Asbestos Management Plan

Broome Regional Resource Recovery Park

Prepared for Shire of Broome

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1 Introduction

This Asbestos Management Plan (AMP) has been prepared to outline the requirements and procedures for asbestos management at the Broome Regional Resource Recovery Park (RRRP). The RRRP is a Prescribed Premise Category 64 Class II and III Putrescible Waste Facility, which is licenced to accept Type 1 Special Waste (asbestos). The AMP is required to outline the correct acceptance, handling and disposal procedures to ensure asbestos is managed safely and in accordance with licence requirements.

Asbestos may also be present within non-declared waste loads brought to the RRRP, which can present a risk to personnel, plant and on-site products. Of particular importance is the identification of asbestos which can present risks to human health. Asbestos is a known carcinogen and requires the implementation of strict and specific management measures to protect the health of all staff and customers. Therefore, this AMP outlines the correct PPE, operating procedures, incident management and record keeping required.

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of the AMP are to:

- Provide guidance on how to manage asbestos and asbestos contaminated material delivered to site or if discovered on-site;
- Ensure appropriate procedures are carried out for the inspection, handling, and disposal of asbestos material;
- Ensure the appropriate management of asbestos related incidents are undertaken; and
- Ensure the appropriate record keeping for asbestos acceptance, rejected, disposal and incidents.

1.2 Legislation and Guidelines

There are a range of regulations and guidelines related to management of asbestos which were considered during the development of this AMP:

- Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004;
- Guidelines for Managing Asbestos at Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling Facilities (DEC, 2012);
- Disposal of Material Containing Asbestos (DEC, 2007);
- Code of Practice for the Safe Removal of Asbestos 2nd Edition [NOHSC: 2002(2005)];
- Health (Asbestos) Regulations 1992;
- Code of Practice for the Management and Control of Asbestos in the Workplace [NOHSC: 2018 (2005)]; and
- Department of Health - Guidelines for Asbestos-Contaminated Sites (DOH, 2009).

1.3 Definitions

Table 1-1 provides a summary of the relevant definitions referenced within this AMP.

Table 1-1: Summary of Definitions

Term	Definition*
Asbestos	The asbestiform variety of mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine or amphibole groups of rock-forming minerals and includes actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysolite, crocidolite, tremolite and any mixture containing 2 or more of those.
Asbestos Containing Material (ACM)	Products or materials (including fragments) that contain asbestos in an inert bound matrix such as cement or resin in a sound condition and in a form that cannot pass through a 7mm x 7mm sieve.
Asbestos fines or fibres	Includes small asbestos fibre bundles, free asbestos fibres and also ACM fragments that can pass through a 7mm x 7mm sieve.
Competent person	A person possessing adequate qualifications, such as suitable training and sufficient knowledge, experience and skill, for the safe performance of the specific work.
Fibrous asbestos	Includes friable asbestos material, such as severely weathered ACM and asbestos in the form of loose fibrous material such as insulation products. Friable asbestos is material that is in a degraded condition such that it can be broken or crumbled to a powder form by hand pressure.
Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)	Equipment and clothing that is used or worn by an individual person to protect themselves against, or minimise their exposure to, workplace risks. It includes items such as facemasks and respirators, coveralls, goggles, helmets, gloves and footwear.

**Definitions sourced from DEC Guidelines for managing asbestos at construction and demolition waste recycling facilities (Dec 2012) and Code of Practice for the Safe Removal of Asbestos 2nd Edition [NOHSC: 2002(2005)].*

1.4 Heath Impacts

Asbestos is a known carcinogen that can cause mesothelioma, lung cancer and asbestosis. Asbestos fibres inhaled deep into the lungs can result in the development of mesothelial cells which may result in cancer. Lung cancer can occur from all types of asbestos and asbestosis is caused by the scarring of the lung tissue from asbestos fibres which reduces the ability of the lungs to transfer oxygen to the blood. The latency periods generally range between 35-40 years for mesothelioma, 20-30 years for lung cancer and 15-20 years for asbestosis.

1.5 Classification of Asbestos

Asbestos is classified as friable asbestos or non-friable asbestos. Friable asbestos is asbestos that can be easily crumbled, pulverised or reduced to powder. Examples of friable asbestos are tiles, clutch plates and pipe insulation. Non-friable asbestos is a common form of asbestos that is held together with a strong binder. Asbestos fibres in non-friable asbestos may be released through damage, mishandling or weathering. Asbestos can also be present in a range of materials called Asbestos Containing Material (ACM). Examples of ACM are provided in Appendix A.

1.6 Responsibilities

The responsibilities of site users and the site personnel regarding asbestos management are as follows:

- Site Users/Customers:
  - Give 24 hours' notice to the gatehouse;
  - Wrap all asbestos in accordance with pre-acceptance requirements (Section 3); and
  - Declare all asbestos, ACM or asbestos contaminated loads to Weighbridge Attendant.
- Site Supervisor:
  - Implement, maintain and update the Asbestos Management Plan as required;
  - Ensure all staff are trained in the identification, handling, correct disposal of asbestos (Section 1.7) and are briefed on the requirements of the Asbestos Management Plan;
  - Ensure asbestos acceptance, correct handling and disposal procedures are implemented;
  - Maintain adequate supply of appropriate PPE; and
  - Maintain adequate supply of asbestos wrapping materials.
- Weighbridge Attendant:
  - Adhere to the Asbestos Management Plan;
  - Question all customers on the potential presence of asbestos in loads;
  - Inspect all loads entering the facility;
  - Wear appropriate PPE when undertaking inspections or handling asbestos;
  - Register all accepted and rejected asbestos loads; and
  - Notify the Site Operator of any accepted load ready for disposal.
- Site Operator:
  - Adhere to the Asbestos Management Plan;
  - Wear appropriate PPE when undertaking inspections or handling asbestos;
  - Assess all non-declared asbestos loads and potential risks;
  - Ensure the appropriate handling and disposal of asbestos; and
  - Maintain an Asbestos Register.

1.7 Training

All personnel must be trained in the appropriate inspection, handling and disposal of asbestos materials. Training must be undertaken by a suitable qualified internal or external training provider. The training shall include but not be limited to:

- Health risks associated with asbestos;
- Sources of asbestos wastes;
- Identification of asbestos waste;
- Roles and responsibilities;
- PPE and correct use;
- Acceptance procedures; and
- Disposal procedures.

2 Personal Protective Equipment

All personnel must ensure appropriate PPE is worn when handling asbestos. A description of each type of PPE required is detailed below. PPE must be put on in the following order:

1. Respirator or mask (minimum of P2);
2. Disposable coveralls;
3. Disposable gloves; and
4. Disposable overshoes or washable boots.

2.1 Safety Goggles

If a full-face respirator is not required, personnel must wear suitable safety goggles. Safety goggles should be decontaminated following use.

2.2 Respirators

Depending on the nature of asbestos handling, concentration of asbestos fibres and facial characteristics (i.e. facial hair, glasses etc.), an appropriate respirator should be worn. The following should be considered for respirator use:

- The requirement for a P2 or P3 respirator should be determined by a competent person;
- Comply with AS/NZS 1716-2003 Respiratory Protective Devices;
- Be maintained in accordance with 'AS/NZS 1715-1994 Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices';
- Worn under fitted hoods;
- Face pieces should be cleaned and disinfected according to the manufacturer's instructions and issued to individuals for exclusive use;
- Defects should be reported immediately for replacement or repair;
- All used filters should be disposed of as asbestos waste; and
- People with prescription glasses must either wear modified spectacles or wear supply hoods instead.

2.3 Disposal Coveralls

Disposable coveralls should be worn to prevent adequate protection against asbestos fibre penetration. Coveralls should be type 5, category 3 (prEN ISO 13982–1) or equivalent. Type 5 protective clothing typically has the following specifications:

- Inward leakage (IL) ≤30% IL for 91.1% (or more) of all values measured (all exercises, all sampling positions all suits); and
- Total inward leakage (TILS) ≤15% for 80% (or more) of all TILS values.

Coveralls should be one size too big to avoid potential ripping at seams, fitted with a hood and cuffs. The hood should be worn over respirator straps and coverall legs are worn over footwear (i.e., not tucked in). The coveralls once used should be disposed as asbestos waste. The use and washing of

resusable protective clothing is not recommended. If reusable protective clothing is used it must be kept in a sealed container and laundered at a suitable laundering facility.

2.4 Gloves

The requirement for gloves will be determined by a risk assessment. Single use disposable gloves should be disposed of as asbestos waste following use. If latex gloves are to be used it is recommended to wear low protein (powder free) gloves. Following removal and disposal of gloves, all personnel must wash their hands and fingernails thoroughly.

2.5 Footwear

Appropriate footwear should be worn when handling asbestos. The appropriate safety footwear includes laceless washable boots or disposable shoe covers or overshoes. However, the use of disposable overshoes can present a slipping risk therefore should be avoided. Reusable safety footwear should not be used for any other purposes. All reusable footwear should be decontaminated or sealed in double bags.

2.6 Removal of PPE and Personal Decontamination

Prior to removal of used PPE, visible asbestos shall be removed from protective clothing using an asbestos vacuum or wet wiping. PPE should be removed in the following order:

1. Disposable overshoes or washable boots;
2. Disposable gloves;
3. Disposable coveralls; and
4. Respirator or mask.

Coveralls should be removed by taking arms out of the sleeves and rolling the sleeves inside out and then rolling the coveralls down the body. Non-disposable respirators should be thoroughly cleaned, and any contaminated filters are removed for disposal.

Used disposable PPE is to be placed in a sealed heavy-duty 200µm (minimum thickness) polythene bag no more than 1,200mm long and 900mm wide. The outside of the bag should be wiped down using a damp cloth. The bag should then be sealed with duct tape and labelled as “Asbestos Waste”.

Following removal of PPE, personnel are to thoroughly clean their face, hands and fingernails with soapy water.

3 Pre-Acceptance

Prior to delivery of asbestos loads, 24 hours notification must be given to the gatehouse. All asbestos loads will be inspected by the Weighbridge Attendant on arrival to ensure materials are packaged in accordance with the following requirements:

- Friable asbestos and fragmented non-friable asbestos:
  - Must be wrapped in a minimum 200µm thickness new polythene bags which are:
    - not damaged;
    - not more than half full to minimise the risk of tearing and to assist in manual handling;
    - have all air expelled (carefully to avoid the release of dust);
    - twisted slightly, folded over, and secured with adhesive tape; and
    - double bagged (friable asbestos).
  - Secured in a lined and sealed drum/container or truck clearly labelled with a dangerous goods and asbestos warning label;
  - Asbestos contaminated soils:
    - Must be transported in a sealed container or truck and kept wet at all times;
- Non-friable or bonded asbestos (asbestos sheeting):
  - Must be double wrapped in a minimum of 200µm thickness new and undamaged polythene bags;
  - Labelled appropriately with asbestos warning label; and
  - Placed in a completely sealed double lined skip bin.

4 Acceptance

The following acceptance procedures are relevant to the acceptance of declared asbestos loads and non-declared asbestos loads (i.e., contaminated C&D waste loads).

4.1 Declared Asbestos Loads

All asbestos loads will be inspected by the Weighbridge Attendant to ensure materials are packaged in accordance with pre-acceptance wrapping requirements (Section 3). If the waste load is accepted, it must be entered in the Asbestos Register. The Weighbridge Attendant must then inform the Site Operator of the asbestos load. Following confirmation / approval from the Site Operator, the Weighbridge Attendant is to direct the customer / driver to the dedicated asbestos deposition area.

If the asbestos waste is not appropriately wrapped or bagged, the asbestos load will be rejected. Rejected asbestos loads are to be recorded in the rejected loads register. The requirements for the appropriate wrapping of asbestos will be communicated to the customer prior who will be asked to comply with these requirements before returning the load to the facility for acceptance.

4.2 Non-Declared Asbestos Loads

General waste and Construction and Demolition (C&D) loads have the potential to contain asbestos or ACMs. All general waste and C&D waste loads will be inspected by the Weighbridge Attendant to identify any presence of asbestos.

If asbestos is identified, the Weighbridge Attendant will inspect the load to ensure it has been wrapped appropriately. If the asbestos is not wrapped appropriately, the load will be rejected, and the wrapping requirements communicated to the customer. Once wrapped appropriately, the customer can return to the facility to dispose of the asbestos. If the load has been wrapped correctly, but not declared as asbestos or ACM, the customer may be fined.

Upon acceptance of C&D loads, the risk of each load containing asbestos will be assessed based on the information in the customer declaration. The low and high risk rating for each type of C&D waste category is shown in the table below:

Table 4-1: Asbestos Risk Level Assignment for C&D Waste

Material	Commercial	Skip Bin
Clean concrete	Low	High
Clean brick	Low	High
Clean bitumen	Low	High
Mixed construction waste	High	High
Mixed demolition waste	High	High

Once a risk classification has been allocated, loads will be taken to the appropriate unloading area, with separate designated areas for low and high-risk loads. High risk loads shall be visually inspected during unloading. Low risk loads are to be inspected as soon as practicable and prior to stockpiling and processing. High risks loads must be spread to approximately 30cm thickness for further detailed inspection. The load is to be inspected by trained personnel wearing appropriate PPE.

If asbestos is identified, the Site Operator shall report the asbestos load to the Site Supervisor immediately and identify the customer. If the customer ID is known the Site Operator / Weighbridge Attendant / Site Supervisor shall notify the customer of the breach. The customer will then be fined for failing to declare the asbestos or ACM. The customer will then remove the asbestos from site, wrap or contain appropriately and return the load giving 24 hours notification. If the customer is not identified, the asbestos load shall be wrapped or contained by trained personnel and disposed of in the dedicated asbestos area.

If asbestos is identified during the waste inspection but is not able to be easily removed, the load will be assumed to be contaminated, isolated and wet down. If the suspect material is able to be removed, then it will be assumed to be asbestos, and either put into an appropriate container or wrapped. Contaminated loads must be kept isolated and barricaded/demarcated and wet down with a fine mist and managed by trained personnel only. All contaminated loads will be transported to the dedicated asbestos disposal area as per transport and handling requirements (Section 5) and disposed as per the asbestos disposal procedure (Section 6).

5 Transport and Handling

To minimise the risk of spills and exposure to asbestos, the following measures must be implemented during the transport and handling of asbestos:

- All asbestos loads must be covered during transport;
- All asbestos loads should be wet down prior to disposal;
- All vehicles and machinery must ensure internal air circulation is used and windows are closed on arrival at the tip face and existing the facility;
- The driver must follow the directions of the Site Operator;
- All personnel to wear appropriate PPE (Section 2) when handling asbestos waste or located outside of vehicles or machinery during unloading; and
- Loads must be handled, unloaded and placed in the cell carefully to avoid damaging packaging and potential generation of dust.

6 Disposal

The correct disposal of asbestos will ensure the safety of staff and customers. The requirements for the disposal of asbestos waste are as follows:

- An exclusion zone must be established during the unloading of asbestos;
- All untrained personnel must remain outside the exclusion zone;
- All asbestos loads should be wet down (with a fine mist) prior to unloading;
- Asbestos must be unloaded using either front end loader or excavator;
- Loads should be dropped off as close to the dedicated asbestos disposal area as possible to minimise handling of the material and potential for damage to packaging to occur;
- Asbestos should be offloaded at the foot of the excavation at the landfill site in such a manner as to avoid the generation of dust and the release of asbestos fibres;
- The Geographical Positioning System (GPS) coordinate of each asbestos load greater than $1m^3$ will be recorded to map the location, type and quantity of all asbestos disposed in the cell on the premises plan;
- The Site Operator / Site Supervisor must witness the disposal and covering of the asbestos load with at least 1.0m of fill or waste as soon as practicable;
- No compaction of asbestos is to occur; however, compaction of the cover material / fill is accepted; and
- After burial, the asbestos should not be disturbed.

7 Incidents

Asbestos related incidents may include the spill or escape of asbestos fibres or exposure to asbestos through the lack of appropriate PPE. The following management measures are to be undertaken in the event either of these incidents occurs.

7.1 Asbestos Spills

In the event friable asbestos escapes during handling or unloading the following procedure must be undertaken:

1. Clear the area or site personnel and vehicles;
2. Notify the Site Supervisor immediately;
3. Trained personnel wearing appropriate PPE shall are to manage the spill / escape;
4. All asbestos and dust to be wet down with a fine mist;
5. Cover the asbestos with a 1m deep layer of fill / waste;
6. Do not compact the asbestos;
7. Ensure earthmoving equipment does not come into direct contact with asbestos; and
8. Complete an incident report which includes but is not limited to the following information:
    - Date;
    - Personnel involved;
    - Type of asbestos;
    - Quantity of asbestos;
    - Description of incident;
    - Actions / management measures undertaken; and
    - Future preventative measures.

7.2 Exposure to Asbestos

If a person is exposed to asbestos without the use of appropriate PPE, the following decontamination procedure must be undertaken:

1. Immediately wet down the person with fine spray / mist of water;
2. The person must then walk to the nearest shower facility (if not, vehicles or machinery may become contaminated);
3. Gently remove all contaminated clothing and place in a sealed bag;
4. Shower to remove all dust and asbestos fibres with particular focus on the hair, face, hands and fingernails;
5. Change into clean clothing; and
6. The bag must be labelled with “Asbestos Waste” and disposed of appropriately.

All personnel assisting with the decontamination procedure must wear a P2 dust mask. The incident must then be reported to the Site Supervisor. The Site Supervisor must enter the incident into the Asbestos Register / Incident Register.

8 Records

All acceptance, rejection and disposal of asbestos must be recorded in an Asbestos Register. Following inspection of all declared and non-declared waste loads, the Weighbridge Attendant will either accept or rejected loads. Both accepted and rejected asbestos loads are to be entered into the Asbestos Register.

The details required for both accepted and rejected asbestos loads includes:

- Date;
- Name;
- Contact details;
- Vehicle registration;
- Source of asbestos;
- Estimated quantity of asbestos; and
- Accepted or rejected

Following appropriate disposal of asbestos loads, the Site Operator / Site Supervisor must sign the Asbestos Register within 2 hours of burial of the waste to confirm asbestos has been disposed of appropriately according to these procedures.

Any asbestos related incidents must also be recorded in the Asbestos Register. Records of any asbestos incidents must be kept for a minimum of 40 years.

9 Asbestos Management Process

Figure 9-1 summarises the correct asbestos management process.

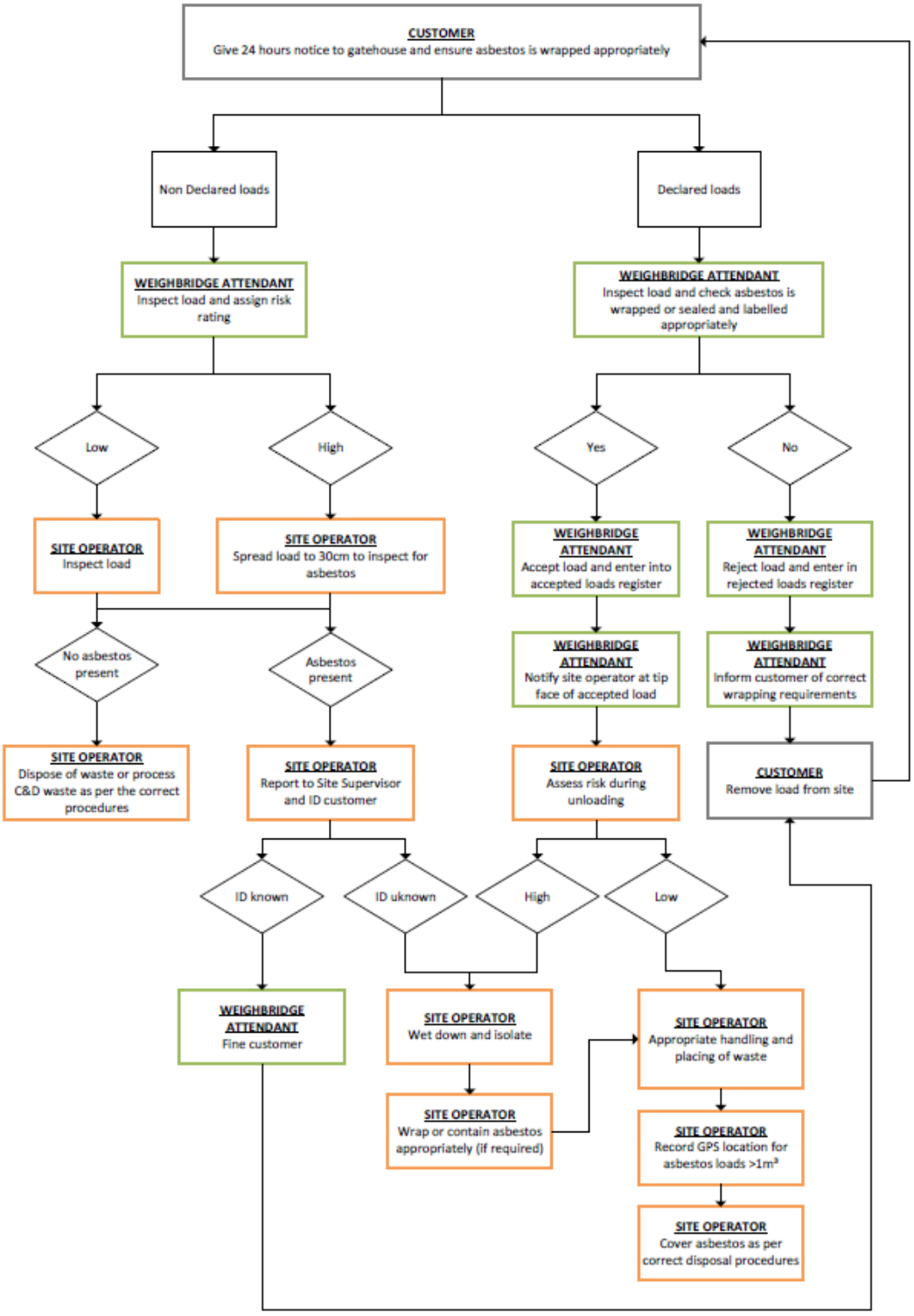

Figure 9-1: Asbestos Management Process

10 References

Department of Environment and Conservation (2012) Guidelines for Managing Asbestos at Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling Facilities

Department of Environment and Conservation (2007) Disposal of Material Containing Asbestos

Department of Health (2009) Guidelines for Asbestos-Contaminated Sites

Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004

Health (Asbestos) Regulations 1992

National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (2005) Code of Practice for the Management and Control of Asbestos in the Workplace [NOHSC: 2018 (2005)]

National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (2005) Code of Practice for the Safe Removal of Asbestos 2nd Edition [NOHSC: 2002(2005)]

Worksafe Victoria (2010) Coveralls used for asbestos removal

Worksafe Victoria (2008) Compliance Code: Removing Asbestos in Workplaces

APPENDIX A
Examples of Asbestos Containing Materials

See Next Page

A

Air-conditioning ducts: exterior or interior acoustic and thermal insulation

Asbestos cement sheet underlays for vinyl

Asbestos cement storm drain pipes

Arc shields in lift motor rooms or large electrical cabinets

Asbestos cement water pipes (usually underground)

Asbestos-based plastics products - as electrical insulates and acid-resistant compositions or aircraft seat

Asbestos-containing laminates (e.g. formica) used where heat resistance is required, e.g. ships

Asbestos ceiling tiles

Asbestos-containing pegboard

Asbestos cement conduit

Asbestos felts

Asbestos cement electrical fuse boards

Asbestos marine board, e.g. marinate

Asbestos cement external roofs and walls

Asbestos mattresses used for covering hot equipment in power stations

Asbestos Cement in the use of form work when pouring concrete

Asbestos paper used variously for insulation, filtering and production of fire resistant laminates

Asbestos cement sheet internal over exhaust canopies such as ovens, fume cupboards, etc.

Asbestos cement internal flues and downpipes

Asbestos cement moulded products such as gutters, ridge cappings, gas meter covers, cable troughs and covers

Asbestos roof tiles

Asbestos textiles

Asbestos cement pieces for packing spaces between floor joists and piers

Asbestos textile gussets in air-conditioning ducting systems

Asbestos cement (underground) pits, as used for traffic control wiring, telecommunications cabling, etc

Asbestos yarn

Autoclave / steriliser insulation

Asbestos cement render, plaster, mortar and coursework

Asbestos cement sheet

Asbestos cement sheet behind ceramic tiles

Asbestos cement sheet

Asbestos cement sheet behind ceramic tiles

B

Bitumen-based water proofing such as malthoid, typically on roofs and floors but also in brickwork

Bituminous adhesives and sealants

Boiler gaskets

Boiler insulation, slabs and wet mix

Brake disc pads

Brake linings

C

Cable penetration insulation bags (typically Telecom)

Calorifier insulation

Car body filters (not common)

Caulking compounds, sealant and adhesives

Cement render

Chrysotile wicks in kerosene heaters

Clutch faces

Compressed asbestos cement panels for flooring, typically verandas, bathrooms and steps for demountable buildings

Compressed asbestos fibres (CAF) used in brakes and gaskets for plant and automobiles

D

Door seals on ovens

Gauze mats in laboratories / chemical refineries

E

Electric heat banks - block insulation

Electric hot water services - normally not asbestos but some millboard could be present

Exhausts on vehicles

F

Fire blankets

Fire curtains

Fire door insulation

Fire-retardant material on steel work supporting reactors on columns in refineries in the chemical industry

Fire-rated wall rendering containing asbestos with mortar

Fire-resistant plaster board, typically on ships

Filler in acetylene gas cylinders

Flexible hoses

Floor vinyl sheets

Floor vinyl tiles

Fuse blankets and ceramic fuses in switchboards

G

Gaskets - general

Galbestos™ roofing materials (decorative coating on metal roof for sound proofing)

Gaskets - chemicals, refineries

Gloves - asbestos

H

Hairdryers - insulation around heating elements

Electric light fittings, high wattage, insulation around fitting (and bituminised)

Header (manifold) insulation

Electrical switchboards – see Pitch-based

I

Insulation in electric reheat units for air-conditioner systems

Insulation blocks

L

Laboratory bench tops

Laboratory fume cupboard panels

Lagging in penetrations in fireproof walls

Laboratory ovens - wall insulation

Lagged exhaust pipes on emergency power generators

Limpet asbestos spray insulation

Locomotives - steam; lagging on boilers, steam lines, steam dome and gaskets

M

Mastics

Sprayed insulation - fire retardant sprayed on nut internally, for bolts holding external building wall panels

Millboard between heating unit and wall

Millboard lining of switchboxes

Mortar

P

Packing materials for gauges, valves, etc., can be square packing, rope or loose fibre

Paint, typically industrial epoxy paints

Packing material on window anchorage points in high rise buildings

Penetrations through concrete slabs in high rise buildings

Pipe insulation including moulded sections, water-mix type, rope braid and sheet

Pitch-based (e.g. zelemite, ausbestos, lebah) electrical switchboard

Plaster and plaster cornice adhesives

R

Refractory linings

Refractory tiles

Rubber articles - extent of usage unknown

S

Sealant between floor slab and wall, usually in boiler rooms, risers or lift shafts

Sealant or mastik on windows

Lifts shafts - asbestos cement panels lining the shaft at the opening of each floor, and asbestos packing around penetrations

Sealants and mastics in air conditioning ducting joints

Spackle or plasterboard wall jointing compounds

Sprayed insulation - acoustic wall and ceiling

Sprayed insulation - beams and ceiling slabs

Trains - Harris cars - sprayed asbestos between steel shell and laminex

Trains - country - guards vans - millboard between heater and wall

Stoves - old domestic type; wall insulation

T

Tape and rope - lagging and jointing

Tapered ends of pipe lagging, where lagging is not necessarily asbestos

Tilux sheeting in place of ceramic tiles in bathrooms

Trailing cable under lift cabins

V

Valve, pump, etc. insulation

W

Welding rods

Woven asbestos cable sheath

Assets | Engineering | Environment | Noise | Spatial | Waste

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