OCTIEF

ACE BODY CORPORATE MANGEMENT

ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN

82 WOODS ST. DARWIN

REPORT PREPARED FOR:

Ace Body Corporate Management

October 2017

OCTIEF PTY LTD
ABN: 82 163 772 478
12/16 Charlton Ct. Woolner
Enquiries: 1800 OCTIEF (628 433)
corporate@octief.com.au
www.octief.com.au

Date:2/10/2017 Reference #: 6606

DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

OCTIEF Pty Ltd		**Reference No:**	6606
Telephone:	1800 OCTIEF (628 433)	**Certificate of Analysis:**	NT1710021646
Email:	corporate@octief.com.au	**Date of Inspection:**	2nd October 2017

Title:	Asbestos Management Plan – 82 Woods St. Darwin
Project Manager:	Paul Felvus
Prepared by:	Paul Felvus
Reviewed by:	Laura Smith
Approved by:	Laura Smith
Version:	1.0
Client:	Ace Body Corporate Management
Client Contact:	Cathy Orr
Contact Details:	P: 08 8981 8025 E: darwin@acebodycorp.com.au

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16/10/2017	1.0	Laura Smith	Ace Body Corporate Management	1

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OCTIEF PTY LTD was engaged by the Ace Body Corporate Management to carry out an asbestos survey of the site located at 82 Woods St. Darwin. The survey was undertaken to locate and identify visible asbestos materials to enable management of the asbestos materials and to produce an Asbestos Management Plan and Register.

The survey was carried out on 2nd October 2017 by Paul Felvus (Asbestos Assessor License Number: NTWS-AA-433700).

No Asbestos or Asbestos Containing Materials were identified within the accessible areas of the subject site.

The person with management or control of the workplace is responsible making this AMP known and accessible to all building occupants, site visitors and external contractors prior to any maintenance or project works being undertaken. The person with management or control of the workplace is also responsible for ensuring the AMP and asbestos register are updated in accordance with the relevant jurisdictions Work Health and Safety legislation.

Under no circumstances should unidentified potential asbestos or ACM be disturbed in any way. If unidentified potential asbestos or ACM are found within the boundaries of the subject site, then that material must either be assumed to contain asbestos and be treated with the appropriate caution based on the level of risk, or a sample should be taken and analysed. If it is assumed to contain asbestos, it is considered to be asbestos for all legal purposes.

Please do not hesitate to contact OCTIEF should you require any further information or assistance with the report or associated recommendations

Yours faithfully,

OCTIEF Pty Ltd

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1.0 ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

1.1. Asbestos Containing Materials

No asbestos or ACM was identified within the boundaries of the subject site. Areas that have not been accessed or sampled may still contain asbestos or ACM.

Under no circumstances should unidentified potential asbestos or ACM be disturbed in any way. If unidentified potential asbestos or ACM are found within the boundaries of the subject site, then that material must either be assumed to contain asbestos and be treated with the appropriate caution based on the level of risk, or a sample should be taken and analysed. If it is assumed to contain asbestos, it is considered to be asbestos for all legal purposes.

2.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1. Asbestos

The related health aspects of exposure to airborne asbestos fibres have been well documented. The inhalation of asbestos fibres is known to cause mesothelioma, lung cancer and asbestosis and other respiratory diseases. Asbestos poses a risk to health by inhalation whenever asbestos fibres become airborne and people are exposed to these fibres. Accordingly, exposure should be prevented.

Malignant mesothelioma is a cancer of the outer covering of the lung (the pleura) or the abdominal cavity (the peritoneum). It is usually fatal. Mesothelioma is caused by the inhalation of needle-like asbestos fibres deep into the lungs where they can damage mesothelium cells, potentially resulting in cancer. The latency period is generally between 35 and 40 years, but it may be longer, and the disease is very difficult to detect prior to the onset of illness.

Mesothelioma was once rare, but its incidence is increasing throughout the industrial world as a result of past exposures to asbestos. Australia has the highest incidence rate in the world.

Lung cancer has been shown to be caused by all types of asbestos. The average latency period from first exposure to developing the disease ranges from 20 to 30 years. Lung cancer symptoms are rarely felt until the disease has developed to an advanced stage.

Asbestosis is a form of lung disease (pneumoconiosis) directly caused by inhaling asbestos fibres, causing a scarring (fibrosis) of the lung tissue which decreases the ability of the lungs to transfer oxygen to the blood. The latency period of asbestosis is generally between 15 and 25 years.

Asbestos poses a risk to health by inhalation whenever respirable asbestos fibres become airborne. Airborne respirable fibre concentrations can be estimated using available data (for example, monitoring reports, data from scientific literature) or past experience (for example, monitoring reports) of the process in question. In cases of doubt, it may be necessary to confirm the estimates by measurement using the *Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres [NOHSC: 3003 (2005)].*

Exposure monitoring measures the levels of respirable fibres in the breathing zone of the worker while work is being undertaken. Exposure monitoring must be carried out by a competent person, who may include a licensed asbestos assessor or a person who has undertaken the endorsed unit of competency for licensed asbestos assessors. A licenced asbestos assessor who has experience in asbestos exposure monitoring may also be used.

Where exposure monitoring is carried out, it is good practice to stop work and investigate the cause if the level of airborne asbestos in the breathing zone reaches half the exposure standard.

Although the need for exposure air monitoring will depend on the particular circumstances, the results may assist in assessing risks associated with asbestos.

Other forms of air monitoring that are relevant to asbestos work are discussed in more detail in the approved *Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos*. These include:

- Control monitoring for ensuring that an enclosure or other controls used during asbestos removal are effective at preventing fibres from being found outside the work area; and
- Clearance monitoring to ensure that the work area is free of asbestos fibres prior to being certified for reoccupation.

The degree of respirable asbestos fibre released and subsequent exposure is in part dependent upon the matrix material binding the asbestos and its general condition.

There are six commercial varieties of asbestos which are currently regulated the approved *Code of Practice: How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace*:

- **Actinolite** (Amphibole)
- **Amosite/Grunerite** (Amphibole) - commonly known as grey or brown asbestos
- A**nthophyllite** (Amphibole)
- **Chrysotile** (Serpentine group) - commonly known as white asbestos
- **Crocidolite** (Amphibole) - commonly known as blue asbestos
- **Tremolite**(Amphibole)

The highest health risk is associated with exposure to amphibole asbestos (all varieties with the exception of chrysotile) with crocidolite being cited as the material of greatest concern.

3.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The survey involved an inspection of accessible, representative, in situ construction materials to identify asbestos.

3.1 Inspection Methodology

Before starting the survey, the surveyor walked-through the premises to familiarise themselves with the layout of the site, including tapping and prodding materials to identify materials. A risk assessment was conducted to determine the risk to the health and safety of the surveyor. The risk assessment took into account hidden hazards. Each individual component inside each room was checked in the following order: ceiling, walls and floors. The process was repeated until the surveyor was satisfied that, as far as reasonably practicable, all incidents of asbestos materials were checked and identified inside and outside the building. The surveyor conducted a final walk-through on completion checking their notes to ensure all rooms and areas within the interior and exterior of the building were inspected.

3.2 Sampling Methodology

Where samples were collected for laboratory analysis, the following procedure was applied:

- Samples were taken of suspect ACM as the assessor progressed. Materials taken were individually identified, transported, analysed and reported in accordance with the Codes of Practice and OCTIEF's in-house approved sampling methods. Samples were taken on a representative basis in areas requested by the client. For example, if 4 walls of a room have the same material only one sample was taken. If more than one material is evident additional samples are taken.

- Samples were sent to a National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accredited laboratory (Accreditation number: 17025) for asbestos analysis and identification. Analysis was conducted in accordance with AS4964 Asbestos Identification by Polarizing Light Microscopy with Dispersion Staining (PLM-DS).

4.0 RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

ACM represents a risk to human health only when respirable asbestos fibres become airborne, and are subsequently inhaled. The risk relates to the potential level of exposure; meaning the risk to human health increase as the level of airborne respirable fibres in an environment increases.

The potential level of exposure associated with an ACM is to be assessed using the tools below (**Figure 1** and **Table 1**). Where an uncontrolled item results in a high or extreme risk rating, control measures are required to be implemented to reduce the risk to moderate or to eliminate the risk. Once controls are implemented, all residual risk ratings should be no higher than moderate.

Figure 1: Risk Matrix

		Consequence Rating	
		4 - Major	**5 - Severe**
Likelihood Rating	**5 – Almost Certain**	Extreme – 9	Extreme – 10
	4 - Likely	High – 8	Extreme – 9
	3 - Possible	High – 7	High – 8
	2 - Unlikely	Moderate – 6	High – 7
	1 - Rare	Moderate – 5	Moderate – 6

Table 1: Risk Assessment Definitions

Likelihood	**Almost Certain**	Typically includes 'Partially Sealed' / 'Unsealed' ACM found in a 'Poor' condition, AND is either accessible to building occupants on a regular basis OR has the potential to enter the Supply Air AND is likely to have already generate elevated levels (>0.01f/ml) or airborne asbestos.
	Likely	Typically includes 'Unsealed' ACM found in a 'Fair' condition or 'Sealed' ACM found in a 'Poor' Condition, AND is either accessible to building occupants on a regular basis OR has the potential to enter the Supply Air AND is unlikely to generate elevated levels (>0.01f/ml) or airborne asbestos.
	Possible	Typically includes 'Unsealed' ACM found in a 'Good' Condition or 'Sealed' / 'Partially Sealed' ACM found in a 'Fair' Condition, AND is either accessible to building occupants on a regular basis OR has the potential to enter the Supply Air AND is unlikely to generate elevated levels (>0.01f/ml) or airborne asbestos.
	Unlikely	Typically includes 'Unsealed' ACM found in a 'Very Good' Condition or 'Sealed' and "Partially Sealed' ACM found in a 'Good' Condition, has a low level of disturbance AND is not likely to generate measurable levels (<0.01f/ml) of airborne asbestos in its general state**.**
	Rare	Typically includes 'Sealed' and 'Partially Sealed' ACM found in a 'Very Good' condition, has a low level of disturbance AND is not likely to generate measurable levels (<0.01f/ml) of airborne asbestos in its general state**.**
Consequence	**Severe**	Typically **Friable ACM** Can cause multiple fatalities or significant irreversible effects. Very serious long-term impairment of ecosystem function.
	Major	Typically **Non-friable ACM.** Can cause a single fatality or irreversible health effects or disabling illness to one or more persons. Serious long-term impairment of ecosystem function.

All ACM identified shall have an overall risk rating recorded. As asbestos fibres are a known carcinogen, the associated risk rating of an ACM will be either 'Moderate', 'High' , 'Extreme' or 'Unknown'.

Utilising this risk management process, ACM will never result in a risk rating of low. This is due to the consequence of a single exposure to a measurable level of respirable airborne asbestos fibres (>0.01 f/ml) may result in either a single fatality or irreversible health effect.

A licenced asbestos assessor has conducted this audit and utilised methods including but not limited to visual inspection, sampling of potential asbestos or ACM, and NATA accredited laboratory analysis of samples. Where practical, the presence or absence of asbestos has been established through laboratory analysis. The type location and condition of asbestos found on the site has been identified and assessed within the asbestos register. On the basis of the information obtained, risk assessments have been conducted on all entries within the asbestos register.

The first step in managing the risk of asbestos or ACM in buildings or structures is having an asbestos audit conducted in order to identify the following:

- Presence of asbestos or ACM;
- Type of asbestos or ACM;
- Location of asbestos or ACM; and
- Condition of asbestos of ACM.

Following the audit, a risk assessment of the potential health risk to personnel, other building occupants (e.g. subcontractors) and the public is conducted. The risk assessment incorporates the points mentioned above as well as the actual hazard (where the hazard is confirmed through laboratory analysis of samples), condition, and accessibility of the asbestos or ACM. It is imperative that this assessment is carried out by a suitably trained and experienced person using a standard risk assessment approach (e.g. AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009). Risk assessment of asbestos and ACM must include the following factors:

- Friability of asbestos or ACM;
- Accessibility of asbestos or ACM;
- Type of asbestos or ACM;
- Quantities of asbestos or ACM present;
- Potential for transport of respirable asbestos fibres by air movement;
- Ventilation factors;
- Number of persons that may potentially be exposed;
- Frequency of potential exposures; and
- Activities that may disturb the asbestos or ACM.

These factors must be carefully considered in order to determine whether a real risk of exposure to asbestos exists. If deemed necessary, this can be achieved by assessing the potential or real exposure in terms of National Exposure Standards (NES). The condition of the asbestos or ACM and the likelihood of contaminant release; access by personnel; potential personnel exposure; and the length of time for which exposure may occur, are each factors to be taken into account. When the asbestos or ACM is deemed to potentially release airborne respirable fibres, air monitoring may be conducted to determine is airborne concentrations exceed the NES.

The selection of a suitable management strategy to control the risk of exposure also requires an experienced and knowledgeable person to implement the most suitable control option. Where possible the standard hierarchy of risk control should be followed with avoidance the best and most preferable options, although where a hazard already exists on of the other three control strategies or a combined approach should be implemented. The choice of which to implement will depend on the best practice management, locally available options and cost. Note that cost should not be the deciding factor in choosing which option or combination of options to implement.

- Eliminate;
- Implement engineering controls; and
- Implement administration controls (including Personal Protective Equipment)

For asbestos and ACM, examples of options include:

- Labelling;
- Training;
- Permit to work systems;
- Restricted Access;
- Enclosure or encapsulation; and
- Removal.

The selection of the most appropriate control option, or a combination of options, requires consultation and coordination between the person with management or control of the workplace, and building occupants.

The timeframe for the response to any remedial action required to eliminate and/or manage the risk is included in **Table 2**.

Table 2 – Risk ratings Vs action times

		Action Level
Risk Rating	5 – Moderate	Review status prior to a 5 year period expiring
	6 – Moderate	
	7 – High	Remove or manage as soon as reasonably practicable (within 3 months)
	8 – High	
	9 – Extreme	Remove or manage immediately.
	10 – Extreme	

5.0 ASBESTOS REMOVAL

All asbestos removal works must be conducted by a licensed asbestos removalist unless specified otherwise in the WHS Regulations.

All Friable asbestos removal works must be performed by a Class A licensed asbestos removalist. All Friable asbestos or ACM must be removed as soon as reasonably practical, in accordance with the WHS Regulations and the approved *Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos*. Class A licensed asbestos removalist can remove any amount or quantity of friable and non-friable asbestos or ACM, and any asbestos contaminated dust (ACD).

Non-friable asbestos removal must be performed by a Class B licensed asbestos removalist, in accordance with WHS Regulations and the approved *Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos*. Class B licensed asbestos removalist can also remove any ACD except that associated with friable asbestos removal works. Note: If determined that the non-friable material should be removed, it must be removed as soon as practical.

A Class B licensed asbestos removalist is required in order remove: up to $10m^2$ of non-friable asbestos or ACM; ACD that is associated with the removal of less than $10m^2$ of non-friable asbestos or ACM; and other minor ACD contaminations.

Other control measures to ensure that people are not exposed to airborne asbestos should only be implemented if it is not reasonable practicable to remove that asbestos. Examples of such control measures include sealing or encapsulating the asbestos or ACM.

Detailed information regarding asbestos removal can be found in the approved *Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos.*

5.1 Air Monitoring for Asbestos Fibres

Air monitoring for asbestos fibres may be necessary during asbestos removal projects. Depending on the type of asbestos or ACM and the associated risk rating, there are different methods of removal that are required to be employed. This is in order to ensure that exposure to airborne asbestos fibres is minimised and controlled in such a way that airborne concentrations of asbestos fibres do not exceed the control levels and exposure standards. 'Control levels' are airborne asbestos fibre concentrations which, if exceeded, indicate there is a need to review current control measures or take other action. These control levels are occupational hygiene 'best practice', and are not health-based standards.

Control level	Control/Action
<0.01 fibres/ml	Continue with control measures
≥0.01 fibres/ml	Review control measures
≥0.02 fibres/ml	Stop removal work and find cause

5.2. Occupational Exposure Standards

Where occupational exposure to asbestos is likely to occur, exposure is not to exceed the National Exposure Standard (NES). Occupational exposure is measured using the Membrane Filter Method, by collecting a sample of air from the breathing zone of a person, over minimum four hours' duration. The current occupational exposure standards for asbestos are:

- Chrysotile (white) asbestos – 0.1 fibres per millilitre;
- Amosite (brown) asbestos – 0.1 fibres per millilitre;
- Crocidolite (blue) asbestos – 0.1 fibres per millilitre;
- Other forms of asbestos fibres – 0.1 fibres per millilitre; and
- Any mixture of fibre types or where the composition is unknown – 0.1 fibres per millilitre;

All precautions should be taken to completely minimise dust generation and appropriate PPE and respiratory protection (RPE) should be work at all times when disturbing asbestos or ACM or entering a high risk area.

Asbestos is a generic term for a number of fibrous silicate minerals. The common forms of asbestos include:

- Chrysotile (white asbestos);
- Amosite (brown or grey asbestos); and
- Crocidolite (blue asbestos).

6.0 LIMITATIONS

There is no guarantee, *expressed* or *implied*, that all asbestos and ACM has been identified or presumed to be present within the boundaries of the subject site. Areas where samples have not been taken and analysed, including samples which have been classified as 'similar to' other samples, and areas not accessed during the survey must be investigated further and all care and caution taken in the event of future project building work, including refurbishment, removal and/or demolition work.

All measurements and quantities mentioned in this report are approximations only and should not be solely relied on for asbestos removal tendering purposes.

Unless otherwise mentioned in the asbestos register, electrical switchboards, electrical cabling, plant equipment / machinery, air conditioning units, boilers, pumps, transformers, generations and any other equipment or machinery not specifically mentioned which were 'live' at the time of the survey were not accessed or inspected for safety reasons.

Subject sites which have undergone renovation and refurbishments throughout their lifetime have a large variety and range of potential asbestos or ACM. Representative samples from these potential asbestos or ACM are taken for identification purposes however without sampling each individual sheet, panel or area, the results of the sampling can only give an indication of the presence of asbestos. If unsure, the material must either be assumed to contain asbestos and be treated with the appropriate caution based on the level of risk, or a sample should be taken and analysed. If it is assumed to contain asbestos, it is considered to be asbestos for all legal purposes.

No lifting of slabs or excavation of ground surfaces was undertaken. These areas should be presumed to contain asbestos materials including, but not limited to:

- Underneath concrete slabs;
- Below ground and around the site – pipes, pipe lagging, drains, conduits, debris, formwork;
- Roof space and subfloor space – packers, debris; and
- Top of roof – capping on chimney.

It is recommended that an individual who has successfully attended Asbestos Awareness course be on site during demolition and civil works. If suspect material is identified, then work should stop in the immediate area and the area cordoned off pending further evaluation and/or sampling by a licensed Asbestos Assessor.

7.0 AREAS NOT ACCESSED

All other areas within the scope of the survey, with the exception of those listed in Section 4 – Limitations were inspected for the presence of asbestos and asbestos containing materials.

8.0 REFERENCES

- Australian / New Zealand Standard® 1716 2003. Respiratory Protective Devices.
- Australian / New Zealand Standard® ISO 3100:2009. Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines
- Australian Standard® AS1319 1994. Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment.
- Australian / New Zealand Standard® 1715 2009. Selection Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices.
- National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC) (1995), *Guidance Note on the Interpretation of Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment* [NOHSC:3008(1995)], NOHSC, Canberra, Australia
- National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC) (2005), *Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres* [NOHSC:3003(2005)], NOHSC, Canberra, Australia
- Northern Territory Government, *Code of Practice: How to Management and Control Asbestos in the Workplace*
- Northern Territory Government, *Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos*
- Northern Territory Government, *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*
- Northern Territory Government, *Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*

9.0 ASBESTOS REGISTER

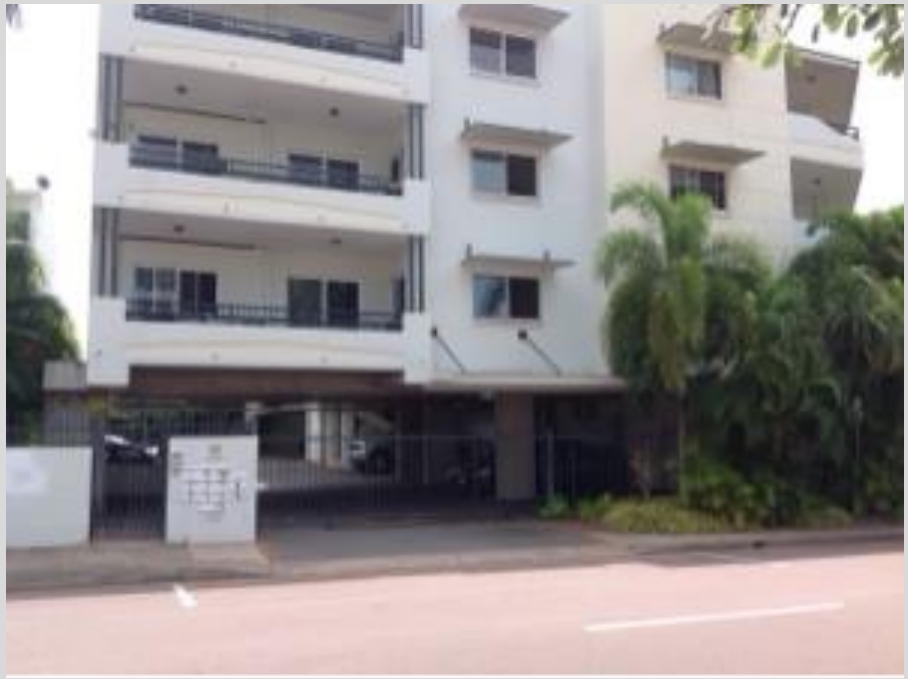
OCTIEF PTY LTD
ABN: 82 163 1772 478
Unit 34 /53-57 Link Drive Yatala, QLD 4207
Enquiries: 1800 OCTIEF (628433)
Fax: (07) 3382 6895
corporate@octief.com.au
www.octief.com.au

Date: 02/10/2017

Job #: 6606

Audit Number:	6606	**Client Name:**	Ace Body Corporate Management	**Client Contact:**	Cathy Orr
Version:	1.0	**Site Name / Address:**	82 Woods St. Darwin		

Site Name	
82 Woods St. Darwin	
Site Inspection Details	
Asbestos Assessor:	Paul Felvus
Inspection Date:	02/10/2017
Re-inspection date:	N/A
Site Details	
Number of Building / Structures:	2
Approximate Age of Buildings / Structures:	16



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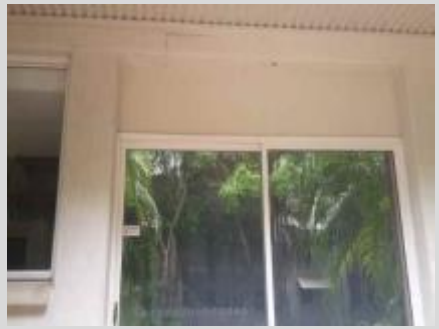
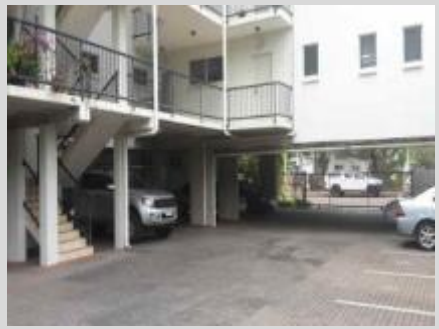
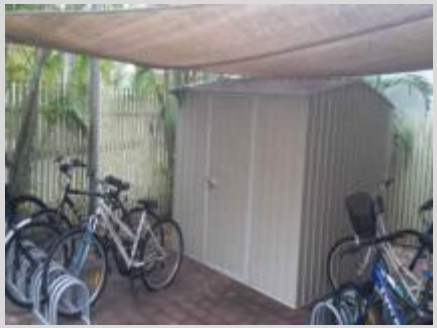
Building ID:	External	**Material Type:**	Cement Based	**Status:**	Not Present (Tested)	
Elevation:	Ground Floor	**Quantity:**	1.5 - m2	**Sample #:**	37902	
Position Installed:	Fascia	**Condition:**	-	**Sample Result:**	No Asbestos Detected	
Primary Location:	Above sliding door on Shepherd St.	**Friability:**	-	**Risk Rating:**	-	
Secondary Location:	-	**Surface Treatment:**	-	**Recommendation:**	-	
Comments:						**Urgent Action Required?** -

Location Details		Material Details		Results / Management Details		Photographs
Building ID:	External	**Material Type:**	Other - Refer to Comments	**Status:**	Not Present (Not Tested)	
Elevation:	Ground Floor	**Quantity:**	-	**Sample #:**	-	
Position Installed:	Other - Refer to Comments	**Condition:**	-	**Sample Result:**	-	
Primary Location:	Carpark and common areas	**Friability:**	-	**Risk Rating:**	-	
Secondary Location:	-	**Surface Treatment:**	-	**Recommendation:**	-	
Comments:	No suspect materials detected					**Urgent Action Required?** -

Location Details		Material Details		Results / Management Details		Photographs
Building ID:	External	**Material Type:**	Other - Refer to Comments	**Status:**	Not Present (Not Tested)	
Elevation:	Ground Floor	**Quantity:**	-	**Sample #:**	-	
Position Installed:	Other - Refer to Comments	**Condition:**	-	**Sample Result:**	-	
Primary Location:	Garden shed	**Friability:**	-	**Risk Rating:**	-	
Secondary Location:	-	**Surface Treatment:**	-	**Recommendation:**	-	
Comments:	No suspect materials detected					**Urgent Action Required?** -

Location Details		Material Details		Results / Management Details		Photographs
Building ID:	External	**Material Type:**	Other - Refer to Comments	**Status:**	Not Present (Not Tested)	
Elevation:	Level 1	**Quantity:**	-	**Sample #:**	-	
Position Installed:	Other - Refer to Comments	**Condition:**	-	**Sample Result:**	-	
Primary Location:	Stairs and common areas	**Friability:**	-	**Risk Rating:**	-	
Secondary Location:	-	**Surface Treatment:**	-	**Recommendation:**	-	
Comments:	No suspect materials detected					**Urgent Action Required?** -

Location Details		Material Details		Results / Management Details		Photographs
Building ID:	External	**Material Type:**	Other - Refer to Comments	**Status:**	Not Present (Not Tested)	
Elevation:	Level 2	**Quantity:**	-	**Sample #:**	-	
Position Installed:	Other - Refer to Comments	**Condition:**	-	**Sample Result:**	-	
Primary Location:	Stairs and common areas	**Friability:**	-	**Risk Rating:**	-	
Secondary Location:	-	**Surface Treatment:**	-	**Recommendation:**	-	
Comments:	No suspect materials detected					**Urgent Action Required?** -

Location Details		Material Details		Results / Management Details		Photographs
Building ID:	External	**Material Type:**	Other - Refer to Comments	**Status:**	Not Present (Not Tested)	
Elevation:	Level 3	**Quantity:**	-	**Sample #:**	-	
Position Installed:	Other - Refer to Comments	**Condition:**	-	**Sample Result:**	-	
Primary Location:	Stairs and common areas	**Friability:**	-	**Risk Rating:**	-	
Secondary Location:	-	**Surface Treatment:**	-	**Recommendation:**	-	
Comments:	No suspect materials detected					**Urgent Action Required?** -

10.0 CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Darwin Branch: Unit 12, 16 Charlton Court, Woolner NT 0820
Enquiries: 1800 628 433
www.octief.com.au

Asbestos Bulk Sample Analysis Report
Certificate No NT1710021646

Client:	Ace Body Corporate Management	**Sampled By:**	Paul Felvus
Client Contact:	Cathy Orr	**# of Samples Submitted:**	1
Telephone:	08 8981 8025	**Sampling Date:**	02/10/2017
Email:	darwin@acebodycorp.com.au	**Date Received:**	02/10/2017
Project:	6606	**Identification Date:**	02/10/2017
Site Location:	82 Woods Street, Darwin	**Issue Date:**	16/10/2017

Test Methodology: Polarized light microscopy examination including dispersion staining techniques for the presence of asbestos in accordance with the methodology outlined in the In-House Procedure QP-930-001 which is based on Australian Standard (AS4964-2004)

Sample ID	Sample Location	Sample Description	Approximate Size or Weight	Asbestos Detected (Yes/No)	Fibre Types Detected
37902	Fascia above sliding door	Fibre cement sheeting	5x5x1mm	No	NAD-ORG

Detection limit (AS 4964) – 0.1 g/kg
The NATA Accreditation does not cover the sampling performance

Approved Identifier: Dianne Loffler

Report Approved By: Dianne Loffler

Fibre Types

CHR	*Chrysotile (white asbestos) fibres detected*	*ORG*	*Organic fibres detected*
AMO	*Amosite (brown / grey asbestos) fibres detected*	*SMF*	*Synthetic mineral fibres detected*
CRO	*Crocidolite (blue asbestos) fibres detected*	*UMF*	*Unidentified mineral fibres detected*
NFD	*No fibres detected*	*NAD*	*No Asbestos Detected*

Notes: *Hand-picked refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos distributed unevenly in a large body of non-asbestos material.*
Detection limit (AS 4964) – 0.1 g/kg.
Due to their nature, confirmation using another independent analytical technique is recommended if no asbestos is detected in samples of vinyl tiles, bituminous materials, mastics, adhesives, paints, sealants, resins or ore.
The results contained within this report relate only to the sample(s) submitted for analysis and OCTIEF accepts no responsibility for the collection, packaging and transportation of sample submitted by external parties. Sample descriptions, sizes and weights are approximate only.