NSW DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

ASBESTOS IN GROUNDS

ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN, NEWCASTLE EAST PUBLIC SCHOOL, 48 BROWN STREET, THE HILL NSW

MAY 2018

CONFIDENTIAL

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Asbestos in Grounds
Asbestos Management Plan, Newcastle East Public School, 48 Brown Street, The Hill NSW

NSW Department of Education

WSP
Level 3, 51-55 Bolton St
Newcastle NSW 2300
PO Box 1162
Newcastle NSW 2300

Tel: +61 2 4929 8300
Fax: +61 2 4929 8382
wsp.com

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	Name	date	signature
Prepared by:	Sam Wells	7/05/2018	
Reviewed by:	Prasanna Pichai	7/05/2018	
Approved by:	Joshua Trahair	7/05/2018	

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1 INTRODUCTION

WSP Australia Pty Ltd (WSP) was engaged by Department of Education (DOE) to provide a review of the existing site-specific asbestos management plan (AMP) for Newcastle East Public School (the site) prior to redevelopment works.

1.1 BACKGROUND

In August 2013, asbestos cement fragments were identified in the grounds of Newcastle East Public School on Tyrrell Street, The Hill NSW 2300. Specifically, suspected fragments were observed in the area south of the main school building, to the western and southern school boundary fences.

To manage the risk of exposure to asbestos, fibrous cement fragments were removed from the ground surfaces (Refer to Section 1.2). The areas where fibrous cement fragments are suspected within the fill material (and further in-situ asbestos fragments may be present) have been designated as “asbestos zones”.

This report outlines the plan for management of the identified asbestos impacted areas (zones), and should be read in conjunction with the existing DOE Asbestos Management Plan for all other identified asbestos materials within the school.

1.2 ASBESTOS REMOVAL/CLEAN-UP WORKS

The asbestos removal/clean up works completed in 2013 comprised:

- the removal, clean-up and disposal of the visible fragments of fibrous cement on the ground surface. Removal was limited to the accessible surface areas only.
- No documentation for remediation works has been provided, as such the scope and extent are not known.

2 ASBESTOS ZONE

Area A presented in Appendix A, Figure 1 illustrates the Asbestos Zone for the site. This area has been conservatively estimated using the location of surface lying asbestos cement fragments through each successive site visit by WSP and DoE representatives. It should be noted that to date, no subsurface investigation of the underlying soil/fill materials within the site has been completed.

Based on the surface lying asbestos cement fragments identified, it is assumed asbestos may be present as a component of buried fill within the Asbestos Zone and other areas of the site. Planned works within the Asbestos Zone or areas bordering the zone are to proceed with caution ensuring the following is undertaken:

- Adopting asbestos controls including PPE/RPE, supervision by a licensed asbestos assessor (LAA); performing airborne asbestos fibre monitoring; or
- Implementation of an unexpected finds protocol to ensure asbestos controls are adopted in the event that surface lying or buried asbestos cement fragments are identified.

Further assessment by a LAA is also recommended to determine the extent of the suspected contamination and whether the asbestos is considered non-friable or friable.

3 ASSESSMENT OF RISK

For a potential risk to be present at a site, the following components are required:

- a source (e.g. primary sources, such as a building constructed using ACM; secondary sources, such as ACM fragments in soil)
- a receptor (e.g. on-site worker, contractor)
- a transport mechanism between the source and receptor (e.g. disturbance of ACM may generate airborne fibres).

If a source, a receptor and a transport mechanism are all present, then a complete exposure pathway exists. The objective of the qualitative risk assessment is to identify any actual or potentially complete exposure pathways and comment on their significance.

3.1 ASBESTOS SOURCE

The source of suspected ACM is considered to be fill material containing non-friable asbestos debris in soil. The presence of friable asbestos or asbestos fines (AF) has not been determined by soil sample analysis. The source of the fill material and how the fill came to contain asbestos contaminated material is unknown.

3.2 ASBESTOS OCCURRENCE

Based on the observations of the asbestos in grounds investigation (WSP, 2014), the occurrence of fill material containing ACM is considered to cover the 50m x 40m area on the south west side of the site (refer to Figure 1). However, no assessment of soil has been conducted and as such the total extent of asbestos contamination could not be determined.

3.3 POSSIBLE RECEPTORS

The following sensitive receptors were identified in close proximity to the site:

- construction staff working on the site
- staff working, general public and students within the school
- general public and residents within adjacent residential areas
- general public utilising public footpaths and roadways within the adjacent Kitchener Parade

3.4 LIKELIHOOD OF DISTURBANCE

Disturbance of the ACM and potential generation of fibres is possible in the following scenarios:

- excavation into fill materials during the substation construction
- vehicular movement across the site surface impacted with ACM
- foot traffic across the site surface impacted with ACM.
- heavy wind and/or rainfall events resulting in erosion of topsoil, exposing fragments of ACM
- future redevelopment activities requiring excavation into fill material containing ACM
- burying or repairing underground services in fill material containing ACM.

3.5 FATE AND TRANSPORT

3.5.1 TRANSPORT MECHANISM

Possible primary transport mechanisms for the migration of the ACM include the following:

- vehicular traffic across the area – including cars, trucks and ride on lawnmowers, all these have the potential to disturb the soil surface and result in the generation of free fibres
- pedestrian traffic across the area – including staff, contractors and visitors, may result in increased erosion and exposure of the sub soil surface resulting in the generation of free fibres
- surface water runoff – has the potential to transport free fibres and result in the generation of free fibres.
- wind – has the potential to transport of free fibres and result in the generation of free fibres and dust.
- excavation within areas of fill material containing ACM using mechanical machinery has the potential to impact on the asbestos containing soil which may generate free fibres and dust.

3.5.2 COMPLETE EXPOSURE PATHWAYS

Identified potential complete exposure pathways include:

- maintenance/construction workers undertaking soil intrusion activities within the impacted area
- drivers/operators of vehicles or machinery which may track across the impacted areas
- site users staff and students at the site during the works
- persons on adjacent sites or walking past the site

4 ASBESTOS REGISTER (GROUNDS)

Table 5.1 outlines the findings of the inspection of the grounds indicating the areas requiring management.

Table 4.1 Asbestos register – Asbestos zones only for Newcastle East Public School

EVENT	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	EXTENT	CONDITION	RISK STATUS	CONTROL PRIORITY	CONTROL RECOMMENDATIONS/COMMENTS
School Grounds*							
A	Area south of main school buildings, to the western and southern school boundary fences	Possible buried asbestos cement fragments	Throughout – below ground surface	Unknown	Low	Low	Regular monitoring of surface coverage should be conducted to determine if the turf is in need of repair or if sandy areas have exposed fragments from below the ground surface. Consideration should be given to the repair of surface coverage using a natural or synthetic turf layer as appropriate cover will prevent heavy foot traffic damage and reduce erosion caused by water runoff. No excavation should be conducted as there is potential to disturb potentially contaminated material underneath the surface. If required, a geo-fabric layer can be laid on the exposed ground surfaces to provide an indicative layer between the clean validated fill/hardstand material and turf layer and the potential contaminated fill below.

*Source: *Refer to Figure 1 for detail of area locations*

RISK ASSESSMENT FACTORS

- Low risk: Asbestos materials that pose a low health risk to personnel, employees and the general public provided they remain undisturbed.
- Medium risk: Asbestos materials that pose a moderate risk to people in the area – there is a medium potential for the material to release asbestos fibres, if disturbed.
- High risk: Asbestos materials that pose a high health risk to personnel or the public in the area of the material – there is a high potential for the material to release asbestos fibres, if disturbed.

5 ROUTINE MANAGEMENT

5.1 INSPECTIONS BY LOCAL STAFF

In order to monitor the effectiveness of the on-site asbestos zone management, it is essential that the affected areas are regularly inspected. Visual inspections of the asbestos remedial measures should be carried out to ensure that they are maintained adequately. Such inspections should occur on the following occasions:

- at three monthly intervals (e.g. a walkover of remediated areas to ensure that applications of mulch and turf, etc. have been maintained)
- after a period of prolonged heavy rain (e.g. a walkover of remediated areas to ensure that applications of mulch and turf, etc. have not been disturbed by heavy rain)
- whenever damage or disturbance has been reported (e.g. a walkover of remediated areas to ensure that applications of mulch and turf, etc. have not been disturbed by events such as vehicle movements).
- whenever works are about to commence that may cause grounds disturbance

Should areas be identified where encapsulating measures appear to be damaged or are no longer effective, these areas should be re-covered immediately. Some remedial measures such as the installation of layers of mulch and top soil will require ongoing maintenance to ensure that a sufficient barrier layer is in place.

5.2 DISTURBANCE

All information and works pertaining to the disturbance of soil containing ACM is required to be recorded and reported.

All works at the site involving the removal, transport, disposal or otherwise potential disturbance of the asbestos containing soils, shall be performed in accordance with all relevant State Acts, Regulations, Codes of Practice, Advisory Standards and industry standards.

Given the potantil for asbestos contamination at the ste, it is reocmended all excavation is to take place outside of school hours.

5.3 MAINTENANCE

All remediation measures carried out in the affected areas must be maintained as per their original application, in particular:

- All surface cover/treatments within the asbestos zones must be fully maintained at all times. For example, mulch levels should remain as per their original application, turf should be maintained to ensure full coverage and any other measures should be maintained in a good condition.
- All hard standing surfaces must be maintained and re-instated should any works that disturb them be carried out.
- If any portion of an affected area is found to be damaged (i.e. the surface cover has been damaged so that it has resulted or may result in the soil becoming exposed), the DEC local Asset Management Unit (AMU) should be contacted immediately.

5.4 CHECKLIST

A checklist of site management requirements is presented in Appendix A of this document. This checklist should be used whenever walkover inspections are carried out and where maintenance issues have been raised. The checklist is specific to the requirements of the grounds at the Newcastle East Public School and sets out the frequency of inspections required. It is recommended that a hard copy of the check-list retained by the school and field copies are taken on-site when required.

6 MAINTENANCE WORKS AND MANAGEMENT

6.1 GENERAL

An Asbestos Management Plan (AMP) has been implemented for all NSW state schools and educational facilities. The plan includes procedures for managing asbestos and working on asbestos. A generic permit to work template will also be included in the management plan which will be able to be used where any work is required that may disturb asbestos materials within an asbestos zone.

6.2 SUB-SOIL AREAS WITHIN SCHOOL GROUNDS

- Any contractor, maintenance person; all Department of Commerce, Department of Education personnel or other authorised persons must acknowledge the presence of buried asbestos cement materials within these areas. A copy of the asbestos register must be made available to any such person prior to commencing work.
- Any contractor, maintenance person; all Department of Commerce, Department of Education or other authorised person who may potentially disturb the soil surface must complete a permit to work or similar form that ensures that any work will not disturb the buried asbestos.
- If work is to be carried out in grounds that will disturb or potentially disturb the buried asbestos, the contractor, maintenance person; all Department of Commerce, Department of Education personnel or other authorised person must engage a licensed asbestos removal contractor to undertake the work. The licensed contractor should prepare a safe work method statement detailing procedures that ensure that personnel working in the asbestos zones and any other persons within the school will not be exposed to asbestos fibres. The work area must be completely enclosed and work undertaken out of school hours.
- Given the potantil for asbestos contamination at the ste, it is reocmended all excavation is to take place outside of school hours.
- Work in progress asbestos air monitoring should be carried out during any work that disturbs or could potentially disturb the buried asbestos and/or the soil surface. Air-monitoring should be in accordance with the National Occupational Health & Safety Commission's Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres 2nd Edition [NOHSC: 3003 (2005)] and be conducted by National Association of testing Authorities (NATA) accredited personnel operating from a NATA registered laboratory.
- All asbestos management measures originally installed must be re-instated at the completion of work and prior to the removal of the work area enclosure.

6.3 UNEXPECTED FINDS PROTOCOL

An unexpected finds protocol is to be implemented for all ground disturbance works at the site including the following steps if addition contamination is identified:

- stop work
- report signs to the site supervisor immediately
- isolate the area with a physical barrier
- assume the area is contaminated until an assessment proves otherwise

- engage a LAA to assess the type and extent of the contamination

If further asbestos contamination is identified at the site, the site-specific Asbestos Management Plan is to be updated to include controls and procedures relevant to the type and extent of contaminated identified.

6.4 SOIL DISPOSAL

Soil or fill material excavated from the site is to be assessed by an independent consultant to determine the suitability for re-use or off-site disposal. Classification is to be undertkan in accordancw with the *NSW EPA Waste Classification Guideines 2014.* Assessment can be undertaken in-situ prior to excavation or ex-situ on stockpiled excavated material.

7 ASBESTOS WORK PROCEDURES

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The following sections provide controls required for work within the Asbestos area of the site. All information and works pertaining to the excavation of soil containing ACM is required to be recorded and reported.

All works at the site involving the removal, transport, disposal or otherwise potential disturbance of the asbestos containing soils, shall be performed in accordance with all relevant State Acts, Regulations, Codes of Practice, Advisory Standards and industry standards.

7.2 AIR MONITORING AND CLEARANCE PROCEDURES

- In all cases a LAA will be required on site to carry out perimeter, personal and clearance air monitoring and inspections. The LAA will be required to carry out a full visual inspection of the work area prior to the commencement of any hazardous materials removal works to ensure containment measures are satisfactory.
- During all asbestos removal works 'work in progress' air monitoring should be undertaken surrounding the work area, decontamination areas and adjoining offices/rooms and waste transit route.
- Following the completion of the hazardous materials removal works the LAA will be required to undertake a thorough visual inspection of the work area and transit route.
- If removal works are not to the satisfaction of the LAA, removal contractors will be required to re-enter the work area and rectify any issues arising from the inspection.
- Only following satisfactory clearance inspection and air monitoring, will removal works be deemed as completed.

A final inspection of the work site will be required following removal of work area enclosure and equipment to ensure no debris or dust remains onsite.

7.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTROL MEASURES

Prior to the commencement of the excavation of ACM impacted soil the following control measures are required to be implemented:

- Establish a decontamination zone and work area.
- Erect appropriate signage warning of asbestos hazard.
- Ensure all workers entering the site are wearing respirators (dust masks) that shall conform to the requirements of Australian Standards AS1715 and AS1716 and must be of a minimum P2 standard.
- Engage a LAA to undertake air monitoring and supervision of asbestos works.
- A LAA should inspect all work areas prior to disturbance.
- Provide dust suppression in the form of a light water spray.
- Machine operators are to remain within the cab of the machine which must have air-conditioning fitted with the appropriate filter or operated with air being re-circulated within the cab.

7.4 WORK AREAS

Temporary activity specific work areas will be established. During excavation works, this work area will be barricaded as required. Where practicable, the work area should extend out to approximately a 10 metre radius from the work area. The asbestos risk within the work area is considered to be high and as such any person entering the work area should be wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

7.5 DUST SUPPRESSION

When any soil disturbance activities are to be undertaken, a water spray shall be used to suppress the dust at the commencement of the day's construction activities and at regular intervals during the day, i.e. every 30 minutes or when surface water evaporates. Where required water sprays should be used during any soil disturbance within the impacted area. Where possible, staff and plant shall be situated upwind from excavation areas during any soil disturbance works.

7.6 TEMPORARY ONSITE CONTAINMENT

The principle pathway for asbestos exposure is through inhalation of particulate matter. If the remediation of the impacted area is delayed for an extended period (i.e. greater than 1 month) and other personnel will be operating on site, it is recommended that the area impacted with ACM be covered with a minimum of 200 µm thick plastic and secured. This will effectively eliminate the exposure risk to site personnel and the public. For the containment to be effective it must be suitable to withstand environmental conditions such as heavy rain and strong winds.

When the temporary containment is no longer required, decommissioning will involve removing the plastic layer in a manner which will minimise impacting the integrity of the plastic layer. Fibre air monitoring should be carried out during setup and decommission of the temporary containment.

7.7 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

The principal exposure pathway for asbestos exposure is through inhalation of dust particles. PPE must be used to reduce the potential of exposure. The potential to inhale particulate matter can be reduced by the use of P2 respirators for all employees working on the site:

- Respiratory protection shall be worn by all persons within the work area on site.
- Respirators (dust masks) shall be issued on a personal basis. Respirators shall conform to the requirements of Australian Standards AS1715 and AS1716 and must be of a minimum P2 standard.
- Persons required to wear respiratory protection shall receive training and instruction on the selection of appropriate equipment, its usage and maintenance.
- Persons required to wear facial fit respirators shall be clean shaven.
- Non-disposable respiratory protection shall be cleaned regularly, at least at the end of every shift.
- Cleaning and maintenance of respirators should be carried out in an area free of asbestos contamination using a d cloth. The potential exposure risk for cleaning respirators is considered negligible.

Disposable type 5 or type 6 coveralls shall also be worn by all persons within the work area on site.

All disposable PPE shall be disposed of as contaminated waste after use in appropriately labelled asbestos waste bags.

7.8 DECONTAMINATION OF PERSONNEL TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

Decontamination is an essential process in preventing the possible distribution of asbestos fibres to other areas. Disposable P2 respirators are to be removed in the following method:

- Spray a light mist of water onto your face and wet wipe. Then remove the respirator by lifting it up, away from the breathing zone.
- Disposable respirators should be discarded into the waste bag.
- The sealed waste bag must then be placed into a second waste bag and sealed.
- Hands and face are to be washed.

Regular cleaning of respirators (non-disposal) is essential because:

- Dirt can interfere with the operation of valves and seals and lead to leaks of contaminated air into the respirator.
- The outside of the respirator may become contaminated during normal use. If contamination is not removed it may be transferred to the inside of the respirator from where it may be inhaled.
- Normal good hygiene practice dictates cleaning and disinfecting of respirators on a regular basis.

All persons leaving the work area shall thoroughly clean footwear of all adhering materials through the use of water.

All tools and equipment before leaving the work area shall be cleaned and washed with water and wet wiped with a d cloth. Prior to leaving the work area all vehicles shall be washed down with water. The site manager shall inspect all equipment and vehicles for possible asbestos contaminants before it leaves the work area.

7.9 DECONTAMINATION OF PLANT AND MACHINERY

Provided the plant is on clean soil/material at all times decontamination of plant and machinery will not be warranted, however, if this is not the case decontamination of plant and machinery will occur as follows:

- A designated “wash down” area should be selected and used consistently throughout the works. The plant and machinery “wash down” area must be within the works zone.
- All plant and machinery is to be washed through a water hose at the conclusion of each day’s works.
- Plant and machinery is to be washed via a water hose prior to leaving the site.
- The plant and machinery wash down area is to be lined with 200 micron (200 µm) plastic and contoured to catch and channel all wash water through filter medium with a pore size of less than 5 microns (<5 µm).
- After washing of the plant and machinery is concluded the filter medium should be disposed of as “asbestos waste”. Appropriate disposal of the filter medium will comprise of placing it in a clear polythene bag and tying the bag gooseneck style, then placing into a second polyurethane bag and sealing as before.
- Appropriate PPE shall be worn by all persons during the washdown of plant and machinery equipment and bagging of the filter medium.

At the conclusion of works provided the integrity of the liner is preserved then the soil directly underlying the liner can remain on site. However if the integrity of the liner is compromised then the top 0.1 m directly below the liner is to be scraped up and disposed of as per the disposal permit. At the completion of works the plastic liner is to be disposed of as asbestos waste using the procedures as stated above.

7.10 WORK OVERRUN

- If the programed works is not completed in a single shift period and is to extend over to the shift the following precautions are to be put in place prior to contractors leaving site.
- The work enclosure is to be left as clean as possible, that is no debris is to be left on ground surfaces. Works for the shift should not be commenced if cannot be completed in the allocated time or stabilised at the conclusion of the shift.
- The exclusion zone is to remain in place around the work area and locked if possible.
- Asbestos warning signage is to remain erected at all entrance points to ensure contractors do not inadvertently enter an asbestos work area.

At the commencement of the following shift the LAA is to inspect the work area further to ensure there have been no breaches during the off time and these are to be repaired prior to the commencement of asbestos removal.

8 PERMIT FOR WORK

Any contractor who proposes to work in any of the asbestos zones where asbestos may be disturbed or the ground surface may be broken must complete a permit to work form.

Before a permit to work is issued, individuals will be required to read and understand the AMP, as well as copies of the relevant asbestos registers. Individuals must be aware of their legal obligations in relation to health and safety as specified in the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017.

Permits to work are designed to ensure appropriate work practices are employed in the vicinity of asbestos-containing materials/products. The permit to work will document what asbestos is to be removed, encapsulated or otherwise protected, prior to the contracted maintenance or building works proceeding. The permit to work will also indicate whether other requirements, such as the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), the installation of barricading and/or airborne fibre monitoring, are necessary.

When the work is completed, or the permit to work expires (whichever occurs first), the permit shall be signed and returned to the DoE Facility Manager for cancellation after that Manager has checked a safe situation exists.

The DoE local AMU shall be advised immediately of any incidents of non-compliance with the AMP.

9 SAFE WORK PROCEDURES FOR ASBESTOS WORK

The following safe work procedures will apply for asbestos work:

- The removal contractor must develop a site-specific asbestos removal plan before commencing the asbestos work. Such a plan must be prepared in accordance with Section 3 of the Work Safe Australia- How to safely remove asbestos: Code of Practice 2016.
- Only personnel who have been trained in work procedures for the safe removal of asbestos shall work on asbestos.
- A trained, experienced operator must remain on duty outside the removal area and/or enclosure (if installed) at all times that asbestos removal is in progress.
- Removal of asbestos must generally be carried out by wet removal techniques. That is, as the asbestos material becomes accessible during the removal process, it shall be thoroughly wetted down. Care must be exercised to prevent excessive use of water. The contractor will be held responsible for any water damage.
- Decontamination facilities and procedures shall be undertaken to the complete satisfaction of a hygienist.
- Any signage existing prior to removal must be re-affixed to any new or existing assembly.
- The contractor must ensure that persons in the work area(s) are not exposed to fibre levels greater than those stated in the National Exposure Standard for the type of asbestos being removed.

10 LIMITATIONS

10.1 SCOPE OF SERVICE

This environmental site assessment report (the report) has been prepared in accordance with the scope of services set out in the contract, or as otherwise agreed, between the client and WSP (scope of services). In some circumstances the scope of services may have been limited by a range of factors such as time, budget, access and/or site disturbance constraints.

10.2 RELIANCE ON DATA

In preparing the report, WSP has relied upon data, surveys, analyses, designs, plans and other information provided by the client and other individuals and organisations, most of which are referred to in the report (the data). Except as otherwise stated in the report, WSP has not verified the accuracy or completeness of the data. To the extent that the statements, opinions, facts, information, conclusions and/or recommendations in the report (conclusions) are based in whole or part on the data, those conclusions are contingent upon the accuracy and completeness of the data. WSP will not be liable in relation to incorrect conclusions should any data, information or condition be incorrect or have been concealed, withheld, misrepresented or otherwise not fully disclosed to WSP.

10.3 ENVIRONMENTAL CONCLUSIONS

In accordance with the scope of services, WSP has relied upon the data and has conducted environmental field monitoring and/or testing in the preparation of the report. The nature and extent of monitoring and/or testing conducted is described in the report.

On all sites, varying degrees of non-uniformity of the vertical and horizontal soil or groundwater conditions are encountered. Hence no monitoring, common testing or sampling technique can eliminate the possibility that monitoring or testing results/samples are not totally representative of soil and/or groundwater conditions encountered. The conclusions are based upon the data and the environmental field monitoring and/or testing and are therefore merely indicative of the environmental condition of the site at the time of preparing the report, including the presence or otherwise of contaminants or emissions.

Also, it should be recognised that site conditions, including the extent and concentration of contaminants, can change with time.

Within the limitations imposed by the scope of services, the monitoring, testing, sampling and preparation of this report have been undertaken and performed in a professional manner, in accordance with generally accepted practices and using a degree of skill and care ordinarily exercised by reputable environmental consultants under similar circumstances. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

10.4 REPORT FOR BENEFIT OF CLIENT

The report has been prepared for the benefit of the client (and no other party), but may be relied upon by the Environment Protection Authority acting in its capacity as the administering authority (as defined in the Environmental Protection Act 1994 (QLD) (EP Act). WSP assumes no responsibility and will not be liable to any other person or organisation for or in relation to any matter dealt with or conclusions expressed in the report, or for any loss or damage suffered by any other person or organisation arising from matters dealt with or conclusions expressed in the report (including without limitation matters arising from any negligent act or omission of WSP or for any loss or damage suffered by any other party relying upon the matters dealt with or conclusions expressed in the report). Except as provided below parties other than the client

should not rely upon the report or the accuracy or completeness of any conclusions and should make their own enquiries and obtain independent advice in relation to such matters.

The Environment Protection Authority in its capacity as the administering authority (as defined in the EP Act) may consider and rely upon the report for the purposes of making a decision under Section 396 of the EP Act and for the administration of matters under and in accordance with that section.

10.5 OTHER LIMITATIONS

WSP will not be liable to update or revise the report to take into account any events or emergent circumstances or facts occurring or becoming apparent after the date of the report.

The scope of services did not include any assessment of the title to or ownership of the properties, buildings and structures referred to in the report nor the application or interpretation of laws in the jurisdiction in which those properties, buildings and structures are located.

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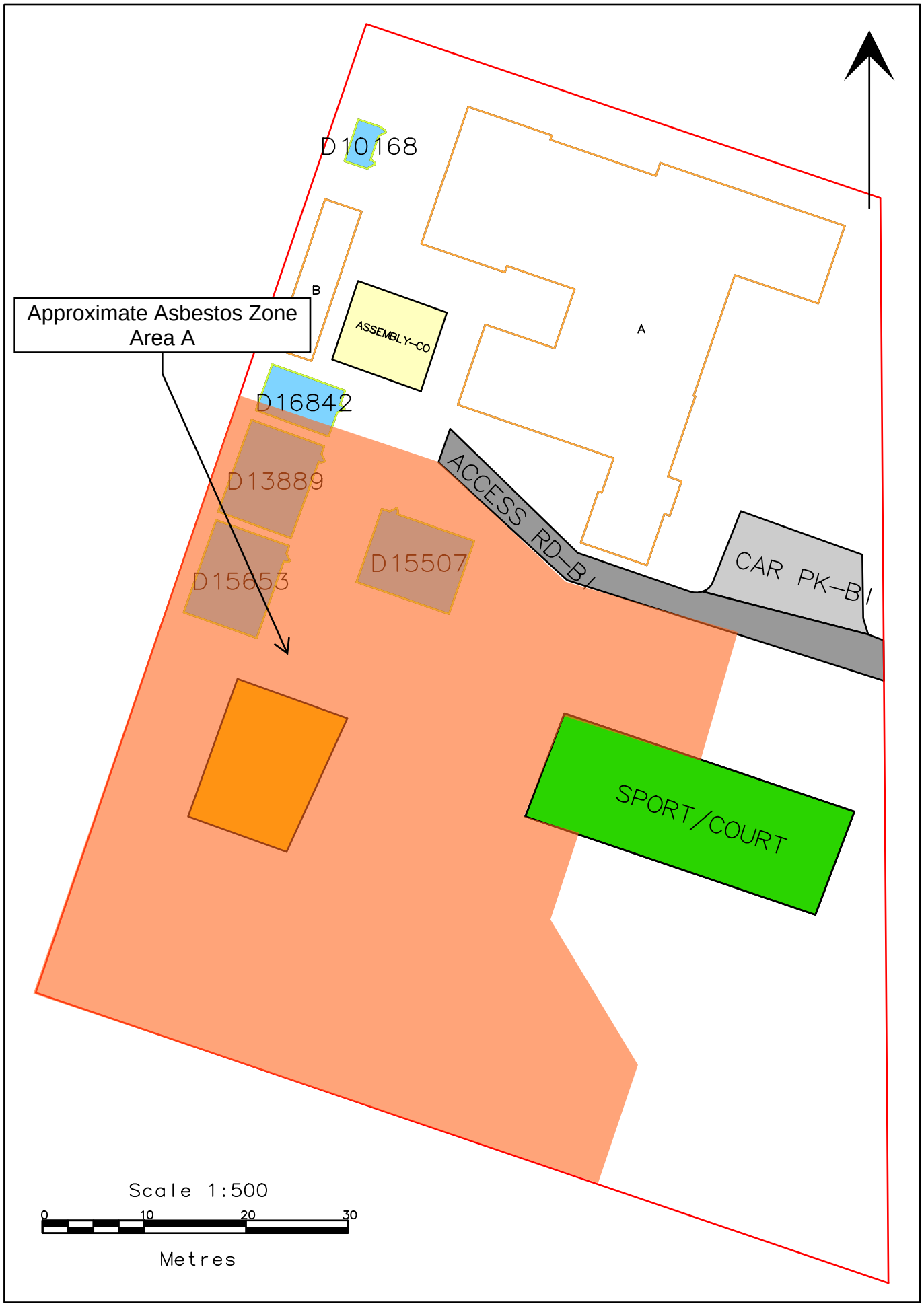
- Safe Work Australia, Model Code of Practice - How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace (2016).
- Work Health and Safety Regulations (2017)

APPENDIX A

FIGURES

2736 – Newcastle East Public School

Site Plan (11296)



APPENDIX B

GROUNDS MANAGEMENT CHECKLIST

Newcastle East Public School grounds asbestos management checklist – Routine three monthly inspections

Table 1 Routine monthly inspection checklist

		Three monthly inspections	Initial inspection		Subsequent three-monthly inspections		
Area	**Location description**		Date:	Date:	Date:	Date:	Date:
A	Area south of main school buildings, to the western and southern school boundary fences	Surface cover adequate (Y/N) Suspected asbestos materials visible (Y/N)					

Newcastle East Public School grounds asbestos management checklist – Incident inspections (e.g. after heavy rain or disturbance)

Table 2 Incident inspection checklist

			Date of inspection				
Area	**Location description**		Date:	Date:	Date:	Date:	Date:
A	Area south of main school buildings, to the western and southern school boundary fences	Surface cover adequate (Y/N) Suspected asbestos materials visible (Y/N)					