

Asbestos Management Plan

Blayney Multi Purpose Service, 3 Osman Street, Blayney NSW 2799



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Environmental
Geotechnical
Asbestos
Services



Document control					
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Rev	Report number	Date	Prepared by	Checked by	Revision details/status
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1. Introduction

The purpose of the Asbestos Management Plan (AMP) is to address legal obligation under the NSW Work Health and Safety Act and Regulation, as it relates specifically to the presence of asbestos on the property. The AMP is a working document designed to effectively manage and minimise asbestos-related health risks to personnel working on or visiting property. The AMP is to be read in conjunction with existing asbestos register prepared for the property.

This AMP has been prepared to ensure the safety and health of visitors, staff and contractors. Future work undertaken on the property may be in an asbestos containing environment and may involve asbestos removal. The works must be carried out in a manner which ensures the protection of the health and wellbeing of staff, contractors and visitors and ensures that all personnel employed at the site are aware of asbestos containing materials (ACM) and their location.

Projects dealing with toxic and hazardous materials require under New South Wales legislation adoption of a hazardous materials management plan preceding the commencement of works.

2. Objectives of the asbestos management plan

This AMP aims to manage the asbestos hazards identified at its workplaces, by documenting procedures designed to minimise the risk of exposure to asbestos by staff, maintenance personnel, contractors, construction workers and visitors.

This AMP has been developed in line with the Safe Work Australia (2019) *How to Safely Remove Asbestos* and SafeWork NSW (2019) *How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace*.

The objective of this AMP is to ensure as far as possible, that no persons whether employed, visiting or contracted to work are exposed to the risk of inhalation of airborne asbestos fibres. In addition, it is essential that all staff, contractors and visitors be fully informed of the control strategies that have been established and the factual health consequences of exposure to airborne asbestos fibres.

3. Description of the property

The site is *Blayney Multi Purpose Service* and is located at 3 Osman Street, Blayney NSW. The buildings have been constructed from the 1950's with potential for hazardous materials to be present in the buildings.

Asbestos containing materials were identified in the buildings. Non-friable asbestos was identified in Buildings 1 externally as cement sheeting and Building 3 internally and externally as cement sheeting and bituminous resin board. The asbestos materials were in a good to damaged condition with low accessibility and pose a very low to low health risk.

Friable asbestos was identified throughout Building 3, emergency generator room as gaskets (Table 3). The asbestos materials were in good condition with low accessibility and pose a low health risk.

4. Legislative requirements

This AMP and associated Standard Work Procedures satisfy the requirements of the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission's (NOHSC) Asbestos Codes of Practice and Guidance Notes, these being:

- Safe Work Australia (2019) *How to Safely Remove Asbestos*

- SafeWork Australia (2019) *How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace*
- National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (2005) *Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibre, 2nd Edition [NOHSC: 3003 (2005)]*.

The AMP is consistent with New South Wales legislative requirements, these being:

- Work Health and Safety Act 2011
- Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017
- Protection of the Environment Act, 1997

5. Review of register and AMP

5.1 Asbestos register

An asbestos register has been separately prepared describing the location of asbestos containing materials (ACM). At each ACM location a hazard rating is assigned.

5.1.1 Reviewing and revising the asbestos register

Annual reviewing is recommended. The register must be reviewed at least once every five years to ensure it is kept up to date. Reviewing the register is by visual inspection of all ACM to determine condition and revise the register as appropriate. Documentation relating to removal or clearance should be reviewed.

The asbestos **register** must be reviewed by a competent person if:

- The asbestos **management plan** is reviewed
- Further asbestos or ACM is identified in the workplace
- Asbestos is removed from or disturbed, sealed or enclosed at the workplace

The person with management or control of the workplace is responsible for reviewing the register.

5.1.2 Access to the asbestos register

The asbestos register must be readily accessible to a person conducting work that involves risk of exposure to airborne asbestos including:

- Workers
- Contractors
- Health and safety representatives who represent workers

A copy of the register should be kept at the workplace to ensure it is accessible.

The person with management or control of the workplace is responsible for providing access to the register.

5.2 Asbestos management plan

5.2.1 Reviewing an AMP

The AMP must be reviewed when:

- There is a review of the asbestos register or control measure
- Asbestos is removed from or disturbed, sealed or enclosed at the workplace
- The plan is no longer adequate for managing asbestos or ACM at the workplace
- A health and safety representative requests a review

5.2.2 Accessing an asbestos management plan

The person with management or control of the workplace must ensure the AMP is relatively accessible to:

- A worker who has carried out, carries out or intends to carry out work at the workplace
- Health and safety representatives of workers that carry out or intend to carry out work at the workplace
- A person conducting a business or undertaking who has carried out, carries out or intends to carry out work at the workplace
- A person conducting a business or undertaking who has required, requires or intends to require work to be carried out at the workplace

The AMP should be kept at the workplace to ensure it is accessible.

5.2.3 Transferring an asbestos register

If the person with management control of the workplace is to relinquish control they should ensure a copy of the asbestos register is given to the new person with management control.

6. Asbestos

Asbestos is a term applied to some mineral silicates present in a fibre form. There are six members of this mineral group; common among these are blue asbestos (crocidolite), white asbestos (chrysotile) and brown or grey asbestos (amosite).

Because of its unique properties – flexibility, tensile strength, insulation (from heat and electricity) and chemical inertness – asbestos was one of the most useful and versatile minerals known to humankind. It is the only natural mineral that can be spun and woven into useful fibres and fabrics in a similar way to cotton or wool.

Large deposits of asbestos are present in many areas of the world including the Soviet Union, Northern Italy, Canada, USA, South Africa and Zimbabwe. In Australia, large deposits of crocidolite are present in the north of Western Australia at Wittenoom Gorge in the Hamersley Ranges, and some deposits of white asbestos have been mined in northern New South Wales. Asbestos is no longer mined in Australia.

Uses of asbestos have included fibro-sheeting, corrugated roofing, asbestos cement pipes, thermal insulation and fireproofing. It has also been used as an additive in paints and sealants, in textiles such as felts and theatre curtains, in gaskets, and in friction products like brake linings and clutches. During the peak building years i.e., 1950s, 60s and 70s, asbestos found its way into most public buildings including hospitals, schools, libraries, office blocks and factories.

Due to the extensive use of asbestos in a wide variety of products, it is present in many workplaces. Consequently, it may pose an occupational health risk to persons who work in close proximity to ACM.

7. Responsibilities

Senior management are responsible for ensuring that appropriate preventative and control measures are implemented and maintained. The AMP is a commandment to preventative and control measures. Guidance and resources will be provided to ensure all personnel required to work where ACM are present are adequately informed and protected and that their health, safety and wellbeing is maintained.

Employees must also be committed to working in accordance with this AMP and participate in maintaining the health and safety of themselves and their co-workers.

To achieve the goals, consultation must occur between both management and employees in maintaining and improving the intentions of this AMP and ultimately ensuring health and safety conditions are maintained.

Full consultation, involvement and information sharing shall occur between management, WH&S Working Groups and employees through a well-established consultative mechanism.

The property owner has a responsibility in relation to asbestos to:

- Provide and maintain, so far as practicable, safe and healthy work environments and practices generally, and have written policies on the control of asbestos
- Comply with legislative provisions
- Liaise where appropriate with employees on a continuous basis so that the existence and condition of asbestos in the working environment is known
- Provide adequate instruction and training for employees and supervision of health and safety measures
- Consult with employees, their representatives and organisations and the SafeWork NSW on the control of exposure to airborne asbestos
- Anticipate the need for the control of asbestos risks to be initiated in any particular case
- Provide appropriate protective clothing and equipment, hygiene procedures and personal decontamination facilities
- Prepare, complete, and submit documents for obtaining necessary approvals.

Employees and Contractors have a responsibility in relation to asbestos to:

- Comply with instructions given for their own safety and health and that of others generally
- Comply with all work procedures and instructions related to asbestos
- Co-operate with supervisors and managers in their fulfilment of legislative obligations
- Take care of their safety and health and that of others, and abide by their duty of care provided for in legislation
- Report immediately to their supervisor any perceived safety or health risk
- Wear and maintain in good order all protective clothing and apparatus provided by the manager or supervisor for personal protection and maintain same in good order
- Ensure all equipment is in good working order.

Employer and employee organisations have a responsibility, in relation to asbestos for:

- Consulting on health and safety matters generally and on measures that may need to be taken on asbestos in occupied areas, on machinery and equipment
- Keeping themselves informed of advice given by competent persons in relation to inspections and meeting health and safety commitments
- Co-operating on any reasonable request for the variation to work hours and hours of work
- Advising members of their obligations and responsibilities under occupational health legislation.

Visitors have a responsibility in relation to asbestos to:

- Comply with instructions given for their own safety and health and that of others generally

- Comply with all work procedures and instructions related to asbestos
- Co-operate with staff in their fulfilment of legislative obligations
- Take care of their safety and health and that of others
- Report immediately to the employer any perceived safety or health risk.

8. Organisational responsibilities and authorities

The following key personnel are responsible for the implementation of the control measures discussed in this document:

Asbestos Management Plan Organisational Responsibilities		
Plan Preparation, Maintenance and Audit		
Item	Activities	Responsibility
Plan compliance	Implementation Establish document controls AMP process audit Communication to key stakeholders	Director/ Manager
Asbestos audits	Building inspection program	Owner
Asbestos Awareness Training	Prepare program	Director/ Manager
Workplace Implementation		
Item	Activities	Responsibility
Contractor compliance	Special conditions in work specifications Provision of safe operating procedures	Director/ Manager
Asbestos identification and management	Establish asbestos removal program Establish building identification systems	Owner
Implement asbestos awareness training	Communication of safe operating procedures	Director/ Manager

9. Asbestos materials management

9.1 Principles of asbestos management

The principles of asbestos management have been adapted from the general principles published by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (2005). These principles are summarised below:

- Asbestos removal may not be immediately necessary but must be removed if it is likely to be disturbed during demolition or refurbishment work
- Removal of asbestos should be subject to priority setting, determined by the condition and location of the asbestos as well as scheduled refurbishment works.
- Asbestos presents a risk only when it is airborne. The risk to health increases as the number of fibres inhaled increases.

- Asbestos, which has been incorporated into a stable matrix, can be found in many working environments. Provided the matrix remains stable and no airborne dust is produced, it presents a negligible health risk.
- The presence of asbestos shall be identified.
- Asbestos removalists and maintenance workers in an asbestos environment must be suitably protected.
- Where appropriate, products containing asbestos shall be labelled accordingly

The general principles of asbestos management are broadly covered by four separate phases. These are:

1. Identification phase;
2. Evaluation and Risk Analysis phase;
3. Control phase; and
4. On-going monitoring/ re-assessment phase

Procedures need to be designed and implemented to appropriately control any asbestos hazard and to ensure that personnel are not exposed to asbestos to an extent likely to cause danger to health. The procedures required may include:

- Removal
- Substitution
- Engineering controls
- Safe working procedures
- Personal protective equipment
- Cleaning, decontamination and waste disposal
- Education
- Environmental monitoring
- Medical surveillance

9.2 Identification phase

Identification of asbestos in a workplace must be undertaken by a competent person. A competent person includes:

- Occupational hygienist who has experience with asbestos
- Asbestos assessors
- Asbestos supervisor
- Individuals who have a statement of attainment in the unit competency for asbestos assessors

9.3 Evaluation and risk analysis phase

The evaluation and risk analysis phase will decide if there is a risk to health from asbestos. The risk is determined from:

- Asbestos condition
- Likelihood of damage or deterioration
- Likelihood of disturbance from work practices in the workplace
- Location in relation to workers

General criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspections for surveying asbestos.

9.4 Control phase

The control of asbestos hazards should utilise the most appropriate method applicable to the particular circumstances. Based upon the assessment of the condition of the asbestos, its potential to suffer damage or mechanically degrade and the likelihood of exposing people to airborne asbestos, the following control strategies are relevant:

- Leave in situ (defer action)
- Encapsulation
- Enclosure
- Removal

9.4.1 Leave in situ (defer action)

The identification of asbestos in a building or plant does not automatically necessitate its removal. Asbestos in a stable condition and not prone to mechanical damage can generally remain in situ. The asbestos will need to be inspected on a regular basis to ensure its integrity is maintained, should be labelled with an appropriate warning and must be removed under controlled conditions prior to demolition or refurbishment works that may disturb the asbestos.

9.4.2 Encapsulation or Sealing

Encapsulation refers to the coating of the outer surface of the asbestos material by the application of a sealant compound that usually penetrates to the substrate and hardens the material. Sealing is the process of covering the surface of the material with a protective coating impermeable to asbestos. Encapsulation or sealing helps protect the asbestos from mechanical damage and is designed to reduce the risk of exposure by inhibiting the release of asbestos fibres into the airborne environment and increase the length of serviceability of the product. The use of encapsulation or sealing may be of limited application. It is not considered to be an acceptable alternative to repairing or removing severely damaged ACM.

9.4.3 Enclosure

Enclosure involves installing a barrier between the asbestos material and adjacent areas. This is effective in inhibiting further mechanical damage to the asbestos. Friable products such as calcium silicate pipe lagging or sprayed limpet asbestos may be targeted for enclosure where removal is not an option. The type of barrier installed may include plywood or sheet metal products, constructed as boxing around the asbestos.

9.4.4 Removal

Removal of asbestos must be performed under controlled conditions depending on the type of asbestos product to be removed. Removal is considered preferable to the other abatement options such as enclosure or encapsulation, as it eliminates the hazard from the workplace. The removal process, however, does pose an increased risk to personnel engaged in the removal and may result in increased airborne fibre levels in adjacent occupied areas if the removal program is not strictly controlled. Asbestos removal is generally an expensive exercise and can cause major disruptions to building occupants. The removal of asbestos is considered appropriate when the asbestos product is deteriorated has reached an unserviceable condition or is at risk of being disturbed, and the other control options are not feasible. Where demolition or refurbishment works are to occur, and this work is likely to impact on ACM, the asbestos must be removed under controlled conditions prior to the commencement of any site works.

9.5 Ongoing monitoring/ reassessment

9.5.1 General

The management of in situ asbestos is important to ensure ACM are not damaged or deteriorate to such an extent that workers or visitors are unnecessarily exposed to airborne asbestos fibres. Incorporation of asbestos issues into internal works orders and building works contracts, designed to ensure that any asbestos that may be encountered during the work to be undertaken is dealt with in the appropriate manner should be undertaken.

9.5.2 Reassessments

Reassessments of ACM to be conducted by competent personnel trained in the identification of ACM and the risk assessment processes (i.e., Consultant Asbestos Assessor). The inspections will involve visual assessment of the condition of the materials to determine whether the material remains in a satisfactory condition or if deterioration has occurred since the previous inspection. Such re-inspections will determine if any remedial action, such as encapsulation, isolation or removal of the ACM, is required. Re-inspections will be performed on a regular basis. Normally, re-sampling of materials would not be required during re-inspections. If, however, previously unidentified or undocumented asbestos or materials suspected of containing asbestos are encountered during the re-inspection process, sampling and analysis will need to be performed. The asbestos register, where necessary, will be updated and re-issued at the completion of the re-inspection work.

10. Asbestos surveys/ registers

Updating of the existing Asbestos Surveys and Registers of ACM is an ongoing process.

The standard asbestos survey report documents the location, extent, type, approximate quantity and condition of ACM identified during the survey and includes a qualitative risk assessment. Each asbestos situation identified is given a health risk rating based on the extent, type, condition and accessibility of the asbestos at the time of the site assessment.

Generally, each asbestos survey will be undertaken by means of performing a visual assessment of the building, structure or property in question. The asbestos survey and assessments are only performed by persons/organizations trained and experienced in identifying and assessing the risk of asbestos. Representative samples of materials suspected of containing asbestos are collected during the survey. Analysis of these samples will only be undertaken by NATA accredited personnel using polarised light microscopy (PLM), supplemented with dispersion staining techniques (i.e. Consultant Asbestos Assessor).

All visible and accessible sources of asbestos identified are documented in tabular format in the Asbestos Register, which will form part of the Asbestos Database. Those areas not able to be accessed during the course of the site survey are also documented. This is important for future reference.

Each survey report is accompanied by sample analysis reports, a photographic record of identified ACM, risk assessment of the ACM discovered, background information on typical applications and information on the health effects of asbestos.

11. Labelling

All identified or assumed asbestos including where the asbestos is inaccessible must be clearly indicated. If it is reasonably practicable, labels must be used to identify the material as containing asbestos.

Examples of labels or signs that can be used to indicate the location or presence of asbestos or ACM are shown at Appendix 5. These examples provide an indication of the words that may be used—these words are not mandatory.

11.1 Labels

The number and positions of the labels required is site specific. The location of labels should be consistent with the location listed in the asbestos register.

If a risk assessment suggests asbestos may be disturbed or people are likely to be exposed and it is not reasonably practicable to label asbestos directly, a prominent warning sign must be posted in its immediate vicinity.

11.2 Warning signs

Any areas of the workplace that contain asbestos, including plant, equipment and components should be signposted with warning labels to ensure the asbestos is not unknowingly disturbed without the correct precautions being undertaken. These signs should be waterproof and constructed of light-weight material and adequately secured. Signs should be placed at all the main entrances to the work areas where asbestos is present.

Where direct marking of asbestos is not possible, identifying the presence and location of asbestos to workers such as plumbers, electricians and carpenters before they commence work may be achieved by implementing a permit-to-work system. The presence and location of the asbestos should be entered on site plans and the asbestos register and be accessible to all workers to ensure they are aware of the presence of asbestos.

Warning signs should comply with AS 1319 *Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment*.

12. Asbestos removal work

A number of control procedures are to be put in place when working on asbestos to ensure that the generation of asbestos fibre does not occur during asbestos related activities.

Asbestos removal work carried out at the property will be such as to ensure that all equipment used and all facilities erected and procedures used are designed and operated to eliminate the emission of asbestos fibre into the atmosphere. Precautions will be taken to remove any risk to health arising from airborne asbestos dust caused by these activities.

Appropriate procedures are contained in this AMP (Appendix 4) and must be adhered to whenever asbestos removal activities are being undertaken to ensure that the health and wellbeing of personnel is maintained and that these activities are monitored and conducted in accordance with the relevant legislative requirements. Reference must also be made to the requirements of the SafeWork NSW.

All asbestos removal works are to be performed in accordance with the following documents:

- The NSW Work Health and Safety Act 2011
- The NSW Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017
- Safe Work Australia (2019) *How to Safely Remove Asbestos*
- SafeWork NSW (2019) *How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace*
- Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibre, 2nd Edition [NOHSC: 3003 (2005)].

Any asbestos removal work requiring a license shall be undertaken by a licensed Asbestos Removal Contractor. Licensing requirements are as follows:

- Friable asbestos must only be removed by a Class A licensed asbestos removal contractor
- Non-friable asbestos over 10 square metres must be removed by a Class A or Class B asbestos removal contractor
- Non-friable asbestos under the square metre limits above can be removed by unlicensed persons but must be removed in accordance with the Asbestos Code of Practice or other Safework NSW guidance material

Personnel undertaking asbestos work must be appropriately trained and competent. Personnel involved must complete the Asbestos Activity Report (AMP Form 2) in Appendix 1.

13. Incidents

When an incident is identified, it will be recorded. The Project Manager or the Consultant Asbestos Assessor will usually make these observations during routine site inspections.

All incidents are to be managed in accordance with the AMP and the Emergency Procedures detailed in and illustrated in Appendix 2.

All reportable incidents are to be documented in the Incident Reporting Procedures and on the Asbestos Incident Report (AMP Form 1) located in Appendix 1.

14. Asbestos management reports

All asbestos records will be stored and maintained. The records will be updated as required and copies sent to the responsible person.

The record system will include:

- Records of inspection and test plans
- Records of corrective action
- Records of audits
- Original records of certification/ approvals by statutory authorities
- Record of surveys
- Records of complaints from employees
- Records of inspections, maintenance and test results
- Records of training and inductions
- Records of employee involvement in site works
- Contractor reports of asbestos removal work

Appendix 1. Asbestos forms
Form 1 - Asbestos incident report

Report Number:

Date.....

Location of Incident (including Building Name & Number):

.....

Date & Time of Incident:

.....

Date Incident reported:

.....

Incident Reported By:

Reported To:

.....

Names of persons present/affected:

.....

Details of Incident:

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.....
.....
.....
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.....
.....
.....

Signed by Reporter:

Signed by Reportee:

.....

Classification of Incident:

☐ Minor Asbestos Incident

☐ Major Asbestos Incident

☐ Complaint

☐ Breach of Regulations

☐ SafeWork Inspection

☐ Uncovering of ACM

Immediate Action Taken:

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.....
.....
.....
.....

Supervisor:.....

Form 2 - Asbestos activity report

Location of Asbestos Works:

.....

Building Name & Number:

.....

Date of Commencement of Works:

.....

Date of Conclusion of Works:

.....

Brief Description of Works:

.....

.....

Supervisor Name:

Employees Engaged on Works:

#1:

.....

#2:

.....

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#3:

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#4:

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#5:

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#6:

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Site Inspected and Cleared By:

Monitoring undertaken:

Brief Description of Findings:

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.....

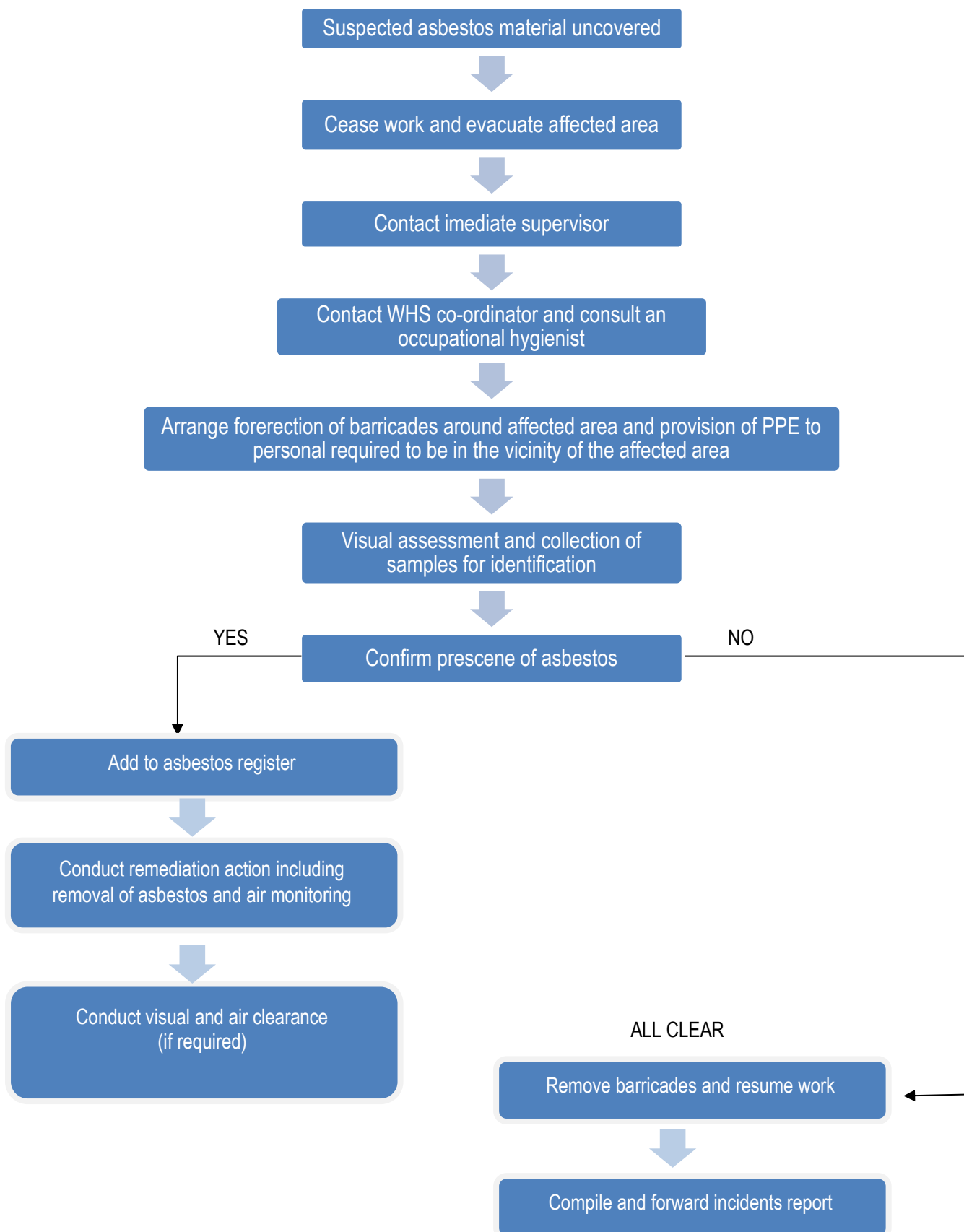
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.....

Name:

Date.....

Signature:

Appendix 2. Emergency procedures diagram

Appendix 3. Emergency procedure

Emergency procedures on site will cover actions to be taken when asbestos is inadvertently uncovered, catastrophic events occur or air monitoring indicates high levels of airborne asbestos fibre. The procedures contained in **Appendix 2** shall be followed in an emergency.

It is important to remember that the first priority must always be the safety of any persons either workers or others involved in the events. Uncovering of asbestos may occur due to human error or a catastrophic event. Catastrophic events may include but not limited to:

- Explosion;
- Industrial accident;
- Failure of construction structures;
- Failure of an asbestos control (i.e. encapsulation, equipment etc);
- Earthquake;
- Flood; and
- Fire

In order to ensure that the occupational health impact of unavoidable catastrophic events is minimised, emergency procedures documented in Appendix 2 are to be followed.

All emergency action should take place as soon as possible after the event and the first priority is to stabilise the situation and to prevent further hazard or employee exposure.

Appendix 4. Asbestos removal works**A4.1 Removal control plan**

An asbestos removal control plan should be undertaken for all removal works

A4.2 Removalist

The following procedures will apply for all asbestos removal work undertaken by licensed Asbestos Removal Contractors:

- The Asbestos Removal Contractor is to be licensed in accordance with the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017. A copy of the current license is to be furnished by the Contractor prior to the commencement of work.
- The Asbestos Removal Contractor is to apply for and supply a copy of a Notice of Removal issued by the SafeWork NSW in accordance with the Regulation.
- All personnel employed by the Asbestos Removal Contractor are to be appropriately trained in asbestos removal in accordance with the requirements of the SafeWork NSW.

A4.3 Asbestos Monitoring

Air sampling will be carried out during friable removal works by an Asbestos Assessor to assess that the procedure used has kept the concentration of airborne asbestos dust to the minimum practical level (0.01 fibres/mL).

A4.4 Clearance Certification

Clearance certification is required for all asbestos removal works to ensure that removal sites are left in a safe condition, free of residual asbestos material.

A clearance certificate shall be completed by the Asbestos Assessor or Competent Person for every asbestos removal project.

The asbestos removal works will only be considered complete and clearances issued when a visual inspection reveals no further evidence of ACM in the removal area. Static air samples are required for friable removal works to indicate a clear result of < 0.01 fibres/mL. The visual clearance inspection and air clearance monitoring are complimentary techniques and dismantling of the asbestos removal work area may only proceed after both techniques give clearances.

All visual and air clearances are to be undertaken by the Consultant Asbestos Assessor or Competent Person.

Settled dust sampling will be undertaken as deemed necessary in the affected areas to determine the presence of residual asbestos contamination prior to air clearances being undertaken.

A4.5 Construction and/or Demolition Work

When carrying out construction or demolition work, any asbestos work shall be completed before a structure or part of a structure is demolished.

When carrying out construction work where asbestos may be present the following shall apply:

- All persons at the workplace are informed when asbestos work is being carried out
- Signs, labels or other similar measures warn of the presence of asbestos at the place where construction work is being carried out

- All persons (including contractors) required to work on any building or equipment containing asbestos and who may be exposed to the asbestos during such work, are informed of its presence and their obligation to comply with safe work practices and legislative responsibilities
- Measures to prevent the uncontrolled disturbance of the asbestos shall be implemented while construction work is being carried out
- No asbestos, including asbestos cement, is to be reused in connection with the carrying out of construction work
- No high-pressure processes are to be used to clean the surface of any ACM or any structures that consist of or contain asbestos
- ACM that has been removed shall be stored clear of the worksite to prevent further disturbance or damage that may lead to further contamination of the site

A4.6 Disposal of ACM

Arrange disposal of asbestos waste materials at an approved Waste Facility in a manner which complies with the requirements of the SafeWork NSW and the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA).

Appendix 5. Examples of warning signs and labels

