0308		Inside AHU to condenser pipework in main plant room	Mastic	2g	No Asbestos Detected
A0309		Black gasket to high level pipes above entrance to main plant room	Gasket	<1g	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0310		To external expansion joints of building	Mastic	2g	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0311		Chemical store - cupboard walls and	Cement material	1g	No Asbestos Detected

Ged Keane  
 Approved Identifier



Ged Keane  
 Approved Signatory

Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis					
Laboratory Report Number:		7000-	Analyst:		Ian Welsh
				Page	2 of 2
Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
		shelves			
A0312		To building windows	Mastic	<1g	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0313		To building windows	Caulking	<1g	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0314		BBQ unit at North East corner of building	Cement material	3g	No Asbestos Detected
A0315		Throughout building	Cream Vinyl floor tiles	4g	No Asbestos Detected
A0316		Panel above door entrance to lab area	Fibrous insulation material	<1g	Amosite Asbestos Detected
A0317		Spandrel panels to middle of window frames	Black mastic	2g	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0318		A/C unit to lower roof	Mastic	2g	No Asbestos Detected
A0319		A/C unit to upper roof	Mastic	1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0320		Under floor tiles	Adhesive	<1g	No Asbestos Detected



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8003\_Fibre ID res\_20120325

Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis	
Report Number: 8311-05	Date of Report: 22.08.2012
Samples Taken by: Robson Environmental	Page 1 of 2
Client Details	Laboratory Details
Client: Australian War Memorial	Address: 140 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick, Canberra 2609
Attention:	Manager: Gerard Keane
Received: Wednesday, 1 August 2012	Telephone: 02 6239 5656
Client Reference: Treloar B	Fax: 02 6239 5669
Email/Tel.No:	Email: fibreid@robsonenviro.com.au
Test Specification(s) Employed: AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2	
Methodology Summary	
<p>Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) &amp; In-House Procedure No.2 i.e. Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> in conjunction with <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to see whether the values are typical and consistent with published data. This provides a reasonable degree of certainty to determine whether a fibre under investigation is asbestiform or not. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic clues to allow unequivocal identification of asbestos types, and so, to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If sufficient diagnostic clues are absent, then positive identification of fibrous asbestos is not possible.</p>	
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Reporting of Results	
<p><b>'Asbestos Detected':</b> Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>  <b>'No Asbestos Detected':</b> No Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>  <b>'UMF Detected':</b> Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Confirmation by another independent analytical technique may be necessary.  <b>'Hand-picked'</b> refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non-asbestos material.</p>	
<p><b>Limit of Detection &amp; Reporting Limit</b>            Known limitations of the test procedure using <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PLM</b> is a qualitative technique only;</li> <li>• It does not cover identification of airborne or water-borne asbestos;</li> <li>• The less encountered asbestos mineral fibres actinolite, anthophyllite and tremolite exhibit a wide range of optical properties that preclude unequivocal identification by <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Thus, the method is used to positively identify the three major asbestos minerals: amosite ("brown"), chrysotile ("white") and crocidolite ("blue");</li> <li>• 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, <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining</b>, which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.01-0.1% equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg (AS4946-2004:App.A4).</li> </ul>	
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Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis					
Laboratory Report Number:		8311- 05	Analyst:		Ged Keane
					Page 2 of 2
Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
A0549		Eave outside entrance door adj. to rest rooms	Sheet	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0550		Brick expansion joints (external)	Mastic	<1g	No Asbestos Detected

*G. Keane*

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*G. Keane*

Gerard Keane  
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8311\_FibreID\_Res\_Treloar B\_20120822.docx



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Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis			
Report Number: 8311-06	Date of Report: 22.08.2012	Samples Taken by: Robson Environmental	Page 1 of 2
Client Details		Laboratory Details	
Client: Australian War Memorial		Address: 140 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick, Canberra 2609	
Attention:		Manager: Gerard Keane	
Received: Wednesday, 1 August 2012		Telephone: 02 6239 5656	
Client Reference: Treloar C		Fax: 02 6239 5669	
Email/Tel.No:		Email: fibreid@robsonenviro.com.au	
Test Specification(s) Employed: AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2			
Methodology Summary			
<p>Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) &amp; In-House Procedure No.2 i.e. Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> in conjunction with <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to see whether the values are typical and consistent with published data. This provides a reasonable degree of certainty to determine whether a fibre under investigation is asbestiform or not. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic clues to allow unequivocal identification of asbestos types, and so, to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If sufficient diagnostic clues are absent, then positive identification of fibrous asbestos is not possible.</p>			
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Reporting of Results			
<p><b>'Asbestos Detected':</b> Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>  <b>'No Asbestos Detected':</b> No Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>  <b>'UMF Detected':</b> Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Confirmation by another independent analytical technique may be necessary.  <b>'Hand-picked'</b> refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non-asbestos material.</p>			
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Page 1 of 2

Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis					
Laboratory Report Number:		8311-06	Analyst:		Ged Keane
				Page 2 of 2	
Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
A0546		Mezzanine store - Duct spray	Spray Insulation	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0547		Ceiling and walls throughout building	Sheet	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0548		Expansion joint to concrete column at entrance	Mastic	<1g	No Asbestos Detected

*G. Keane*

Gerard Keane  
Approved Identifier



*G. Keane*

Gerard Keane  
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W: www.robsonenviro.com.au

Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis			
Report Number: 8311-07	Date of Report: 9.08.2012	Samples Taken by: Robson Environmental	Page 1 of 2
Client Details		Laboratory Details	
Client: Australian War Memorial		Address: 140 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick, Canberra 2609	
Attention:		Manager: Gerard Keane	
Received: Wednesday, 1 August 2012		Telephone: 02 6239 5656	
Client Reference: Treloar D		Fax: 02 6239 5669	
Email/Tel.No:		Email: fibreid@robsonenviro.com.au	
Test Specification(s) Employed: AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2			
Methodology Summary			
Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2 i.e. Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> in conjunction with <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b> . Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to see whether the values are typical and consistent with published data. This provides a reasonable degree of certainty to determine whether a fibre under investigation is asbestiform or not. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic clues to allow unequivocal identification of asbestos types, and so, to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If sufficient diagnostic clues are absent, then positive identification of fibrous asbestos is not possible.			
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Reporting of Results			
<p><b>'Asbestos Detected':</b> Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b></p> <p><b>'No Asbestos Detected':</b> No Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b></p> <p><b>'UMF Detected':</b> Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Confirmation by another independent analytical technique may be necessary.</p> <p><b>'Hand-picked'</b> refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non-asbestos material.</p> <p><b>Limit of Detection &amp; Reporting Limit</b></p> <p>Known limitations of the test procedure using <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PLM</b> is a qualitative technique only;</li> <li>• It does not cover identification of airborne or water-borne asbestos;</li> <li>• The less encountered asbestos mineral fibres actinolite, anthophyllite and tremolite exhibit a wide range of optical properties that preclude unequivocal identification by <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Thus, the method is used to positively identify the three major asbestos minerals: amosite ("brown"), chrysotile ("white") and crocidolite ("blue");</li> <li>• 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, <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining</b>, which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.01-0.1% equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg (AS4946-2004:App.A4).</li> </ul> <p>Results relate only to the sample(s) submitted for testing.</p> <p>Test report must not be reproduced except in full.</p> <p>Test report issued in accordance with NATA's accreditation requirements and compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.</p>			



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Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis					
Laboratory Report Number:		8311-07		Analyst: Ged Keane	
				Page 2 of 2	
Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
A0551		External cladding and eaves	Sheet	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0552		Internal walls to throughout building	Sheet	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0553		Plant room ducting	Spray Insulation	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0554		To A/C duct unit	Sheet	<1g	No Asbestos Detected



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8311\_FibreID\_Res\_Treloar D\_20120808



Effective Environmental Solutions

Unit 1  
140 Gladstone Street  
Fyshwick ACT 2609  
P: 02 6239 5656 F: 02 6239 5669  
E: fibreid@robsonenviro.com.au  
W: www.robsonenviro.com.au

Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis			
Report Number: 8311-08	Date of Report: 22.08.2012	Samples Taken by: Robson Environmental	Page 1 of 2
Client Details		Laboratory Details	
Client: Australian War Memorial		Address: 140 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick, Canberra 2609	
Attention:		Manager: Gerard Keane	
Received: Wednesday, 1 August 2012		Telephone: 02 6239 5656	
Client Reference: Treloar E		Fax: 02 6239 5669	
Email/Tel.No:		Email: fibreid@robsonenviro.com.au	
Test Specification(s) Employed: AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2			
Methodology Summary			
<p>Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) &amp; In-House Procedure No.2 i.e. Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> in conjunction with <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to see whether the values are typical and consistent with published data. This provides a reasonable degree of certainty to determine whether a fibre under investigation is asbestiform or not. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic clues to allow unequivocal identification of asbestos types, and so, to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If sufficient diagnostic clues are absent, then positive identification of fibrous asbestos is not possible.</p>			
Client Supplied Samples			
<p>Robson Environmental is not responsible for the accuracy or competence of sampling carried by third parties. Sample location(s) and/or sample type(s) of third party samples delivered to the laboratory are given by the client at the time of delivery. Under these circumstances, Robson Environmental cannot be held responsible for the interpretation of the results shown. When the test certificate indicates that bulk samples were taken by the client, they are outside the scope of our NATA Accreditation for sampling. Robson Environmental takes responsibility of information reported only when a staff member takes the sample(s).</p>			
Reporting of Results			
<p><b>'Asbestos Detected'</b>: Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>  <b>'No Asbestos Detected'</b>: No Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>  <b>'UMF Detected'</b>: Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Confirmation by another independent analytical technique may be necessary.  <b>'Hand-picked'</b> refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non-asbestos material.</p>			
<p><b>Limit of Detection &amp; Reporting Limit</b>            Known limitations of the test procedure using <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PLM</b> is a qualitative technique only;</li> <li>• It does not cover identification of airborne or water-borne asbestos;</li> <li>• The less encountered asbestos mineral fibres actinolite, anthophyllite and tremolite exhibit a wide range of optical properties that preclude unequivocal identification by <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Thus, the method is used to positively identify the three major asbestos minerals: amosite ("brown"), chrysotile ("white") and crocidolite ("blue");</li> <li>• 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, <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining</b>, which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.01-0.1% equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg (AS4946-2004:App.A4).</li> </ul> <p>Results relate only to the sample(s) submitted for testing.            Test report must not be reproduced except in full.            Test report issued in accordance with NATA's accreditation requirements and compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.</p>			



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Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis					
Laboratory Report Number:		8311-08	Analyst:		Ged Keane
				Page 2 of 2	
Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
A0539		Post brickwork expansion garage	Mastic - grey	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0540		Exterior cladding to garage at base	Mastic - black	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0542		Bus workshop expansion joint	Mastic - grey	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0543		Main building ground floor - Toilet partition	Sheet	<1g	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0544		Main building - Window	Mastic	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0545		Main building exterior soffit	Sheet	<1g	No Asbestos Detected

*G. Keane*

Gerard Keane  
Approved Identifier



*G. Keane*

Gerard Keane  
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Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis					
Report Number: 831104		Date of Report: 24.06.2015		Samples Taken by: Robson Environmental	
Page 1 of 1					
Client Details			Laboratory Details		
Client: Australian War Memorial			Address: 140 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick, Canberra 2609		
Attention: Dave Fitzgerald			Manager: Ged Keane		
Received: 23.06.2015			Telephone: 02 6239 5656		
Client Reference: Treloar E, Mitchell, ACT, 2911			Fax: 02 6239 5669		
Email: daivd.fitzgerald@awm.gov.au			Email: hazmat@robsonenviro.com.au		
Test Specification(s) Employed: AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2					
Methodology Summary					
<p>Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) &amp; In-House Procedure No.2 i.e. Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> in conjunction with <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to see whether the values are typical and consistent with published data. This provides a reasonable degree of certainty to determine whether a fibre under investigation is asbestiform or not. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic clues to allow unequivocal identification of asbestos types, and so, to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If sufficient diagnostic clues are absent, then positive identification of fibrous asbestos is not possible.</p>					
Client Supplied Samples					
<p>Robson Environmental is not responsible for the accuracy or competence of sampling carried by third parties. Sample location(s) and/or sample type(s) of third party samples delivered to the laboratory are given by the client at the time of delivery. Under these circumstances, Robson Environmental cannot be held responsible for the interpretation of the results shown. When the test certificate indicates that bulk samples were taken by the client, they are outside the scope of our NATA Accreditation for sampling. Robson Environmental takes responsibility of information reported only when a staff member takes the sample(s).</p>					
Reporting of Results					
<p><b>'Asbestos Detected':</b> Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>  <b>'No Asbestos Detected':</b> No Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>  <b>'UMF Detected':</b> Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Confirmation by another independent analytical technique may be necessary.                      "Hand-picked" refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non-asbestos material.</p>					
Limit of Detection & Reporting Limit					
<p>Known limitations of the test procedure using <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PLM</b> is a qualitative technique only;</li> <li>• It does not cover identification of airborne or water-borne asbestos;</li> <li>• The less encountered asbestos mineral fibres actinolite, anthophyllite and tremolite exhibit a wide range of optical properties that preclude unequivocal identification by <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Thus, the method is used to positively identify the three major asbestos minerals: amosite ("brown"), chrysotile ("white") and crocidolite ("blue");</li> <li>• 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, <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining</b>, which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.01-0.1% equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg (AS4946-2004:App. A4).</li> </ul>					
<p>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</p>					

Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
Y0481	N/A	Ground floor kitchen	Green vinyl	10grams	No Asbestos Detected
Y0482	N/A	Ground floor kitchen	Cream vinyl	6grams	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected



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Morgan Leech




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Morgan Leech

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

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Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis			
Report Number: 831104	Date of Report: 30.07.2015	Samples Taken by: Robson Environmental	Page 1 of 2
Client Details		Laboratory Details	
Client: Australian War Memorial		Address: 140 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick, Canberra 2609	
Attention: Dave Fitzgerald		Manager: Ged Keane	
Received: 27.07.2015		Telephone: 02 6239 5656	
Client Reference: 12a Callan Street, Mitchell, ACT, 2911		Fax: 02 6239 5669	
Email: david.fitzgerald@awm.gov.au		Email: hazmat@robsonenviro.com.au	
Test Specification(s) Employed: AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2			
Methodology Summary			
<p>Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) &amp; In-House Procedure No.2 i.e. Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> in conjunction with <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to see whether the values are typical and consistent with published data. This provides a reasonable degree of certainty to determine whether a fibre under investigation is asbestiform or not. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic clues to allow unequivocal identification of asbestos types, and so, to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If sufficient diagnostic clues are absent, then positive identification of fibrous asbestos is not possible.</p>			
Client Supplied Samples			
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Reporting of Results			
<p><b>'Asbestos Detected':</b> Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>  <b>'No Asbestos Detected':</b> No Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>  <b>'UMF Detected':</b> Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Confirmation by another independent analytical technique may be necessary.                      *Hand-picked* refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non-asbestos material.  <b>Limit of Detection &amp; Reporting Limit</b>                      Known limitations of the test procedure using <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PLM</b> is a qualitative technique only;</li> <li>• It does not cover identification of airborne or water-borne asbestos;</li> <li>• The less encountered asbestos mineral fibres actinolite, anthophyllite and tremolite exhibit a wide range of optical properties that preclude unequivocal identification by <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Thus, the method is used to positively identify the three major asbestos minerals: amosite ("brown"), chrysotile ("white") and crocidolite ("blue");</li> <li>• 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, <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining</b>, which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.01-0.1% equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg (AS4946-2004:App. A4).</li> </ul> <p>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</p>			

Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
E1024	N/A	To floors in hot water system cupboard	Beige vinyl floor tile	6grams	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
E1025	N/A	Below distribution board in concrete slab	Cement pipe	3grams	Amosite Asbestos Detected Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
E1026	N/A	To exterior of building adjacent flemington road	Sheet	2grams	No Asbestos Detected
E1027	N/A	To wall in shower area embedded in masonry wall of male bathroom	Sheet	<1gram	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected



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Morgan Leech



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Morgan Leech

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**Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis**

**Laboratory Report Number:** 831104      **Analyst:** Morgan Leech      **Page 2 of 2**

Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
E1028	N/A	To steel beams above first aid room in ware house top level	Dust	<1gram	No Asbestos Detected
E1029	N/A	To eaves at front entry to offices	Sheet	3grams	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
E1030	N/A	To windows inside warehouse top floor adjacent office area	Putty	1gram	No Asbestos Detected



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Morgan Leech



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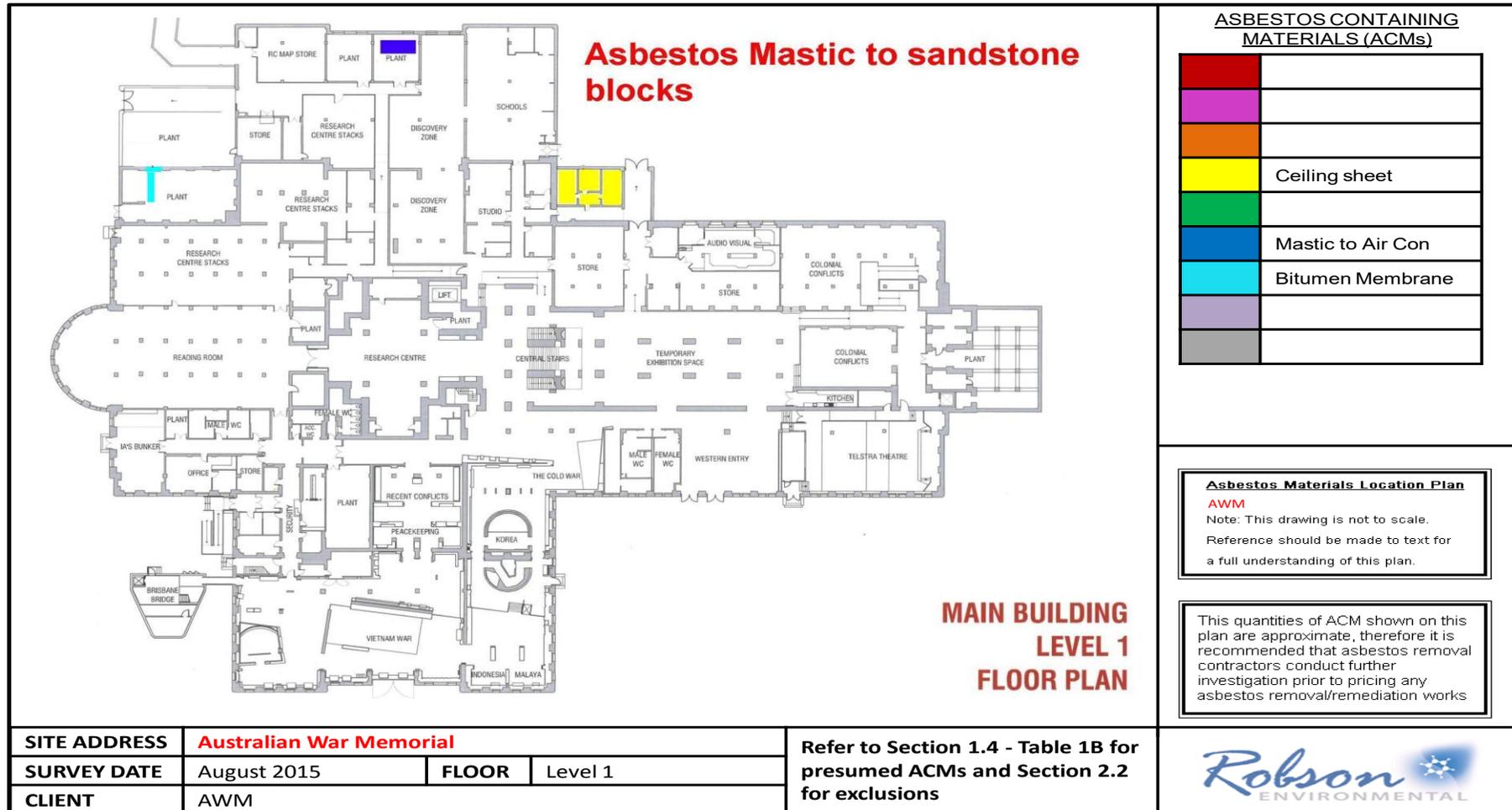


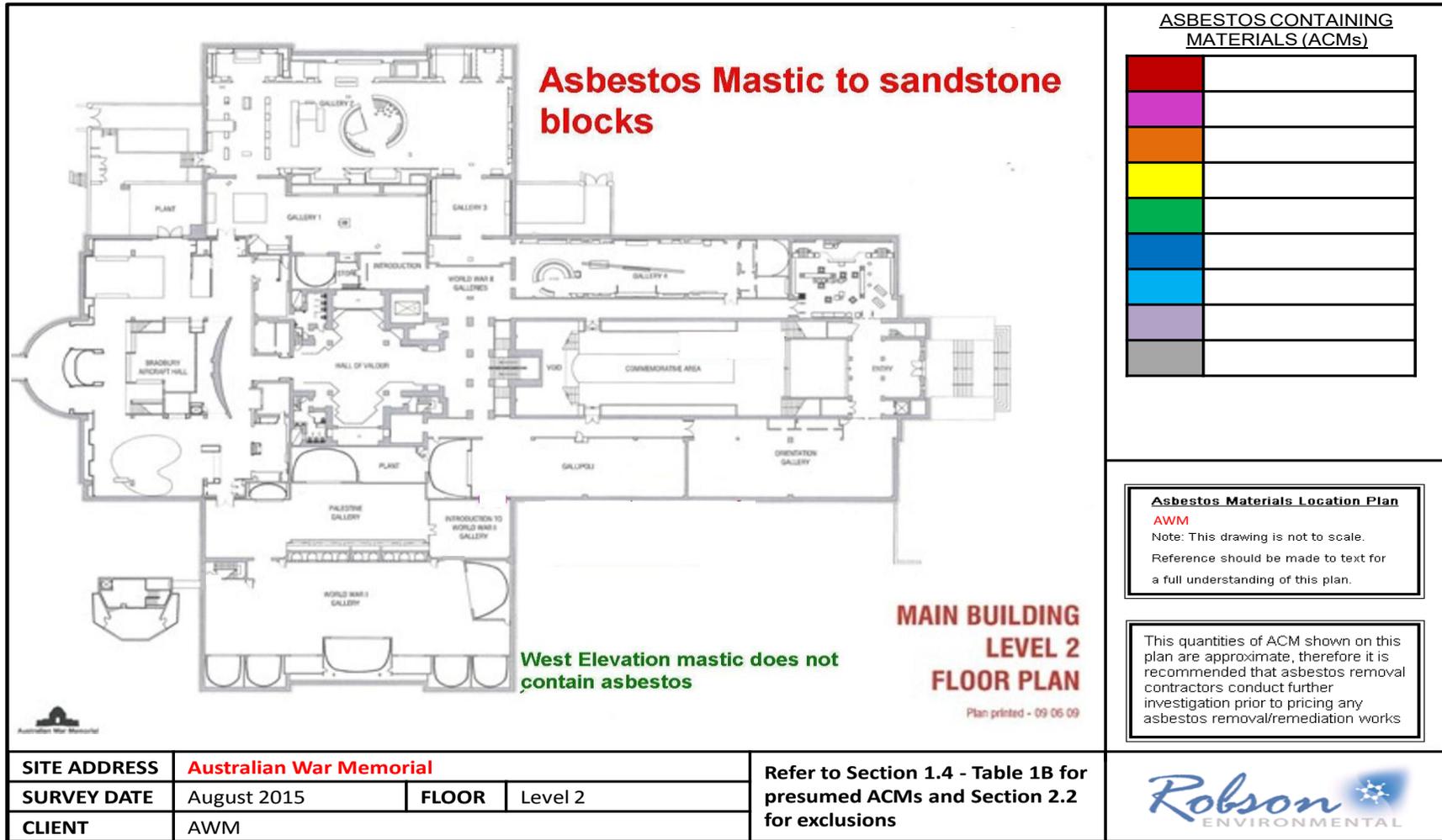
Robson Approved Signatory  
Morgan Leech

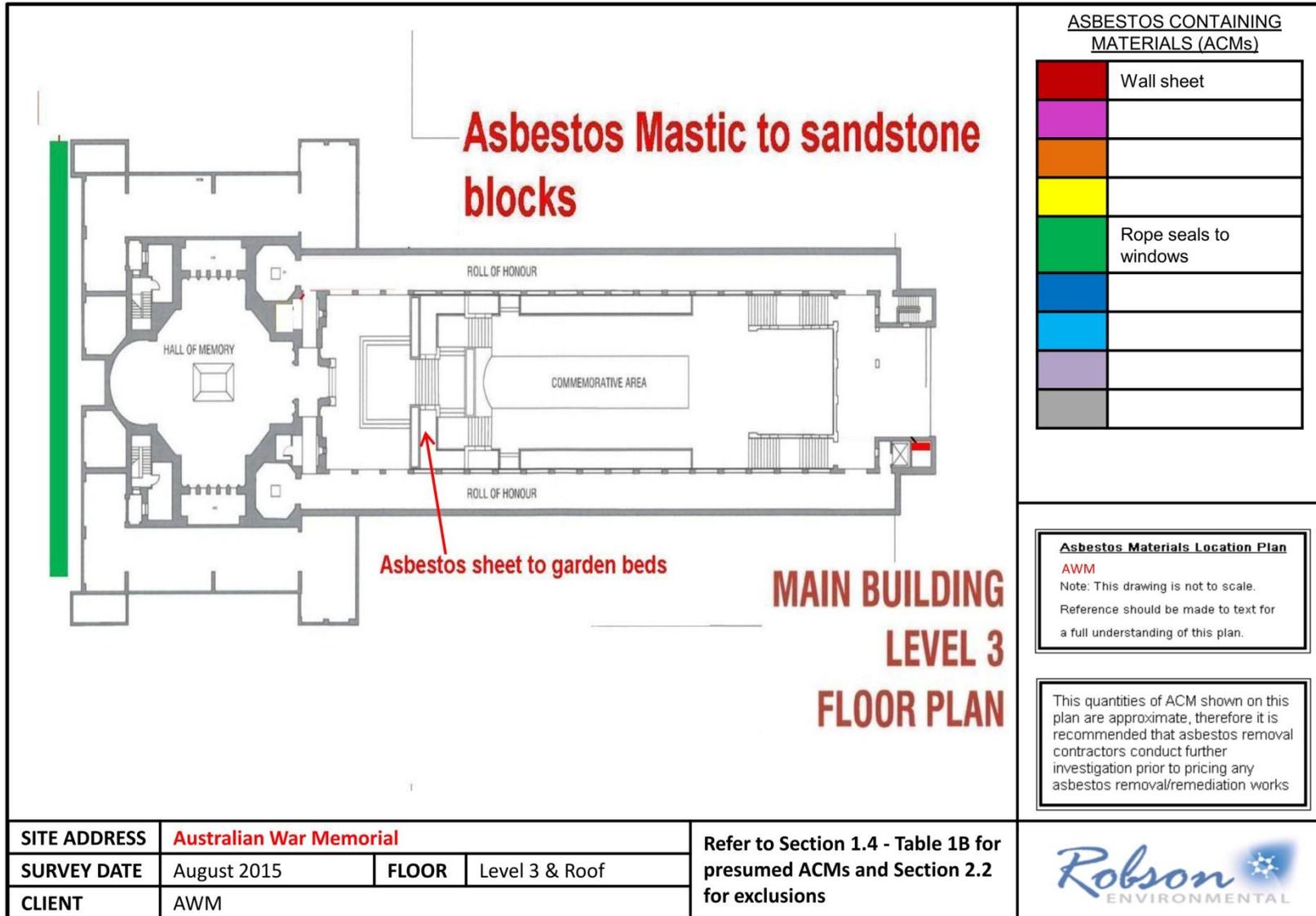
The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/national standards

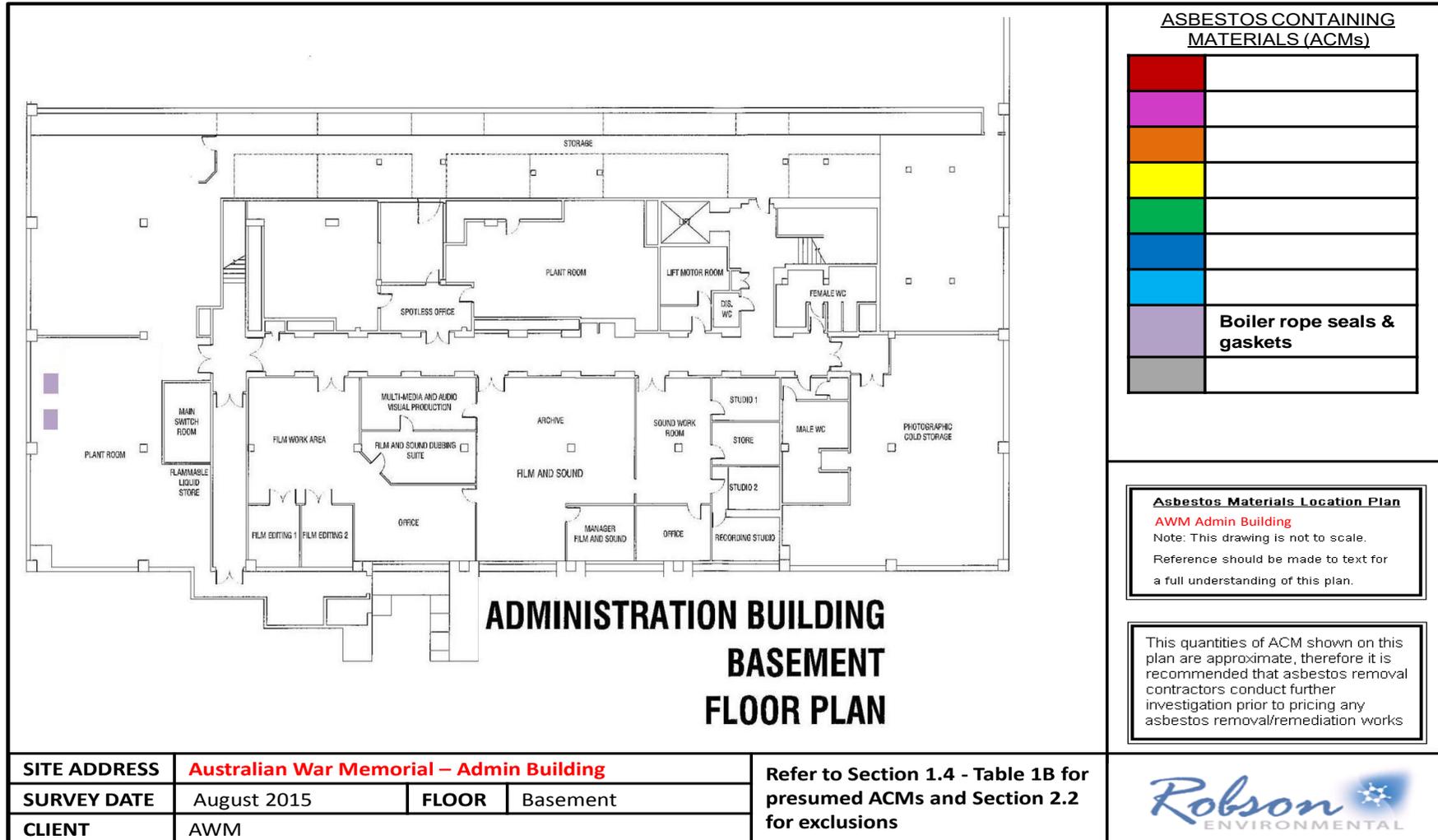
AS ISO/IEC 17025 & 17020	Rev: 0	HMR201	Page 2 of 2
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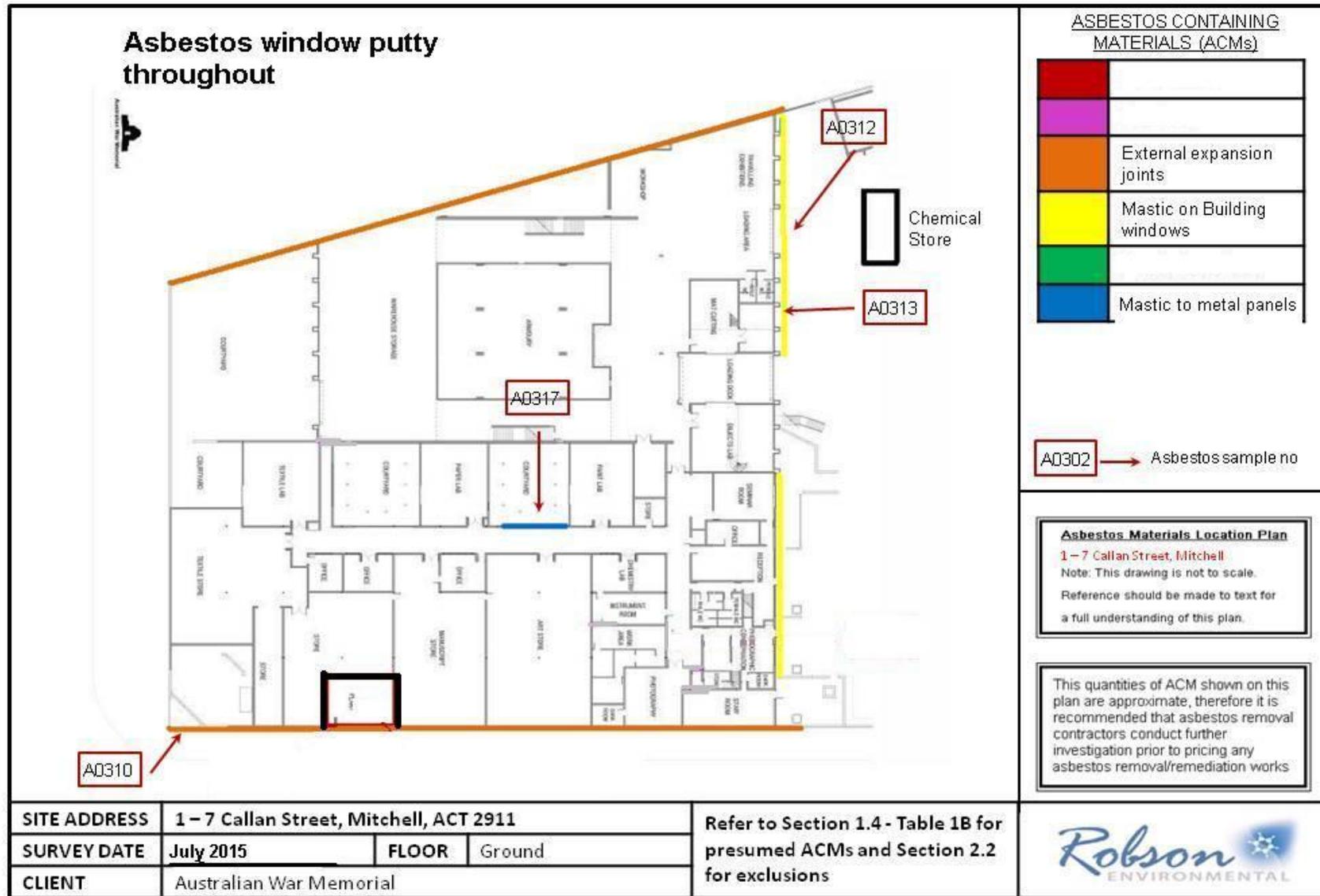
## APPENDIX B – Plans

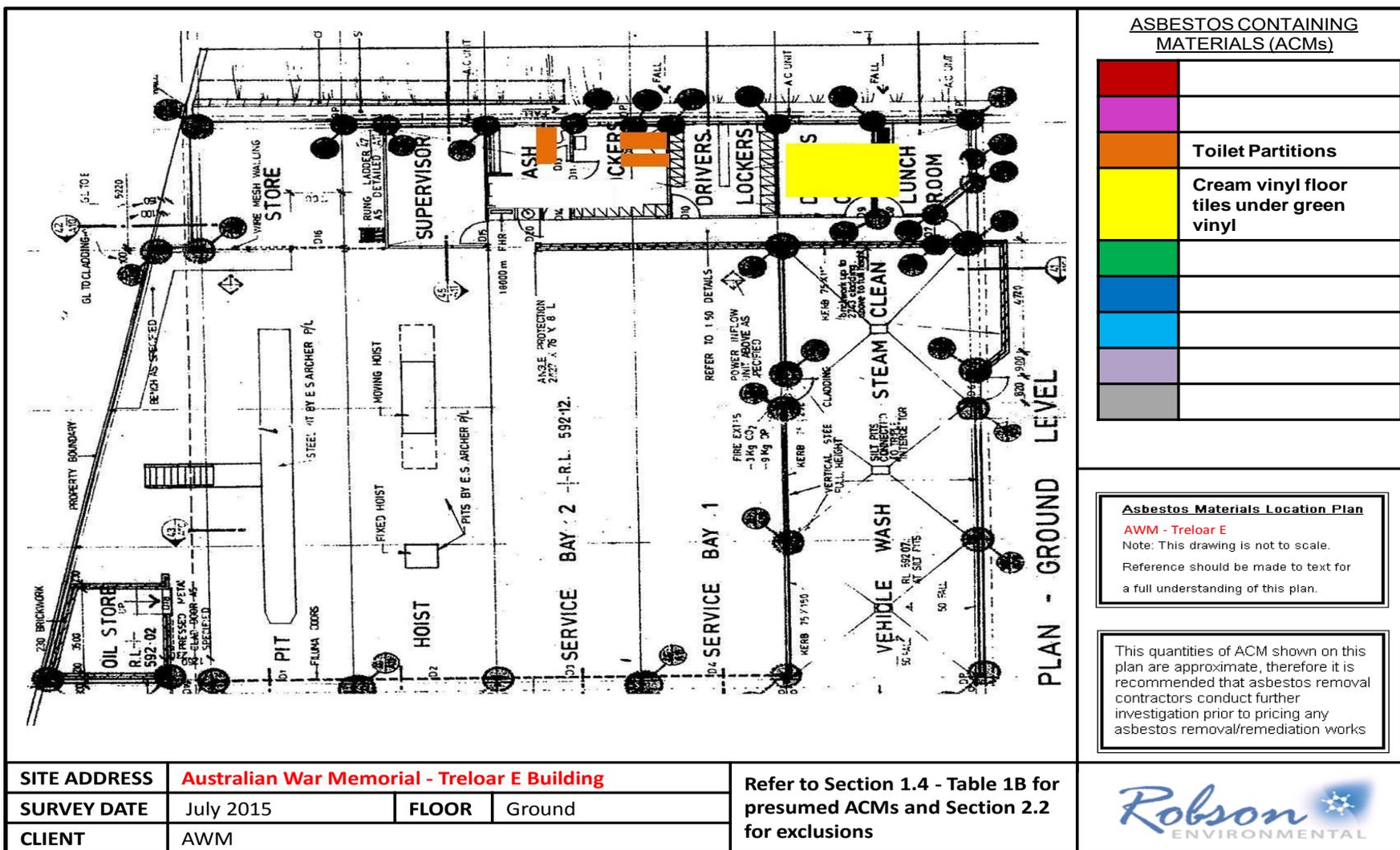








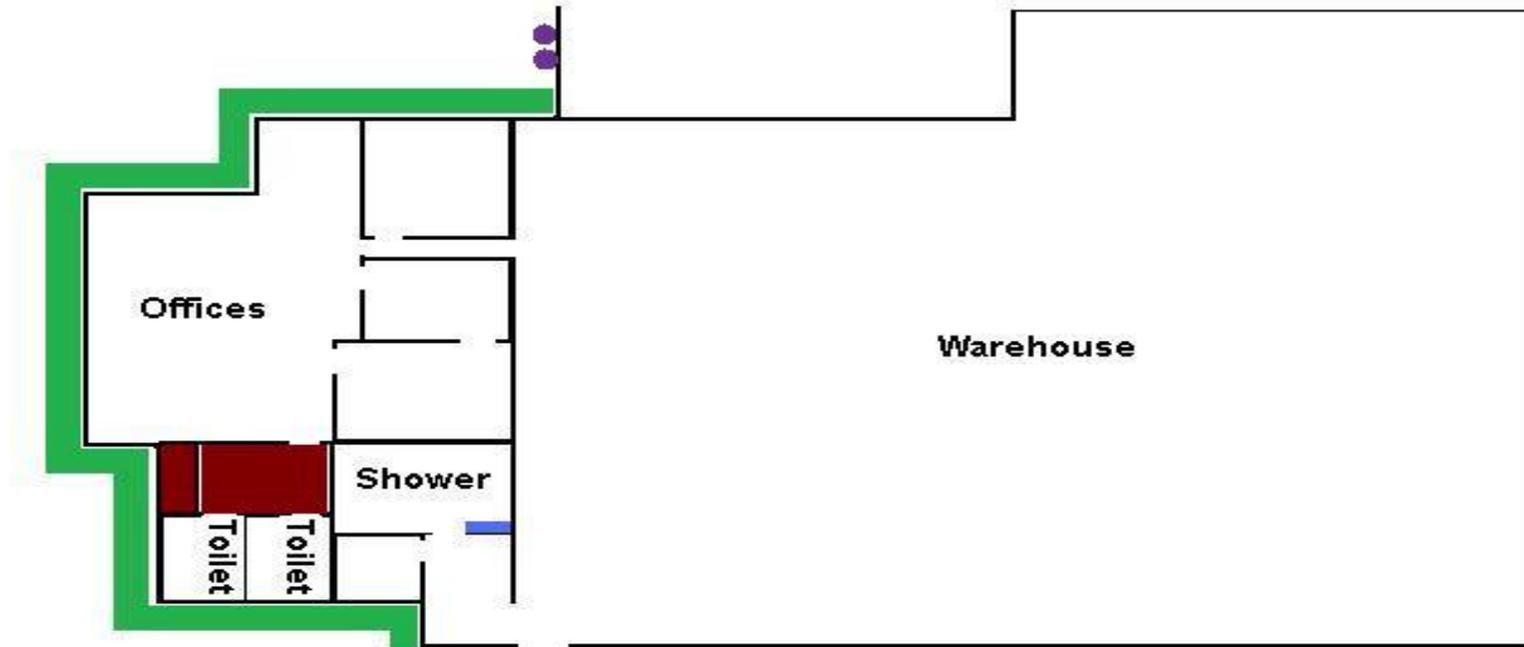




<b>SITE ADDRESS</b>	<b>Australian War Memorial - Treloar E Building</b>		
<b>SURVEY DATE</b>	July 2015	<b>FLOOR</b>	Ground
<b>CLIENT</b>	AWM		

Refer to Section 1.4 - Table 1B for presumed ACMs and Section 2.2 for exclusions

## 12a Callan Street Mitchell



### Legend

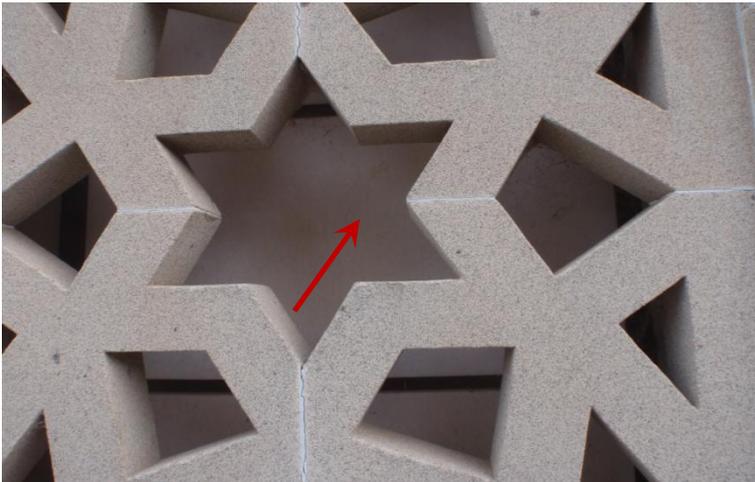
-  Wall sheet
-  Eaves
-  Vinyl floor tiles
-  Cement pipe

Note: this plan is not to scale

**APPENDIX C – ACM Item locations & representative photographs**

Main Building			
ITEM NO	ACM TYPE	LOCATIONS	PHOTOGRAPH
1	Rope	AWM – to windows through access hatch adjacent to tower roof access	
2	Sheet	Cleaners' rooms ceiling sheet (Main building)	
3	Mastic	AWM – Glass cubes on roof by tower at sides	

Main Building			
ITEM NO	ACM TYPE	LOCATIONS	PHOTOGRAPH
4	Mastic	AWM – To external sandstone block	
5	Bitumen Membrane	Adjacent to external cooling tower plant area	
6	Mastic	AHU 3.1 Plant room 3 internal joints	

Main Building			
ITEM NO	ACM TYPE	LOCATIONS	PHOTOGRAPH
7	Mastic	AWM – Commemorative area steps adjacent main entrance to sandstone	
8	Sheet	To window panels on lift shaft level 3 commemorative area	
9	Sheet	Garden bed in commemorative area – Main AWM building	

Main Building			
ITEM NO	ACM TYPE	LOCATIONS	PHOTOGRAPH
10	Caulking	West wall near security entrance – vertical white caulking	
11	Caulking	Commemorative courtyard south west near drain – white and grey caulking	

Admin Building			
ITEM NO	ACM TYPE	LOCATIONS	PHOTOGRAPH
12	Rope	To rear of boilers around small plate in plant room	
13	Gasket	To front of boilers x 2 in plant room	

Treloar A			
ITEM NO	ACM TYPE	LOCATIONS	PHOTOGRAPH
14	Mastic	Expansion joints in external walls	
15	Caulking	Building windows	
15	Caulking	Building windows	

Treloar A			
ITEM NO	ACM TYPE	LOCATIONS	PHOTOGRAPH
18	Black mastic	Metal panels to middle of window frames	

Treloar E			
ITEM NO	ACM TYPE	LOCATIONS	PHOTOGRAPH
19	Sheet	Main building ground floor - Toilet partition	
20	VFT	Cream VFT under non asbestos green vinyl	

Treloar F			
ITEM NO	ACM TYPE	LOCATIONS	PHOTOGRAPH
21	Beige vinyl floor tile	To floor in hot water system cupboard and toilet area	
22	Cement pipe	Below distribution board in concrete slab	
23	Sheet	To wall in shower area embedded in masonry wall of male bathroom	

Treloar F			
ITEM NO	ACM TYPE	LOCATIONS	PHOTOGRAPH
24	Sheet	To eaves at front entry to offices	

## APPENDIX D – Glossary

Air monitoring <sup>1</sup>	Air Monitoring means airborne asbestos fibre sampling to assist in assessing exposures and the effectiveness of control measures. Air monitoring includes exposure monitoring, control monitoring and clearance monitoring. <i>Note: Air monitoring should be undertaken in accordance with the Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres [NOHSC: 2003 (2005)]</i>
Airborne asbestos fibres <sup>2</sup>	Any fibres of asbestos small enough to be made airborne. For the purposes of monitoring airborne asbestos fibres, only respirable asbestos fibres (those less than 3µm wide, more than 5µm long and with a length to width ratio of more than 3 to 1) are counted.
Amosite	Grey or brown asbestos
AMP	<i>Asbestos Survey and Management Plan</i>
AR	<i>Asbestos Register</i>
Asbestos Containing Material (ACM)	Any material, object, product or debris that contains asbestos.
Asbestos Register	Inventory of ACM by type, form, location, risk and required action.
Asbestos Removalist <sup>2</sup>	A licensed person who performs asbestos removal work. <i>Note: licensing requirements vary from state to state/territory.</i>
Asbestos Survey and Management Plan (ASMP)	Document covering the identification, risk assessment, control and management of identified asbestos hazards, developed in accordance with current legislation.
Asbestos <sup>2</sup>	The fibrous form of mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine and amphibole groups of rock-forming minerals, including actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile, crocidolite, tremolite or any mixture containing one or more of the mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine and amphibole groups.
Asbestos–cement (AC) <sup>2</sup>	Products consisting of sand aggregate and cement reinforced with asbestos fibres (e.g. asbestos cement pipes and flat or corrugated asbestos cement sheets).
Chrysotile	White asbestos
Clearance inspection <sup>2</sup>	An inspection carried out by a licensed Asbestos Assessor to verify that an asbestos work area is safe to be returned to normal use after work involving the disturbance of ACM has taken place. A clearance inspection must include a visual inspection, and may also include clearance monitoring and/or settled dust sampling.
Clearance monitoring <sup>2</sup>	Air monitoring using static or positional sampling to measure the level of airborne asbestos fibres in an area following work on ACM. An area is 'cleared' when the level of airborne asbestos fibres is measured as being below 0.01 fibres/mL.
Control monitoring <sup>2</sup>	Air monitoring, using static or positional sampling to measure the level of airborne asbestos fibres in an area during work on ACM. Control monitoring is designed to assist in assessing the effectiveness of

	control measures. Its results are not representative of actual occupational exposures, and should not be used for that purpose.
Crocidolite	Blue asbestos
Exposure monitoring	Air monitoring in the breathing zone to determine a person's likely exposure to a hazardous substance. Exposure monitoring is designed to reliably estimate the person's exposure, so that it may be compared with the National Exposure Standard.
Friable asbestos <sup>2</sup>	Asbestos containing material which when dry is or may become crumbled, pulverised or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
In situ <sup>2</sup>	Fixed or installed in its original position, not having been removed.
Inaccessible areas	Areas which are difficult to access without causing damage to the premises, such as wall cavities and the interiors of plant and equipment, or areas which cannot be safely accessed.
Licensed Asbestos Assessor	Person who is licensed to undertake the sampling and risk assessment of asbestos and provide recommendations on its safe management.
Membrane	A flexible or semi-flexible material, which functions as the waterproofing component in a roofing or waterproofing assembly.
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities
Non friable asbestos	ACM that is bound into a stable matrix and cannot be reduced to a dust by hand pressure. Previously known as Bonded asbestos
PMCW	Person with control or management of a workplace
SWMS	Safe Work Method Statement

|

## Document Four

## AWM Buildings Asbestos Register and Remediation Action Plan

**Updated on:**

**5/07/2018**

Site Details				Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information							Action	Revised ACM Risk Assessment		Comments
AWM Site	AWM Location	Date of Inspection/action	Sample Collected By	Sample Number	Sample Description	ACM Location Description	Asbestos Containing Material	Asbestos Containing Type	Asbestos Fibrous Content	Risk Rating Score		Condition Rating	Risk Rating	
Campbell	Main Building	31/07/2012	Robson Environmental	A0530	To windows	Through access hatch to roof tower access	Rope	Friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	3C	Prohibit access, inspect biennially			
Campbell	Main Building	26/07/2005	Robson Environmental	2719-15	Ceiling	Spotless rooms (social club and workshop store) ceilings	Sheet	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	4D	Inspect biennially			
Campbell	Main Building	31/07/2012	Robson Environmental	A0527	Mastic	Glass cubes on roof by tower at sides	Mastic	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	3D	Inspect biennially			
Campbell	Main Building	31/07/2012	Robson Environmental	A0528	Mastic	To external sandstone block	Mastic	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	3D	Inspect biennially			
Campbell	Main Building	31/07/2012	Robson Environmental	A0531	Bitumen membrane	Adjacent to external cooling tower plant area	Bitumen Membrane	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	3C	Seal or remove, inspect biennially			
Campbell	Main Building	31/07/2012	Robson Environmental	A0533	internal joints	AHU 3.1, plant room 3	Mastic	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	4D	Inspect biennially			
Campbell	Main Building	31/07/2012	Robson Environmental	A0609	Adjacent main entrance to sandstone block	Commemorative area steps	Mastic	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	3D	Remove prior to refurbishment works commencing if works will affect this location, inspect biennially			
Campbell	Main Building	23/10/2013	AWM Supplied	L2716	Garden bed	Commemorative Area, garden bed sheeting, closest to HOM.	Sheet	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	3C	Inspect biennially			
Campbell	Main Building	11/12/2012	AWM Supplied	L1260(d)	Wall	To window panels on lift shaft level 3 commemorative area	Sheet	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	3D	Inspect biennially			
Campbell	Main Building	6/02/2014	AWM Supplied	L3165	Mastic	NW external wall	Mastic	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	4D	Inspect biennially			
Campbell	Main Building	3/03/2014	Robson Environmental	N0992	Verticle white caulking	West wall near security entrance	Caulking	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	3D	Inspect biennially			
Campbell	Main Building	3/03/2014	Robson Environmental	N0996	White caulking	Commemorative courtyard south west near drain	Caulking	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	3D	Inspect biennially			
Campbell	Main Building	3/03/2014	Robson Environmental	N0997	Grey Caulking	Commemorative courtyard south west near drain	Caulking	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	3D	Inspect biennially			
Campbell	Main Building	26/07/2005	Robson Environmental	2719-13	Mastic	To AHU 5.1	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	26/07/2005	Robson Environmental	2719-14	Head gasket	Trane chiller	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	26/07/2005	Robson Environmental	2719-16	Grey vinyl floor tiles	Throughout	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	26/07/2005	Robson Environmental	2719-17	Mastic	Expansion joint	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	22/06/2010	Robson Environmental	6063-A1	Vinyl floor tile		-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	22/06/2010	Robson Environmental	6063-A2	Adhesive	To concrete	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	6/04/2011	Robson Environmental	6866-B0063	Lagging	To pipe	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	31/07/2012	Robson Environmental	A0518	Brown vinyl floor tiles	WWI area and under carpet	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	31/07/2012	Robson Environmental	A0519	Beige vinyl floor tiles	WWI area and under carpet	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	31/07/2012	Robson Environmental	A0520	Bitumen membrane to gutter	In ceiling of WWI area	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	31/07/2012	Robson Environmental	A0521	Grey mastic to yellow A/C duct work (AHU 12.2)	WWI area plant room	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	31/07/2012	Robson Environmental	A0522	Cream vinyl floor covering	WWI area plant room 12 access void	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	31/07/2012	Robson Environmental	A0523	Grey mastic wall and ceiling expansion joints	ANZAC Hall	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	31/07/2012	Robson Environmental	A0524	Mastic to A/C duct work	ANZAC Hall - plant room by LMR	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	31/07/2012	Robson Environmental	A0525	Mastic to AHU 9.1 duct	Plant room 9	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	31/07/2012	Robson Environmental	A0526	Window caulking	Male toilet	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	31/07/2012	Robson Environmental	A0529	Mastic	External sandstone block	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	31/07/2012	Robson Environmental	A0532	Sheet adjacent rear end of boiler	Plant room 1	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	31/07/2012	Robson Environmental	A0534	Mastic to AHU 4 internal joints	Plant room 4	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	31/07/2012	Robson Environmental	A0610	Mastic to west elevation	1970s extension to sandstone block	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	1/08/2013	Robson Environmental	A0942	Core within metal fire door	Gallipoli Gallery	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	11/12/2012	AWM Supplied	L1260(b)	Sheet	N/A	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	11/12/2012	AWM Supplied	L1260(c)	Sheet	N/A	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	5/02/2014	AWM Supplied	L3161(a)	Soil	East upper garden bed	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	5/02/2014	AWM Supplied	L3161(b)	Soil	East lower garden bed	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	5/02/2014	AWM Supplied	L3161(c)	Soil	West lower garden bed	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	5/02/2014	AWM Supplied	L3161(d)	Soil	West upper garden bed	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	7/02/2014	AWM Supplied	L3169	Sheet in pit in ground	Grounds eastern side of main building	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Grounds	8/08/2014	Robson Environmental	H0234	Mastic from sandstone cladding on plinth	Bellona Sculpture	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Grounds	30/10/2014	Robson Environmental		Sheet under sculpture	Bellona Sculpture	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	3/11/2014	AWM Supplied	L4994	Vinyl floor tile	N/A	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			

## AWM Buildings Asbestos Register and Remediation Action Plan

**Updated on:**
**5/07/2018**

Site Details				Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information							Action	Revised ACM Risk Assessment		Comments
AWM Site	AWM Location	Date of Inspection/action	Sample Collected By	Sample Number	Sample Description	ACM Location Description	Asbestos Containing Material	Asbestos Containing Type	Asbestos Fibrous Content	Risk Rating Score		Condition Rating	Risk Rating	
Campbell	Main Building	23/06/2015	Robson Environmental	Y0487	Sheet	Cleaners' cupboards east and west of hall of memory	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	23/06/2015	Robson Environmental	Y0488	Putty to dark brown framed windows	Side and above gates to Hall Of Memory	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	23/06/2015	Robson Environmental	Y0489	Putty to green window frames	Throughout	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Administration Building	1/08/2012	Robson Environmental	A0538	To rear of boilers around small plate	Plant room	Rope	Friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	3C	Seal, inspect biennially			
Campbell	Administration Building	19/08/2015	Robson Environmental	E1049	To front of boilers	Plant room	Gasket	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	3C	Inspect biennially			
Campbell	Administration Building	1/08/2012	Robson Environmental	A0536	Sheet to internal walls	Wet areas throughout	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Administration Building	1/08/2012	Robson Environmental	A0537	Mastic expansion joint	Brickwork	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Administration Building	20/08/2014	Robson Environmental	P0487	Fire door core	Spotless store	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Campbell	Administration Building	7/01/2015	Robson Environmental	D1259	External formwork	Across from admin office	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar A	15/03/2012	Robson Environmental	A0310	Expansion joints	Exterior of building	Mastic	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	3D	Inspect biennially			
Mitchell	Treloar A	15/03/2012	Robson Environmental	A0313	Window caulking	Windows	Caulking	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	3D	Inspect biennially			
Mitchell	Treloar A	15/03/2012	Robson Environmental	A0317	Black mastic to metal panels	Metal panels to middle of window frames	Black Mastic	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	3D	Inspect biennially			
Mitchell	Treloar A	15/03/2012	Robson Environmental	A0306	Green gasket to pipe flange joints directly above boiler	Main plant room	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar A	15/03/2012	Robson Environmental	A0307	Mastic to AHU and flange joints	Main plant room	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar A	15/03/2012	Robson Environmental	A0308	Mastic inside AHU to condenser pipe work	Main plant room	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar A	15/03/2012	Robson Environmental	A0311	Cement material cupboard walls and shelves	Chemical store	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar A	15/03/2012	Robson Environmental	A0314	Cement material BBQ unit	North east corner of buildings	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar A	15/03/2012	Robson Environmental	A0315	Cream vinyl floor tiles	Throughout building	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar A	15/03/2012	Robson Environmental	A0318	Mastic to A/C unit	Lower roof	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar A	15/03/2012	Robson Environmental	A0319	Mastic to A/C unit	Upper roof	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar A	15/03/2012	Robson Environmental	A0320	Adhesive	IMPORTANT NOTE: adhesive containing asbestos was identified in the Textile store. Notify Buildings and Services before any work to remove floor tiles.	Black Adhesive	None	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar B	1/08/2012	Robson Environmental	A0549	Eave sheet outside entrance door	Adjacent to rest rooms	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar B	1/08/2012	Robson Environmental	A0550	Mastic brick expansion joints	External	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar C	1/08/2012	Robson Environmental	A0546	Spray insulation	Mezzanine store	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar C	1/08/2012	Robson Environmental	A0547	Ceiling and wall sheet	Throughout building	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar C	1/08/2012	Robson Environmental	A0548	Mastic expansion joint	Concrete column at entrance	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar D	1/08/2012	Robson Environmental	A0551	Sheet	External cladding and eaves	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar D	1/08/2012	Robson Environmental	A0552	Internal wall sheet	Throughout building	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar D	1/08/2012	Robson Environmental	A0553	Spray insulation to ducting	Plant room	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar D	1/08/2012	Robson Environmental	A0554	Sheet	To A/C duct unit	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar E	1/08/2015	Robson Environmental	A0543	Toilet partition	Main building ground floor	Sheet	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	4D	Removal complete			
Mitchell	Treloar E	23/06/2015	Robson Environmental	Y0482	Kitchen	Ground floor	Cream vinyl floor tile	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	3D	Removal complete			Keane Environmental Clearance Certificate 14 December 2017. Job number KE804.
Mitchell	Treloar E	1/08/2015	Robson Environmental	A0539	Grey mastic expansion joint	Garage brickwork	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar E	1/08/2015	Robson Environmental	A0540	Black mastic to base of exterior cladding	Garage	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar E	1/08/2015	Robson Environmental	A0542	Grey mastic expansion joint	Bus workshop	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar E	1/08/2015	Robson Environmental	A0544	Mastic to windows	Main building	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar E	1/08/2015	Robson Environmental	A0545	Eave soffit sheet	Main building exterior	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar E	23/06/2015	Robson Environmental	Y0481	Kitchen green vinyl floor covering	Ground floor	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar F	27/07/2015	Robson Environmental	E1024	Floors	Hot water system cupboard and toilet area	Beige vinyl floor tile	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	4D	Inspect biennially			
Mitchell	Treloar F	27/07/2015	Robson Environmental	E1025	Below distribution board	Cement slab	Cement pipe	Non-friable	Chrysotile And Amosite Asbestos detected	3C	Seal, inspect biennially			
Mitchell	Treloar F	27/07/2015	Robson Environmental	E1027	Embedded in masonry wall of shower area	Male bathroom	Sheet	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	3C	Seal or remove, inspect biennially			
Mitchell	Treloar F	27/07/2015	Robson Environmental	E1029	Eaves	Front entry to offices	Sheet	Non-friable	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected	3D	Inspect biennially			
Mitchell	Treloar F	27/07/2015	Robson Environmental	E1026	Sheet to exterior of building	Adjacent Flemington Road	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar F	27/07/2015	Robson Environmental	E1028	Dust on steel beams above first aid room	Warehouse top level	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			

## AWM Buildings Asbestos Register and Remediation Action Plan

**Updated on:**
**5/07/2018**

Site Details				Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Information							Action	Revised ACM Risk Assessment		Comments
AWM Site	AWM Location	Date of Inspection/action	Sample Collected By	Sample Number	Sample Description	ACM Location Description	Asbestos Containing Material	Asbestos Containing Type	Asbestos Fibrous Content	Risk Rating Score		Condition Rating	Risk Rating	
Mitchell	Treloar F	27/07/2015	Robson Environmental	E1030	Putty to windows	Inside warehouse top floor adjacent office area	-	None	None	-	No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar A	1/08/2012	Robson Environmental	A0316	Panel above fire door	Panels above doors at entrance to tea room, staff kitchen, viewing room, warehouse	Sheet	Non-friable	Cement detected	4D	Removal complete			Robson Report 8400-02
Mitchell	Treloar A	1/08/2012	Robson Environmental	A0302	Fire door core	Fire door - entrance to main plant room/boiler room		Friable	Fire door core		Removal complete			
Mitchell	Treloar A	17/02/2016	Robson Environmental		Adhesive	Vinyl floor black adhesive from textile store floor	Adhesive		Adhesive		Removal complete			Robson Report 70005809
Mitchell	Treloar A	15/03/2012	Robson Environmental	A0305	Red gasket to pipe flange joints directly above the boiler in main plant room	Redundant plant in plant room	Rope and gasket		Chrysotile Asbestos Detected		Remove once boiler has been decommissioned.			Robson Report 9659
Mitchell	Treloar A	15/03/2012	Robson Environmental	A0309	Black gasket to high level pipes	Redundant plant in plant room	Rope and gasket		Chrysotile Asbestos Detected		Remove once boiler has been decommissioned.			Robson Report 9659
Mitchell	Treloar A	15/03/2012	Robson Environmental	A0303	Black gasket to high level pipes above entrance to main plant room	Redundant plant in plant room	Gasket		Chrysotile Asbestos Detected		Remove once boiler has been decommissioned.			Robson Report 9659
Mitchell	Treloar A	15/03/2012	Robson Environmental	A0304	Rope seals to boiler and flue in main plant room	Redundant plant in plant room	Rope		Chrysotile Asbestos Detected		Remove once boiler has been decommissioned.			Robson Report 9659
Campbell	Main Building		Robson Environmental	A0869	Mastic at south east cloisters	South east corner stonework	Mastic		Chrysotile Asbestos Detected					
Campbell	Main Building	20/05/2013	Robson Environmental	A0528	Mastic	From joints between sandstone brickwork from walls on rooftop (west)	Mastic	Bonded	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected		Inspect biennially, remove with refurbishment works			Robson Report 8311-01
Campbell	Main Building	6/11/2014	AWM Supplied	L4994	Vinyl floor tile	Bookshop floor	-	None	None		No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	19/02/2016	Robson Environmental	R1211	Garden planter box (fibre/resin)	Commemorative Area, west side garden bed	Sheet	None	None		No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar D	16/08/2016	Keane Environmental	KE364-A1	Installation to air duct	Plant room		None	None		No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	4/10/2016	Keane Environmental	KE410-A1	Fibre	Core of fire door to bookshop store	Fire door fibre	Friable	Chrysotile and amosite detected		Removal complete			Doors have been removed 8/6/2017 and replaced with non asbestos doors
Campbell	Main Building	23/02/2017	Keane Environmental	KE561-A2	Pink Mastic	Adjacent front entrance to stone façade	Mastic	Non Friable	Chrysotile and amosite detected	3D	Manage, Remove if likely to disturb during any refurbishment works.			
Campbell	Main Building	23/02/2017	Keane Environmental	KE561-A1	Mastic	White mastic adjacent front entrance to stone façade under pink mastic	Mastic	None	None		No asbestos			
Campbell	Main Building	23/02/2017	Keane Environmental	KE561-A3	Insulation	Supplied sample from Treloar A (warehouse on shelf adjacent store 1)	Mastic	None	None		No asbestos			Loose sample found on shelf, possible from A/C duct in near vicinity
Campbell	Main Building	21/03/2018	Keane Environmental	KE867-A1	Lining inside central garden bed	Commemorative Area central garden bed	-	None	None					
Campbell	Main Building	21/03/2018	Keane Environmental	KE867-A2	Garden bed brickwork	Commemorative Area central garden bed	-	None	None					
Campbell	Administration Building	1/02/2018	Robson Environmental	W1342	Mastic	Level 1, upper walls between block work and slab ceiling and from ceiling throughout the coolroom	Mastic	Non-friable			Removal complete			Robson Clearance Certificate. 20 Feb 2018. Job Number T-05200.
Campbell	Administration Building	1/02/2018	Robson Environmental	W1343	Insulation	Level 1, packing between top of block wall and concrete slab ceiling in work room	-	None	None		No asbestos			
Campbell	Administration Building	1/02/2018	Robson Environmental	W1344	Mastic	Level 1, sealant between blocks at corner of top course of block wall in work room	-	None	None		No asbestos			
Mitchell	Treloar D	9/04/2018	Keane Environmental	KE875	Vinyl floor tile	Cool room floor (note: vinyl is similar to other areas in Treloar D)	-	None	None		No asbestos			Lab results (WSP/ Keane) Certificate No ACT-PS107376-0065-93265
Campbell	Main Building	28-Jun-18	Keane Environmental	KE967-A1	Gasket to top flange joint boiler 1	Plant Room 1/ main boiler room	-	None	None		No asbestos			KE967
Campbell	Main Building	28-Jun-18	Keane Environmental	KE967-A2	Gasket to bottom flange joint	Plant Room 1/ main boiler room	-	None	None		No asbestos			KE967
Campbell	Main Building	28-Jun-18	Keane Environmental	KE967-A3	Gasket between motor and boiler 1 door	Plant Room 1/ main boiler room	-	None	None		No asbestos			KE967
Campbell	Main Building	28-Jun-18	Keane Environmental	KE967-A4	Seal to main door boiler 1	Plant Room 1/ main boiler room	-	None	None		No asbestos			KE967
Campbell	Main Building	28-Jun-18	Keane Environmental	KE967-A5	Gasket between mortar and boiler 2 door	Plant Room 1/ main boiler room	-	None	None		No asbestos			KE967
Campbell	Main Building	28-Jun-18	Keane Environmental	KE967-A6	Seal to main door boiler 2	Plant Room 1/ main boiler room	-	None	None		No asbestos			KE967
Campbell	Main Building	28-Jun-18	Keane Environmental	KE967-A7	Grey mastic to bottom of fire exit in Commemorative Area	Commemorative Area fire exit door	-	None	None		No asbestos			KE967
Campbell	Main Building	6-Mar-19	Keane Environmental	001-D1	Ceiling slab/block work	Bookshop Storeroom	-	None	None		No asbestos			ACT-PS1128490007-111729
Mitchell	Treloar A	27-Mar-19	Keane Environmental	001-A1	Black Adhesive	viewing room walls	-	None	None		No asbestos			ACT-PS112849-0007-112416
Mitchell	Treloar A	27-Mar-19	Keane Environmental	001A	Paper Backing	viewing room walls	-	None	None		No asbestos			ACT-PS112849-0007-112416
Mitchell	Treloar A	27-Mar-19	Keane Environmental	002-A2	Vinyl	walls and floor in viewing room	-	None	None		No asbestos			ACT-PS112849-0007-112416
Mitchell	Treloar A	27-Mar-19	Keane Environmental	003-A3	Vinyl	floor in viewing room	-	None	None		No asbestos			ACT-PS112849-0007-112416
Campbell	Main Building	29-May-19	Robson Environmental	K2167	Putty	Hall of Memory - south side stained glass windows - sealant between lead comes and glass	-	None	None		No asbestos			T-07629
Campbell	Main Building	29-May-19	Robson Environmental	K2168	Putty	Hall of Memory - east side stained glass windows - sealant between lead comes and glass	-	None	None		No asbestos			T-07629
Campbell	Main Building	29-May-19	Robson Environmental	K2169	Putty	Hall of Memory - west side stained glass windows - sealant between lead comes and glass	-	None	None		No asbestos			T-07629
Mitchell	Treloar A	9-Aug-19	Keane Environmental	TA-A1	Screed Adhesive	Under vinyl floor in dark room	-	None	None		No asbestos			ACT-PS114314-0009-117737

## Document Five

## **Asbestos Survey & Management Plan**

**Australian War Memorial (inc, ANZAC Hall)  
Treloar Crescent  
Campbell  
ACT 2612**

**July 2012**



***This report MUST NOT be used as a removal specification***

Client: Dave Fitzgerald  
Australian War Memorial  
GPO Box 345  
Canberra City ACT 2601

## CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL FOR ISSUE OF DOCUMENTS

Document No: 8311\_ASMP\_AWM\_Main Building\_20120906

Revision Status: A2

**Title:** Asbestos Survey & Management Plan  
Australian War Memorial  
Treloar Crescent  
Campbell  
ACT 2612

**Date of Issue:** 1/03/13**Client:** Australian War Memorial**Copy No:** One

	Name	Position	Signature	Date
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<b>Approved by:</b>	Ged Keane	Hazardous Materials Manager		1/03/13
<b>Released by:</b>	John Robson	Managing Director		1/03/13

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## 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.1 Purpose

This Asbestos Survey & Management Plan (ASMP) for the Australian War Memorial, Main Building, Campbell was commissioned by the Australian War Memorial (AWM) in order to ensure the occupants receive the highest standards of occupational health and safety in relation to in situ asbestos. The implementation of this Management Plan will assist the AWM in protecting the occupants of the premises from exposure to airborne asbestos fibres and the potential consequences of asbestos related disease.

### 1.2 Scope

Robson Environmental Pty Ltd was contracted to conduct a non-destructive asbestos survey of the premises. The survey commenced on 31 July 2012.

The aim of the survey was to assess the extent, location and condition of asbestos containing material (ACM) in the premises.

Materials in similar locations which were visually consistent with those which have been identified as being an ACM are to be considered as being identical.

### 1.3 Method

The survey involved a visual inspection and subsequent sampling and analysis of collected samples by a National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) laboratory using polarised light microscopy and/or x-ray diffraction. Samples were a representative selection of materials suspected of containing asbestos. Materials were not sampled from all areas due to the uniformity of the materials used.

The information contained in this document will assist Property Management to fulfil their obligations under the latest editions of the following regulations/Acts:

- How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace 2011 – Code of Practice;
- How to Safely Remove Asbestos Code of Practice 2011
- Work Health and Safety Act 2011;
- Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011.

## 1.4 Key Findings

Anzac Hall was found to be asbestos free and modern materials used in the construction of the building.

### Asbestos Findings

The results of the survey where ACM was located is noted in the table below:

**Table 1A: ACM, locations and required actions**

TYPE	ACM	Locations	Action to be taken
<b>Friable Asbestos</b>	Rope	AWM – to windows through access hatch adj to tower roof access	Restrict access, Label & maintain, Inspect Biennially
<b>Bonded asbestos</b>	Sheet	Cleaners' rooms ceiling sheet (Main building)	Label & maintain, Inspect Biennially
	Mastic	AMW – Glass cubes on roof by tower at sides	Label & maintain, Inspect Biennially
	Mastic	AWM – To external sandstone block	Label & maintain, Inspect Biennially
	Bitumen membrane	Adj to external cooling tower plant area	Label & maintain, Inspect Biennially
	Mastic	AHU 3.1 Plant room 3 internal joints	Label & maintain, Inspect Biennially
	Mastic	AWM – Commemorative area steps adj main entrance to sandstone block	Remove prior to refurbishment works commencing – If works affect this location
	Sheet	Ceiling level 3 Hall of memory	Label & maintain, Inspect Biennially
	Sheet	Wall in tower room level 3 commemorative area	Label & maintain, Inspect Biennially
<b>Presumed Asbestos</b>	Fire Door Core	Metal clad sliding door in Gallipoli Gallery leading into introduction to WW1 Gallery	Remove prior to refurbishment works commencing – If works affect this location

Refer to Section 1.4 - Table 1B for presumed ACM and Section 2.2 for exclusions

## **Table 1B: Presumed ACM, concealed locations and required actions**

**This Management report was a survey of accessible areas only and was not intrusive in nature. Asbestos containing materials (ACM) may be found during an intrusive survey.**

### **Concealed locations where asbestos may be found**

- Insulation/Pipe Lagging:** Ducts, risers, ceiling spaces & wall cavities
- Millboard lining:** Inside air conditioning ductwork adjacent heater elements
- Insulation & gaskets/joints:** Within mechanical equipment concealed by outer metal cladding, structure or housing
- Sheeting:** Backing to ceramic tiles, roofs, floors, walls & packers to building construction joints such as gable end verge under cloaking
- Formwork, cable duct/water pipes:** Subterranean areas

**Note to contractors: During building works if you uncover or suspect a material to be ACM, you must stop work immediately and inform the on-site contact or AWM site contact.**

**Prior to any planned demolition, refurbishment or maintenance, its effect upon any in situ asbestos must be established by reference to this document including amendments.**

## Recommendations

- **Access to the area where the rope seals were found to the windows is fairly inaccessible and it can be left in situ until refurbishment work is carried out. The access door to the area should be padlocked and access controlled.**
- **All Asbestos identified in this report should be inspected every 2 years by a Competent Person to ensure no deterioration of the ACM has occurred.**
- **All Identified ACM should be labelled with approved asbestos warning labels or signs. Due to stigma associated with asbestos and to avoid malicious damage to ACM, labelling can be kept to discrete areas. Where labelling can not be undertaken, Management must adopt strict administrative controls to ensure ACM is not subject to accidental damage.**
- **Removal of ACM must be undertaken by a licensed Asbestos Removalist as per the How to Safely Remove Asbestos Code of Practice 2011.**
- **Prior to any planned demolition, refurbishment or maintenance, its effect upon any in situ asbestos must be established by reference to this document, including amendments.**

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## 2 INTRODUCTION

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This ASMP is designed to address the safe control of ACM identified by Robson Environmental Pty Ltd, in the premises. It is also designed to address any future asbestos findings.

This ASMP contains sections covering the identification, evaluation and control of asbestos hazards which were identified in a survey of the premises by Robson Environmental Pty Ltd in July 2012.

### 2.1 Requirements for the Asbestos Survey & Management Plan

The building manager must retain a copy of this ASMP and upon request; it must be made available to tenants. Prior to any repair, maintenance or building works to the premises, all personnel undertaking the works must be provided with a copy of this ASMP.

Maintenance, trades and other personnel must be instructed not to remove or damage identified ACM. If ACM is identified in the area where work is to be undertaken the ACM must be removed prior to the work commencing.

Removal of ACM must be undertaken by a licensed Asbestos Removalist in accordance with the *How to Safely Remove Asbestos Code of Practice 2011*].

This ASMP includes the following:

- A register of all known ACM
- Extent, form, condition and risks associated with the ACM
- Labelling requirements for ACM
- Safe work methods, removal methods and training requirements
- Responsibilities of all persons involved in ACM management
- Procedures to address incidents or spillage involving ACM
- A timetable for managing risks, including priorities for removal or control of ACM according to risk and timetable for reviewing risk assessments
- A procedure for reviewing and updating the ASMP and register of ACM, including a timetable

This ASMP addresses the current requirements for asbestos management and therefore must be updated as required to reflect legislative changes. The asbestos register and associated risk assessment within this ASMP is designed to be

reviewed by a Competent Person in line with the recommendations made in the asbestos register.

Where ACM has been disturbed, removed, enclosed, encapsulated, sealed or its condition has deteriorated the existing asbestos risk assessment will no longer be valid and the ASMP will need to be revised by the Competent Person to reflect these changes.

## 2.2 Exclusions

The survey was non-destructive in nature. Therefore, sampling was limited to accessible materials. **No determination can be made regarding the possibility of concealed or inaccessible ACM without gaining access to areas that are not readily accessible to allow for inspections.**

Unless specifically noted, the survey did not cover exterior ground surfaces, sub-surfaces (e.g. infill/soil) or materials such as materials in laboratories or special purpose facilities.

When any building works are undertaken, care should be taken to determine the existence or otherwise of ACM. As a precaution, all materials that may or are likely to contain asbestos should be assumed to contain asbestos and be treated appropriately until sample and analysis confirms otherwise. If, during building works, ACM is located, those works should cease in the areas of concern and a licensed Asbestos Removalist contacted immediately to remove the material. A licensed Asbestos Assessor must issue a clearance certificate before works may recommence in the affected area.

Robson Environmental Pty Ltd recommends that prior to any works, our office be contacted. Our Asbestos Assessors can attend the site to observe the works process, advise as necessary, and in the event of asbestos being located, assist with assessing the extent of ACM. Further, Robson Environmental Pty Ltd provides all occupational hygiene services in relation to asbestos removal.

## 2.3 Limitations

Although all reasonable care and attention is taken in compiling this report, no guarantee as to its accuracy or completeness can be given. This may be a result of:

- normal construction practices of 'building in' some ACM (i.e. during previous renovations or additions)
- the random application of asbestos materials, and
- other physical or applied constraints on our investigation.

Our report is limited by the physical constraints of the structure under investigation. Prior to any refurbishment or hazardous material removal projects, the contractor(s)

carrying out the work must fully acquaint themselves with the extent of the hazardous materials, particularly in those areas which may require full or partial demolition, in order to determine the exact extent and location of these materials.

Although extensive, this ASMP must not be used as a specification or method statement for any future asbestos removal project. In these circumstances, detailed plans and quantities would be required.

### 3 ASBESTOS SURVEY

#### 3.1 Survey Details

Robson Environmental Pty Ltd represented by Mr Ged Keane and Mr Neil Ross commenced the asbestos survey on 31 July 2012. The survey included all accessible building areas. Inaccessible areas and limitations are described in Sections 2.2 and Section 2.3 respectively. In addition service pits located on the verge between the building and Vicars Street were inspected.

#### 3.2 Survey Methodology

The survey involved a visual inspection and subsequent sampling and analysis of materials in a NATA laboratory using polarised light microscopy and/or x-ray diffraction. Samples were a representative selection of materials suspected of containing asbestos. Materials were not sampled from all areas due to the uniformity of the materials used.

#### 3.3 Sample Analysis

**Table 2: Mineralogical analysis of samples for asbestos using polarising light microscopy and/or x-ray diffraction.**

Sample Reference	Sample location	Sample type	Composition/ Assessment
2719-15	Cleaners' rooms ceiling sheet (Main building)	Sheet	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0518	WWI and under carpet	VFT - brown	No Asbestos Detected
A0519	WWI and under carpet	VFT - beige	No Asbestos Detected
A0520	In ceiling WWI gutter	Bitumen membrane	No Asbestos Detected
A0521	WW1 plant room – yellow A/C duct work (AHU 12.2)	Mastic - grey	No Asbestos Detected
A0522	WW1 - Plant room 12 access void	VFC - cream	No Asbestos Detected
A0523	Anzac Hall – to expansion joints walls and ceiling	Mastic - grey	No Asbestos Detected
A0524	Anzac Hall – A/C duct work plant room by LMR	Mastic	No Asbestos Detected

Sample Reference	Sample location	Sample type	Composition/ Assessment
A0525	AWM – Plant room 9 AHU 9.1 Duct	Mastic	No Asbestos Detected
A0526	AWM – window in male toilet	Caulking	No Asbestos Detected
A0527	AMW – Glass cubes on roof by tower at sides	Mastic	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0528	AWM – To external sandstone block	Mastic - old	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0529	AWM – to external sandstone block	Mastic - new	No Asbestos Detected
A0530	AWM – to windows through access hatch adj to tower roof access	Rope	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0531	Adj to external cooling tower plant area	Bitumen membrane	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0532	Adj rear end of boiler plant room 1	Sheet	No Asbestos Detected
A0533	AHU 3.1 Plant room 3 internal joints	Mastic	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0534	AHU 4 Plant room 4 internal joints	Mastic	No Asbestos Detected
A0609	AWM – Commemorative area steps adj main entrance to sandstone block	Mastic	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0610	West elevation – 1970's extension to sandstone block	Mastic	No Asbestos Detected
L1260(a)	Client Supplied (ceiling level 3 Hall of memory)	Sheet	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
L1260(b)	Client Supplied	Sheet	No Asbestos Detected
L1260(c)	Client Supplied	Sheet	No Asbestos Detected
L1260(d)	Client Supplied (Wall in tower room level 3 commemorative area)	Sheet	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected

**NATA accredited laboratories:**

**Robson Environmental Pty Ltd**  
Accreditation number: 3181

## Legend

<b>Chrysotile</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>white asbestos</b>
<b>Amosite</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>grey or brown asbestos</b>
<b>Crocidolite</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>blue asbestos</b>

- It should be noted that the above samples were a representative selection of materials suspected of containing asbestos.
- Samples may not have been taken from all areas due to the uniformity of the materials used throughout the premises.
- On-site inspections and an examination of the asbestos register and accompanying plans within this report should be undertaken prior to the commencement of any asbestos removal programme.

While Robson Environmental Pty Ltd has taken all care to ensure that this report includes the most accurate information available, where it uses test results prepared by third parties, it relies on the accuracy of the test results in preparing this report. In providing this report, Robson Environmental Pty Ltd does not warrant the accuracy of such third party analytical results.

## 4 ASBESTOS RISK ASSESSMENT

### 4.1 Introduction

The purpose of the risk assessment is to enable informed decisions to be made concerning the control of ACM. As per current legislation, 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.

#### Types of ACM

<b>Bonded ACM</b>	<p>Bonded ACM is any material that contains asbestos bound into a stable 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 bonded ACM is negligible during normal building occupation.</p> <p><i>Note: if bonded ACM is damaged or otherwise deteriorated, the risk assessment must be reviewed to reflect a higher potential for exposure to asbestos fibres. A Competent Person should perform the risk assessment.</i></p>
<b>Friable ACM</b>	<p>Friable ACM can be crumbled or reduced to a dust by hand pressure when dry and can represent a significant exposure hazard. Examples of friable asbestos are hot water pipe lagging, severely damaged asbestos cement sheet, limpet spray to structural beams and electrical duct heater millboard.</p>

Asbestos Survey and Management Plan

**ACM CONDITION RATING**

<b>1</b>	<b>Severe</b>	<b>Friable:</b> Readily accessible, deteriorated surface in extremely poor condition
<b>2</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Friable:</b> Unstable material that is relatively accessible <b>Bonded:</b> Readily accessible, deteriorated surface
<b>3</b>	<b>Normal</b>	<b>Friable:</b> Stable asbestos that is relatively inaccessible <b>Bonded:</b> Accessible surfaces in fair condition
<b>4</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Bonded:</b> Well sealed stable surfaces in accessible locations

**ACM RISK RATING**

<b>A</b>	<b>Very High</b>	<b>Friable:</b> Exposure to airborne asbestos as a consequence of extremely minor disturbance
<b>B</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Friable:</b> Exposure to airborne asbestos occurs as a consequence of minor disturbance <b>Bonded:</b> Exposure to airborne asbestos likely as a consequence of significant disturbance
<b>C</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Friable:</b> Exposure to airborne asbestos unlikely during normal building use <b>Bonded:</b> Exposure to airborne asbestos highly unlikely during normal building use
<b>D</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Bonded:</b> No exposure to airborne asbestos during normal building use

## 4.2 Asbestos Register

The Asbestos Register details the type, location, risk rating and action required for all identified ACM. The register should be accessed to inform all decisions made concerning the control of ACM. Action taken to control ACM must be recorded in this register in order to comply with the *How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace 2011 – Code of Practice*;

**Table 3A: Asbestos Register (to be updated as required)**

ACM <sup>1</sup>	Sample No.	Photo No.	ACM type	Locations	Condition Rating	Risk Rating	Approx Quantity	Recommended Management Action	Action Undertaken	Assessor/ Date assessed
Friable Asbestos	A0530	1	Rope	AWM – to windows through access hatch adj to tower roof access	3	C	10m	Restrict access, Label & maintain, Inspect Biennially		
Bonded Asbestos	2719-15	2	Cement	Cleaners' rooms ceiling sheet (Main building)	4	D	22m <sup>2</sup>	Label & maintain, Inspect Biennially		
	A0527	3	Mastic	AMW – Glass cubes on roof by tower at sides	3	D	2m	Label & maintain, Inspect Biennially		
	A0528	4	Mastic	AWM – To external sandstone block	3	D	>100m	Label & maintain, Inspect Biennially		
	A0531	5	Bitumen membrane	Adj to external cooling tower plant area	3	D	1m <sup>2</sup>	Label & maintain, Inspect Biennially		
	A0533	6	Mastic	AHU 3.1 Plant room 3 internal joints	4	D	>10m	Label & maintain, Inspect Biennially		

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ACM <sup>1</sup>	Sample No.	Photo No.	ACM type	Locations	Condition Rating	Risk Rating	Approx Quantity	Recommended Management Action	Action Undertaken	Assessor/ Date assessed
	A0609	7	Mastic	AWM – Commemorative area steps adj main entrance to sandstone block	3	D	>30m	Remove prior to refurbishment works commencing – If works affect the external sandstone blocks		
	L1260(a)		Sheet	Client Supplied (ceiling level 3 Hall of memory)	3	D	4m <sup>2</sup>	Label & maintain, Inspect Biennially		
	L1260(d)		Sheet	Client Supplied (Wall in tower room level 3 commemorative area)	3	D	4m <sup>2</sup>	Label & maintain, Inspect Biennially		
<b>Presumed Asbestos</b>		-	Fire Door Core	Metal clad sliding door in Gallipoli Gallery leading into introduction to WW1 Gallery	4	D	4m <sup>2</sup>	Remove prior to refurbishment works commencing – If works affect this location		

1. See Section 5 Asbestos management for management options
2. Other mitigation actions only applicable if building is to remain in use
3. RA = Referred to another sample as being the same material
4. VA = Material visually assessed as being consistent with ACM

**Refer to Section 1.4 - Table 1B for presumed ACM and Section 2.2 for exclusions**

**Table 3B: Register of Sampled materials (which have been confirmed as non ACM)**

<b>NON ACM SAMPLE REGISTER</b>			
<b>Sample number</b>	<b>Photo No.</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Locations</b>
A0518	8	VFT - brown	WWI and under carpet
A0519	8	VFT - beige	WWI and under carpet
A0520	9	Bitumen membrane	In ceiling WWI gutter
A0521	10	Mastic - grey	WW1 plant room – yellow A/C duct work (AHU 12.2)
A0522	11	VFC - cream	WW1 - Plant room 12 access void
A0523	12	Mastic - grey	Anzac Hall – to expansion joints walls and ceiling
A0524	13	Mastic	Anzac Hall – A/C duct work plant room by LMR
A0525	14	Mastic	AWM – Plant room 9 AHU 9.1 Duct
A0526	15	Caulking	AWM – window in male toilet – same caulking to old windows in tower area
A0529	16	Mastic - new	AWM – to external sandstone block

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<b>NON ACM SAMPLE REGISTER</b>			
<b>Sample number</b>	<b>Photo No.</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Locations</b>
A0532	17	Sheet	Adj rear end of boiler plant room 1
A0534	18	Mastic	AHU 4 Plant room 4 internal joints
A0610	19	Mastic	West elevation – 1970's extension to sandstone block

Refer to Section 1.4 - Table 1B for presumed ACM and Section 2.2 for exclusions

#### 4.3 Photographs of ACM



**Photograph 1:**  
Main plant room fire door core  
Cement material  
*Refer Sample: A0530*



**Photograph 2:**  
Cleaners' rooms ceiling sheet (Main building)  
*Refer Sample: 2719-15*



**Photograph 3:**  
AMW - Glass cubes on roof by tower  
at sides - Mastic  
*Refer Sample: A0527*



**Photograph 4:**

AWM – To external sandstone block -  
Mastic

*Refer Sample: A0528*



**Photograph 5:**

Adj to external cooling tower plant area  
Bitumen membrane

*Refer Sample: A0531*



**Photograph 6:**

AHU 3.1 Plant room 3 internal joints  
Mastic

*Refer Sample: A0533*



**Photograph 7:**

AWM – Commemorative area steps  
adj main entrance to sandstone block  
Mastic

*Refer Sample: A0609*

#### 4.4 Photographs of non-ACM



**Photograph 8:**  
Brown & Beige VFT – WW1 Gallery  
*Refer Sample: A0518 & A0519*  
**No asbestos detected**



**Photograph 9:**  
In ceiling WW1 gutter  
Bitumen membrane  
*Refer Sample: A0520*  
**No asbestos detected**



**Photograph 10:**  
WW1 plant room – yellow A/C duct  
work (AHU 12.2) - Mastic  
*Refer Sample: A0521*  
**No asbestos detected**



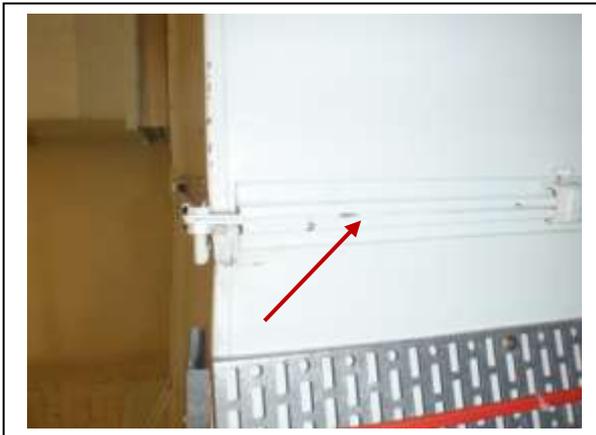
**Photograph 11:**  
WW1 - Plant room 12 access void  
VFC - cream  
*Refer Sample: A0522*  
**No asbestos detected**

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**Photograph 12:**  
Anzac Hall – to expansion joints walls  
and ceiling  
Mastic - grey  
*Refer Sample: A0523*  
**No asbestos detected**



**Photograph 13:**  
Anzac Hall – A/C duct work plant room by  
LMR  
Mastic  
*Refer sample: A0524*  
**No asbestos detected**



**Photograph 14:**  
AWM – Plant room 9 AHU 9.1 Duct  
Mastic  
*Refer Sample: A0525*  
**No asbestos detected**

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**Photograph 15:**  
AWM – window in male toilet Mastic  
*Refer Sample: A0526*  
**No asbestos detected**



**Photograph 16:**  
AWM – to external sandstone block  
Mastic  
*Refer sample: A0529*  
**No asbestos detected**



**Photograph 17:**  
Adj rear end of boiler plant room 1  
Sheet  
*Refer sample: A0532*  
**No asbestos detected**



**Photograph 18:**  
AHU 4 Plant room 4 internal joints  
Mastic  
*Refer sample: A0534*  
**No asbestos detected**



**Photograph 19:**  
West elevation – 1970's extension to  
sandstone block  
Mastic  
*Refer sample: A0610*  
**No asbestos detected**

## 4.5 Risk Assessment

### Control Measures General Requirements

- Any ACM which is not scheduled for immediate removal should be labelled and maintained in good condition.
- The details of any deterioration or removal must be entered into the ACM register.
- Maintenance and other personnel must be made aware of the location of ACM.
- The Asbestos Register must be freely available to all stakeholders.
- Unless holding a valid ACT Asbestos Removal Licence, maintenance workers or occupants shall not remove or knowingly damage identified ACM.
- Prior to any planned demolition, refurbishment or maintenance, its effect upon any in situ asbestos must be established by reference to this document, including amendments.

### Recommended Control Measures for the Premises

- Identified ACM should be labelled with approved asbestos warning labels or signs. Where labelling is not practicable, strict administrative controls must be in place to ensure ACM is not subject to accidental damage or misuse.
- The ACM should be maintained in good condition.
- Prior to any planned demolition, refurbishment or maintenance, its effect upon any in situ asbestos must be established by reference to this document, including amendments.

The asbestos register and associated risk assessments within the ASMP are designed to be reviewed by a Competent Person every 12 months.

Where an ACM has been disturbed, removed, enclosed, encapsulated, sealed or its condition has deteriorated in the preceding 12 month period, the existing asbestos risk assessment will no longer be valid and the ASMP will need to be revised by a Competent Person to reflect these changes.

Demolition or any other works within areas where asbestos is located is not to take place until the asbestos removal works have been completed and a Clearance Certificate issued by a Competent Person.

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## 5 ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT

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### 5.1 Control Measures

#### General requirements

- ACM identified as representing an exposure risk (see Table 3 Asbestos Register) should be removed or otherwise controlled.
- Any ACM that is not scheduled for immediate removal should be labelled with appropriate warnings and maintained in good condition.
- The location of ACM must be entered into the Asbestos Register.
- Maintenance and other personnel must be made aware of the location of ACM.
- The Asbestos Register must be freely available.
- Unless holding a valid Asbestos Removal Licence, maintenance workers, trades or occupants shall not remove or knowingly damage identified ACM.
- Before any planned demolition, refurbishment or maintenance, its effect upon any in situ asbestos must be established by reference to this document, including amendments.

#### Accidental damage to ACM

If ACM is damaged or degraded through accident, ageing or misuse, the building manager should apply the following protocols.

- Determine if the damage is likely to affect nearby occupants through the release of asbestos dust (this may require advice from a licensed Competent Person).
- Gently wet down the damaged section and cover with a heavy plastic sheet or equivalent to encapsulate the ACM. Close nearby windows if the ACM is located to the exterior of the premises.
- If the damage is significant (i.e. the material is shattered or abraded) the ACM should be replaced as soon as is practicable. Minor damage (E.g. small cracks or holes) may be repaired in the short term using a sealant. **All repairs or removal must be undertaken by an appropriately licensed Asbestos Removalist.**
- Register the event in the Asbestos Survey and Management Plan (ASMP).

## 5.2 Management of ACM

The options for short to medium-term management of ACM are outlined below.

### 1. Defer action

✓ Appropriate when	* Not appropriate when	✓ Advantages	* Disadvantages
Negligible risk of exposure <b>and</b> Asbestos inaccessible and fully contained <b>or</b> Asbestos stable and not liable to damage	Possibility of deterioration or damage  Airborne dust exceeds recommended exposure standard	No initial cost  Cost of removal deferred	Hazard remains  Need for continuing assessment  Asbestos management program required

### 2. Encapsulate or seal<sup>1</sup>

✓ Appropriate when	* Not appropriate when	✓ Advantages	* Disadvantages
Removal difficult or not feasible  Firm bond to substrate  Damage unlikely  Short life of structure	Asbestos deteriorating  Application of sealant may cause damage to material  Water damage likely  Large areas of damaged asbestos	Quick and economical for repairs to damaged areas  May be an adequate technique to control release of asbestos dust	Hazard remains  Cost for large areas may be near removal cost  Asbestos management system required  Eventual removal may be more difficult and costly

<sup>1</sup> : Seal through application of paint, lacquer or PVA spray

### 3. Removal

✓ Appropriate when	* Not appropriate when	✓ Advantages	* Disadvantages
<p>Surface friable or asbestos poorly bonded to substrate</p> <p>Asbestos is severely water-damaged or liable to further damage or deterioration</p> <p>Located in air conditioning duct</p> <p>Airborne asbestos exceeds recommended exposure standard</p> <p>Other control techniques inappropriate</p>	<p>Located on complex and inaccessible surfaces</p> <p>Removal extremely difficult and other techniques offer satisfactory alternative</p>	<p>Hazard removed</p> <p>No further action required</p>	<p>Increases immediate risk of exposure especially to removal workers</p> <p>Creates major disturbance in building</p> <p>Often highest cost, most complex and time-consuming method</p> <p>Removal may increase fire risk in building; substitute required</p> <p>Possible contamination of whole building if removal is done poorly</p>









## 6 RESPONSIBILITIES

### 6.1 Management Responsibilities

The building manager must:

- ensure the ACM register and all relevant information pertaining to asbestos in the workplace is freely available upon request
- provide occupants with up-to-date information relating to the condition and relative risk of ACM in the workplace
- provide information on the control measures in place to contain ACM-related risk, and
- provide information to staff and contractors on measures to be taken to ensure there is no exposure to asbestos in the workplace, either through accident or negligence.

### Management Action Record

Record all communication activities undertaken to inform staff/occupants of ACM in the workplace.

Action	Authorisation	Date

## 6.2 Updating the Risk Assessment

A person with management or control of a workplace must ensure an asbestos register is reviewed and where necessary revised by a competent person if:

- the asbestos management plan is reviewed
- further asbestos or ACM is identified at the workplace
- asbestos is removed from or disturbed, sealed or enclosed at the workplace.

The management plan and register should be reviewed at least once every five years to ensure it is kept up-to-date, but the recommendations of the competent person should be followed regarding the re-inspection of ACM. When reviewing the asbestos register, the person should carry out a visual inspection of the asbestos and ACM listed to determine its condition and revise the asbestos register as appropriate. Previous asbestos registers and records relating to asbestos removal jobs, for instance clearance certificates, can assist in identifying all asbestos and ACM in the workplace.

Each review should critically assess all asbestos management procedures and their effectiveness in:

- preventing exposure to asbestos fibres
- controlling access to asbestos
- highlighting the need for action to maintain or remove ACM, and
- maintaining the accuracy of the ASMP.

Details of any mitigating actions must be recorded in the Asbestos Register (Refer Tables 3A).

### 6.3 Key Personnel

This section outlines the responsibilities of all persons involved in the safe management of ACM.

#### 1. Building manager

<b>Name:</b>	
<b>Contact details:</b>	
<b>Responsibilities:</b>	<i>e.g. provision of information</i>

#### 2. Occupational Health and Safety Representative

<b>Name:</b>	
<b>Contact details:</b>	
<b>Responsibilities:</b>	<i>e.g. keeping occupants informed of any changes to the status of ACM in the workplace</i>

#### 3. Facilities Management (if applicable)

<b>Name:</b>	
<b>Contact details:</b>	
<b>Responsibilities:</b>	<i>e.g. arrange removal and repair works as required; maintaining the ASMP</i>

#### 4. Other

<b>Name:</b>	
<b>Contact details:</b>	
<b>Responsibilities:</b>	

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## 7 ASBESTOS REMOVAL WORKS

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### 7.1 Management Responsibilities

Where it has been determined that ACM is to be removed, management or the client must ensure that a risk assessment is performed prior to the removal works, and that the removalist takes this risk assessment into account. This risk assessment must include the possibility of uncovering previously concealed ACM and ensuring concealed ACM is identified by a Competent Person.

The client should provide a detailed scope of works for the Asbestos Removalist, including potential hazards, details about areas which may contain asbestos and arrangements for clearance inspections and air monitoring.

### 7.2 Removalist Responsibilities

Prior to the commencement of removal works, the licensed asbestos removal contractor must:

- provide a site-specific Asbestos Removal Control Plan (ARCP)
- ensure the removal is adequately supervised and carried out in a safe manner
- ensure all persons carrying out the removal are competent and trained for the type of work being carried out
- demonstrate that they have a health surveillance program in accordance with the requirements of current legislation.

### 7.3 Licensing Requirements

All Asbestos Removalists in the ACT are licensed by the ACT Planning and Land Authority (ACTPLA).

As a minimum, the holder of an Asbestos Licence is required to demonstrate practical experience in the industry for at least three years and possess a full and complete understanding of the requirements of the:

- How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace 2011 – Code of Practice;
- How to Safely Remove Asbestos Code of Practice 2011
- Work Health and Safety Act 2011;
- Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011.

ACTPLA specify requirements for authorising certifiers and builders as well as the respective requirements of ACT WorkCover and ACT NOWaste for the removal and

transport of ACM.

#### **7.4 Approval to Begin Asbestos Removal Works**

- i. All removal methods and procedures are required to be undertaken in accordance with current legislation.
- ii. Building management in conjunction with an Asbestos Assessor will inform the Asbestos Removalist of the Scope of Work.
- iii. The Competent Person will be required to provide a clearance certificate on satisfactory completion of the works.

#### **7.5 Work in Areas Containing Asbestos – Trades Personnel**

Prior to commencement of works the following undertakings, procedures and awareness must be observed:

- i. Work must not proceed under any circumstance without first contacting the Building Manager or Authorised Person.
- ii. Refer to this ASMP (including amendments) to determine if asbestos materials are likely to be encountered in the general work area. If no asbestos is located in the area of intended work, the area may be entered by all relevant personnel on an unrestricted basis.
- iii. Work in areas where asbestos will or is likely to be disturbed will only be given to ACT licensed Asbestos Removalists and all access and works will be in accordance with the requirements of current legislation.

#### **7.6 Emergency Work in Areas Containing Asbestos**

- i. If emergency access is required, contact the Building Manager.
- ii. If the Building Manager determines that asbestos is likely to be disturbed all works must be in accordance with the requirements of current legislation (i.e. a licensed Asbestos Removalists must be contacted to undertake any asbestos removal works).
- iii. A Competent Person will be required to provide a clearance certificate on satisfactory completion of the works.

## 7.7 Monitoring Arrangements

To ensure control measures are effective, air monitoring should be performed whenever friable ACM is being removed from buildings. A Risk Assessment may also require that air monitoring is undertaken during or at the completion of the removal of Bonded ACM.

All air monitoring must be performed by a competent person accredited by NATA to perform air sampling for asbestos. Sampling should be performed in accordance with the 'Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres [NOHSC: 3003 (2005)].

It is the Asbestos Removalist's responsibility to ensure that the maximum fibre levels throughout asbestos removal and associated works do not equal or exceed the minimum practical detection limit of 0.01 fibres per millilitre of air (f/mL). The consequences of airborne fibre levels observed at or exceeding those specified below will result in the Competent Person instructing the contractor to take the appropriate 'Control /Action' as listed below from current legislation:

Control Level (airborne asbestos fibres/mL)	Control / Action
< 0.01	Continue with control measures
≥ 0.01	Review control measures
≥ 0.02	Stop removal work and find the cause

## 7.8 Clearance Inspections Prior To Re-Occupation

Following removal work, a clearance inspection must be undertaken prior to re-occupation of an asbestos work area. This shall be conducted by a Competent Person.

All barriers and warning signs should remain in place until the area has been cleared.



**2. Asbestos Control Measures**

Work performed	Air monitoring/ decontamination	Clearance certificate issued	Other

**3. Additional Information**

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## 8 SAFE ASBESTOS REMOVAL PROCEDURES

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### **Friable ACM:**

The licensed Asbestos Removalist must provide a Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) and an Asbestos Removal Control Plan (ARCP). However, an overview of basic requirements for removal of friable asbestos products is as follows:

- i. Obtain approval from the Building Manager to begin asbestos removal works.
- ii. Inform the building occupants of intended asbestos removal works.
- iii. Re-locate all occupants in immediate area and adjacent areas.
- iv. Rope or barricade the area adjacent to the removal area and place appropriate signage at the perimeter of the area for the removal of friable asbestos materials.
- v. Set up the removal area with appropriate materials (plastic, tape etc.) and the decontamination area to facilitate effective control of airborne fibres that may be generated during the removal of the friable asbestos (i.e. negative air units and wet decontamination facilities would be required for this type of removal).
- vi. Using protective clothing and a full face Power Air Purifying Respirator (PAPR) with a fitted P3 particulate filter (cartridge) respirator conforming to AS/NZS 1715:2009.
- vii. The ACM must be kept moist with a water mist spray during the removal of the material except where an electrical hazard exists.
- viii. Hand tools are preferred over power tools, and high-speed abrasive power tools should not be used. If low-speed power tools are used they should be fitted with local exhaust ventilation dust control. The ARCP must detail the proposed decontamination method when power tools are to be used within the removal area.
- ix. Removed asbestos and other materials are to be packed into plastic bags or containers marked as asbestos waste.
- x. Asbestos products must not be re-used.
- xi. All surfaces within the removal area to be thoroughly vacuumed to remove any asbestos residue.
- xii. All surfaces must be Polyvinyl Acetate (PVA) sprayed to seal any microscopic asbestos fibres or wet-wiped (oil/solvent or water-soaked rag) to remove asbestos fibres.
- xiii. Remove all asbestos containing material and all asbestos contaminated material from site for disposal in the approved manner.
- xiv. Obtain a visual Clearance Certificate from a Competent Person.

**Note: Air monitoring is required during the removal of friable ACM according to specific removal locations. The locations and frequency of all air monitoring must be determined and performed by NATA accredited personnel (refer Section 7.7).**

### **Bonded ACM**

The licensed Asbestos Removalist must provide a SWMS and an ARCP. However, an overview of basic requirements for removal of bonded ACM is as follows:

- i. Obtain approval from the Building Manager to begin asbestos removal works.
- ii. Inform the building occupants of intended asbestos removal works.
- iii. Re-locate all occupants in immediate and adjacent areas.
- iv. Rope or barricade adjacent to the removal area and place appropriate signage at the perimeter.
- v. Set up the removal and decontamination areas with appropriate materials (plastic, tape, etc.) to facilitate effective control of airborne fibres that may be generated during the removal of bonded ACM.
- vi. Using protective clothing and a half face particulate filter (cartridge) respirator conforming to AS/NZS 1715:2009.
- vii. Hand tools are preferred over power tools, and high-speed abrasive power tools should not be used. If low-speed power tools are used they should be fitted with local exhaust ventilation dust control. Asbestos cement sheeting should be wetted during removal where safe.
- viii. Removed contaminated materials are to be packed into disposal crates or wrapped in plastic sheeting.
- ix. Asbestos products must not be re-used.
- x. All surfaces within the removal area to be thoroughly vacuumed to remove any asbestos residue.
- xi. All surfaces must be Polyvinyl Acetate (PVA) sprayed (to seal any asbestos fibres) or wet-wiped (oil/solvent or water-soaked rag) (to remove asbestos fibres).
- xii. Remove all asbestos containing material and all asbestos contaminated material from site for disposal in the approved manner.
- xiii. Obtain a visual Clearance from a Competent Person.

**Note: Air monitoring may be required during the removal of bonded ACM. The locations and frequency of all air monitoring must be determined and performed by NATA accredited personnel (refer Section 7.7).**

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## **9 UPDATING THE ASMP**

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Where an ACM has been disturbed, removed, enclosed, encapsulated, sealed or its condition has deteriorated the existing asbestos risk assessment will no longer be valid and the ASMP will need to be revised by a Competent Person to reflect these changes.

The reviews should critically assess all asbestos management procedures and their effectiveness in:

- preventing exposure to asbestos fibres
- controlling access to asbestos
- highlighting the need for action to maintain or remove ACM, and
- maintaining the accuracy of the ASMP.

## Asbestos Survey and Management Plan

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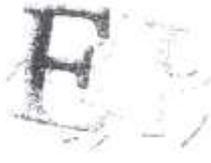
### **10 APPENDICES**

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10.1 APPENDIX A – Laboratory Results

From:

02/08/2005 09:29 #546 P.005/007



*EnviroProtect Pty Ltd*

ABN 65 057 581 248

Occupational and Environmental Scientists

NATA ACC. 10732

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS**

**EP JOB NO** : EP 12 951  
**DATE** : 1<sup>st</sup> August 2005  
**CLIENT** : Robson Laboratories Pty Ltd  
**ADDRESS** : PO Box 3477  
 Manuka ACT 2603  
**ATTENTION** : Owen Parsons  
**SAMPLE LOCATION** : AWM  
**SAMPLED BY** : John Robson & Owen Parsons **DATE RECEIVED**: 27<sup>th</sup> June 2005  
**TEST METHOD**: Qualitative identification of asbestos types in bulk samples by polarised light microscopy, including dispersion staining using EnviroProtect Inhouse Method EP/A

Lab. NO	Sample Description	Result
<i>Robson Job No: 2719</i>		
12 951 – 1	Sample No: 2719 – 13 Mastic to A.H.U. 5.1 Mastic	NO ASBESTOS DETECTED
12 951 – 2	Sample No: 2719 – 14 Trane Chiller Head Gasket, Gasket	NO ASBESTOS DETECTED
12 951 – 3	Sample No: 2719 – 15 Ceiling Sheet in Cleaners Room, Sheet	CHRYBOTILE ASBESTOS DETECTED
12 951 – 4	Sample No: 2719 – 16 Vinyl Floor Tile Grey Throughout (Treloar A) Vinyl Floor Tiles	NO ASBESTOS DETECTED
12 951 – 5	Sample No: 2719 – 17 Expansion Joint (Treloar A) Mastic	NO ASBESTOS DETECTED



Effective Environmental Solutions

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E: fibroid@robsonenviro.com.au  
W: www.robsonenviro.com.au

Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis			
Report Number: 8311	Date of Report: 6.09.2012	Samples Taken by: Robson Environmental	Page 1 of 2
Client Details		Laboratory Details	
Client: Australian War Memorial		Address: 140 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick, Canberra 2609	
Attention:		Manager: Gerard Keane	
Received: Tuesday, 31 July 2012		Telephone: 02 6239 5656	
Client Reference: Australian War Memorial		Fax: 02 6239 5669	
Email/Tei No:		Email: fibroid@robsonenviro.com.au	
Test Specification(s) Employed: AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2			
Methodology Summary			
<p>Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) &amp; In-House Procedure No.2 i.e. Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> in conjunction with <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to see whether the values are typical and consistent with published data. This provides a reasonable degree of certainty to determine whether a fibre under investigation is asbestos or not. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic clues to allow unequivocal identification of asbestos types, and so, to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If sufficient diagnostic clues are absent, then positive identification of fibrous asbestos is not possible.</p>			
Client Supplied Samples			
<p>Robson Environmental is not responsible for the accuracy or competence of sampling carried by third parties. Sample location(s) and/or sample type(s) of third party samples delivered to the laboratory are given by the client at the time of delivery. Under these circumstances, Robson Environmental cannot be held responsible for the interpretation of the results shown. When the test certificate indicates that bulk samples were taken by the client, they are outside the scope of our NATA Accreditation for sampling. Robson Environmental takes responsibility of information reported only when a staff member takes the sample(s).</p>			
Reporting of Results			
<p><b>"Asbestos Detected"</b>: Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b></p> <p><b>"No Asbestos Detected"</b>: No Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b></p> <p><b>"UMF Detected"</b>: Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Confirmation by another independent analytical technique may be necessary.</p> <p><b>"Hand-picked"</b> refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non-asbestos material.</p>			
Limit of Detection & Reporting Limit			
<p>Known limitations of the test procedure using <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PLM</b> is a qualitative technique only.</li> <li>• It does not cover identification of airborne or water-borne asbestos;</li> <li>• The less encountered asbestos mineral fibres actinolite, erionophyllite and tremolite exhibit a wide range of optical properties that preclude unequivocal identification by <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Thus, the method is used to positively identify the three major asbestos minerals: amosite ("brown"), chrysotile ("white") and crocidolite ("blue").</li> <li>• 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, <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining</b>, which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.01-0.1% equivalent to 0.1-1µg/m<sup>3</sup> (AS4946-2004-App.A4).</li> </ul> <p>Results relate only to the sample(s) submitted for testing. Test report must not be reproduced except in full. Test report issued in accordance with NATA's accreditation requirements and compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.</p>			



Gerard Keane  
Approved Identifier




Gerard Keane  
Approved Signatory

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### Asbestos Survey and Management Plan

Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis					
Laboratory Report Number:		8311		Analyst: Ged Keane	
				Page 2 of 2	
Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
A0518		WW1 and under carpet	VFT - brown	3g	No Asbestos Detected
A0519		WW1 and under carpet	VFT - beige	3g	No Asbestos Detected
A0520		In ceiling WW1 gutter	Bitumen membrane	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0521		WW1 plant room - yellow A/C duct work (AHU 12.2)	Mastic - grey	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0522		WW1 - Plant room 12 access void	VFC - cream	2g	No Asbestos Detected
A0523		Anzac Hall - to expansion joints walls and ceiling	Mastic - grey	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0524		Anzac Hall - A/C duct work plant room by LMR	Mastic	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0525		AWM - Plant room 9 AHU 9.1 Duct	Mastic	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0526		AWM - window in male toilet	Caulking	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0527		AWM - Glass cubes on roof by tower at sides	Mastic	<1g	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0528		AWM - To external sandstone block	Mastic - old	<1g	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0529		AWM - to external sandstone block	Mastic - new	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0530		AWM - to windows through access hatch adj to tower roof access	Rope	3g	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0531		Adj to external cooling tower plant area	Bitumen membrane	<1g	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0532		Adj rear end of boiler plant room 1	Sheet	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0533		AHU 3,1 Plant room 3 internal joints	Mastic	<1g	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0534		AHU 4 Plant room 4 internal joints	Mastic	<1g	No Asbestos Detected
A0609		AWM - Commemorative area steps adj main entrance to sandstone block	Old Mastic under new mastic	2g	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A0610		West elevation - 1970's extension to sandstone block	Mastic	2g	No Asbestos Detected



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Approved Identifier




**Gerard Keane**  
Approved Signatory

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8311\_FibreID\_Res\_20120906

Asbestos Survey and Management Plan



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Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis			
Report Number: 8311	Date of Report: 11.12.2012	Samples Taken by: Robson Environmental	Page 1 of 2
Client Details		Laboratory Details	
Client: Australian War Memorial		Address: 140 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick, Canberra 2609	
Attention: Dave Fitzgerald		Manager: Gerard Keane	
Received: Tuesday, 11 December 2012		Telephone: 02 6239 5656	
Client Reference: Australian War Memorial		Fax: 02 6239 5669	
Email/Tel.No:		Email: fibroid@robsonenviro.com.au	
Test Specification(s) Employed: AS4964 (2004) & In-House Procedure No.2			
Methodology Summary			
<p>Samples of material are examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using AS4964 (2004) &amp; In-House Procedure No.2 i.e. Qualitative identification of chrysotile, amosite and crocidolite in bulk samples by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> in conjunction with <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Unequivocal identification of asbestos minerals present is made by assessing fibre properties to see whether the values are typical and consistent with published data. This provides a reasonable degree of certainty to determine whether a fibre under investigation is asbestiform or not. Careful application of the test procedure provides sufficient diagnostic clues to allow unequivocal identification of asbestos types, and so, to determine whether a sample contains asbestos or not. If sufficient diagnostic clues are absent, then positive identification of fibrous asbestos is not possible.</p>			
Client Supplied Samples			
<p>Robson Environmental is not responsible for the accuracy or competence of sampling carried by third parties. Sample location(s) and/or sample type(s) of third party samples delivered to the laboratory are given by the client at the time of delivery. Under these circumstances, Robson Environmental cannot be held responsible for the interpretation of the results shown. When the test certificate indicates that bulk samples were taken by the client, they are outside the scope of our NATA Accreditation for sampling. Robson Environmental takes responsibility of information reported only when a staff member takes the sample(s).</p>			
Reporting of Results			
<p><b>'Asbestos Detected'</b>: Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b></p> <p><b>'No Asbestos Detected'</b>: No Asbestos detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b></p> <p><b>'UMF Detected'</b>: Mineral fibres of unknown type detected by <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>, including <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Confirmation by another independent analytical technique may be necessary.</p> <p><b>'Hand-picked'</b> refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos unevenly distributed in a large body of non-asbestos material.</p> <p><b>Limit of Detection &amp; Reporting Limit</b></p> <p>Known limitations of the test procedure using <b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PLM</b> is a qualitative technique only;</li> <li>• It does not cover identification of airborne or water-borne asbestos;</li> <li>• The less encountered asbestos mineral fibres actinolite, anthophyllite and tremolite exhibit a wide range of optical properties that preclude unequivocal identification by <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining (DS)</b>. Thus, the method is used to positively identify the three major asbestos minerals: amosite ("brown"), chrysotile ("white") and crocidolite ("blue");</li> <li>• 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, <b>PLM</b> and <b>Dispersion Staining</b>, which has a calculated practical detection limit of 0.01-0.1% equivalent to 0.1-1g/kg (AS4946-2004 App.A4).</li> </ul> <p>Results relate only to the sample(s) submitted for testing. Test report must not be reproduced except in full. Test report issued in accordance with NATA's accreditation requirements and compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.</p>			



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Approved Signatory

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Asbestos Survey and Management Plan

Fibre Identification Certificate of Analysis					
Laboratory Report Number:		8311	Analyst:		Ged Keane
				Page 2 of 2	
Sample No.	Client Ref.	Location	Physical Structure	Sample Description	Analysis of Fibrous Content
L1260(a)		Client Supplied (ceiling level 3 Hall of memory)	Fibrous Fragments	<1gram	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
L1260(b)		Client Supplied	Fibrous Fragments	<1gram	No Asbestos Detected
L1260(c)		Client Supplied	Fibrous Fragments	<1gram	No Asbestos Detected
L1260(d)		Client Supplied (Wall in tower room level 3 commemorative area)	Fibrous Fragments	<1gram	Chrysotile Asbestos Detected



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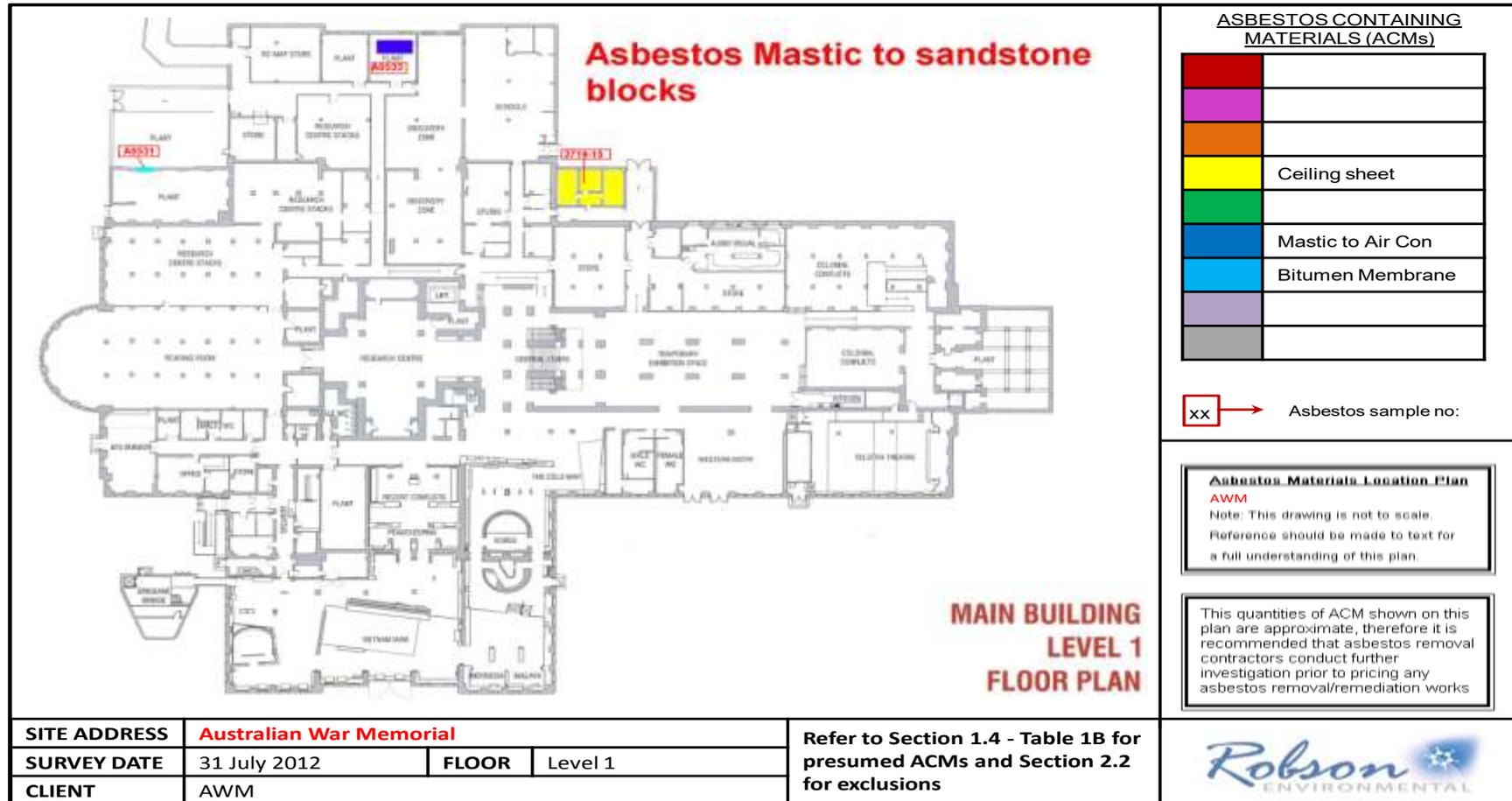

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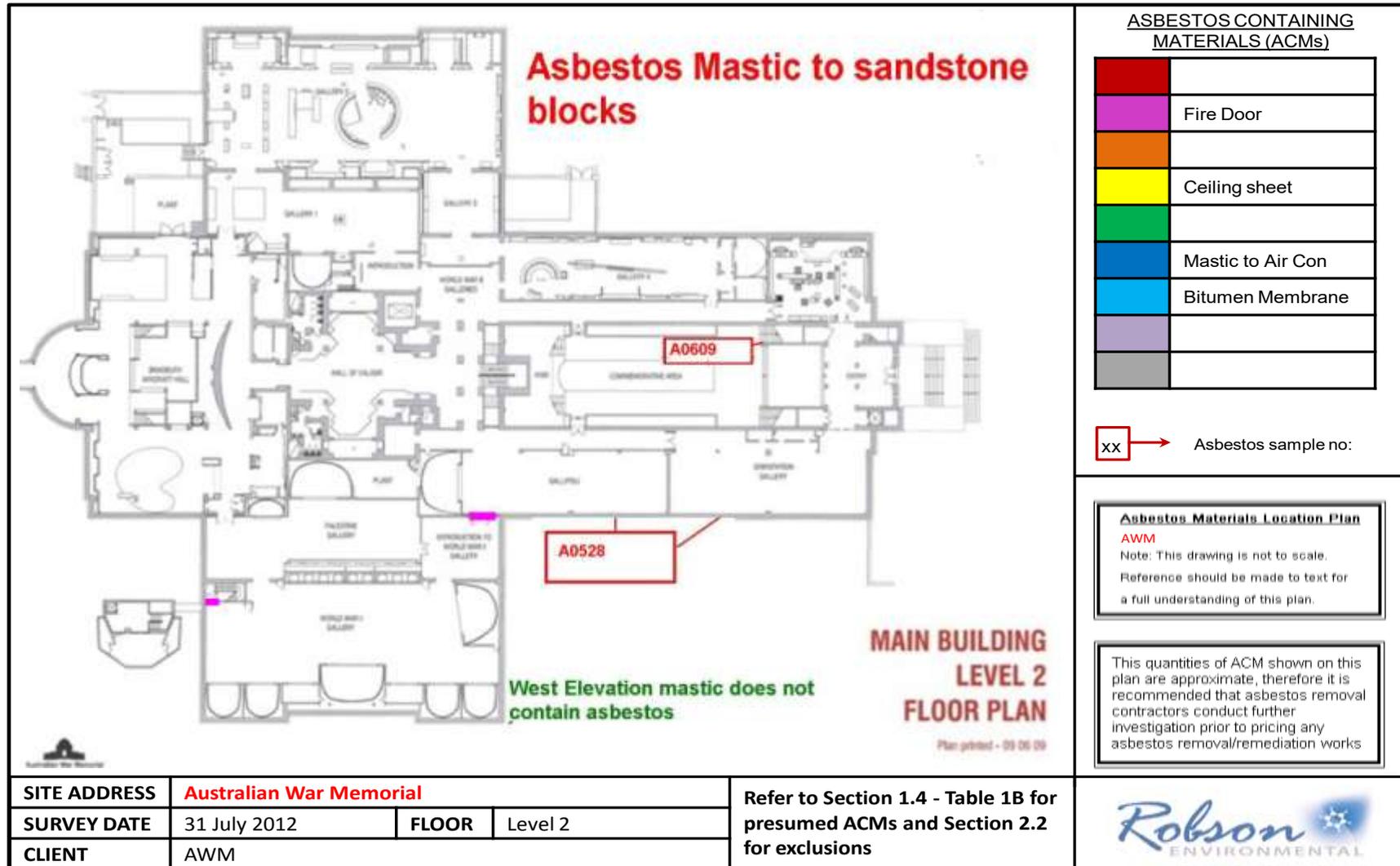
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Asbestos Survey and Management Plan

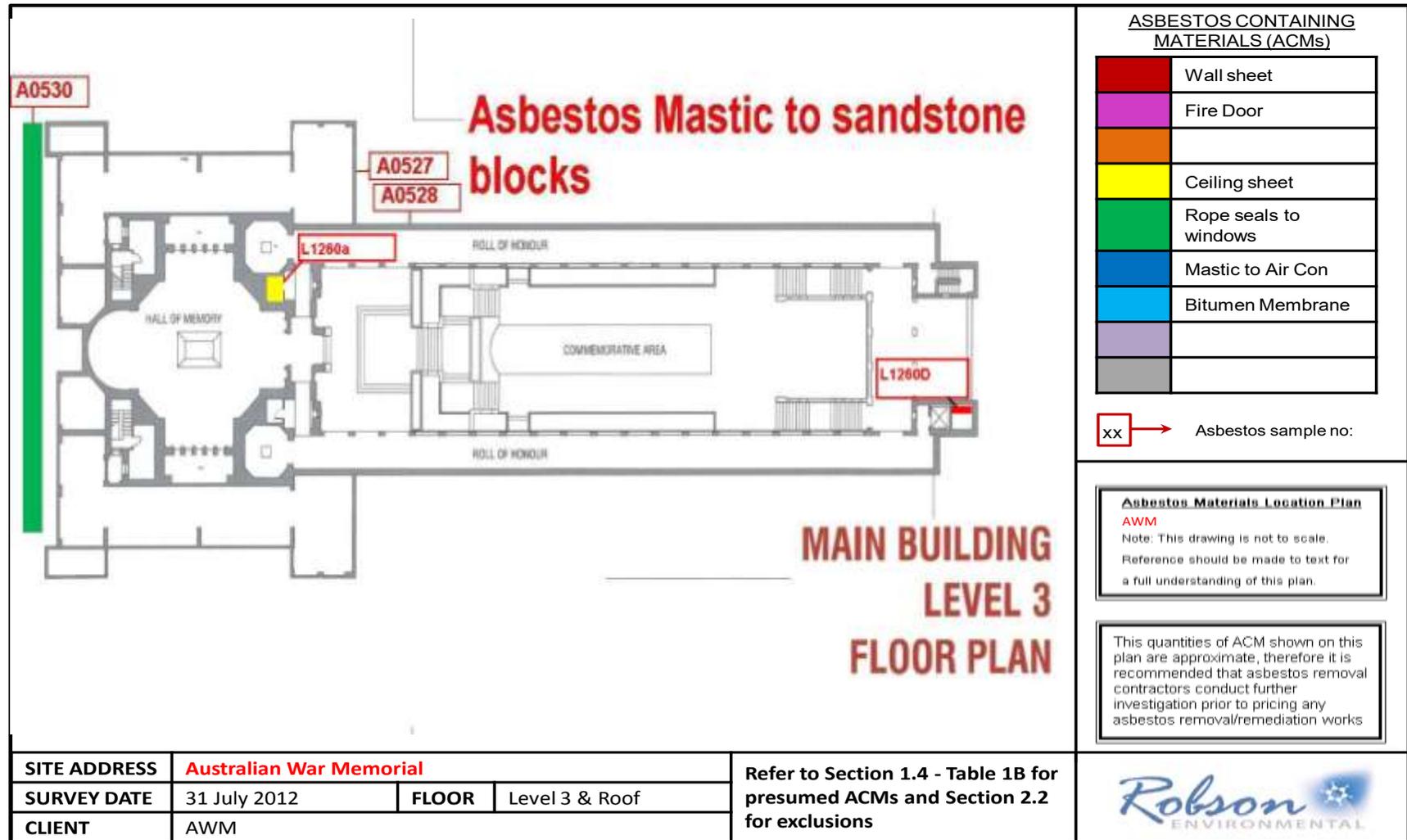
10.2 APPENDIX B – Plans



Asbestos Survey and Management Plan



Asbestos Survey and Management Plan



### 10.3 APPENDIX C – Glossary

ACM	<i>See asbestos containing material</i>
Air monitoring <sup>1</sup>	Air Monitoring means airborne asbestos fibre sampling to assist in assessing exposures and the effectiveness of control measures. Air monitoring includes exposure monitoring, control monitoring and clearance monitoring. <i>Note: Air monitoring should be undertaken in accordance with the Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres [NOHSC: 2003 (2005)]</i>
Airborne asbestos fibres <sup>2</sup>	Any fibres of asbestos small enough to be made airborne. For the purposes of monitoring airborne asbestos fibres, only respirable asbestos fibres (those less than 3µm wide, more than 5µm long and with a length to width ratio of more than 3 to 1) are counted.
Amosite	Grey or brown asbestos
AMP	<i>See asbestos survey and management plan</i>
AR	<i>See Asbestos Register</i>
Asbestos Containing Material (ACM)	Any material, object, product or debris that contains asbestos.
Asbestos Register	Inventory of ACM by type, form, location, risk and required action.
Asbestos Removalist <sup>2</sup>	A competent person who performs asbestos removal work. <i>Note: an asbestos removal licence is required in all State and Territory jurisdictions for friable ACM.</i>
Asbestos Survey and Management Plan (ASMP)	Document covering the identification, risk evaluation, control and management of identified asbestos hazards, developed in accordance with NOHSC: 2018(2005).
Asbestos <sup>2</sup>	The fibrous form of mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine and amphibole groups of rock-forming minerals, including actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile, crocidolite, tremolite or any mixture containing one or more of the mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine and amphibole groups.
Asbestos–cement (AC) <sup>2</sup>	Products consisting of sand aggregate and cement reinforced with asbestos fibres (E.g. asbestos cement pipes and flat or corrugated asbestos cement sheets).
Bonded asbestos	ACM that is bonded into a stable matrix and cannot be reduced to a dust by hand pressure.
Chrysotile	White asbestos
Clearance inspection <sup>2</sup>	An inspection, carried out by a competent person, to verify that an asbestos work area is safe to be returned to normal use after work involving the disturbance of ACM has taken place. A clearance inspection must include a visual inspection, and may also include clearance monitoring and/or settled dust sampling.

## Asbestos Survey and Management Plan

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Clearance monitoring <sup>2</sup>	Air monitoring using static or positional samples to measure the level of airborne asbestos fibres in an area following work on ACM. An area is 'cleared' when the level of airborne asbestos fibres is measured as being below 0.01 fibres/mL.
Competent person <sup>2</sup>	A person possessing adequate qualifications, such as suitable training and sufficient knowledge, experience and skill, for the safe performance of the specific work.
Control monitoring <sup>2</sup>	Air monitoring, using static or positional to measure the level of airborne asbestos fibres in an area during work on ACM. Control monitoring is designed to assist in assessing the effectiveness of control measures. Its results are not representative of actual occupational exposures, and should not be used for that purpose.
Crocidolite	Blue asbestos
Exposure monitoring	Air monitoring in the breathing zone to determine a person's likely exposure to a hazardous substance. Exposure monitoring is designed to reliably estimate the person's exposure, so that it may be compared with the National Exposure Standard.
Friable asbestos <sup>2</sup>	Asbestos containing material which when dry is or may become crumbled, pulverised or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
In situ <sup>2</sup>	Fixed or installed in its original position, not having been removed.
Inaccessible areas	Areas which are difficult to access, such as wall cavities and the interiors of plant and equipment.
Licensed Class A Asbestos Assessor	Person who is qualified to undertake the sampling and risk assessment of asbestos and provide recommendations on its safe management.
Licensed Class B Asbestos Assessor	Person who is qualified to undertake the sampling of asbestos.
Membrane	A flexible or semi-flexible material, which functions as the waterproofing component in a roofing or waterproofing assembly.
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA)
NOHSC ( <i>now SWA</i> )	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission ( <i>now known as Safe Work Australia</i> )
Safe Work Australia Council (SWAC)	A council that provides a national forum for State and Territory governments, employers and employees to consult and participate in the development of policies relating to OHS and workers' compensation matters, and promote national consistency in the OHS and workers' compensation regulatory framework.
SWMS	Safe Work Method Statement
UST	Underground Storage Tank (fuel)

Document Six



**Occupational Hygiene  
Environmental Monitoring**

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31 Pelsart St Red Hill ACT 2603

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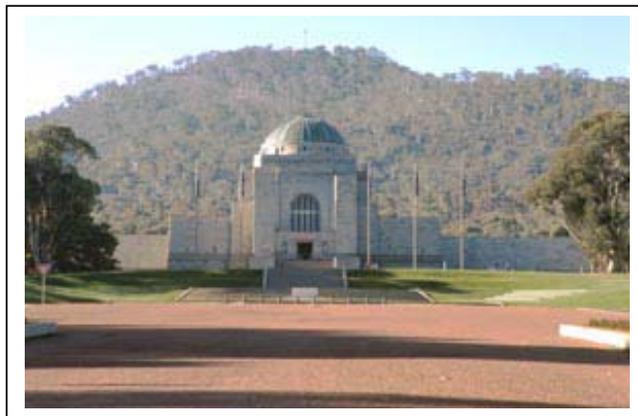
Mobile: 0414 491 961

ABN: 55 008 660 900

## **Survey to Determine the Extent and Condition of Asbestos Materials at**

### **Australian War Memorial Buildings Campbell & Mitchell ACT**

**August 2005**



Client: Australian War Memorial  
GPO Box 345  
Canberra City ACT 2601

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**APPENDIX 3:** Laboratory Report



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## **1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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At the request of Neal Charlton, Robson Laboratories visually inspected the Australian War Memorial Main Building, the Administration building and the Outpost Café, Campbell and Treloar A, B and C Buildings, Mitchell ACT during July 2005 to determine the extent and condition of asbestos materials.

Asbestos audits were undertaken on the main War Memorial Building and Outpost Café, which updates the findings of the asbestos surveys undertaken by Robson Laboratories in October 1997 (Ref #533) & July 2003 (Ref #1906) respectively.

The results of this audit and surveys should be used as a basis to develop an Asbestos Management Plan for the Australian War Memorial buildings. In the case of future building works the plan would enable the appropriate management of Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) in accordance with the Code of Practice for the Management and Control of Asbestos in Workplaces [NOHSC: 2018 (2005)].

This survey, although extensive, must not be used as a Specification or Method Statement for any future asbestos removal project. In this instance, detailed plans, quantities, etc. would be required.

Implications and recommendations relating to the appropriate removal or control methods are made in accordance with the requirements of NOHSC, ACT BEPCON & ACT WorkCover.

### **RESULTS:**

The audits and surveys revealed that bonded forms of asbestos are present.

The fire door to the plantroom of Treloar A should be removed or repaired as soon as practicable. The remaining fire doors (refer plans) are in good condition and may remain in situ as long as they are well maintained

The remaining ACM identified on site are in good condition and may remain in situ unless renovations are likely to damage identified ACM in which case they should be removed by an ACT licensed asbestos removalist.

Provided these materials do not deteriorate, they would not be anticipated to release significant fibre under normal building usage.


**Asbestos materials Australian War Memorial:**
**Table 1.** Condition Assessment – Asbestos Materials

<b>Asbestos Material</b>	<b>Material Location (Refer plans)</b>	<b>Condition</b>
Fire door cores	Fire door to plant room (Treloar A)**	2B
	Fire doors** (Treloar A and main building)	3C
Rope lagging	Rope lagging to boiler (Treloar A)	3C
Asbestos sheeting	Cleaners' rooms ceiling sheet (Main building)	3C
Roof membrane	Lining roof of main building** (Main building)	3C
Asbestos gaskets	Pulford compressor (x2) (Administration building)	3C
	Chiller gaskets (Main building)	3C
Rope joint	Boiler large cover plate (x2) (Administration building)	3C

**\*\* Visually assessed on site**
**Table 2.** Rating Explanation

<b>Rating</b>			<b>Explanation</b>
<b>Condition</b>	<b>Poor</b>	1	Readily accessible unpainted or deteriorated surface or friable/damaged asbestos
	<b>Normal</b>	2	Accessible surfaces in fair condition or friable but stable asbestos relatively inaccessible
	<b>Good</b>	3	Well sealed surfaces or friable but stable asbestos in inaccessible locations
<b>Exposure Risk</b>	<b>High</b>	A	Exposure to airborne asbestos likely as a consequence of minor disturbance of accessible asbestos
	<b>Medium</b>	B	Exposure to airborne asbestos likely as a consequence of significant disturbance of accessible asbestos
	<b>Low</b>	C	Exposure to airborne asbestos highly unlikely during normal building usage



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## **2 INTRODUCTION**

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At the request of Neal Charlton, Robson Laboratories visually inspected the Australian War Memorial Main Building, the Administration Building and the Outpost Café, Campbell and Treloar A, B and C Buildings, Mitchell ACT during July 2005 to determine the extent and condition of asbestos materials. The aim of this survey was to compile a register of known asbestos products for the purpose of managing and preventing the working with or disturbing of the asbestos materials.

The results of this survey should be used as a basis to develop an Asbestos Management Plan for the Australian War Memorial Buildings. In the case of future building works the plan would enable the appropriate management of Asbestos Containing Materials in accordance with the Code of Practice for the Management and Control of Asbestos in Workplaces [NOHSC: 2018 (2005)].

This survey, although extensive, must not be used as a Specification or Method Statement for any future asbestos removal project. In this instance detailed plans, quantities, etc. would be required.

Implications and recommendations relating to the appropriate removal or control methods are made in accordance with the requirements of NOHSC, ACT BEPCON & ACT WorkCover.

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## **3 SCOPE OF WORKS**

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Robson Laboratories undertook the following scope of works:

- To visually assess the Australian War Memorial Main Building, the Administration Building and the Outpost Café, Campbell and Treloar A, B and C Buildings, Mitchell ACT to determine the location, condition and extent of asbestos building materials. This was a non-destructive survey, however comments will be made on the likelihood of hidden asbestos materials;
- To have representative materials suspected of containing asbestos analysed by a NATA-accredited laboratory;
- To report on the results of the survey.
- The report is to contain recommendations for the management of asbestos materials with reference to the National Code of Practice for Asbestos and relevant authorities.



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## **4 CODE COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION**

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All recommendations and Code Compliance are determined with reference to: -

- *Code of Practice for the Management and Control of Asbestos in Workplaces* [NOHSC: 2018 (2005)];
- ACT WorkCover; and
- ACT BEPCON Requirements & Regulations.

### **Survey Limitations:**

This survey was non - destructive in nature and sampling was therefore limited to accessible materials. No determination can be made regarding the possibility of concealed or inaccessible asbestos in the following areas without gaining access to allow for inspections.

Such materials may include:

- Asbestos insulation within walls and building cavities;
- Asbestos millboard lining ducted heater elements;
- Vinyl floor tiles beneath carpets or floor covering;
- Asbestos cement sheet formwork and electrical cable/water pipe duct beneath the floor slab;
- Plant room equipment –Internal or inaccessible areas
- Fire sprinkler booster system – Valve packing.
- Caulking – Mastic to expansion joints and around windows.

If asbestos is located during demolition or excavation work this work must cease until its affect upon the works is assessed by a competent agency – such as an ACT licensed asbestos removalist or an occupational hygienist.



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## **5 METHOD**

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John Robson and Owen Parsons of Robson Laboratories inspected the Australian War Memorial Main Building, the Administration Building and the Outpost Café, Campbell and Treloar A, B and C Buildings, Mitchell ACT during July 2005. The survey consisted of identifying all visible and accessible asbestos materials throughout the Australian War Memorial Buildings. Representative samples suspected of containing asbestos were taken and sent for NATA (National Association of Testing Authorities) accredited laboratory analysis.

It has been assumed that materials visually assessed as being asbestos positive in one location will reoccur in a similar location unless otherwise documented.

Although all reasonable care and attention was taken in compiling this report, no guarantee as to its accuracy or completeness can be given. This is a result of the normal construction practice of 'building in' some of the works, from the random application of asbestos materials or due to other physical or applied constraints on our investigation. Our report is limited by the physical constraints of the structure under investigation. Prior to any refurbishment or hazardous material(s) removal projects the contractor(s) carrying out the work must fully acquaint themselves with the extent of the hazardous material(s), particularly in those areas that may require full or partial demolition in order to determine the exact extent and location of such material(s).




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**6 SAMPLE ANALYSIS:**


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The building materials sampled for asbestos content analysis are presented below in Table 3. The Laboratory report is presented in Appendix 3.

**Table 3: Mineralogical Analysis**


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Sample No.	Location - Material	Composition
2719 – 1	Administration – Exterior east –inground Telstra box	No asbestos detected
2719 – 2	Administration – Pulford compressor gasket	<b>Chrysotile asbestos</b>
2719 – 3	Administration – Trane chiller compressor gasket	No asbestos detected
2719 – 4	Administration – Boiler large cover plate rope joint	<b>Chrysotile asbestos</b>
2719 – 5	Administration – Basement disabled toilet wall sheet	No asbestos detected
2719 – 6	Administration – Lift motor room brake pad	No asbestos detected
2719 – 7	Administration – Basement plantroom airconditioning ducting joint – mastic	No asbestos detected
2719 – 8	Administration – Corridor grey vinyl floor tile	No asbestos detected
2719 – 9	Administration – Cooling tower joint mastic	No asbestos detected
2719 – 10	AWM – Top windows exterior putty	No asbestos detected
2719 – 11	AWM – North roof façade sheet	No asbestos detected
2719 – 12	AWM – roof s/e glass block putty	No asbestos detected
2719 – 13	AWM – Mastic to A.H.U. 5.1	No asbestos detected
2719 – 14	AWM – Trane chiller head gasket	No asbestos detected
2719 – 15	AWM – Ceiling sheet in cleaners' rooms	<b>Chrysotile asbestos</b>

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## Australian War Memorial - Asbestos Survey

Sample No.	Location - Material	Composition
2719 – 16	Vinyl floor tile grey throughout (Treloar A)	No asbestos detected
2719 – 17	Expansion joint mastic (Treloar A)	No asbestos detected
2719 – 18	Wall sheet in chemical storage area (Treloar A)	No asbestos detected
2719 – 19	Rope lagging to boiler flue flange joint (Treloar A)	<b>Chrysotile asbestos</b>
2719 – 20	Heating hot water pipe flange joint (Treloar C)	No asbestos detected
2719 – 21	Roof membrane to main building**	<b>Previously assessed as containing asbestos</b>
2719 – 22	Fire door cores in main building**	<b>Previously assessed as containing asbestos</b>
2719 – 23	Fire door cores at Treloar A**	<b>Consistent with asbestos materials</b>
2719 – 24	Chiller gaskets (Main building)	<b>Previously assessed as containing asbestos</b>

**Table Notes:**

\*\*Visually assessed on site

- It should be noted that the above samples were a representative selection of materials suspected of containing asbestos.
- Materials were not sampled from all areas due to the consistency of the materials used throughout the buildings.
- On-site inspections and an examination of the plans should be undertaken prior to the commencement of any asbestos removal programme.

<b>Chrysotile</b>	=	<b>white asbestos</b>
<b>Amosite</b>	=	<b>grey or brown asbestos</b>
<b>Crocidolite</b>	=	<b>blue asbestos</b>



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## **6.1 ASBESTOS POSITIVE FINDINGS**

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Refer to Table 1 & Appendix 1 for specific locations.

**ELEMENT: Non-friable asbestos materials**

- **Boiler and flue flanges (Treloar A) – joints and rope lagging**
- **Fire doors (Main building) – Fire door cores**
- **Fire doors (Treloar A) – Fire door cores**
- **Cleaners' rooms ceiling sheet – Asbestos sheeting**
- **Pulford compressor (x2) (Administration) – Asbestos gaskets**
- **Chiller compressor joints/gaskets (Main building) – Asbestos gaskets**
- **Exterior plant area waterproofing (Main building) – Asbestos membrane**
- **Boiler large cover plate (x2) (Administration) – Asbestos rope joint**

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## **6.2 DISCUSSION**

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The survey revealed bonded forms of asbestos are present on site.

- The rope lagging to the boiler flue in Treloar A is in good condition and may remain in situ as long as it is well maintained. Provided this material does not deteriorate, it would not be anticipated to release significant fibre under normal building usage.
- The fire door to the plantroom of Treloar A should be removed or repaired as soon as practicable. The remaining fire doors (refer plans) are in good condition and may remain in situ as long as they are well maintained.
- The ceiling sheet in the cleaners' rooms is in good condition and may remain in situ as long as it is well maintained.
- The membrane lining the roof (refer plans) is in good condition and may remain in situ as long as it is well maintained. .
- The gaskets and rope joints in the plantroom equipment are in good condition and may remain in situ as long as they are well maintained.

Provided the above materials do not deteriorate, they would not be anticipated to release significant fibre under normal building usage.

All ACM identified on site are in good condition and may remain in situ unless renovations are likely to damage identified ACM in which case they should be removed by an ACT licensed asbestos removalist.



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## **7 RECOMMENDATIONS:**

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- The fire door to the plant room at Treloar A has a hole through the door and may release fibre under normal building usage. An ACT licensed asbestos removalist should remove or repair this door as soon as practicable.
- All remaining asbestos materials identified on the sites are in good condition and may remain in situ unless renovations are likely to damage identified ACM in which case they should be removed by an ACT licensed asbestos removalist.
- Maintenance and other personnel should be instructed not to remove or damage identified ACM.
- Prior to any further demolition, refurbishment or maintenance, its effect upon any in-situ asbestos materials must be established by reference to this document, including amendments as they occur.
- If immediate removal of all asbestos is not planned, an Asbestos Management Plan is required (Refer *Asbestos Code of Practice* - Appendix 2).
- Where practicable without causing undue concern to personnel who occupy the premises during normal building usage, all asbestos material remaining in situ should be clearly labelled.



Photographs of bonded asbestos materials are shown below.



**Photo 1.** Rope lagging to boiler flue.  
(Treloar A)



**Photo 2.** Head gaskets on compressors.  
(Administration)



**Photo 3.** Fire doors + possible ACM panels  
within steel frames (Treloar A).



## Australian War Memorial - Asbestos Survey

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### APPENDIX 1

#### Asbestos Material Location Summary Tables & Plans



All asbestos materials identified in October 1997 (Ref # 533) have been removed except for the following:

**Table 4: Asbestos Material Locations – Australian War Memorial  
(Main building)**

<b>Asbestos Material</b>	<b>Location/details</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Fire door cores	Fire doors** (refer plans)	3C	Leave, label and maintain.  Remove by an ACT licensed asbestos removalist if proposed building works are likely to disturb asbestos containing materials.
Asbestos sheeting	Cleaners' rooms ceiling sheet	3C	
Roof membrane	Lining roof of main building**	3C	
Asbestos gaskets	Chiller compressor gaskets	3C	

**Table Notes:**

\*\*Visually assessed on site.



## Australian War Memorial - Asbestos Survey

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All asbestos materials identified in July 2003 (Ref #1906) have been removed.

**Table 5: Asbestos Material Locations – Australian War Memorial  
(Outpost Café)**

Asbestos Material	Location/details	Condition	Comments
<b>No asbestos materials identified on site.</b>			

**Table Notes:**

\*\*Visually assessed on site.



**Table 6: Asbestos Material Locations – Australian War Memorial  
(Administration building)**

<b>Asbestos Material</b>	<b>Location/details</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Asbestos gaskets	Pulford compressors (x2)	3C	Leave, label and maintain.
Rope joint	Boiler large cover plates (x2)	3C	Remove by an ACT licensed asbestos removalist if proposed building works are likely to disturb asbestos containing materials.

**Table Notes:**

\*\*Visually assessed on site.



**Table 7: Asbestos Material Locations – Australian War Memorial  
(Treloar A)**

<b>Asbestos Material</b>	<b>Location/details</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Fire door cores	Door to plant room**	2B	Remove or repair by an ACT licensed asbestos removalist as soon as practicable.
	Fire doors** (refer plans)	3C	Leave, label and maintain.  Remove by an ACT licensed asbestos removalist if proposed building works are likely to disturb asbestos containing materials.

**Table Notes:**

\*\*Visually assessed on site.



**Table 8: Asbestos Material Locations – Australian War Memorial  
(Treloar B)**

Asbestos Material	Location/details	Condition	Comments
<b>No asbestos materials identified on site.</b>			

**Table Notes:**

\*\*Visually assessed on site.

**Table 9: Asbestos Material Locations – Australian War Memorial  
(Treloar C)**

Asbestos Material	Location/details	Condition	Comments
<b>No asbestos materials identified on site.</b>			

**Table Notes:**

\*\*Visually assessed on site.



## **APPENDIX 2**

### **Inclusions**

Code of Practice for the Management and Control of Asbestos in Workplaces  
[NOHSC: 2018 (2005)].



## **INCLUSIONS**

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### **Part 7. RESPONSIBILITIES**

Persons with control of premises have a duty of care to:

- Develop and implement and maintain an asbestos management plan;
- Investigate the premises for the presence or possible presence of ACM (asbestos containing materials);
- Develop and maintain a register of the identified or presumed ACM, including details on their locations, accessibility, condition, risk assessments and control measures;
- Assess the condition of any ACM that are found and the associated asbestos risks;
- Develop measure to remove the ACM or otherwise to minimise the risks and prevent exposure to asbestos; and
- Ensure the control measures are implemented as soon as possible and are maintained as long as the ACM remain in the workplace.



## **Part 8. DEVELOPMENT OF AN ASEBSTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN (AMP)**

The purpose of an AMP is to help persons with control of premises to comply with the asbestos prohibition and prevent exposure to airborne asbestos fibres while ACM remain in the workplace.

### **8.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

The following general principles must be applied in developing an AMP:

- The ultimate goal is for all workplaces to be free of ACM. Accordingly, consideration should be given to the removal of ACM during renovation, refurbishment and/or maintenance, where practicable, in preference to other control measures such as enclosure, encapsulation or sealing.
- Reasonable steps must be taken to label all identified ACM. Where ACM are identified or presumed, the locations must be recorded in a register of ACM.
- A risk assessment must be conducted for all identified or presumed ACM.
- Control measures must be established to prevent exposure to airborne asbestos fibres and should take into account the results of risk assessments conducted for the identified or presumed ACM.
- If ACM are identified or presumed, there must be full consultation, involvement and information sharing during each step of the development of the AMP – i.e. during the identification, risk assessment and establishment of control measures.
- The identification of ACM and associated risk assessments should only be undertaken by competent persons.
- All workers and contractors on premises where ACM are present or presumed to be present, and all other persons who May be exposed to ACM as a result of being on the premises, must be provided with full information on the occupational health and safety consequences of exposure to asbestos and appropriate control measures. The provision of this information should be recorded.

## Document Seven



Australian War Memorial

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## ASBESTOS REGISTER

### Background

Buildings and Services engaged Robson Laboratories Pty Ltd in July 2005 to conduct a survey of all AWM Buildings to determine the possible extent and condition of asbestos materials within the building fabric. The survey revealed that bonded forms of asbestos are present on site in the following locations:

1. Fire Doors (Main Building) – Fire door cores. Doors are in good condition;
2. Cleaners Room ceiling, Old Film Vault (Main Building) – Asbestos sheeting. Is in good condition and may remain in situ as long as it is well maintained;
3. Exterior plant area waterproofing (Main Building) – Asbestos membrane. Is in good condition and may remain in situ as long as well maintained;
4. Chillers compressor joints/gaskets (Main Building) – Asbestos gaskets. Are in good condition and may remain in situ as long as well maintained;
5. Fire Doors (Treloar A) – Fire door cores. Doors are in good condition; and
6. Boiler and flue flange (Treloar A) – Joint and rope lagging. Is in good condition;
7. Pulford compressors x2 (Admin Building) – Asbestos gaskets. In good condition and may remain in situ as long as well maintained; and
8. Boiler large cover plate x2 (Admin Building) – Asbestos rope joint. In good condition and may remain in situ as long as well maintained.

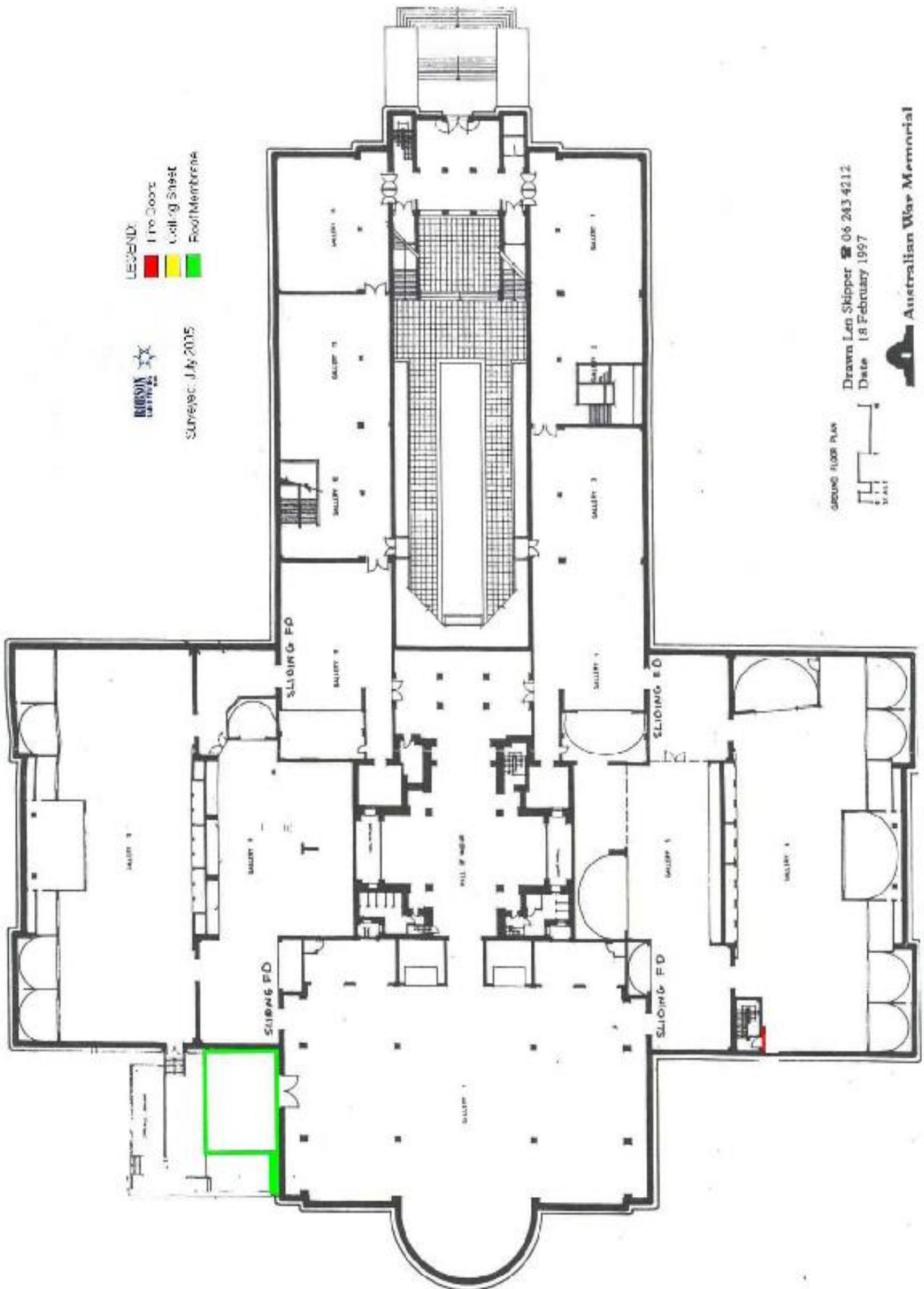
A pictorial representation is attached on the following pages. The areas highlighted indicate asbestos found.

s 47F

If you need to work on these items, or if asbestos is suspected in any other locations, please contact the Manager Buildings on 6243 4497 or mobile redacted. Refer to the Asbestos Management Plan attached to the Site Induction Document.

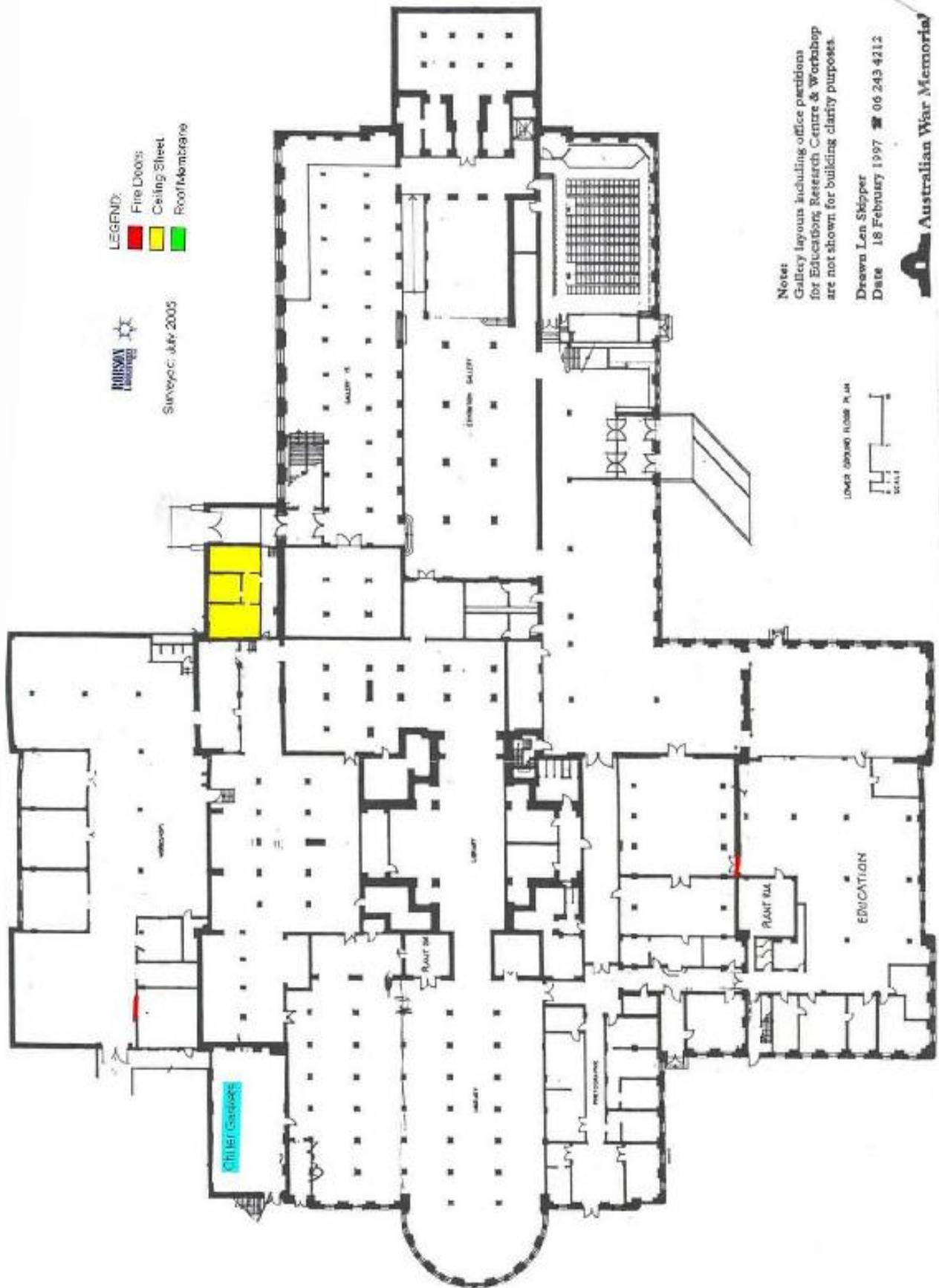


Australian War Memorial





### Australian War Memorial





## Document Eight

**Hobson Laboratories Pty Ltd**

A.C.N. 008 660 990

Monitoring hazardous dusts  
Building Surveys  
Asbestos Management Plans



Ref.jr97533

**SURVEY TO DETERMINE THE  
EXTENT AND CONDITION  
OF HAZARDOUS BUILDING  
AND INSULATION MATERIALS  
AT:**

**AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL  
CANBERRA**

Client: Peter Root & Associates  
Level 7  
The Trust Building  
155 King Street  
Sydney NSW 2000

Date: 1st October 1997  
Your ref: Dennis Jefferies

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## AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL - HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SURVEY

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### SCOPE

At the request of Mr. Dennis Jefferies of Peter Root & Associates, Robson Laboratories undertook to visually inspect The Australian War Memorial, Canberra, to determine the general extent and condition of asbestos based building and insulation materials. Samples of suspect material were to be taken for analysis by polarising light microscopy to determine their composition. Materials visually consistent with that which is positively identified as being asbestos in similar locations was to be considered as being asbestos.

### METHOD

The premises were visually inspected from 15th to 26th September, 1997. Samples of suspect materials were taken for analysis. It has been assumed that material analysed as being asbestos positive in one location would reoccur in another similar location.

Although all reasonable care and attention was taken in compiling this report no guarantee as to its accuracy or completeness can be given. Our report is undertaken upon the basis of information supplied by you and is limited by the physical constraints of the structure under investigation. Prior to any refurbishment or asbestos removal projects you should undertake to instruct the contractor(s) carrying out the work that they must fully acquaint themselves with the extent of the asbestos, particularly in those areas which may require full or partial demolition in order to determine the exact extent and location of such material. It must be stressed that this document is designed to determine the general extent and condition of asbestos materials, determine compliance or otherwise to the relevant code(s) and offer appropriate safe handling advice. **Under no circumstances should this document be used as a Specification for the removal of asbestos materials.** Prior to asbestos removal or demolition it is essential that any areas currently unable to be accessed without causing damage to the premises, or any areas considered likely to contain asbestos, be partially demolished to determine the exact location and extent of these materials.

### CODE COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

All recommendations and Code Compliance are determined with reference to:-

Worksafe Australia, Sydney 1988, *Asbestos: Code of Practice and Guidance Notes*  
*ACT Building Ordinance 1972, as amended 1984*  
*ACT Asbestos Removal Manual*  
*ACT Dangerous Goods Ordinance 1984*  
*ACT Building Regulations*

and are referred to in this report as The Code.

### INCLUSIONS

Worksafe Australia, Sydney 1988, *"Asbestos: Code of Practice & Guidance Notes"* Sections 3.1, 3.5, 3.6, 4.3, 8. Table 1, & 12.



## AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL - HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SURVEY

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### MINERALOGICAL ANALYSIS

Sample	Location	Composition
MA533 -1	LG fl fire door adjacent plantroom core sheet	<b>Chrysotile &amp; Amosite asbestos</b>
MA533 -2	LG fl fire door to theatre - core sheet	no asbestos detected
MA533 -3	LG fl fire door to north west stairwell core sheet	<b>Chrysotile &amp; Amosite asbestos</b>
MA533 -4	LG fl boiler room - burner mounting joint	no asbestos detected
MA533 -5	LG fl plantroom chiller no.2 side cover plate joint	<b>Chrysotile asbestos</b>
MA533 -6	LG fl plantroom chiller no.3 side compressor head gasket	<b>Chrysotile asbestos</b>
MA533 -7	LG fl plantroom chiller no.1 flexible metal duct flange joint	<b>Chrysotile asbestos</b>
MA533 -8	LG fl south air conditioning plantroom fire door - core sheet	no asbestos detected
MA533 -9	Exterior nuralite membrane to upper slab of boiler/chiller plantroom	<b>Chrysotile asbestos</b>
MA533 -10	Exterior caulking to vent in sandstone wall	no asbestos detected
MA533 -11	Exterior fire detector system enclosure wall sheet	<b>Chrysotile asbestos</b>
MA533 -12	Gd fl ceiling space fire door - core sheet	no asbestos detected
MA533 -13	Gd fl Gallery 7 roof - external wall sheet	no asbestos detected
MA533 -14	Gd fl ceiling tile surrounding sprinkler head	<b>Chrysotile asbestos</b>
MA533 -15	Gd fl ceiling space caulking to concrete slab	no asbestos detected



## AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL - HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SURVEY

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### MINERALOGICAL ANALYSIS

Sample	Location	Composition
MA533 -16	LG fl north west exterior - cover plate to wall vent	<b>Chrysotile &amp; Amosite asbestos</b>
MA533 -17	Gd fl Gallery 11 & 12 fire door - core sheet	no asbestos detected
MA533 -18	Gd fl Gallery 7 grey vinyl floor tile	no asbestos detected

<b>Chrysotile</b>	=	<b>white asbestos</b>
<b>Amosite</b>	=	<b>grey or brown asbestos</b>
<b>Crocidolite</b>	=	<b>blue asbestos</b>
Cellulose	=	natural organic fibre



## AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL - HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SURVEY

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### SUMMARY

Asbestos materials were found in the following locations and are described in general in this report:-

\* **Fire Doors**

LG fl fire door adjacent plantroom core sheet (sample 1)  
LG fl fire door to north west stairwell core sheet (sample 3)

**Note:** 1. All fire doors marked on plans contain asbestos.  
2. Sliding fire doors as marked on the plans may contain asbestos.  
If work is planned in these areas the exact nature of the doors should be determined prior to the construction phase.

\* **Waterproof Membrane**

Exterior nuralite membrane to boiler/chiller plantroom upper slab perimeter - waterproof membrane (sample 9)

**Note:** The flat roof section to the domed roof consists of material visually similar to the above waterproof membrane and should therefore also be considered to contain asbestos.

\* **Asbestos cement sheet**

Exterior fire detector system enclosure wall sheet (sample 11)  
Gd fl ceiling tile surrounding sprinkler head (sample 14)  
LG fl north west exterior - cover plate to wall vent (sample 16)

**Note:** Several ceiling tiles with sprinkler heads protruding through were checked however only one contained asbestos. It should be noted however that as not all sprinkler heads were checked other asbestos cement sheet ceiling tiles may be present.

\* **Pipe flange joints & gaskets**

LG fl plantroom chiller no.2 side cover plate joint (sample 5)  
LG fl plantroom chiller no.3 side compressor head gasket (sample 6)  
LG fl plantroom chiller no.1 flexible metal duct flange joint (sample 7)

**Note-1:** All chiller unit compressor joints & gaskets should be assumed to contain asbestos.

**PCB's:** A programme was undertaken and completed to remove all PCB capacitors to fluorescent lights.



## AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL - HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SURVEY

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### EXCLUSIONS

**NOTE:** No determination can be made regarding the possibility of concealed asbestos materials in the following areas without undertaking demolition -

**Materials built into structure and concealed  
Wet Areas - asbestos packing to hot water pipes**

It is possible that asbestos packing to hot water pipes may be concealed within mortar walls. Care should be taken when demolishing in these areas to determine the existence or otherwise of asbestos. If asbestos is located all demolition work must cease and a licensed asbestos removalist contacted immediately to remove this material and complete the demolition.

**Gaskets/joints *within* plant and machinery (e.g. boilers, chillers, pumps)**

Asbestos materials found in plant and machinery are extremely minor in nature and would constitute no hazard or risk to the occupants of the premises. Maintenance personnel undertaking routine duties would not be exposed to hazard or risk providing the recommendations given in this report are observed.

**NOTE:** Hot water heating pipes, boilers and boiler flues are lagged with glass fibre. Extensive asbestos pipe lagging removal has occurred in the past. No asbestos pipe lagging was observed during the survey however wall and slab penetrations and cavity walls may conceal asbestos lagging. If major demolition works are planned care should be exercised in these areas.

**Sliding fire doors as marked on the plans may contain asbestos**

If work is planned in these areas the exact nature of the doors should be determined prior to the construction phase.



## AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL - HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SURVEY

---

LOCATION/ELEMENT: Fire door - core sheet

---

### Asbestos Positive Findings

\* **Fire Doors**

LG fl fire door adjacent plantroom core sheet (sample 1)

LG fl fire door to north west stairwell core sheet (sample 3)

**Note - 1: All fire doors as marked on plans contain asbestos cores.**

**Note - 2: Sliding fire doors as marked on the plans may contain asbestos. If work is planned in these areas the exact nature of the doors should be determined prior to the construction phase.**

---

### Implications

The Code does not require the removal of this material providing it remains in good condition. However, no emergency works or routine maintenance may be carried out on asbestos materials unless by a licensed asbestos removalist - refer Action Required below.

---

### Action required to achieve and/or maintain Code Compliance

This material may remain in situ under controlled conditions as described below until replacement during any future refurbishment by a licensed asbestos removalist.

All asbestos material remaining in situ must be clearly labelled and regularly inspected for deterioration as per Worksafe 3.6 (enclosed).

Maintenance and other personnel should be instructed not to damage the fire doors cores or expose them either by abrasion, cutting, drilling, sanding or impact.

Maintenance and other personnel should be instructed not to remove the door furniture as this will expose the cores.

Prior to any planned demolition, refurbishment or maintenance, its effect upon any in situ asbestos must be established by reference to this document, including amendments.

If immediate removal is not planned an asbestos Management Plan is required by Worksafe Australia - refer Section 8 Table 1(enclosed).



## AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL - HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SURVEY

---

LOCATION/ELEMENT: **Waterproof membrane**

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### Asbestos Positive Findings

\* **Waterproof membrane**

Exterior nuralite membrane to boiler/chiller plantroom upper slab perimeter - waterproof membrane (sample 9)

**Note: The flat roof section to the domed roof consists of material visually similar to the above waterproof membrane and should therefore also be considered to contain asbestos.**

---

### Implications

Will deteriorate with age, weather and impact damage.

This material is currently in good condition with only a small asbestos component firmly bound into a stable matrix. Significant fibre release would not occur under normal circumstances providing all requirements of The Code are observed.

Maintenance personnel or other trades may not perform any work which may damage this material.

---

### Action required to achieve and/or maintain Code Compliance

The Code does not require the removal of this material providing it remains in good condition. However, no emergency works or routine maintenance may be carried out on asbestos materials unless by a licensed asbestos removalist - refer Action Required below.

Prior to any planned demolition, maintenance or refurbishment, its effect upon any in situ asbestos must be established by reference to this document, including amendments.

If immediate removal is not planned an Asbestos Management Plan is required by Worksafe Australia - refer Worksafe Australia Section 8 Table 1 (enclosed).

Ensure no power or other tools are used to cut, sand, drill or abrade the surface.

---



## AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL - HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SURVEY

---

LOCATION/ELEMENT: **Waterproof membrane - cont'd**

---

All asbestos material remaining in situ must be clearly labelled and regularly inspected for deterioration as per Worksafe Section 3.6 (enclosed).

This material must not be cleaned either by means of abrasion or high pressure water blasting.

This material must be removed by a licensed asbestos removalist prior to any demolition or refurbishment which would damage the material.



## AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL - HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SURVEY

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### ELEMENT: Asbestos Cement Sheeting

---

#### Asbestos Positive Findings

- \* **Asbestos cement sheet**  
Exterior fire detector system enclosure wall sheet (sample 11)  
Gd fl ceiling tile surrounding sprinkler head (sample 14)  
LG fl north west exterior - cover plate to wall vent (sample 16)

**NOTE:** Several ceiling tiles with sprinkler heads protruding through were checked however only one contained asbestos. It should be noted however that as not all sprinkler heads were checked other asbestos cement sheet ceiling tiles may be present.

---

#### Implications

- . Will deteriorate with age, water and impact damage.
  - . This material contains only a small percentage of asbestos firmly bound into a stable matrix. Providing it is not damaged, cut, drilled, sanded or abraded no significant fibre release would occur.
  - . This material must be removed by a licensed asbestos removalist prior to refurbishment or demolition.
- 

#### Action required to achieve and/or maintain Code Compliance

- . Prior to any planned demolition, refurbishment or maintenance, its effect upon any in situ asbestos must be established by reference to this document, including amendments.
- . All asbestos material remaining in situ must be clearly labelled and regularly inspected for deterioration as per Worksafe 3.6 (enclosed).
- . Sheet in good condition may remain in situ providing it does not deteriorate until removed during refurbishment or demolition by a licensed asbestos removalist.
- . Maintenance personnel and tenants must be informed not to undertake dust generating activities such as cutting, sanding, abrading etc. upon this material.
- . If immediate removal is not planned an asbestos Management Plan is required by Worksafe Australia - refer Section 8 Table 1(enclosed).



## AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL - HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SURVEY

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### ELEMENT: Asbestos Cement Sheeting (cont'd)

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#### Removal of asbestos-Cement Sheet

The Department of the Environment Land and Planning has recently amended the licensing requirements for handling or removing asbestos cement sheet. Building Note 16 of February 1994 now allows for builders holding a Class A, B or C licence to remove stable, unweathered asbestos cement sheet from a single domestic building. The removal however must be carried out in accordance with the 'Worksafe Australia asbestos: Code of Practice and Guidance Notes' and the requirements of Building Note 16.

**A holder of a Class D licence is required to remove unstable or weathered asbestos cement sheeting, and all sheeting in commercial premises. Therefore only a D Class licensed asbestos removalist may remove asbestos, including asbestos cement sheet, from these premises.**



## AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL - HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SURVEY

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### ELEMENT: Pipe jointing and Gaskets

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#### Asbestos Positive Findings

\* **Pipe flange joints & gaskets**

LG fl plantroom chiller no.2 side cover plate joint (sample 5)

LG fl plantroom chiller no.3 side compressor head gasket (sample 6)

LG fl plantroom chiller no.1 flexible metal duct flange joint (sample 7)

**Note:** All chiller unit compressor joints & gaskets should be assumed to contain asbestos.

---

#### Implications

These materials contains only a small percentage of asbestos firmly bound into a stable matrix. Providing it is not damaged, cut, drilled, sanded or abraded no significant fibre release would occur.

This material must be removed by a licensed asbestos removalist prior to refurbishment or demolition.

---

#### Action required to achieve and/or maintain Code Compliance

Prior to any planned demolition, refurbishment or maintenance, its effect upon any in situ asbestos must be established by reference to this document, including amendments.

If immediate removal is not planned an asbestos Management Plan is required by Worksafe Australia - refer Section 8 Table 1(enclosed).

All asbestos material remaining in situ must be clearly labelled and regularly inspected for deterioration as per Worksafe 3.6 (enclosed).

Maintenance and other personnel should be instructed not to remove or damage this material.

This material should be removed during routine maintenance by a licensed asbestos removalist.

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## AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL - HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SURVEY

### INCLUSIONS

---

Worksafe Australia, Sydney 1988, "asbestos: Code of Practice and Guidance Notes" Section 3.1 summarizes the current requirements which have been adopted;

#### "3.1 GENERAL PRINCIPALS

- . The ultimate goal is for Australian workplaces to be free of asbestos.
- . asbestos removal may not be immediately necessary, but must be completed before a structure or part of a structure is demolished.
- . Removal of such asbestos should be subject to priority setting, determined by the condition and location of asbestos.
- . asbestos presents a risk only when it is airborne. The risk to health increases as the number of fibres inhaled increases.
- . Wherever practicable, substitutes shall be found for asbestos products. Such substitutes for asbestos products should be thoroughly evaluated before use, to ensure that they do not constitute a health hazard. Ultimately, all asbestos products should be eliminated.
- . asbestos which has been incorporated into a stable matrix can be found in many working environments. Provided the matrix remains stable and no airborne dust is produced, it presents no health risk.
- . The presence of asbestos should be identified.
- . No person shall be exposed to risk of inhalation of asbestos in the course of employment without being provided with full information of the occupational health and safety consequences of exposure and appropriate control strategies.
- . At present it is not possible to assess whether there is a level of exposure in humans below which an increased risk of cancer would not occur. Accordingly, exposure should always be limited to the minimum level feasible.
- . asbestos removalists and maintenance workers in an asbestos environment must be suitably protected.



## AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL - HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SURVEY

### INCLUSIONS (cont'd)

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- . The recognised occupational exposure standard is that adopted by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission. The method used to measure exposure is the Membrane Filter Method as endorsed by the National Commission.
- . Products containing asbestos shall be labelled accordingly.
- . The spraying of asbestos shall be prohibited. All future use of asbestos for insulation shall be prohibited."

It is recommended that where the presence of asbestos building products have been identified property owners, managers, occupiers and the relevant employer and employee organisations become fully aware of their obligations described in the Worksafe Code. Sections which are referred to in this Survey are reproduced below.

Worksafe Australia, August 1988 "asbestos: Code of Practice and Guidance Notes"

#### " 3.5 REGISTER

- . Owners, or their agents, shall institute an inspection of each structure owned. A register shall be maintained, with regular updating of the results of these inspections. The register will contain details of the site, type and condition of any asbestos products found, and shall be made available for inspection by tenants (employers), employees, union representatives, government representatives, contractors and maintenance personnel. Where no asbestos is found, a record of such a finding shall be kept."



## AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL - HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SURVEY

### INCLUSIONS (cont'd)

---

#### " 3.6 CONTROL

- . Notwithstanding the ultimate goal of an asbestos free workplace, priorities should be set for control in the short term.
- . asbestos products, if stable and inaccessible, should be left *in situ* until demolition, partial demolition or renovation.
- . Where *in situ* asbestos is in a stable condition, but accessible, it should be appropriately controlled by a range of options canvassed later in this document.
- . asbestos which is not in a stable condition, or is determined to constitute an unacceptable health risk, shall be removed by a registered removalist.
- . Any asbestos left *in situ* shall be clearly labelled and regularly inspected to ensure that it is not deteriorating or contributing to an elevated health risk.
- . Property owners in conjunction with agents or employers shall establish procedures to ensure that persons entering the area where asbestos is present shall, unless assessment of the risk indicates that it is unnecessary, wear appropriate protective equipment and, in all cases, minimise the disturbance of the asbestos product. "

#### " 4.3 PROPERTY OWNERS

- . Property owners or lessees, or managers or their agents have a responsibility in relation to asbestos, to:
- . identify all asbestos products within their properties and to record the location and condition of such asbestos in a register in accordance with Section 3.5."



## AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL - HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SURVEY

### INCLUSIONS (cont'd)

---

8. Worksafe Australia, August 1988 "asbestos: Code of Practice and Guidance Notes" Table 1: Determination of Appropriate Control Method for asbestos.

#### "DEFER

<b>Appropriate when:</b>	<b>Not appropriate when</b>
Negligible risk of exposure	Possibility of deterioration or damage
<i>and</i>	
asbestos inaccessible and fully contained	Airborne asbestos dust exceeds recommended exposure standard
<i>or</i>	
asbestos stable and not liable to damage	
<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Disadvantages</b>
No initial cost Cost of removal deferred	Hazard remains Need for continuing assessment asbestos management program required

---

---

#### ENCAPSULATE OR SEAL

<b>Appropriate when:</b>	<b>Not appropriate when:</b>
Removal difficult or not feasible	asbestos deteriorating
Firm bond to substrate	Application of sealant may cause damage to material
Damage unlikely	Water damage likely
Short life of structure	Large areas of damaged asbestos
Readily visible for regular assessment	

---



## AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL - HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SURVEY

### INCLUSIONS (cont'd)

#### Advantages

Quick and economical for repairs to damaged areas

May be an adequate technique to control release of asbestos dust

#### Disadvantages

Hazard remains

Cost for large areas may be near removal cost

asbestos management system required

Eventual removal may be more difficult and costly

### ENCLOSURE

#### Appropriate when:

Removal extremely difficult

Fibres can be completely contained within enclosure

Most of surface readily inaccessible

Disturbance to, or entry into enclosure area not likely

#### Not appropriate when:

Enclosure itself liable to damage

Water damage likely

asbestos material cannot be fully enclosed

#### Advantages

May minimise disturbance to occupants

Provides an adequate method of control for some situations

#### Disadvantages

Hazard remains

Continuing maintenance of enclosure

asbestos management program required

Need to remove enclosure before eventual removal of asbestos

Precautions necessary for entry into enclosure



## AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL - HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SURVEY

### INCLUSIONS (cont'd)

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#### REMOVAL

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##### Appropriate when:

Surface friable or asbestos poorly bonded to substrate

asbestos is severely water damaged or liable to further damage or deterioration

Located in A/C duct

Airborne asbestos exceeds recommended exposure standard

Other control techniques inappropriate

---

##### Not appropriate when:

Located on complex and inaccessible surfaces

Removal extremely difficult and other techniques offer satisfactory alternative

---

##### Advantages

Hazard removed

No further action required

---

##### Disadvantages

Increases immediate risk of exposure especially to removal workers

Creates major disturbance in building

Often highest cost, most complex and time consuming method

Removal may increase fire risk in building; substitute required

Possible contamination of whole building if removal done poorly"



## AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL - HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SURVEY

### INCLUSIONS (cont'd)

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#### "12. LABELLING AND WARNING SIGNS

Material containing asbestos should be labelled as follows:

CAUTION

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBRE

AVOID CREATING DUST

SERIOUS INHALATION HEALTH HAZARD

All identified asbestos in a building or other structure should be labelled so that it is clearly visible to a person using the area, until it is finally removed. This requirement applies equally to asbestos in good condition and to treated asbestos.

Labels used for this purpose must identify the material as containing asbestos and should comply with Australian Standard 1216.7. All warning signs should comply with Australian Standard 1319.8.

Enclosed areas, and areas which contain encapsulated or sealed asbestos, should be labelled or otherwise signposted with cautionary warning signs in accordance with Australian Standard 1319.8. the purpose of these cautionary warning signs is to ensure that the asbestos is not worked upon without correct precautions being taken and to ensure that, in the event of damage, the occurrence is reported immediately so that corrective action can be taken.

An example of these signs is shown below.

CAUTION ASBESTOS

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION MUST BE WORN

NO ADMITTANCE - ASBESTOS

REPORT TO PROPERTY MANAGER

An alternative international (9) symbol may also be used for labelling of asbestos-containing products."



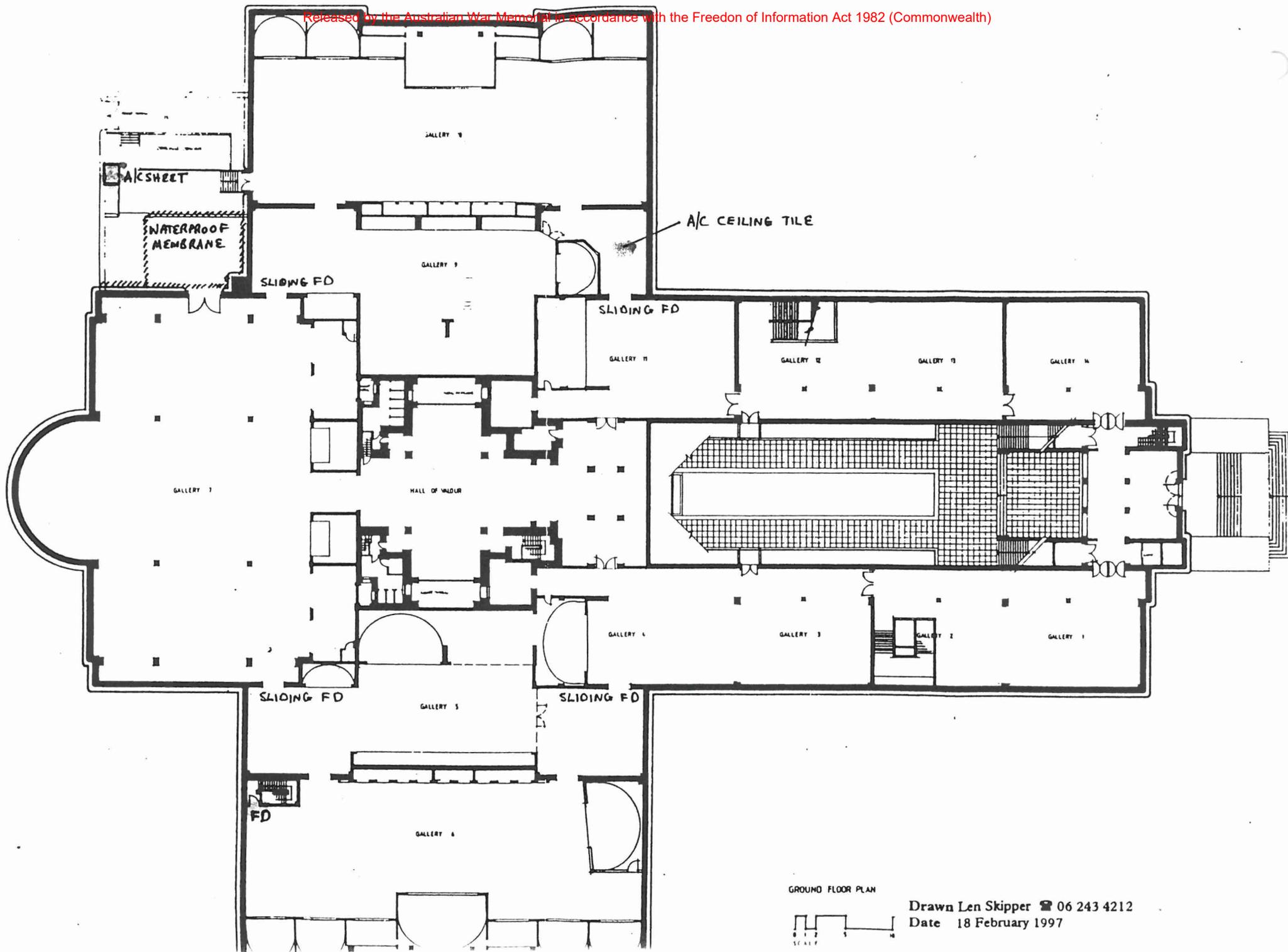
## AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL - HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SURVEY

### Key to plans

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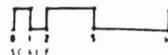
Fire Doors	-	
Waterproof membrane	-	
Asbestos cement sheet	-	
Pipe jointing and gaskets	-	



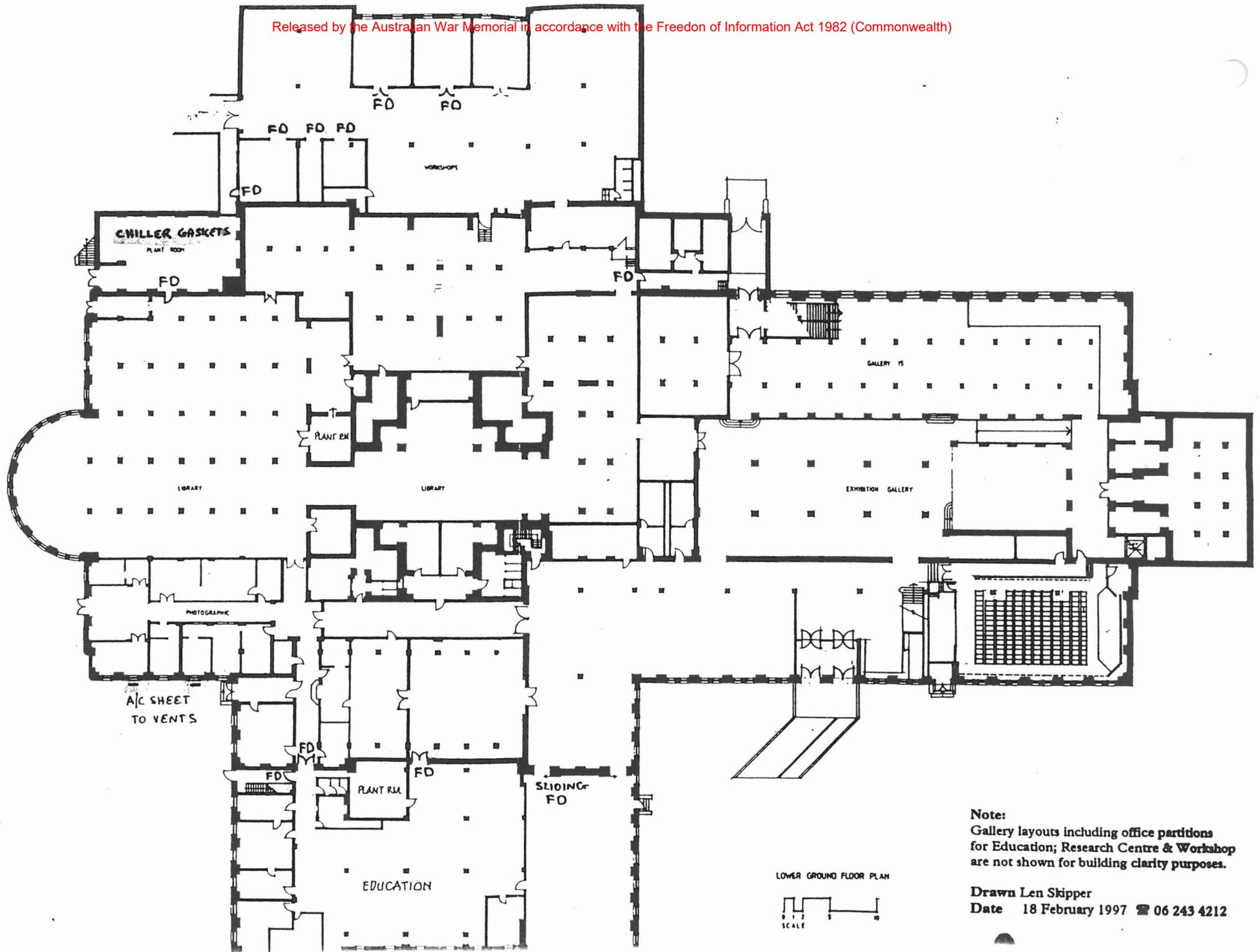


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

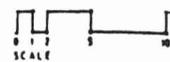
Drawn Len Skipper ☎ 06 243 4212  
Date 18 February 1997







LOWER GROUND FLOOR PLAN



**Note:**  
Gallery layouts including office partitions for Education; Research Centre & Workshop are not shown for building clarity purposes.

**Drawn Len Skipper**  
**Date 18 February 1997 ☎ 06 243 4212**

## Document Nine

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**Survey to Determine the Extent  
and Condition of Asbestos Building  
and Insulation Materials at:**

**Outpost Café  
Australian War Memorial  
Campbell ACT**

**July 2003**

Client: Australian War Memorial  
Anzac Parade  
Campbell ACT 2612

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Robson Laboratories were commissioned by Risdan Knightly of the Australian War Memorial to undertake a non-destructive inspection of the Outpost Café to determine the extent and location of asbestos building and insulation materials prior to refurbishment.

Materials suspected of containing asbestos were sampled and analysed according to Worksafe Australia guidelines by a NATA accredited Laboratory;

Asbestos containing materials located during the survey are listed in the table below. These materials are in a fair to good condition and would not present a hazard unless abraded, damaged or disturbed.

Asbestos Material	Location and details	Ref. page	Comments
Asbestos sheet	Perimeter eaves soffit to rear of building & moulded inground PMG box (refer plan)	5	Asbestos materials in fair condition – leave, label and maintain until demolition or removal
Electrical switchboard	Switchboard backing sheets in the kitchen storeroom water heater cupboard adjacent staff wc (refer plan)		

Prior to any planned demolition, refurbishment or maintenance within to the building its effect upon any in situ asbestos must be established by reference to this document. If hazardous materials are likely to be disturbed they must be removed prior to the commencement of such works.

- It should be noted that due to the age of the building it is extremely likely that asbestos materials have been used below ground level as formwork, expansion joints or as pipe ducting to electrical cables, or as packers to timber framework. Any excavation work, particularly in areas where signs or ducts indicate electrical cables underground and near adjacent buildings, should be undertaken with caution.
- Additionally asbestos packing to hot water pipes may be concealed within mortar walls. Care must be taken in these areas during demolition or refurbishment. Should materials suspected of containing asbestos be located works must cease until determination of the composition of the material has been made by an Occupational Hygienist or asbestos removalist.
- Electrical duct heater units were noted within the airconditioning system. The metal ducting adjacent the heater elements may be internally lined with asbestos millboard. Prior to undertaking works on this equipment the composition of the insulation must be determined.

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## INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

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As commissioned by Ridsen Knightly of the Australian War Memorial, Robson Laboratories undertook to visually inspect the Australian War Memorial Outpost Café to determine the extent and condition of asbestos building and insulation materials. Materials visually consistent with that which is positively identified as being asbestos in similar locations was to be considered as containing asbestos. This was a non-destructive survey.

## METHOD

The premises were visually inspected on Tuesday 24 June 2003. Samples suspected of containing asbestos were taken for NATA accredited analysis.

## SURVEY LIMITATIONS

The purpose of the Hazardous Material Assessment is for general reference or as a register of Hazardous Building Materials. It may be used as a guide for estimating the extent and cost of hazardous materials, for stakeholder management of hazardous materials, or as reference for maintenance and contractors prior to works. *This Report must not be used as a Specification for asbestos removal.* Prior to removal works a destructive survey must be carried out to determine to extent of concealed asbestos.

Although all reasonable care and attention was taken in compiling this report no guarantee as to its accuracy or completeness can be given. This can be a result of:

- difficulty in gaining access to all areas, particularly given the non-destructive nature of the survey;
- the normal construction practice of 'building in' some of the works; and
- the random application of asbestos, lead paint, chemical contaminants and other hazardous materials

Prior to demolition contractors carrying out the work they must fully acquaint themselves with the extent of the hazardous material/s, particularly in those areas which may require full or partial demolition in order to determine the exact extent and location of such material.

## CODE COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

All recommendations relating to the asbestos survey of Australian War Memorial Outpost Café are determined with reference to:-

- Worksafe Australia, Sydney 1988, *Asbestos: Code of Practice and Guidance Notes*.

## EXCLUSIONS

No determination can be made regarding the possibility of concealed asbestos in the following areas without gaining access to allow for inspections:

- Mortar walls to wet areas: asbestos packing to hot water pipes
- Electrical duct heaters – internal millboard adjacent heater elements
- Sub floor areas: asbestos cement sheet formwork  
asbestos cement electrical cable/water pipe duct

Care must be taken in these areas during demolition or refurbishment. Should materials suspected of containing asbestos be located works must cease until determination of the composition of the material has been made by an Occupational Hygienist or asbestos removalist.

## ASBESTOS REMOVAL

All asbestos removal works and disposal are to be carried out in accordance with *Worksafe Australia: Asbestos Code of Practice and Guidance Notes 1988* and the requirements of ACT WorkCover & Planning and Land Management ACT Government, PALM Note 1 March 2000.

An ACT licensed asbestos removalist is required to remove all asbestos contaminated materials including asbestos sheeting and switchboards and any additional asbestos located during destructive investigations or uncovered during asbestos removal.

Only suitably licensed and experienced personnel shall undertake asbestos removal works. All personnel shall be trained as per the *Worksafe Australia: Asbestos Code of Practice 1988*, Section 1.4 as a minimum. An asbestos removal contractor shall ensure that an experienced supervisor as described in the *Worksafe Australia: Asbestos Code of Practice 1988*, Section 1.5 is on hand in each removal area at all times.

Demolition or any other works within areas where asbestos is located is not to take place until the asbestos removalist has completed the asbestos removal works and the Occupational Hygienist has issued Clearance Certification.

## ASBESTOS

### Known Extent and Location of Asbestos (refer Hazardous Materials plan Appendix A):

Asbestos Material	Location and details	Ref. page	Comments
Asbestos sheet	Perimeter eaves soffit to rear of building & moulded inground PMG box (refer plan)	5	Asbestos materials in fair condition – leave, label and maintain until demolition or removal
Electrical switchboard	Switchboard backing sheets in the kitchen storeroom water heater cupboard adjacent staff wc (refer plan)		

### IMPLICATIONS AND MANAGEMENT:

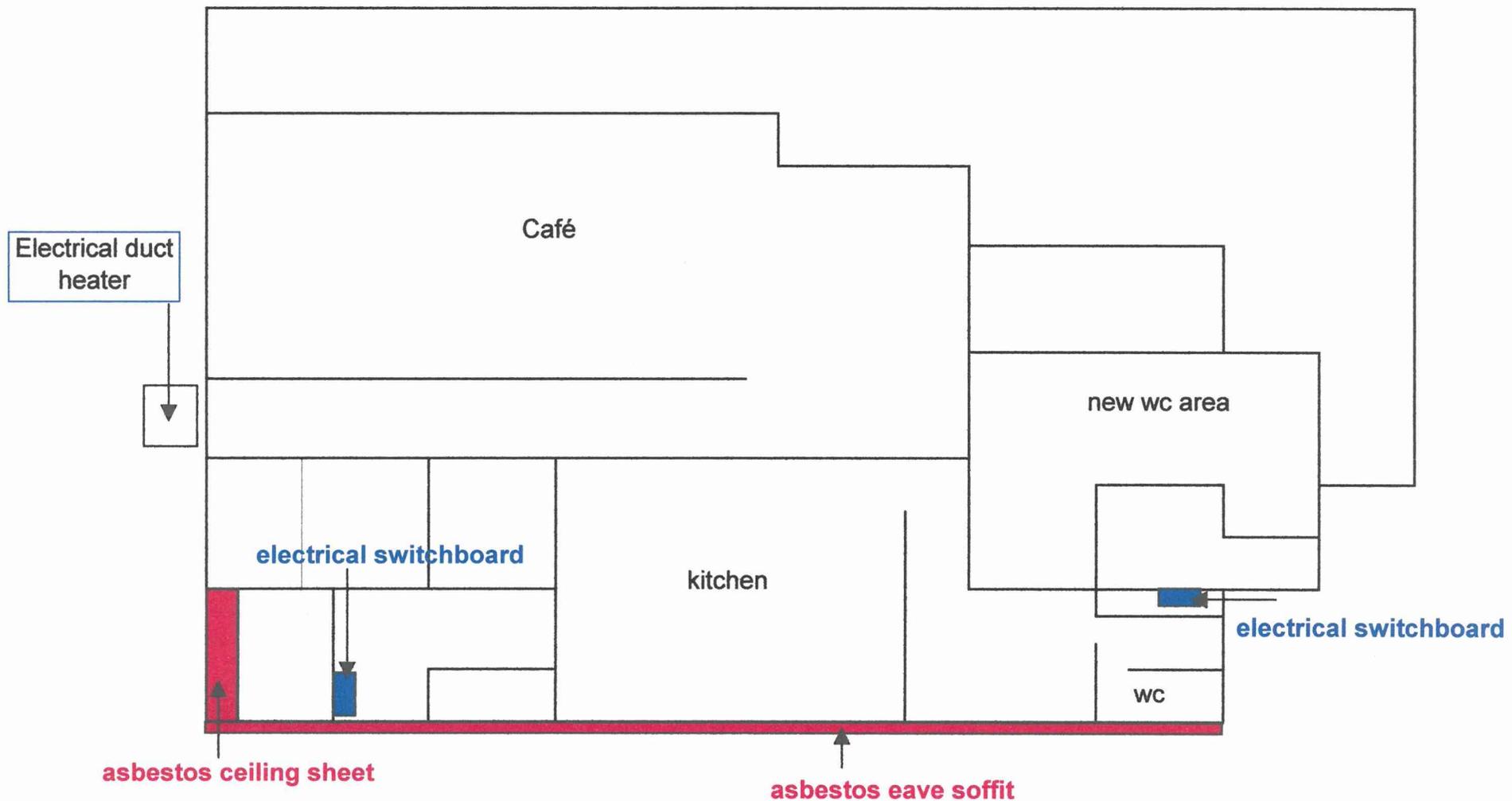
- The electrical duct heater units must be investigated to determine whether asbestos millboard is present;
- The identified asbestos materials contain a minor percentage of asbestos firmly bound into a stable matrix. Providing the materials are not damaged, cut, drilled, sanded or abraded no significant fibre release would occur;
- All asbestos materials must be removed prior to demolition. Maintenance and other personnel should be instructed not to remove or damage these materials. Replacement or removal must only be undertaken by a licensed asbestos removalist;
- Prior to any planned demolition, refurbishment or maintenance, its effect upon any in situ asbestos must be established by reference to this document, including amendments.
- Asbestos materials may remain in-situ providing they are kept in good condition until removal during demolition or refurbishment;
- If immediate removal is not planned an Asbestos Management Plan is required by Worksafe Australia - refer Section 8 Table 1(enclosed);
- All asbestos material remaining in situ must be clearly labelled and regularly inspected for deterioration as per Worksafe 3.6 (enclosed);

---

**APPENDIX A: ASBESTOS SURVEY PLAN**

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## Australian War Memorial - Outpost Café Asbestos Materials



**APPENDIX B: MINERALOGICAL ANALYSIS ASBESTOS**

<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>Location – Outpost Café</b>	<b>Composition</b>
1906 – 01	Serving area vinyl floor tiles (beige)	no asbestos detected
1906 – 02	Café area vinyl floor tiles (brown)	no asbestos detected
<b>1906 – 03</b>	<b>Staff wc area – switchboard sheet</b>	<b>Chrysotile asbestos</b>
<b>1906 – 04</b>	<b>Rear eaves soffit sheet (old)</b>	<b>Chrysotile asbestos</b>
1906 – 05	Front eaves soffit sheet (new)	no asbestos detected
<b>1906 – 06</b>	<b>Moulded inground PMG box</b>	<b>Chrysotile &amp; amosite asbestos</b>
<b>1906 – 07</b>	<b>Exterior alcove ceiling sheet Visually consistent with 1906 - 04</b>	<b>Chrysotile asbestos</b>
1906 – 08	Drinks storage area wall sheet	no asbestos detected
1906 – 09	Caulking to front column	no asbestos detected

- It should be noted that the above samples were a representative selection of materials suspected of containing asbestos.
- Materials were not sampled from all areas due to the consistency of the materials used throughout the building.
- The asbestos exclusions and summary on pages 4 and 5 must be read in order to assess the extent of asbestos materials used in the building.

<b>Chrysotile</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>white asbestos</b>
<b>Amosite</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>grey or brown asbestos</b>
<b>Crocidolite</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>blue asbestos</b>

---

## **APPENDIX C: WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA ASBESTOS: CODE OF PRACTICE & GUIDANCE NOTES**

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### **INCLUSIONS**

Worksafe Australia, Sydney 1988, "Asbestos: Code of Practice and Guidance Notes" Section 3.1 summarizes the current requirements which have been adopted;

#### **"3.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

- . The ultimate goal is for Australian workplaces to be free of asbestos.
- . Asbestos removal may not be immediately necessary, but must be completed before a structure or part of a structure is demolished.
- . Removal of such asbestos should be subject to priority setting, determined by the condition and location of asbestos.
- . Asbestos presents a risk only when it is airborne. The risk to health increases as the number of fibres inhaled increases.
- . Wherever practicable, substitutes shall be found for asbestos products. Such substitutes for asbestos products should be thoroughly evaluated before use, to ensure that they do not constitute a health hazard. Ultimately, all asbestos products should be eliminated.
- . Asbestos which has been incorporated into a stable matrix can be found in many working environments. Provided the matrix remains stable and no airborne dust is produced, it presents no health risk.
- . The presence of asbestos should be identified.
- . No person shall be exposed to risk of inhalation of asbestos in the course of employment without being provided with full information of the occupational health and safety consequences of exposure and appropriate control strategies.
- . At present it is not possible to assess whether there is a level of exposure in humans below which an increased risk of cancer would not occur. Accordingly, exposure should always be limited to the minimum level feasible.
- . Asbestos removalists and maintenance workers in an asbestos environment must be suitable protected.

---

## INCLUSIONS - cont./

---

- . The recognised occupational exposure standard is that adopted by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission. The method used to measure exposure is the Membrane Filter Method as endorsed by the National Commission.
- . Products containing asbestos shall be labelled accordingly.
- . The spraying of asbestos shall be prohibited. All future use of asbestos for insulation shall be prohibited."

It is recommended that where the presence of asbestos building products have been identified property owners, managers, occupiers and the relevant employer and employee organisations become fully aware of their obligations described in the Worksafe Code. Sections which are referred to in this Survey are reproduced below.

Worksafe Australia, August 1988 "Asbestos: Code of Practice and Guidance Notes"

### "3.5 REGISTER

- . Owners, or their agents, shall institute an inspection of each structure owned. A register shall be maintained, with regular updating of the results of these inspections. The register will contain details of the site, type and condition of any asbestos products found, and shall be made available for inspection by tenants (employers), employees, union representatives, government representatives, contractors and maintenance personnel. Where no asbestos is found, a record of such a finding shall be kept."

## INCLUSIONS - cont./

---

### " 3.6 CONTROL

- . Notwithstanding the ultimate goal of an asbestos free workplace, priorities should be set for control in the short term.
- . Asbestos products, if stable and inaccessible, should be left *in situ* until demolition, partial demolition or renovation.
- . Where *in situ* asbestos is in a stable condition, but accessible, it should be appropriately controlled by a range of options canvassed later in this document.
- . Asbestos which is not in a stable condition, or is determined to constitute an unacceptable health risk, shall be removed by a registered removalist.
- . Any asbestos left *in situ* shall be clearly labelled and regularly inspected to ensure that it is not deteriorating or contributing to an elevated health risk.
- . Property owners in conjunction with agents or employers shall establish procedures to ensure that persons entering the area where asbestos is present shall, unless assessment of the risk indicates that it is unnecessary, wear appropriate protective equipment and, in all cases, minimise the disturbance of the asbestos product. "

### " 4.3 PROPERTY OWNERS

Property owners or lessees, or managers or their agents have a responsibility in relation to asbestos, to:

- . identify all asbestos products within their properties and to record the location and condition of such asbestos in a register in accordance with Section 3.5
- . inform tenants of any asbestos treatment which may become necessary
- . ensure that all contractors required to do work are informed of the presence of asbestos
- . arrange for regular periodic inspections of properties by a competent person whose advice shall be taken on any treatment indicated. "

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## INCLUSIONS - cont./

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8. Worksafe Australia, August 1988 "Asbestos: Code of Practice and Guidance Notes" Table 1: Determination of Appropriate Control Method for Asbestos."

### "DEFER

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#### Appropriate when:

Negligible risk of exposure

*and*

Asbestos inaccessible and fully contained

*or*

Asbestos stable and not liable to damage

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#### Not appropriate when

Possibility of deterioration or damage

Airborne asbestos dust exceeds recommended exposure standard

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#### Advantages

No initial cost

Cost of removal deferred

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#### Disadvantages

Hazard remains

Need for continuing assessment

Asbestos management programme required

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## ENCAPSULATE OR SEAL

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#### Appropriate when:

Removal difficult or not feasible

Firm bond to substrate

Damage unlikely

Short life of structure

Readily visible for regular assessment

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#### Not appropriate when:

Asbestos deteriorating

Application of sealant may cause damage to material

Water damage likely

Large areas of damaged asbestos

## Australian War Memorial Outpost Café - Asbestos Survey

**INCLUSIONS - cont./****Advantages**

Quick and economical for repairs to damaged areas

May be an adequate technique to control release of asbestos dust

**Disadvantages**

Hazard remains

Cost for large areas may be near removal cost

Asbestos management system required

Eventual removal may be more difficult and costly

**ENCLOSURE****Appropriate when:**

Removal extremely difficult

Fibres can be completely contained within enclosure

Most of surface already inaccessible

Disturbance to, or entry into enclosure area not likely

**Not appropriate when:**

Enclosure itself liable to damage

Water damage likely

Asbestos material cannot be fully enclosed

**Advantages**

May minimise disturbance to occupants

Provides an adequate method of control for some situations

**Disadvantages**

Hazard remains

Continuing maintenance of enclosure

Asbestos management program required

Need to remove enclosure before eventual removal of asbestos

Precautions necessary for entry into enclosure

**INCLUSIONS - cont./**

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**REMOVAL**

**Appropriate when:**

Surface friable or asbestos poorly bonded to substrate

Asbestos is severely water damaged or liable to further damage or deterioration

Located in A/C duct

Airborne asbestos exceeds recommended exposure standard

Other control techniques inappropriate

**Not appropriate when:**

Located on complex and inaccessible surfaces

Removal extremely difficult and other techniques offer satisfactory alternative

**Advantages**

Hazard removed

No further action required

**Disadvantages**

Increases immediate risk of exposure especially to removal workers

Creates major disturbance in building

Often highest cost, most complex and time consuming method

Removal may increase fire risk in building; substitute required

Possible contamination of whole building if removal done poorly"

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**INCLUSIONS - cont./**

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**"12. LABELLING AND WARNING SIGNS**

Material containing asbestos should be labelled as follows:

CAUTION

CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBRE

AVOID CREATING DUST

SERIOUS INHALATION HEALTH HAZARD

All identified asbestos in a building or other structure should be labelled so that it is clearly visible to a person using the area, until it is finally removed. This requirement applies equally to asbestos in good condition and to treated asbestos. Labels used for this purpose must identify the material as containing asbestos and should comply with Australian Standard 1216.(7) All warning signs should comply with Australian Standard 1319.(8)

Enclosed areas, and areas which contain encapsulated or sealed asbestos, should be labelled or otherwise signposted with cautionary warning signs in accordance with Australian Standard 1319.(8) The purpose of these cautionary warning signs is to ensure that the asbestos is not worked upon without correct precautions being taken and to ensure that, in the event of damage, the occurrence is reported immediately so that corrective action can be taken.

An example of these signs is shown below.

CAUTION ASBESTOS

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION MUST BE WORN

NO ADMITTANCE - ASBESTOS

REPORT TO PROPERTY MANAGER

An alternative international (9) symbol may also be used for labelling of asbestos-containing products."