



ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE

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1 Purpose and Scope

This hazard control procedure is designed to provide guidance on how to manage the hazards with asbestos to ensure the associated risks of exposure to airborne fibres are as minimised so far as is reasonably practicable.

The content of this procedure addresses the management of asbestos containing material at BAI Communications owned or leased premises and asbestos - related work during operations.

This document is intended to be adopted and applied consistently across all BAI Communications within Australia.

2 Definitions

Term	Definition
Airborne Asbestos	Means any fibres of asbestos small enough to be made airborne. For the purposes of monitoring airborne asbestos fibres, only respirable fibres are counted.
Approved	Means having appropriate endorsement in writing for a specific activity.
Asbestos	Means a variety of mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine or amphibole groups of rock-forming minerals, including actinolite asbestos, grunerite (or amosite) asbestos (brown), anthophyllite asbestos, chrysotile asbestos (white), crocidolite asbestos (blue) and tremolite asbestos.
Asbestos Containing Material (ACM)	Means any material or thing that, as part of its design, contains asbestos.
Asbestos Exposure Standard	Means a respirable fibre level of 0.1 fibres/ml of air measured in a person's breathing zone and expressed as a time weighted average fibre concentration calculated over an eight-hour working day and measured over a minimum period of four hours in accordance with the Membrane Filter Method or a method determined by the relevant regulator.
Asbestos - Related Work	Means for the purposes of BAI Communications and this procedure, work involving maintenance of, or service work on, non-friable asbestos.
Asbestos Removal Work	Means work involving the removal of asbestos or ACM, or Class A asbestos removal work or Class B asbestos removal work.
Asbestos Removalist	Means a person conducting a business or undertaking who carries out asbestos removal work.
Competent Person	Means a person who has, through a combination of training, education and experience, acquired knowledge and skills enabling that person to perform correctly a specified task.
Friable Asbestos	Means material that is in a powder form or that can be crumbled, pulverised or reduced to a powder by hand pressure when dry, and contains asbestos.
Must	Means a mandatory statement.

NATA-Accredited Laboratory	Means a testing laboratory accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), Australia, or recognised by NATA either solely or with someone else.
Non-Friable Asbestos	Means material containing asbestos that is not friable asbestos, including material containing asbestos fibres reinforced with a bonding compound.
Respirable Asbestos	Means an asbestos fibre that is less than 3 microns (µm) wide, is more than 5 microns (µm) long and has a length to width ratio of more than 3:1.
Should	Means a recommendation.

3 Responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
Operational General Managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure appropriate resources are provided to eliminate or minimise risks to health and safety.
Engineering – Power and Buildings Regional Manager Project Lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure this procedure is effectively implemented.
HSEQ Advisors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate and monitor the application of this procedure. Provide advice to the business on HSE requirements, where required.

4 Minimum Requirements

Item

All reasonable attempts are made to identify Asbestos Contaminated Material.

Asbestos Surveys and Sampling is conducted by competent persons.

Decisions on the management of all known Asbestos Containing Material are documented.

Where ACM is identified, a documented asbestos register is accessible and maintained.

Management of asbestos is conducted to prevent exposure to airborne asbestos fibres

Asbestos removal is conducted by licenced personnel where required by legislation.

Systems are in place to manage Asbestos-related work according to legislative requirements.

Arrangements are in place for dealing with accidents, incidents or emergencies involving asbestos.

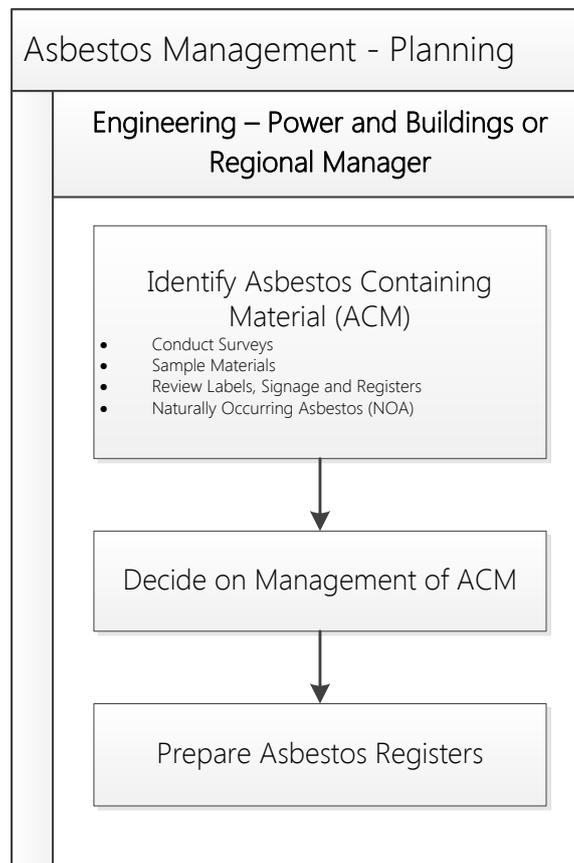
Health Surveillance programs are in place for potential asbestos exposure.

Fit-for-purpose tools and equipment are used in related to asbestos-related work

Training and Competency requirements are identified and implemented.

The condition of ACM is routinely monitored and management arrangements reviewed.

5 Planning



5.1 Identify Asbestos Containing Material (ACM)

Responsibility: Engineering – Power and Buildings or Regional Manager

BAI Communications must ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that all asbestos or ACM at the workplace is identified. This includes owned or leased facilities.

If there is uncertainty as to whether asbestos is present in any part of a structure or plant, it must be assumed to contain asbestos and appropriate care taken to protect the area/material until samples can be taken.

Reasonable grounds to assume that a building or plant does not contain asbestos may include:

- a workplace constructed post 1990 and there is no plant or equipment made prior to 2004;
- pre-2004 buildings where the building is constructed (including the roof) wholly of metal, brick or concrete, and has no internal walls that are made of fibro, gyprock or similar cladding, for instance a corrugated iron shed or a colourbond type warehouse building constructed of double brick with bare brick internally. Flooring (vinyl tiles), switchboards and under eaves lining should also be considered
- where a register indicates that all the identified and assumed asbestos has been removed.

Methods adopted within BAI Communications to identify Asbestos Containing Material, include:

5.1.1 Conducting Surveys

Asbestos survey reports have been conducted at owned facilities to provide the date of identification, location, type, and condition of asbestos materials throughout the building and structures.

To ensure consistency in site asbestos surveys and reports across the network, all consultant asbestos surveys require a scoping brief to be completed prior to engagement. This includes ensuring that only competent persons are engaged to conduct the surveys. For more details refer to section 7 Training and Competency

The results of these surveys are maintained on Tx Sites and documented within the Tx Site Asbestos Register Record Database.

Where an asbestos survey report is completed or changed, this information is to be communicated to the relevant stakeholders and update on Tx Sites.

5.1.2 Sampling Material

If material is suspected of containing asbestos material it may need to be sampled for testing. A sample must only be analysed by:

- A NATA-accredited laboratory accredited for the relevant test method
- A laboratory approved by the regulator, or
- A laboratory operated by the regulator.

Only a competent person may take the samples for analysis because of the increased health risk of fibres being released during the process. If the sampling process is conducted incorrectly, it can be more hazardous than leaving the material alone. Any sample taken should be sealed within a container, or a 200 µm polythene bag, and appropriately labelled.

5.1.3 Review Labels, Signage and Registers

You can identify and locate asbestos containing materials in leased facilities by requesting a copy of the owner's asbestos register or observing the work environment to identify signage indicating that asbestos exists. In circumstances where the owner has not provided an asbestos register, BAI Communications should consider arranging an assessment.



Example of ACM signs in a workplace

5.1.4 Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA)

While in most workplaces asbestos is found in manufactured products/materials, during some activities such as earthwork or trenching, naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) may be found. This may occur in the veins of rock formations. Geographical mapping within the relevant state or territory may be able to identify areas at greater risk of containing these materials.

If there is suspected NOA, the person must make note of the location and report to the site controller. A competent person will then be engaged to take samples for testing.

5.2 Decide on Management of ACM

Responsibility: Engineering – Power and Buildings or Regional Manager

Once ACM has been identified, decisions need to be made regarding how that material is to be managed.

BAI Communications apply a risk rating to the management of ACM at each site. The purpose of a Risk Rating is to make informed decisions about the ACM, including control measures and the prioritisation of actions.

Risk Rating	Description
P1 - Extreme	<p>Friable asbestos containing materials</p> <p>Air monitoring must be conducted</p> <p>Access to this area must be prevented until the material is removed or remediated. If access is required then PPE must be provided including disposable coveralls and half face respirator.</p> <p>Requires immediate attention or removal.</p>
P2 - High	<p>Non-Friable/Bonded asbestos containing materials identified in poor condition.</p> <p>Exposure to asbestos is likely to occur. Access to this area is to be restricted until the material is either removed or remediated.</p> <p>Air Monitoring should be considered.</p> <p>Prompt remedial action is recommended to encapsulate/ treat or remove to reduce risk. Label with warning signs.</p>
P3 - Medium	<p>Non-Friable/Bonded asbestos identified in fair condition.</p> <p>ACMs to be removed when feasible. Ongoing monitoring by inspection required. Bonded or friable asbestos containing materials in good condition and whilst not a current substantial risk, if subject to demolition or disturbance, would pose a possible future risk.</p> <p>Appropriate remedial action should be undertaken when convenient.</p> <p>Prior to removal, effective management of the situation should be implemented (e.g. monitoring). Label with warning signs.</p>
P4 - Low	<p>Bonded asbestos identified in good condition.</p> <p>Ongoing monitoring by inspection required. Bonded asbestos containing materials are stable, non-friable and effectively sealed against dispersion to atmosphere or contact.</p> <p>Health risk is negligible if left undisturbed under the control of an adequate management plan.</p> <p>Inspect annually. Label with warning signs.</p>

The following control measures must then be applied, in order of preference:

1. Restrict Access

If an Extreme risk is present, then site access must be prevented. A licensed asbestos removalist must then be engaged to conduct air monitoring and take immediate action to remove the asbestos prior to the site is returned to a normal operating site.

2. Leave Undisturbed and Monitor

The identification of asbestos in a building or material does not automatically require its immediate removal. Asbestos in a stable condition and not prone to mechanical damage can generally remain in situ. The asbestos will need to be inspected annually to ensure its integrity is maintained. It should be labelled with an appropriate warning sign.

3. Removal

Removal of asbestos must be performed under controlled conditions and will be performed by licensed asbestos removalist contractors, where legislation indicates.

Removal of small quantities of non-friable ACM is permitted under the conditions outlined in 6.1.2 [Remove Asbestos](#).

Removal is considered preferable to the other options such as enclosure or encapsulation, as it eliminates the hazard from the workplace.

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.

4. Enclose

Enclosure involves installing a barrier between the asbestos material and adjacent areas. This is effective in inhibiting further mechanical damage to the asbestos, and 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 a boxing around the asbestos.

If this control is selected, a documented safe work practice is required, or a competent asbestos removalist should be engaged to conduct the works.

5. Encapsulate or Seal

Encapsulation refers to the coating of the outer surface of the asbestos material by the application of some form of sealant compound that usually penetrate to the substrate and harden 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 has limited application and is not considered to be an acceptable alternative to removing damaged asbestos materials.

5.3 Prepare Asbestos Registers

Responsibility: Engineering – Power and Buildings or Delegate

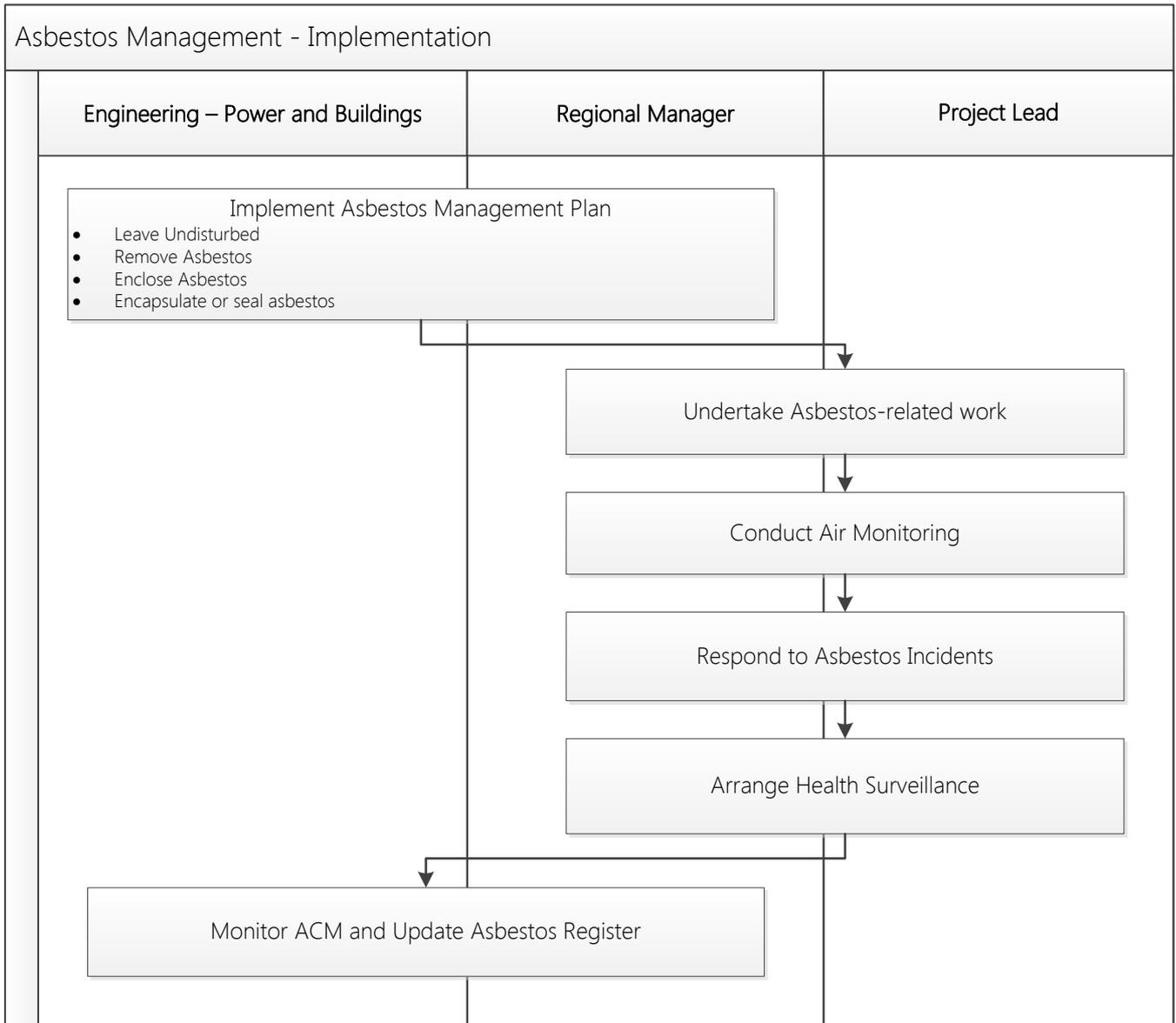
The decisions made regarding the management of asbestos are recorded in the relevant Site Asbestos Register and Tx Site Asbestos Register Record.

Site Asbestos Registers must be made accessible to any person who conducts work or intends to carry out work at the workplace.

The Asbestos register not only outlines the management decision regarding known asbestos, but contains details on the date on which the asbestos or ACM was identified and the location, type and condition of the asbestos. If no asbestos is located at the facility, then the register will indicate No known Asbestos or ACM.

Site Asbestos register are maintained electronically on Tx Sites, hard copies on site and the hazard of any ACM is recorded within the Essential site information.

6 Implementation



6.1 Implement Asbestos Management Plan

Responsibility: Project Lead or Regional Manager

6.1.1 Leave Undisturbed

Asbestos Containing Material that is in good condition and not prone to mechanical damage can generally remain undisturbed as it will not produce airborne particles.

BAI Communications owned facilities with known ACM must be clearly marked with warning labels and signage in prominent positions near the asbestos containing materials. The purpose of such labelling is to immediately bring to the attention of personnel to the presence of asbestos, to avoid the inadvertent mechanical disturbance of the material via maintenance or other works. All warning signs should comply with AS 1319 *Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment*. Examples are seen below:



The Asbestos Containing Material should be inspected annually to ensure its integrity is maintained and should be labelled with appropriate warning signage.

6.1.2 Remove Asbestos

BAI Communications personnel are ONLY permitted to remove asbestos materials under the following conditions:

1. The personnel have completed Level 2 – Working with Asbestos (Blue Card) training;

NOTE: When conducting works in the ACT, special training conditions apply, please refer to 7 Training and Competency.

2. Specific work instructions are developed;
3. An approved Safe Work Method Statement is developed;
4. The product is non-friable and in good condition; and
5. Must be less than 10m² in size.

When any of the above requirements are NOT met, a suitably licenced asbestos removal contractor must be engaged.

All other asbestos removal must be conducted by a licenced contractor. Licenced asbestos removal work can differ greatly depending on the type, quantity and condition of the asbestos or ACM being removed. A copy of the current asbestos register must be provided to any contractor undertaking removal or demolition of material that contains asbestos.

The asbestos removalist must:

- Provide a supervisor competent in *CPCBC4051A-Supervise asbestos removal*, who is readily available or present when the work is being carried out;
- Hold the relevant licence (Class A - to remove any amount of friable asbestos or ACM , Class B – to remove over 10m² of non-friable asbestos of ACM);
- Ensure all personnel have the relevant units of competencies to conduct the work;
- Notify potentially affected stakeholders that the work is taking place;
- Obtain and update the relevant asbestos register;
- Prepare and provide a documented asbestos removal control plan;
- Notify the regulator about the work before it starts;
- Display signs and labels in the asbestos work area;
- Limit access to the asbestos work area;
- Ensure appropriate decontamination facilities are in place;
- Ensure waste containment and disposal is in accordance with relevant State or Territory Environment Protection Authority (EPA) requirements;

- Conduct air monitoring using an independent licensed asbestos assessor or other competent person and provide the report to enable distribution to employees at the workplace, health and safety representatives and any other persons at the workplace, where required.
- Provide a clearance certificate at the completion of works.

6.1.3 Enclose the Asbestos

Where it is not reasonably practicable to remove the asbestos, the preferred alternative control measure is to enclose the ACM. This is an interim control measure and should be supported by regular inspections by a competent person to identify if the asbestos requires removal due to damage or deterioration.

Enclosure is the creation of a structure built around the asbestos so that it is completely covered to prevent exposure of the airborne asbestos. This control should only be used on non-friable ACM. The enclosure should be labelled appropriately to alert persons that ACM is contained within the structure.

6.1.4 Encapsulate or Seal the Asbestos

If the asbestos cannot be enclosed, then encapsulation or sealing is the next appropriate option using a resilient matrix, for example reinforced plastics, vinyls, resins, mastics, bitumen, flexible plasters and cements to seal any material potentially becoming airborne.

6.2 Undertake Asbestos-Related Work

Responsibility: Project Lead or Regional Manager

BAI Communications employees are only permitted to perform asbestos-related work when the following requirements are met:

- The personnel have completed Level 2 – Working with Asbestos (Blue Card) training;
- Specific work instructions are developed;
- An approved Safe Work Method Statement is developed; and
- The product is non-friable and is in good condition.

If any of these conditions cannot be met, a suitably licenced asbestos removal contractor must be engaged.

6.2.1 Asbestos Storage, Transport and Disposal

All waste asbestos, asbestos containing material and contaminated PPE must be stored as follows:

- Double wrapped in heavy duty plastic bags and securely sealed with a nylon tie (disposal bags need to be heavy duty (200 µm), made of clear plastic and marked with the label 'Caution Asbestos – Do not open or damage bag. Do not inhale dust');
- Asbestos waste awaiting disposal must be stored in closed containers (for example, 60 or 200 litre steel drums with removable lids or sealed skips);
- Asbestos waste can only be disposed of at a site that is licensed by the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) to receive that type of waste. Asbestos waste must never be disposed of in the general waste system. You must ensure that the Waste Transport Contractor you have engaged to transport the waste takes it to an approved waste receiving facility.

All Asbestos waste must only be transported and disposed of in accordance with the relevant State or Territory Environment Protection Authority (EPA) requirements. In most jurisdictions asbestos waste can only be transported by an EPA Licensed Waste contractor and needs to be tracked using an EPA Waste Transport Certificate (or equivalent). Prior to engaging a Waste Transport contractor, you must ensure they hold the correct Licence to transport that waste.

6.2.2 Plant and Equipment

During asbestos-related work, specific requirements must be met for selecting and use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Hand tools and Asbestos vacuum cleaners. For more details, refer to 8 Plant Equipment.

Decontamination facilities and processes must be established in the work instructions for the particular asbestos – related work. Common decontamination techniques include:

- Wet Method - Using wet-rags to wipe down external surfaces and then dispose of rags in asbestos wastes bags.
- Use disposable items – Remove all disposable clothing (PPE) and dispose of in waste bags.
- Laundering non-disposable clothing – Wet and dampen clothing, place in impermeable containers or bags (heavy duty - 200 µm), attach asbestos label and send to a specialist laundering facilities/services.
- Sealed Containers – Tool used for asbestos related work to be wiped down using wet method and stored in sealed containers until next use.

6.3 Conduct Air Monitoring

Responsibility: Project Lead or Regional Manager

Air monitoring of the work area must be conducted by a licensed asbestos assessor or other competent person if:

- There is uncertainty as to whether the exposure standard is likely to be exceeded;
- Using battery-power tools with dust suppression/extraction; or
- There has been an uncontrolled disturbance of asbestos at the workplace.

Results of the monitoring should be available to workers at the workplace, Health and Safety Representatives and other parties potentially affected.

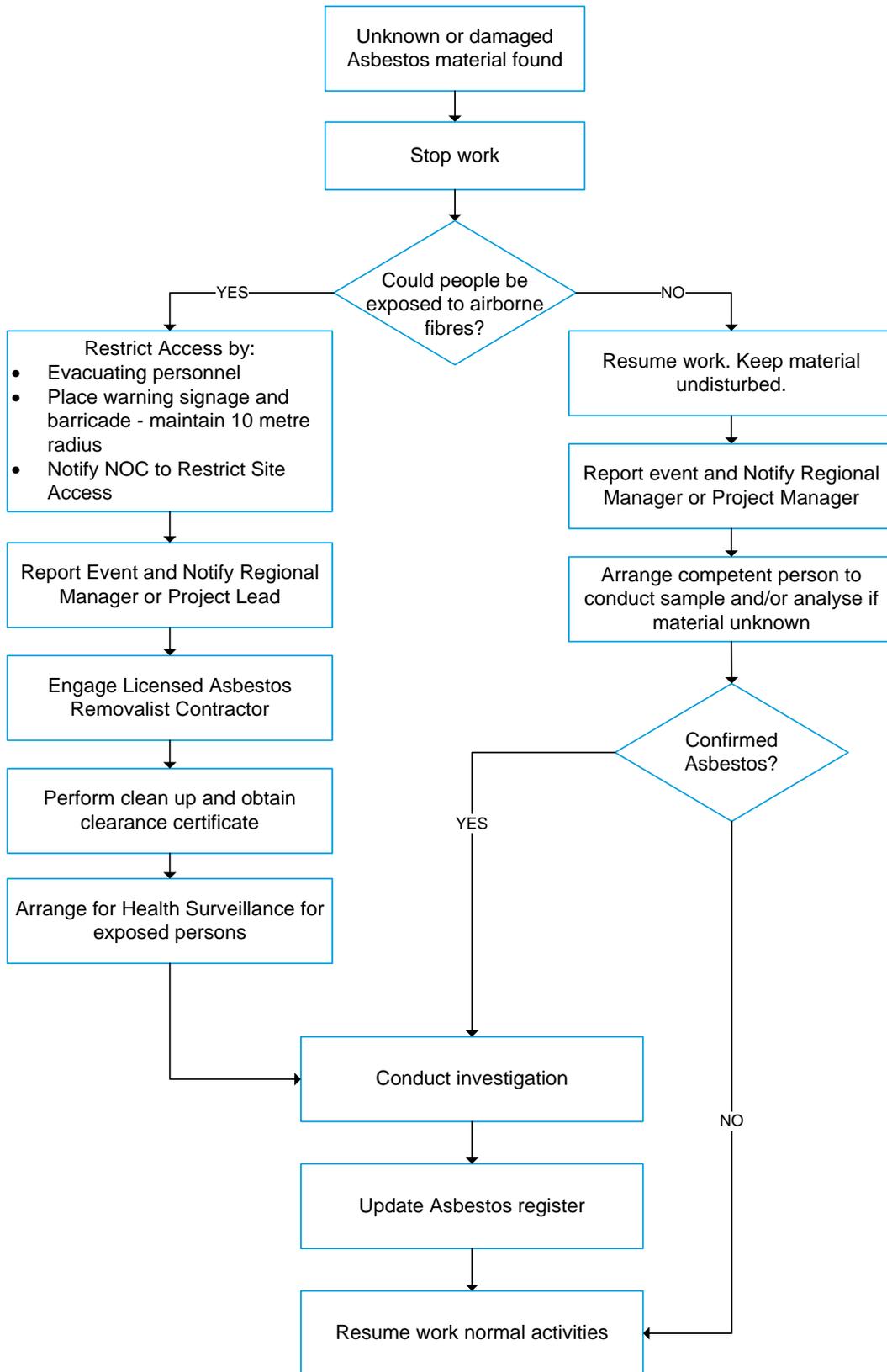
6.4 Respond to Asbestos Incidents

Responsibility: Project Lead or Regional Manager

An emergency situation is most likely a scenario where unknown asbestos materials are found on site or have been inadvertently disturbed through actions of BAI Communications employees, contractors or damaged by severe weather conditions (e.g. hail damage to asbestos roofing).

Where such a situation occurs, the following emergency response and action should take place:

Asbestos Emergency Response Flow Chart



6.5 Arrange Health Surveillance

Responsibility: Project Lead or Regional Manager

In consultation with the relevant HR Manager, a person must undergo health surveillance if they carry out asbestos-related work or where the exposure standard may have been exceeded and there is a significant risk to the employees' health e.g. airborne release of asbestos minerals from unknown material. This also includes warning other persons who were in the area at the time about possible exposure to respirable asbestos fibres.

A copy of the health monitoring report must be provided to the employee, and if the report advised the worker is suffering a disease/illness as a result of the exposure, to the regulator also. Records of health monitoring conducted for asbestos, must be retained for 40 years after the date of monitoring.

For more details, refer to HSEQ-PR-0047 Health Checks and Surveillance.

6.6 Monitor ACM and Update Asbestos Register

Responsibility: Project Lead or Regional Manager

Decisions regarding the management of asbestos must be regularly reviewed as ACM remediation and scheduled removals occur. All site management decisions and the relevant site asbestos register must be reviewed if:

- Further asbestos or ACM is identified at the workplace;
- Asbestos is removed or disturbed, sealed or enclosed at the workplace;
- The plan is no longer adequate for managing asbestos or ACM at the workplace;
- Results of consultation with stakeholder indicates a need;
- A health and safety representative requests a review; or
- Routine workplace inspections identify the ACM has deteriorated or changes have occurred;
- At least once every five years.

The review process must be recorded on the relevant site asbestos register. Changes to the asbestos register should be uploaded to Tx Sites and issued to site as soon as is practicable.

The Power and Building department must be advised of any change to an asbestos register to ensure that the Tx Site Asbestos Register Record Database can be updated to reflect the change.

7 Training and Competency

Asbestos Removal

The following licences are required for asbestos removal:

- Class A - to remove any amount of friable asbestos and non-friable asbestos and asbestos contaminated dust
- Class B – to remove over 10m² of non-friable asbestos of ACM

Conducting Asbestos-related work

All persons involved in asbestos related work (drilling/cutting/removing less than 10 sq. meters) must be appropriately trained and competent in Level 2 – Working with Asbestos (Blue Card). Contractors must provide evidence of appropriate training with statement of attendance from an accredited training provider for asbestos training.

When conducting works in the ACT, you must have successfully an approved course – these include:

- Identification and Safe Handling of Asbestos - national accreditation number '80803ACT'; or

- "Asbestos Removal and Supervision with the national accreditation number '80804ACT';

Conducting Earthworks

Workers conducting earthworks in areas where naturally occurring asbestos is likely to be found or working in the vicinity of known buried ACM must undergo awareness training to assist with identifying these hazards. Level 1 - Asbestos awareness may be used for this purpose.

Conducting Annual Inspections

All persons conducting workplace inspections to monitor the condition of ACM must be appropriately trained in Level 1 - Asbestos awareness.

Conducting Asbestos Survey and Developing Asbestos Registers

Persons who may be considered to be competent in the identification of asbestos include:

- occupational hygienists who have experience with asbestos
- licensed asbestos assessors
- asbestos removal supervisors
- individuals who have a statement of attainment in the unit competency for asbestos assessors
- A person working for an organisation accredited by NATA under AS/NZS ISO/IEC 17020: 2000 General criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection for surveying asbestos.

8 Plant Equipment

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will need to be used, in combination with other effective control measures, if working near ACM where the potential to create airborne particles exists. The selection of PPE must be included as part of the risk assessment.

- **Disposable Coveralls** - rated type 5, category 3 (EN ISO 13982-1) with fitted hoods and cuffs should be worn. Fitted hoods should always be worn over the straps of respirators and loose cuffs should be sealed with tape. Any clothing worn under coveralls must be disposed of or suitably bagged for laundering as asbestos-contaminated clothing.
- **Footwear and gloves** - Laced boots should be avoided as they can be difficult to clean and asbestos dust can gather in the laces and eyelets. Lace less boots such as gumboots is preferred where practicable. If boot covers are worn, they should be of a type that has anti-slip soles to reduce the risk of slipping.

Safety footwear must be decontaminated before being removed from the asbestos work area or sealed in double bags, the exterior of which is decontaminated, for use only on the next asbestos maintenance task. Alternatively, work boots that cannot be effectively decontaminated should be disposed of as asbestos waste at the end of the work.

The use of protective gloves should be determined by a risk assessment. If significant amounts of asbestos fibres may be present, disposable gloves should be worn. Protective gloves can be unsuitable if dexterity is required. Personal decontamination including hand and fingernail washing should be carried out each time workers leave the asbestos work area and at the completion of asbestos maintenance and service work. Any gloves used must be disposed of as asbestos waste.

- **Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE)** - must comply with AS/NZS 1716-2003 Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected, used and maintained in accordance with AS/NZS 1715-1994 Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. They must always be worn under fitted hoods. Face pieces should be cleaned and disinfected.

RPE should be used until all contaminated disposable coveralls and clothing has been removed and bagged for disposal and personal washing has been completed. Non-disposable RPE should be properly stored in a sealed container when not in use.

Warning Signs

All Asbestos warning signs should comply with AS 1319 Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment.

Tools and Equipment

Tools and equipment that generate dust must not be used for asbestos - related work. These include:

- High-speed abrasive power and pneumatic tools, for example angle grinders, sanders, saws and high-speed drills;
- Brooms and brushes (unless brushes are used for sealing);
- High-pressure water spray, jets, power or similar tools and instruments on asbestos in the workplace;
- Compressed air.

Manually operated (non-powered) hand tools should be used wherever possible. If they will not provide sufficient physical force to perform the required operation, low-speed, battery-powered tools that are able to be used in conjunction with wet methods for dust control are preferred.

Where battery-power tools with dust suppression/extraction are used, air monitoring must be carried out to ensure the controls used are effective in reducing the generation of fibres.

Asbestos vacuum cleaners

Asbestos vacuum cleaners should comply with the Class H requirements in Australian Standard *AS/NZS 60335.2.69 Industrial vacuum cleaners* or its equivalent. Asbestos vacuum cleaners should not be used on wet materials or surfaces. Attachments with brushes should not be used as they are difficult to decontaminate.

Filters for these vacuum cleaners should conform to the requirements of AS 4260-1997 *High efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters – Classification, construction and performance* or its equivalent.

Household vacuum cleaners must never be used where asbestos is or may be present, even if they have a HEPA filter.

9 Related Documents

9.1 Internal Documents

Document Number	Document Title
HSEQ-FM-0048	Asbestos Register Template
HSEQ-FM-0047	Asbestos Management – Fact Sheet
HSEQ-PR-0047	Health Checks and Surveillance

9.2 Compliance Requirements

Applicable	Document Title
ACT, NSW, QLD	Work Health and Safety Act 2011, Part 2
ACT, NSW, QLD	Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011, Chapter 8

ACT	Dangerous Substances (General) Regulation 2004
SA, TAS	Work Health and Safety Act 2012, Part 2
SA, TAS	Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012, Chapter 8
VIC	Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004 – Part 3 Division 2
VIC	Occupational health & Safety Regulations 2007
VIC	Occupational Health and Safety (Asbestos) Regulations 2003
WA	Occupational Safety & Health Act 1984, Part 3
WA	Occupational Safety & Health Regulations 1996, Division 4
WA	Health (Asbestos) Regulations 1992
ACT	Environment Protection Act 1997
VIC	Environment Protection Act 1970
NSW	Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
SA	Environment Protection Act 1993
WA	Environmental Protection Act 1986
WA	Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004, section 3 (5)
QLD	Environmental Protection Act 1994
TAS	Environmental Management & Pollution Control Act 1994
ACT, NSW, SA, WA, QLD, TAS, NT	Code of Practice –How to manage and control asbestos in the Workplace
ACT, NSW, SA, WA, QLD, TAS, NT	Code of Practice –How to safely remove asbestos
VIC	Managing asbestos in workplaces - Compliance Code 2008
VIC	Removing asbestos in workplaces - Compliance Code 2008
WA, ACT	National Code of Practice for the Safe Removal of Asbestos 2nd Edition [NOHSC: 2002 (2005)]. Safe work practices and general responsibilities are outlined in the National Code of Practice
WA, ACT	National Code of Practice for the Management and Control of Asbestos in Workplaces [NOHSC: 2018 (2005)]
ALL	AS/NZS 60335.2.69 Industrial vacuum cleaners
ALL	AS 4260-1997 High efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters – Classification, construction and performance
ALL	AS/NZS 1716-2003 Respiratory Protective Devices

ALL	AS/NZS 1715-1994 Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices
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10 Document Control

Approval

The following table lists personnel who are responsible for authorising the document:

	Title	Name	Signature	Date
Approver	GM HSEQ	Kelly Lovely	<i>Maintained on file</i>	07/03/2016

Document History

The following table lists the changes made to this document:

Version	Date	Amended by	Comments
1	07/03/2016	Stuart White	Initial Document