Questions and Answers about the Pauline Griffin building removal

**What is the demolition schedule for the Pauline Griffin Building?**
After the National Capital Authority provided an approval to ANU for ‘early works’, on Monday 11 September, the contractors have commenced with site establishment at the Pauline Griffin Building. The early works include the installation of temporary fencing, establishment of site sheds and traffic management around the site. After the site has been established, removal of the hazardous material will start, followed by the demolition of the Pauline Griffin Building.

The duration of the early works activities is approximately eight weeks.

**Describe how the Pauline Griffin Building will be demolished?**
The building will be deconstructed which essentially means the construction process in reverse.

All fittings, fixtures and equipment will be stripped out, followed by doors and wall linings. Much of the interior of the building will be salvaged and recycled including timber, metal, copper, electrical cabling and pipework.

The internal framing and windows will then be removed to expose the structure of the building. The structure will then be deconstructed through the use of heavy plant and equipment.

The final step is separating the reinforced steel from the concrete, allowing both the steel and concrete to be recycled.

**What hazardous materials are in the Pauline Griffin Building?**
A comprehensive survey of hazardous materials was carried out June 2017 with the following results:
- The majority of single tube fluorescent light fittings contained Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB).
- No evidence of fuel storage was observed on site.
- Four different paint samples were tested and found to be lead free paint, no further action is required.
- Synthetic Mineral Fibre (SMF) was found on site, items and locations were noted.
- All air conditioning units and air handlers did not contain any Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS).

There were ‘known knowns’ from the previous non-intrusive report completed in 2011, including bonded asbestos to eave linings, membrane under the external pavers and vinyl flooring under the carpet tiles. In order for the contractor to ascertain the extent of vinyl flooring, the existing carpet tiles had to be (and were) removed. The removal of the carpet tiles did not pose a health and safety risk to anyone.

The comprehensive 2017 report provides more confidence of the extent of hazardous materials, enabling a safe process for the removal of internal linings and fixtures, fittings and equipment which will precede the structural demolition.

**How will the University ensure that hazardous materials are safely removed? Is there any risk to the ANU community from hazardous material particles or dust? How will the University control this?**

**How will the University control dust?**
The hazardous materials removal will be carried out by a licenced removalist, with supervision and air monitoring carried out by an independent environmental hygienist.

There is no health and safety risk to the occupants of adjacent buildings during this process.
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What noise level can be expected from the Pauline Griffin Building demolition and Research School of Social Sciences Building construction?

Noise will be generated when the structure of the Pauline Griffin Building is demolished. Construction traffic will occur throughout the whole of the demolition and construction program with peaks and troughs aligned with key construction activities. Structure noise associated with erection of steelwork on the new building is expected.

The University will ensure that building managers are updated regularly as the works progress.