

**ASBESTOS REGISTER  
No. NT0664**

**HEALTH HOUSE  
87 MITCHELL STREET  
DARWIN NT**



Prepared for:

**GRO-RUZ SUPER FUND PTY LTD**  
C/- Knight Frank NT  
GPO Box 3188  
Darwin NT 0801

Date: October 2014  
Register No: NT0664

Register Version: NT0664

Our Ref: JB/sk

Prepared by:  
Greencap Darwin

Written/Submitted by:



**James Brown**  
HAZMAT Team Leader NT

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## 1.0 INSTRUCTIONS

Greencap was contracted by Jacqueline Reid of Knight Frank ("the client") to compile this Asbestos Register for Health House, 87 Mitchell Street, Darwin NT.

The property was inspected in August and October 2014. The inspection procedure used was in accordance with the Northern Territory *Work Health & Safety Regulations 2012, Chapter 8 Asbestos, Part 3 Management of Asbestos and Associated Risks*. All reasonable steps have been taken to identify asbestos containing materials (ACM) in the building. Inaccessible areas and areas requiring destruction or demolition have not been inspected. An intrusive or destructive audit is required if demolition or significant alterations are contemplated.

## 2.0 PURPOSE OF AN ASBESTOS REGISTER

An asbestos register inspection survey is a non-destructive audit to identify accessible and visually evident asbestos containing materials (ACM). The purpose of an asbestos register is to ensure that persons conducting a business or undertaking, (which includes workers, contractors, clients and other stakeholders) and persons with management or control of a workplace are aware of the location, type, condition and risk, in order to avoid inadvertent disturbance of the ACM.

Importantly, an asbestos register details the type condition and location of accessible asbestos materials to assist with the adoption of appropriate & regulatory asbestos management practices.

It is a requirement of asbestos management regulations that regular inspections of the asbestos are conducted by a competent person, firstly to identify the type, condition and location of asbestos and secondly to assess any changes in the state of the asbestos.

**It is important to note that this report is not intended for use as a pre demolition or pre refurbishment survey. If demolition, significant alterations or refurbishment incorporating demolition or structural disturbance is contemplated, please contact Greencap for information regarding recommendations relevant to an intrusive audit.**

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### **3.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT**

On the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2012, The Northern Territory implemented the nationally harmonized *Work Health & Safety Regulation*. The regulations proclaim that a Person with Management or Control of a Workplace must ensure that an asbestos register is prepared and is kept and accessible at the workplace. Additionally, a Person Conducting a Business or Undertaking (PCBU) must ensure that exposure of a person to airborne asbestos is eliminated so far as is reasonably practicable.

Furthermore, a Person with Management or Control of a Workplace must ensure that a written Asbestos Management Plan (AMP) is prepared and is available and accessible, with established policies and procedures for the management of asbestos at a workplace, together with procedures for detailing incidents or emergencies involving asbestos containing materials at the workplace. These policies should be strictly adhered to and enforced by the Person with Management and Control of a Workplace and other persons (as defined) so that safe work practices in relation to asbestos management are in place as prescribed and required under the regulations.

Please contact Greencap for assistance with the development of an Asbestos Management Plan.

A copy of the register must be kept at the workplace and be available for inspection by:

- Workers who have carried out, carries out or intends to carry out work at the workplace
- Health and Safety Representatives
- A person conducting a business or undertaking who has carried out, carries out or intends to carry out, work at the workplace, (e.g. Contractors)
- A person conducting a business or undertaking who has required, requires, or intends to require work to be carried out at the workplace

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## 4.0 LIMITATIONS

Asbestos is known to have been used in some 3,000 building products, the most common being in fibro cement products, vinyl flooring, electrical switchboards and insulation materials to hot water and steam pipes. However, asbestos can also be found in many other products located in **inaccessible components** of buildings, plant and equipment including the following areas:

- Interior parts of air conditioning systems
- Wall cavities, slabs, underside of floors
- Interior workings of pumps and boilers
- Services, in ceiling or floor spaces or underground
- Wall "chased" lagged pipework
- Floor coverings subsequently overlaid
- Where asbestos products have been removed (eg vinyl floor coverings), then residue may exist under skirting boards and/or subsequently laid floor coverings.

Whilst this report provides approximate measurements and quantities of some materials found, we stress that they are approximate only. Accurate details would require a further visit to the site.

The work involved in preparing an Asbestos Register is based on visual inspection of the building and/or plant and equipment. As well, representative samples of suspect materials are collected and reasonable assumptions are made from those samples. These samples may not be a true representation of every element, part or component of the area of material concerned. Further, it is becoming increasingly apparent that some building materials containing asbestos have been removed and replaced by non-asbestos containing materials, particularly cement sheeting. In numerous cases only partial removal has occurred, leaving asbestos product remaining and this is often painted. While appropriate sampling has occurred the only sure determinant is to sample and analyse every section or piece in question. Full clarification would require a further visit to the site to obtain and analyse appropriate samples.

This asbestos register includes known asbestos building products detected in the course of the inspection. Additionally, where applicable, assumptions made on where asbestos is likely to be found are also stated. In some cases, builders have been known to mix asbestos into materials that would not normally contain asbestos (e.g. mortar, plaster, renders etc.) and, unless stated otherwise, these have not been sampled during the course of this survey. If an inaccessible area is suspected of having asbestos, it may need further verification. The decision regarding this will remain purely at the discretion of the client.

**It is important to note that this report is not intended for use as a pre demolition or pre refurbishment survey. If demolition, significant alterations or refurbishment incorporating demolition is contemplated, please contact Greencap for information regarding recommendations relevant to an intrusive audit.**

There is no known instrument available for in-situ asbestos detection. Asbestos is a naturally occurring mineral of inert characteristics. **For the above reasons, including the inaccessibility of many asbestos products, no guarantee can be given, express or implied, that the inspection will reveal all the asbestos that may be located in the property described in this report.**

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This report should be read in conjunction with any other asbestos related reports and or communication / documentation prepared for the property. No individual section of this report should be read in isolation without taking the whole report into account. If the report is to be copied for whatever reason the whole of the report should be included.

## **5.0 INSPECTION REPORT**

An inspection of the buildings was undertaken using a systematic procedure developed by Greencap. As previously stated, the identification of asbestos and/or products containing asbestos cannot be carried out with any known in-situ measuring instrument and final confirmation of asbestos can only be done under microscopic examination. The inspection procedure developed relies on identifying asbestos bearing materials by visual means. Representative samples of materials that are considered to contain asbestos are often taken for analysis to confirm the presence of asbestos.

*Full details of all asbestos products located within the property are found within the next section of this report. Section 7.0 outlines suggested management procedures.*

## 6.0 ASBESTOS REGISTER


### 6.1 AREAS WHERE ASBESTOS HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED

*It was common practice until the late 1970s for small diameter hot water pipes to be concealed in walls and to be partially or totally insulated with brown or white asbestos. Confirmation or otherwise as to the presence of these "chased" pipes is simply not possible with a non-destructive visual inspection. Appropriate precaution must be observed if the walls are disturbed in the vicinity of concealed hot water pipes. Refer to Section 7.0 - Policies and Management Procedures, where reference is made to the possibility of hot water pipes (with asbestos) concealed ("chased") in walls.*


#### **ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIAL DISTURBANCE**

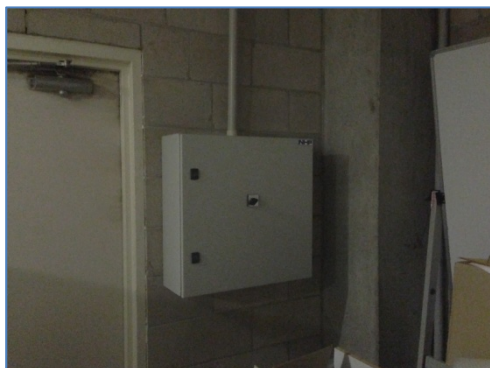
*Before commencing any works that are likely to disturb building materials on the site, the asbestos management plan controller must be contacted.*

#### **EXTERNAL**

Location		Type of Material	
1. Fire door to Lift Motor room and Emergency Exit throughout all levels		Not accessed or sampled. Based on past experiences in similar areas, asbestos in some form may exist. It is recommended that if work is contemplated in this area due care & diligence should be exercised.	
Recommendation and Action			
Refer to Asbestos Management Plan & Section 7.0: Policies and Recommendations			
Situational Asbestos Risk Assessment			
Friability	Condition	Signage	Risk Rating
Friable when exposed	Stable	In place	Medium

## 6.1 AREAS WHERE ASBESTOS HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED (cont'd)


EXTERNAL (cont'd)			
Location		Type of Material	
2. Electrical board to lift Motor room		Not accessed or sampled. Based on past experiences in similar areas, asbestos in some form may exist. It is recommended that if work is contemplated in this area due care & diligence should be exercised.	
Recommendation and Action			
Refer to Asbestos Management Plan & Section 7.0: Policies and Recommendations			
Situational Asbestos Risk Assessment			
Friability	Condition	Signage	Risk Rating
Non friable	Stable	In place	Low


INTERNAL			
Location		Type of Material	
3. Backing board in Plant Room throughout all levels		Not accessed or sampled. Based on past experiences in similar areas, asbestos in some form may exist. It is recommended that if work is contemplated in this area due care & diligence should be exercised.	
Recommendation and Action			
Refer to Asbestos Management plan & Section 7.0: Policies and Recommendations			
Situational Asbestos Risk Assessment			
Friability	Condition	Signage	Risk Rating
Non friable	Unknown	In place	Low



### 6.1 AREAS WHERE ASBESTOS HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED (cont'd)


#### INTERNAL (Cont'd)

Location		Type of Material	
4. Backing board in Plant Room throughout all levels		Not accessed or sampled. Based on past experiences in similar areas, asbestos in some form may exist. It is recommended that if work is contemplated in this area due care & diligence should be exercised.	
<b>Recommendation and Action</b>			
Refer to Asbestos Management plan & Section 7.0: Policies and Recommendations			
<b>Situational Asbestos Risk Assessment</b>			Risk Rating
<b>Friability</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Signage</b>	
Non friable	Unknown	In place	
			Low

Location		Type of Material	
5. Electrical Cupboard – all levels		Not accessed or sampled. Based on past experiences in similar areas, asbestos in some form may exist. It is recommended that if work is contemplated in this area due care & diligence should be exercised.	
<b>Recommendation and Action</b>			
Refer to Asbestos Management plan & Section 7.0: Policies and Recommendations			
<b>Situational Asbestos Risk Assessment</b>			Risk Rating
<b>Friability</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Signage</b>	
Non friable	Stable	In place	
			Low

6.1 AREAS WHERE ASBESTOS HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED (cont'd)

**INTERNAL (Cont'd)**

Location		Type of Material	
6. Male Toilets – Urinal sound deadener		Not accessed or sampled. Based on past experiences in similar areas, asbestos in some form may exist. It is recommended that if work is contemplated in this area due care & diligence should be exercised.	
<b>Recommendation and Action</b>			
Refer to Asbestos Management plan & Section 7.0: Policies and Recommendations			
<b>Situational Asbestos Risk Assessment</b>			
Friability	Condition	Signage	Risk Rating
Non friable	Unknown	Recommend 1 per urinal	Low

**6.2 SUSPECT MATERIALS TESTED – NO ASBESTOS DETECTED**

Location	Material Tested	Result
<b>ROOF – External</b>		
Air conditioner duct 1 (9 joints)	Mastic material (sample no.1)	No asbestos
Air conditioner duct 1 – base & top (4m <sup>2</sup> )	Sealant material (sample no.2)	No asbestos
Water tank stand (4 m <sup>2</sup> )	Sealant material (sample no.3)	No asbestos
Air conditioner duct 2 (2 joints)	Mastic material (per sample no.1)	No asbestos
Floor and skirting (150 m <sup>2</sup> )	Sealant material (sample no.4)	No asbestos
Flange in lift motor 1 & 2 in Lift Room	Gasket material (sample no.14)	No asbestos
<b>LEVEL 4 – Internal</b>		
Plant Room duct (7 lineal meters)	Mastic material (per sample no.12)	No asbestos
Electrical Cupboard (<1 m <sup>2</sup> )	Penetration filler (sample no.5)	No asbestos
Cubicle partitions in Male Toilets (12 m <sup>2</sup> )	Cement sheet (sample no.6)	No asbestos
Floor covering in Kitchenette (6 m <sup>2</sup> )	Vinyl floor tile (sample no.7)	No asbestos
Between the walls & ceiling in the Plant Room (40 lineal meters)	Packing material (per sample no.11)	No asbestos
<b>LEVEL 3 – Internal</b>		
Plant Room duct (7 lineal meters)	Mastic material (per sample no.12)	No asbestos
Electrical Cupboard floor (<1 m <sup>2</sup> )	Penetration filler (sample no.8)	No asbestos
Comms Cupboard (2 off)	Penetration packer (sample no.9)	No asbestos
Cubicle partitions in Male Toilets (12 m <sup>2</sup> )	Cement sheet (per sample no.6)	No asbestos
Floor covering in Kitchenette (12m <sup>2</sup> )	Vinyl floor tile (per sample no.7)	No asbestos
Debris on floor of Comms Cupboard (extent unknown)	Insulation filler (sample no.10)	No asbestos
Between the walls & ceiling in the Plant Room (40 lineal meters)	Packing material (per sample no.11)	No asbestos
<b>LEVEL 2– Internal</b>		
Duct joint in Plant Room (12 lineal meters)	Mastic material (sample no.12)	No asbestos
Comms Cupboard (2 off)	Penetration packer (per sample no.9)	No asbestos
Between the walls & ceiling in the Plant room (40 lineal meters)	Packing material (per sample no.11)	No asbestos
Cubicle partitions in Male Toilets (12 m <sup>2</sup> )	Cement sheet (per sample no.6)	No asbestos
Floor covering in Recreation Room (extent unknown)	Vinyl floor tile (sample no.13)	No asbestos
Ceiling in Fire Hose Room (<1m <sup>2</sup> )	Penetration filler (per sample no.11)	No asbestos

**6.2 SUSPECT MATERIALS TESTED – NO ASBESTOS DETECTED (cont'd)**

Location	Material Tested	Result
<b>LEVEL 1 – Internal</b>		
Sealant to Duct in Plant Room (12 lineal meters)	Mastic material (per sample no.12)	No asbestos
Between the walls & ceiling in the Plant Room (40 lineal meters)	Packing material (per sample no.11)	No asbestos
White packing material in Fire Cupboard (extent unknown)	Packing material (per sample no.11)	No asbestos
White packing material in Comms Cupboard (extent unknown)	Packing material (per sample no.11)	No asbestos
Cubicle partitions in Male Toilets (12 m <sup>2</sup> )	Cement sheet (per sample no.6 and October sample no.5)	No asbestos
Cubicle partitions in Female Toilets (12 m <sup>2</sup> )	Cement sheet (per October sample no.5)	No asbestos
<b>GROUND LEVEL – Internal</b>		
Sealant to duct in Plant Room (12 lineal meters)	Mastic material (per sample no.12)	No asbestos
Between the walls & ceiling in the Plant Room (40 lineal meters)	Packing material (per sample no.11)	No asbestos
Sexual Health Clinic – sound deadener under the sink in Clinic Room 3 (<1 m <sup>2</sup> )	Black bitumastic (October sample no. 1)	No asbestos
Cubicle partitions in Male/Female Toilets (6.5 m <sup>2</sup> )	Cement sheet (per sample no.6 and October sample no. 2)	No asbestos
Sound deadener under the sink in the Staff Tea Room (<1 m <sup>2</sup> )	Black bitumastic (October sample no. 3)	No asbestos
White packing material in Fire Cupboard (extent unknown)	Packing material (per sample no.11 and October sample no. 4)	No asbestos
Sound deadener under the sink in the Staff Room Kitchen (<1 m <sup>2</sup> )	Black bitumastic (per October sample no. 3)	No asbestos

## 7.0 POLICIES & MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

It is important to note that if asbestos products are disturbed, asbestos fibres may be released, thereby resulting in a health risk. Great care therefore must be exercised in the immediate and ongoing management of any products found to contain asbestos.

If products containing asbestos have been identified in this building, specific actions are required as follows:

Friability		Friable Asbestos Materials		Non-Friable / Bonded Asbestos Materials	
Condition		Unsatisfactory / Deteriorated / Exposed Fibres	Satisfactory / Not Exposed / Friable When Exposed	Unsatisfactory (Poor / Damaged)	Satisfactory (Stable)
Percentage Asbestos					
Disturbance Potential	High	Very High	Very High	High	Medium
	Med	Very High	High	Medium	Low
	Low	High	Medium	Low	Low

### Very High

The asbestos containing material in this category includes damaged or exposed friable asbestos such as insulation materials, which are likely to pose an unacceptable risk. Such occurrences require immediate remedial action in the form of removal, sealing or temporary encapsulation prior to removal.

### High

The asbestos containing materials rated in this category are generally in poor or damaged condition and has potential to pose an unacceptable risk. Remedial action should be undertaken as soon as reasonably practicable.

### Medium

The asbestos containing materials rated in this category do not pose an immediate or significant risk provided they are not disturbed. Items in this category include encapsulated friable materials (e.g. Fire Doors) and bonded materials with some damage. Remedial action is not required immediately; however any uncontrolled disturbance could alter the rating to high or very high.

### Low

Asbestos materials rated in this category are generally in a stable condition and do not pose a significant risk provided they are not disturbed. The material has not deteriorated significantly, and unless it's condition changes, removal is not seen as necessary in the medium term.

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The following is provided for information and a guide on the specific actions required:

- 7.1 Adopt procedures that restrict access to the asbestos containing products.
- 7.2 Persons having management or control of a workplace should ensure all staff, contractors and sub-contractors are aware of the presence of asbestos on the site, particularly prior to work being carried out on asbestos containing materials.
- 7.3 When changes to the workplace are required affecting asbestos containing materials, management, staff, contractors and sub-contractors should be aware that breakage, cutting or machining of asbestos containing materials is likely to cause asbestos fibres to be released, resulting in an increased health and safety risk.
- 7.4 Within prescribed parameters, when either friable or non-friable materials are to be removed, NT regulations stipulate that only licensed asbestos removal companies can remove the materials. For further information contact AEC Environmental or SafeWork NT.
- 7.5 In accordance with the Northern Territory legislation, asbestos registers must be reviewed / updated whenever the management plan is reviewed, whenever further asbestos is identified or when asbestos materials are removed, disturbed, sealed or enclosed, or before demolition or refurbishment.
- 7.6 In accordance with the Code of Practice – "How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace", warning signs must be installed on asbestos containing materials. Contact AEC regarding sign installation.
- 7.7 Any person who intends to carry out work should first be shown this asbestos register and sign the control form in Section 9.
- 7.8 Vinyl tile and vinyl sheet flooring manufactured prior to 1982, in many cases, contained asbestos. It is safe practice therefore, in the event of renovation work or other activities disturbing such flooring, to assume that the material does in fact contain asbestos. Laboratory testing at the time of works would verify the existence or otherwise of asbestos. If the existence of asbestos has been positively identified within this report then no further testing would be required.
- 7.9 It was common practice until the late 1970s for small diameter hot water pipes to be concealed in walls and to be partially or totally insulated with brown or white asbestos. Confirmation or otherwise as to the presence of these "chased" pipes is simply not possible with a non-destructive visual inspection. Appropriate precaution must be observed if the walls are disturbed in the vicinity of concealed hot water pipes.
- 7.10 In the event that the subject workplace has been found to contain products-containing friable asbestos, eg pipe lagging, woven asbestos rope material, then please take note of specific recommendations within this section of the report. In broad terms, great care should be taken at all times not to disturb the friable asbestos, signage must at all times be present and, finally, removal should take place as soon as reasonably practicable, or as recommended in this report.

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- 7.11 All work which could involve disturbing the materials containing asbestos should be carried out in accordance to the requirements of the Code of Practice "How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace 2011", Code of Practice "How to Safely Remove Asbestos December 2011". A copy of this publication should be kept with the Asbestos register.
  - 7.13 In the event of further asbestos products being located at the property, the asbestos register must be reviewed / updated.
  - 7.14 A copy of the Asbestos Register must be kept at the workplace at all times and be available for inspection.

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## 8.0 CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

The inspection carried out has **identified asbestos** in some of the building materials.

It is important to note that if asbestos products are disturbed, asbestos fibres may be released, thereby resulting in a health risk. Great care therefore must be exercised in the immediate and ongoing management of any products found to contain asbestos.

**It is very important that the Policies & Management Procedures as listed in Section 6.0 are adopted.**

The real risk of asbestos exposure is only likely to occur if these materials are disturbed in some way in contradiction to the recommendations listed in this report. It is recommended that implementation of the prevention measures listed in this report be adopted.

In addition, it is important that trades people and any persons carrying out maintenance activities in the building are made aware of the asbestos register before commencing any work.

All work with asbestos containing materials should be conducted in accordance with the guidelines set out in the:

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulations 2012

HOW TO SAFELY REMOVE ASBESTOS Code of Practice

HOW TO MANAGE AND CONTROL ASBESTOS IN THE WORKPLACE Code of Practice

Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition  
NOHSC: 3003 (2005)

If the reader is in doubt in respect to any of the detail and or implications of the contents of this report, then they are invited to call the following:

Greencap AEC : 08 8984 4244

NT Worksafe: 08 8999 5010



## 9.0 FUTURE MANAGEMENT

### 9.1 CONTROL FORM

The persons listed below have seen the Asbestos Register and shall conform to the guidelines recommended.

[illegible]

## APPENDIX A

### July Laboratory Test Results

LOCATION	SAMPLE I/D NO.	LABORATORY RESULTS
<b>EXTERNAL</b>		
<b>ROOF</b>		
Air conditioning ducting 1, joint mastic (9 joints)	No.1	No asbestos
Air conditioning, ducting 1, base/top sealant (4m <sup>2</sup> )	No.2	No asbestos
Water tank stand (4m <sup>2</sup> )	No.3	No asbestos
Floor & skirting, sealant (150m <sup>2</sup> )	No.4	No asbestos
<b>INTERNAL</b>		
<b>4<sup>TH</sup> FLOOR</b>		
Electrical cupboard, penetration filler (<1m <sup>2</sup> )	No.5	No asbestos
Men's toilet partitions (12m <sup>2</sup> )	No.6	No asbestos
Kitchen floor covering (6m <sup>2</sup> )	No.7	No asbestos
<b>3<sup>RD</sup> FLOOR</b>		
Electrical cupboard, penetration filler, floor (<1m <sup>2</sup> )	No.8	No asbestos
Comms cupboard, penetration packer (2 off)	No.9	No asbestos
Electrical cupboard, floor insulation filler (extent unknown)	No.10	No asbestos
<b>2<sup>ND</sup> FLOOR</b>		
Packing B/W walls & ceiling(40 lineal meters)	No.11	No asbestos
Duct mastic (12 lineal meters)	No.12	No asbestos
<b>RECREATION ROOM</b>		
Floor covering (extent unknown)	No.13	No asbestos
Lift motor gasket (1 off)	No.14	No asbestos

### October Laboratory Test Results

LOCATION	SAMPLE I/D NO.	LABORATORY RESULTS
<b>INTERNAL</b>		
<b>GROUND LEVEL</b>		
Clinic room 3 – Sound deadener under sink	No.1	No asbestos
Male ablutions – Male toilet partition	No.2	No asbestos
Staff room – Kitchen sink sound deadener	No.3	No asbestos
Office fire cupboard – Fire insulation layer	No.4	No asbestos
Level 1 Female ablutions – Toilet partitions	No.5	No asbestos

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**APPENDIX B**

**Laboratory Test Report**

**ASBESTOS IDENTIFICATION REPORT No. NT0664**
**CLIENT:** Knight Frank NT

**ATTENTION:** Jacqueline Reid

**LOCALITY:** Health House

**ADDRESS:** 87 Mitchell Street, Darwin

**YOUR REF:** WU75557

**RECEIVED IN LAB:** 6 August 2014

**REPORT DATE:** 21 August 2014

**SAMPLED BY:** John Dean

Test Methods: In house method LOP-002 Asbestos Identification by Polarised Light Microscopy including Dispersion Staining (Based on AS4964-2004 Method for the qualitative identification of asbestos in bulk samples) and In house method LOP-005 Serpentine Detection and Chrysotile Non-detection by X-ray diffraction

No	Location	Dimensions	Description	Asbestos by PLM	Chrysotile by XRD	SMF	Organic Fibre
<b>EXTERNAL</b>							
<b>ROOF</b>							
1	Air conditioning ducting 1, joint mastic	5x5x1mm	Pale grey flexible lump	No			
2	Air conditioning, ducting 1, base/top sealant	5x5x2mm	White sealant	No			
3	Water tank stand	10x3x2mm	Thin black rubber layer	No			
4	Floor & skirting, sealant	5x5x1mm	Grey flexible sealant, painted blue	No		Yes	
<b>INTERNAL</b>							
<b>4<sup>TH</sup> FLOOR</b>							
5	Electrical cupboard, penetration filler	5x5x2mm	Pale grey fibrous mass	No			Yes
6	Men's toilet partitions	10x5x2mm	Off-white cement sheet, painted brown	No			Yes
7	Kitchen floor covering	15x5x3mm	Pale blue vinyl tile		No		
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> FLOOR</b>							
8	Electrical cupboard, penetration filler, floor	5x5x5mm	White flexible lump	No			

Please note that the results contained in this report relate only to the sample(s) submitted for testing. Sample Dimensions and Descriptions are approximate only. PLM = Polarized Light Microscopy, XRD = X-ray diffraction.

Chrysotile is commonly known as white asbestos, Amosite is commonly known as brown asbestos and Crocidolite as blue asbestos. SMF (Synthetic Mineral Fibre) is commonly known as glass fibre. Organic Fibre includes natural fibres and synthetic organic fibre. A blank in the Organic Fibre or SMF column implies not detected. A blank in the PLM or XRD columns implies not tested by this method.

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**ASBESTOS IDENTIFICATION REPORT No. NT0664****CLIENT:** Knight Frank NT**YOUR REF:** WU75557**ATTENTION:** Jacqueline Reid**RECEIVED IN LAB:** 6 August 2014**LOCALITY:** Health House**REPORT DATE:** 21 August 2014**ADDRESS:** 87 Mitchell Street, Darwin**SAMPLED BY:** John Dean

No	Location	Dimensions	Description	Asbestos by PLM	Chrysotile by XRD	SMF	Organic Fibre
8	Electrical cupboard, penetration filler, floor	5x5x1mm	White flexible lump	No			
9	Comms cupboard, penetration packer	10x5x5mm	White fibrous lump, painted red	No		Yes	
10	Electrical cupboard, floor insulation filler	10x5x2mm	Brown fibrous mass	No		Yes	
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> FLOOR – PLANT ROOM</b>							
11	Packing B/W walls & ceiling	5x5x5mm	White fibrous mass	No		Yes	
12	Duct mastic	5x5x2mm	Grey mastic		No		
<b>RECREATION ROOM</b>							
13	Floor covering	10x5x2mm	Pale blue vinyl tile		No		
14	Lift motor gasket	10x10x1mm	Brown gasket (containing cork), painted blue	No			

Approved Identifier (PLM) and Testing Officer (XRD) and Signatory (PLM/XRD)



Michael Till

Please note that the results contained in this report relate only to the sample(s) submitted for testing. Sample Dimensions and Descriptions are approximate only. PLM = Polarized Light Microscopy, XRD = X-ray diffraction.

Chrysotile is commonly known as white asbestos, Amosite is commonly known as brown asbestos and Crocidolite as blue asbestos. SMF (Synthetic Mineral Fibre) is commonly known as glass fibre. Organic Fibre includes natural fibres and synthetic organic fibre. A blank in the Organic Fibre or SMF column implies not detected. A blank in the PLM or XRD columns implies not tested by this method.

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## ASBESTOS IDENTIFICATION REPORT No. NT0664

<b>CLIENT:</b>	Knight Frank NT	<b>PURCHASE ORDER NO:</b>	WU75557
<b>ATTENTION:</b>	Jacqueline Reid	<b>PROJECT NO:</b>	<b>NT0664</b>
<b>LOCALITY:</b>	Health House	<b>RECEIVED IN LAB:</b>	24 <sup>th</sup> October 2014
<b>SAMPLED BY:</b>	Paul Felvus	<b>REPORT DATE:</b>	24 <sup>th</sup> October 2014

### PROCEDURE

The sample was examined using a stereomicroscope and selected fibres examined using a polarised light microscope.

### RESULTS

No	Client ID	Description	Asbestos detected	Other fibres
<b>Sexual health clinic 34</b>				
1	Clinic room 3 – Sound deadener under sink	Black brown bituminous material	No	Cellulose
2	Male ablutions – Male toilet partition	Off-white cement sheet painted white	No	Cellulose
3	Staff room – Kitchen sink sound deadener	Black brown bituminous material	No	Cellulose
4	Office fire cupboard – Fire insulation layer	White vitreous fibrous mass	No	Synthetic
<b>DCIS Office 7-10</b>				
5	Level 1 Female ablutions – Toilet partitions	Light grey cement sheet painted white	No	Cellulose

Cellulose is a plant based fibre and is considered non hazardous

TESTING OFFICER: Alister Pearce

*Please note that the results contained in this report relate only to the sample(s) submitted for testing and that this test report is not covered by AEC's NATA accreditation.*

Sample Descriptions are approximate only. Chrysotile is commonly known as white asbestos, Amosite is commonly known as brown asbestos and Crocidolite as blue asbestos. Cellulose is paper fibre and is non-hazardous