AGS

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Division 6 Hazardous Materials Audit
Stage 3 Ceiling Upgrade - Moonee Ponds Central

(COLES MALL)

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Division 6 Hazardous Materials Audit

Site Address:

Designated Locations (Stage 3 Ceiling Upgrade) – Moonee Ponds Central

Prepared for:

Case Meallin

Prepared by:

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Project Details

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Quality Information

Distribution

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Revision History

Revision	Date	Modified	Reviewed	Amendments / Changes

Definitions

ACM (Asbestos Containing Material) –any material, object, product or debris containing asbestos.

Accredited Laboratory – a testing laboratory accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA).

Air Monitoring – air sampling used to assist in assessing airborne asbestos fibres.

Asbestos – means the fibrous form of the mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine and amphibole groups of rock-forming minerals and includes:

- Actinolite, Amosite (brown asbestos), Anthophylite, Arocidolite (blue asbestos), Chrysotile (white asbestos), Tremolite; and
- Any mixture containing 1 or more of the minerals mentioned above.

Asbestos Removal Work – means work to remove either:

- Friable, asbestos containing material; or
- More than 10m² of non-friable, asbestos containing material.

Asbestos Regulations – the Victorian Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007, administered and enforced by the Victorian WorkCover Authority (formerly WorkSafe Victoria).

Friable Asbestos Containing Material – means ACM that when dry, may become crumbled, pulverised or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

Hygienist – an independent party appointed to oversee the asbestos removal process and to ensure that all aspects of the removal specification are strictly adhered to.

Licensed Asbestos Removalist (LAR) – a company appointed by the principal contractor or directly by the client, licensed for asbestos removal works by WorkSafe Victoria under Part 4 of the Victorian Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007.

Non-friable Asbestos – asbestos-containing materials that cannot be crumbled by hand pressure alone.

National Australian Testing Authority (NATA) – the internationally recognized organisation that accredits laboratories.

PPE – Personal Protective Equipment.

Visual Clearance Inspection – an inspection carried out by an appropriately qualified person, to confirm that an asbestos work area contains no visible asbestos following asbestos removal activities. A clearance inspection may also include clearance air monitoring.

WorkSafe Victoria Notification – a reference to the Victorian Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007 in which "an approved removalist must notify the Occupational Health and Safety Authority at least 5 days before commencing a removal process, or, in an emergency situation, not later than twenty-four hours after commencement."

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1.0 Introduction

AGS Environmental Services Pty Ltd (AGS) was engaged by Case Meallin to undertake a Division 6 Hazardous Materials Audit within Designated Locations (specifically *Stage 3 Ceiling Upgrade)* at Moonee Ponds Central, located at 18-20 Homer Street (the site) in accordance with the Victorian Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) Regulations (2017) and the WorkSafe Victoria Compliance Code: Removing Asbestos in Workplaces, October (2008).

AGS conducted the site inspection under the direction of a representative of Insitu Group, who are the head contractor for the *Stage 3 Ceiling Upgrade* works.

AGS were provided a copy of the Noel Arnold & Associates (NAA) *Asbestos Risk Assessment* for Moonee Ponds Central (reference 76741, dated 30 September 2009). AGS notes that no asbestos containing materials were identified by NAA (2009).

2.0 Scope of Works

AGS conducted an inspection on 22 July 2018. The following works were conducted:

- Undertaking an intrusive site inspection to determine the building materials currently present at the site, focusing on hazardous materials (asbestos, PCBs, Lead paint etc);
- Collecting samples of suspected material for quantitative analysis by a NATA accredited laboratory; and
- Preparation of this report, outlining the hazardous materials identified during site inspection, as well as providing advice/recommendations for the removal of such material.

3.0 General Hazardous Materials Information

3.1 Asbestos

Asbestos refers to the fibrous form mineral silicates arising from serpentine and amphibole rock forming minerals, including the serpentine group (Chrysotile (white) asbestos) or the Amphibole Group (Amosite (brown), Crocidolite (blue), Actinolite, Tremolite and Anthophyllite asbestos). Asbestos may also be considered to be a mixture of these groups.

Exposure to asbestos can cause a range of debilitating medical conditions affecting the respiratory system, including mesothelioma, asbestosis and lung cancer.

3.2 Synthetic Mineral Fibre

Synthetic Mineral Fibre (SMF) is a general term used to describe a number of fibrous materials made from glass, rock, alumina and silica. Some of these products are composed of a mixture of fibres in a multitude of sizes.

It should be noted that SMF products in certain forms may be hazardous to health and should be handled in a careful manner.

3.3 Polychlorinated Biphenyls

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) were used in fluorescent light capacitors for power factor correction on an inductive ballast circuit. They were also used as insulating oil in transformers. Prolonged exposure to PCBs can cause problems including cancer, nervous system disorders and skin irritation, among other problems. PCB containing capacitors were typically found in fluorescent light capacitors manufactured from around 1950 until the 1970's. These PCBs are typically encased in either aluminium or tin.

3.4 Ozone Depleting Substances

Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs) are those substances which deplete the ozone layer and are widely used in refrigerators, air conditioners, fire extinguishers, in dry cleaning, as solvents for cleaning, electronic equipment and as agricultural fumigants.

ODSs controlled by the Montreal Protocol include Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), Halon, Carbon Tetrachloride (CCl_4), Methyl Chloroform (Ch_3CCl_3), Hydrobromofluorocarbons (HBFCs), Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), Methyl Bromide (CH_3Br) and Bromochloromethane (CH_2BrCl).

3.5 Lead Based Paint

Due to its unique properties, Lead was used as a pigment and drying agent in paints, primers and enamels for 100's of years. Lead was a primary component of paint in Australia until the 1960's, however some Lead based paints were being used through to the 1980's. Paints with a Lead concentration greater than 1% weight/weight are considered to contain Lead.

Lead exposure tends to be through ingestion and inhalation. Exposure to lead can cause a variety of problems, including cramps, nausea, headaches and high blood pressure.

3.6 Bird Excrement

Exposure to bird excrement can lead to diseases such as Psittacosis. Psittacosis is a disease usually transmitted to humans from birds and is caused by a bacterium called *Chlamydia psittaci.* Infection usually occurs when a person inhales the bacteria from dried droppings of infected birds. Symptoms of Psittacosis include fever, chills, headaches, weaknesses, muscle aches, a dry cough, chest pain and breathlessness and generally develops between four to 15 days after exposure.

4.0 Sample Collection

4.1 General

AGS recorded materials identified and sampled during the audit using field log sheets and noted the location and characteristics of the material that was sampled. All field log sheets generated by AGS during the audit are stored in the AGS project file.

5.0 Site Inspection

5.1 General Construction Materials

General external construction materials include plaster walls, ceilings and bulkheads.

5.2 Asbestos Containing Materials

No asbestos containing materials were identified during the audit inspection.

5.3 Synthetic Mineral Fibres

Although not identified during the audit inspection, it is presumed that SMF insulation is present throughout the ceiling spaces.

5.4 Polychlorinated Biphenyls

Fluorescent lights were noted during the audit inspection, however no PCB containing capacitors were identified.

5.5 Ozone Depleting Substances

No Ozone Depleting Substances were identified during the audit.

5.6 Lead Based Paint

No surfaces were suspected of containing lead based paint.

5.7 Radiation Sources

A number of smoke detectors were identified during the audit inspection. These should be disposed of appropriately.

6.0 Inaccessible Areas

AGS notes the following access restrictions during the audit inspection on 22 July 2018:

- External – any and all heights greater than 3m;
- Sub-floor areas, including beneath concrete slab floors, timber floorboards, ground surfaces (including where rubbish and overgrown vegetation was present); and
- Ceiling spaces throughout the building where there was no ceiling access (i.e. manhole);
- Any areas of the site not part of the *Stage 3 Ceiling Upgrade*, as directed by the Insitu Group site supervisor at the time of the audit inspection;
- Locked or inaccessible rooms, where access was not available to AGS during the audit inspection.

AGS should be contacted immediately should any suspect material be identified either during or post demolition of the site.

While every practicable effort was made to identify all asbestos containing materials (ACM), no assessment can be considered comprehensive. Additional ACM may be present in areas deemed inaccessible during the audit inspection and may be revealed during intrusive on-site works. Such areas

may include, but are not limited to: ceiling spaces, sub-floor areas, underfloor coverings and enclosed wall cavities.

In addition to areas that were not accessible, the possible presence of asbestos in materials or locations may not be able to be assessed as it would be considered impracticable, because:

- It would require unnecessary dismantling of plant/equipment; and/or
- It could be considered disruptive to the day to day operations of the building; and/or
- It may cause unnecessary damage to plant/equipment, materials or surfaces; and/or
- Access to the area is considered to represent an unacceptable occupational health and safety risk to the person performing the audit inspection.

Locations where the assessment of ACM was not practicable include, but are not limited to: internal areas of air-conditioning systems and hot water/heating systems (such as boilers), enclosed shafts and voids, electrical light fittings and lift shafts.

7.0 Recommendations

7.1 Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM)

AGS recommends that should any previously unidentified material suspected of containing asbestos or other hazardous materials be noted, AGS should be engaged assess of these materials.

7.2 SMF

With regard to any SMF identified at the site, it is recommended that:

- SMF containing products be handled according to the National Code of Practice for the safe use of Synthetic Mineral Fibre Products (NOHSC 1990);
- Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and signage be used. PPE may include gloves, half face respirators (P1 or P2) and long sleeve clothing; and
- SMF products are disposed of in sealed containers or bags.

8.0 Limitations

This Division 6 Hazardous Materials Audit for Designated Locations (specifically the *Stage 3 Ceiling Upgrade*) at Moonee Ponds Central, located at 18-20 Homer Street, Moonee Ponds (the site), has been prepared by AGS Environmental Services Pty Ltd in response to the requirements from Case Meallin. This document was prepared for the sole use of Case Meallin and their subcontractors for this project in seeking to ascertain the prevalence and condition of asbestos containing and other hazardous materials at the site. The report shall only be presented in full and may not be used to support any other objectives than those stated in this report, except where written approval is obtained.

The information contained in this report is considered accurate on the date of issue in accordance with the current conditions of the site. These conditions may vary in time as the result of further activity that may decrease or increase the condition or amount of potentially hazardous materials at the site or changes in safe work practices, regulations and guidelines. Although care was taken during the inspection to identify all hazardous materials, no guarantee can be given that demolition of some structures may reveal products in inaccessible or unsuspected locations. Any suspect materials found during demolition or refurbishment works should be analysed to determine the nature of the material.

It should be noted that while all effort has been made during the undertaking of this audit, areas not accessible to the AGS hygienist during the inspection (as per Section 6 of this report), such as locked rooms, underground services, soil surface across the site or under floor areas or concrete slabs, or within internal walls, structures or plant are not included as part of this Division 6 Hazardous Materials Audit.

AGS recommends that should suspect material not identified within this Division 6 Hazardous Materials Audit if identified, AGS be contacted immediately to assess and provide guidance.

9.0 References

- Australia Standard (1995) AS4361-1: Guide to Lead Paint Management. Part 1: Industrial Applications;
- Australia Standard (1998) AS4361-2: Guide to Lead Paint Management. Part 2: Residential and Commercial Buildings;
- ANZECC (1997). Identification of PCB Containing Capacitors;
- Australian Standards AS4361.2-1998. Guide to Lead Paint Management Part 2: Residential and Commercial Buildings;
- WorkSafe Victoria, Removing Asbestos in the Workplace Compliance Code, October 2008;
- WorkSafe Victoria (July 2014): Managing Lead-Based Paint Removal;
- Victoria Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) Regulations (2017) Version No. 001 (as at 18 June 2017) S.R. No. 22/2017; and
- Victorian Government Gazette (2007). Dangerous Goods Act 1985 (Section 55), Victoria.

10.0 Hazardous Materials Register

Location	Material Description	Sample	Asbestos / Hazardous Material Content	Risk Rating	Comment	Recommendations
No hazardous materials were identified during the audit inspection.						