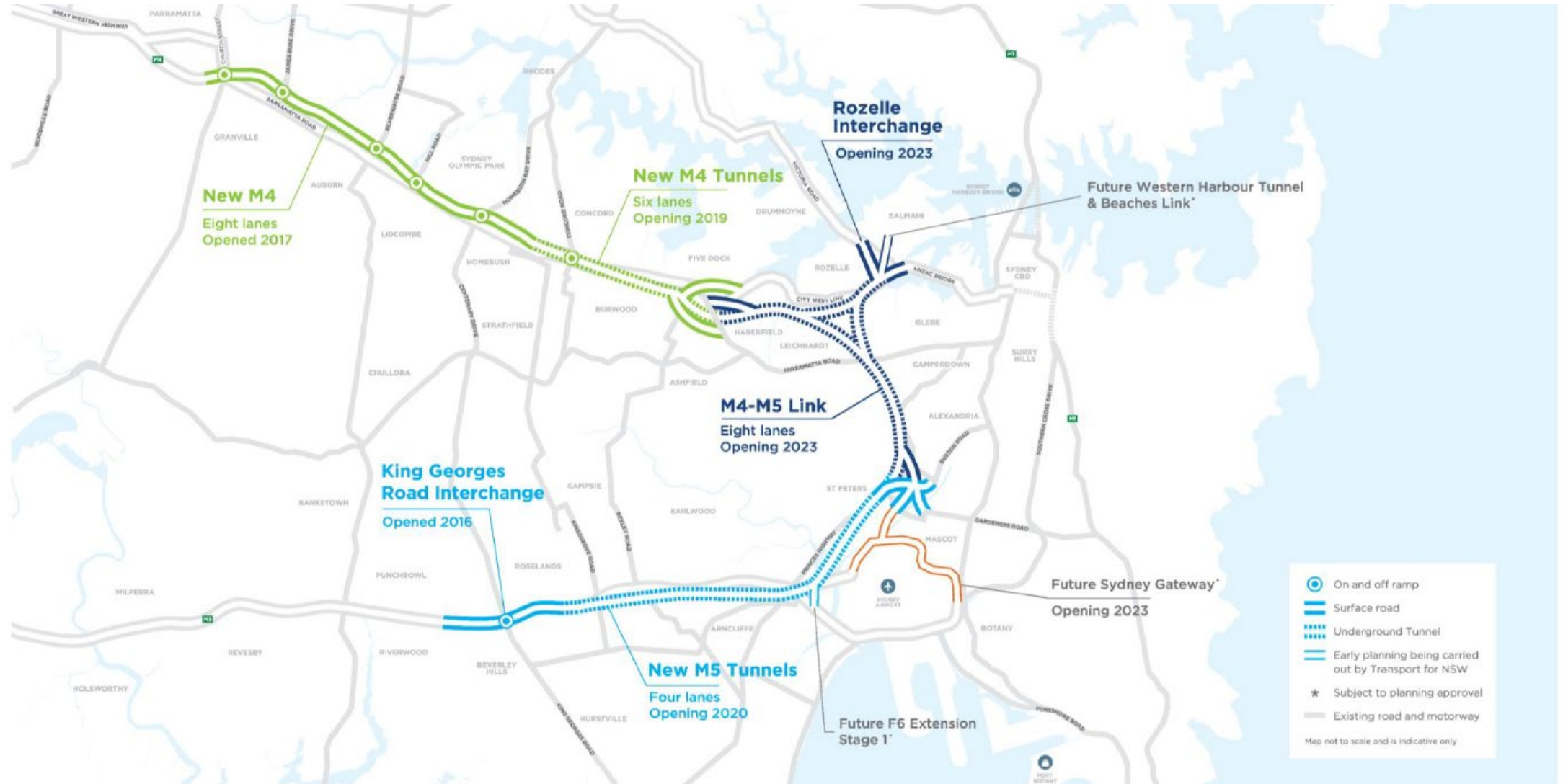


Asbestos Removal Works Rozelle Interchange Project

Asbestos Awareness Training

Asbestos Removal Works Rozelle Interchange Project

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Objectives and Aims

- What is Asbestos?
- Health Risks and Exposure Standards
- Risks in Perspective
- Scope of Work
- Management and Control, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) etc

What is Asbestos ?

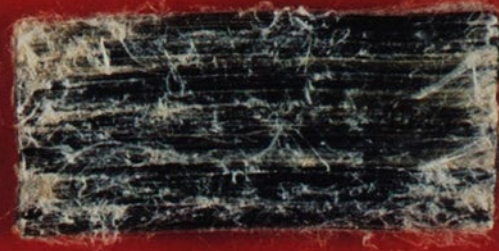
- Naturally occurring fibrous form of mineral silicates in over 3000 products
- Three main commercial types – Chrysotile (white), Amosite (brown) & Crocidolite (blue)
- Other types Anthophyllite, Tremolite, Actinolite
- Occurs in each Australian state and countries around the world and until recently was actively mined in USA, China, Russia, India, South Africa, and Australia

Chrysotile Asbestos in Mineral Form

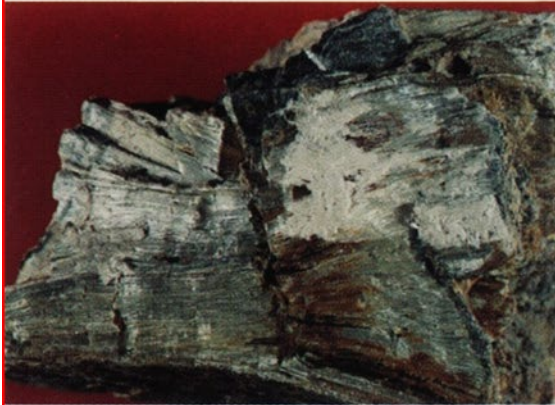




Crocidolite



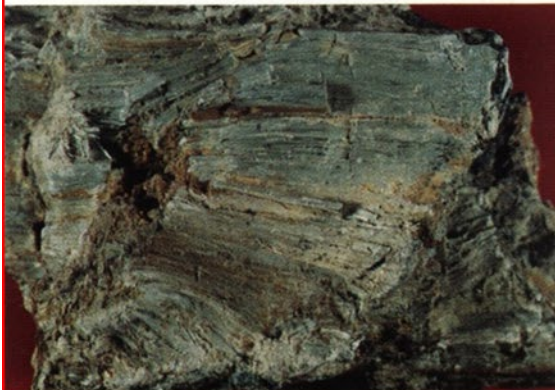
Chrysotile



Tremolite



Anthophyllite



The six minerals
that are classed
as Asbestos

Historical Perspectives

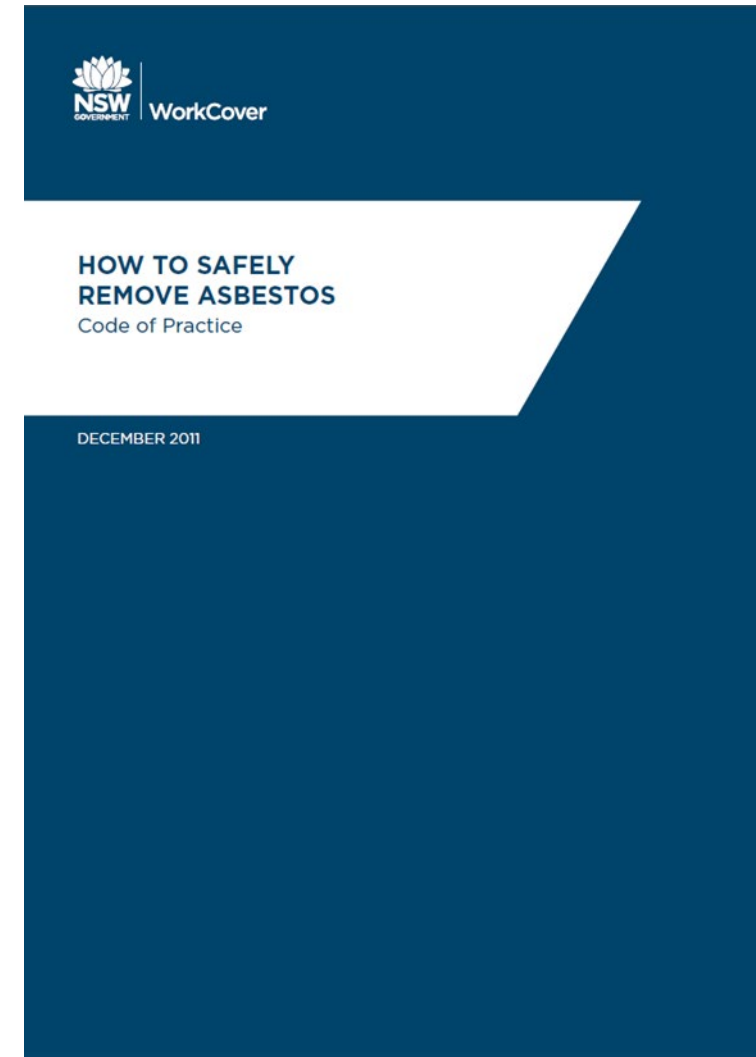
- Historical usage – dates from BC
- Modern usage dates from late 1800's
- Extensively used in the construction industry
- May be encountered in buildings more than 15+ years old
- Contaminated sites, fill soils, construction and demolition waste

Where can Asbestos be found?

- Fire Doors
- Inline Heater Banks
- Thermal Lagging
- Electrical Insulation
- Fire proofing
- Fibre Cement Products
- Building Materials
- Packing (penetrations)
- Limpet Insulation
- Vinyl Floor Covers
- Bonded Asbestos
- Electrical Boards
- Brakes
- Brakes
- Spark Arrestors
- Pipes
- Mechanical Applications
- Gasket Material
- Sound Dampener
- Water Proofing
- Adhesives

Worksafe Code OF Practice

- Bible' of asbestos work
- Exposure standards
- Responsibilities of owners, employers and employees
- Control methods
- Labelling/warning signs
- Safe Removal procedures
- Air monitoring etc



Australian Exposure Standards

- NOHSC has specified that the average respirable fibre concentration of the air breathed by a worker throughout a working shift should not exceed the Exposure Standard

Control Level (fibres/mL)	Action
<0.01	Continue with Control Measures
≥ 0.01	Review Control Measures
≥ 0.02	Stop removal work and find the cause, and notify SafeWork NSW

Encountering Asbestos

- The probability of encountering asbestos in the natural environment is very low
- The probability of encountering asbestos in the average workplace is medium
- On this site, asbestos is present in its bonded form in stockpiles, potentially in soil (unexpected finds), and in the plastic lined asbestos skip bins and in its friable form within the 'Contaminated Area' located in the northeast section of site within the soil
- Friable asbestos material in recycled rubble material that has been imported to site
- On this site there is a high likelihood that you could encounter asbestos in either it's bonded or friable form. Ensure you report any unexpected finds and adhere to control measures put in place

Two Categories of Products

Friable Asbestos Materials

- Easily Disturbed
- Airborne fibres liberated

Bonded Asbestos Materials

- Asbestos bonded into matrix
- Requires significant disturbance to liberate airborne fibres

Bonded Asbestos Types

Asbestos Cement Pipe



Asbestos Cement Sheetting



Bonded Asbestos Pipe

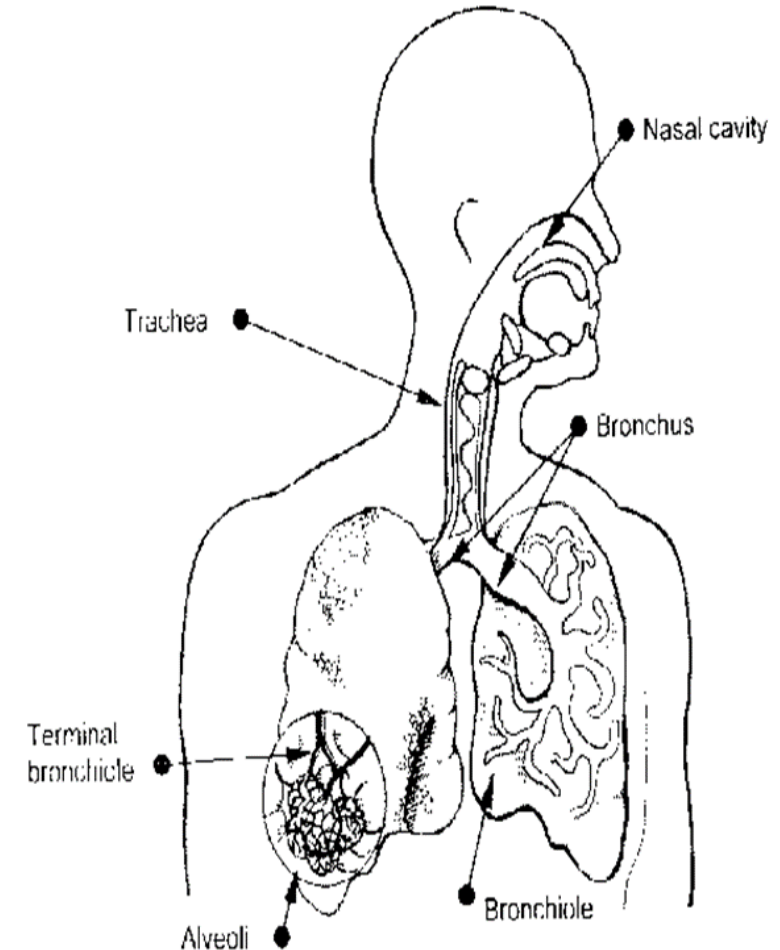
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Health Risks and Effects on the Respiratory System

- Trachea
- Airway from the throat to lungs
- Bronchus
- Airway from trachea to bronchioles
- Bronchioles
- Airway from bronchus to alveoli
- Alveoli
- Tiny air-sacs in lung where gas exchange occurs
- Cilia
- Tiny hair in respiratory tract

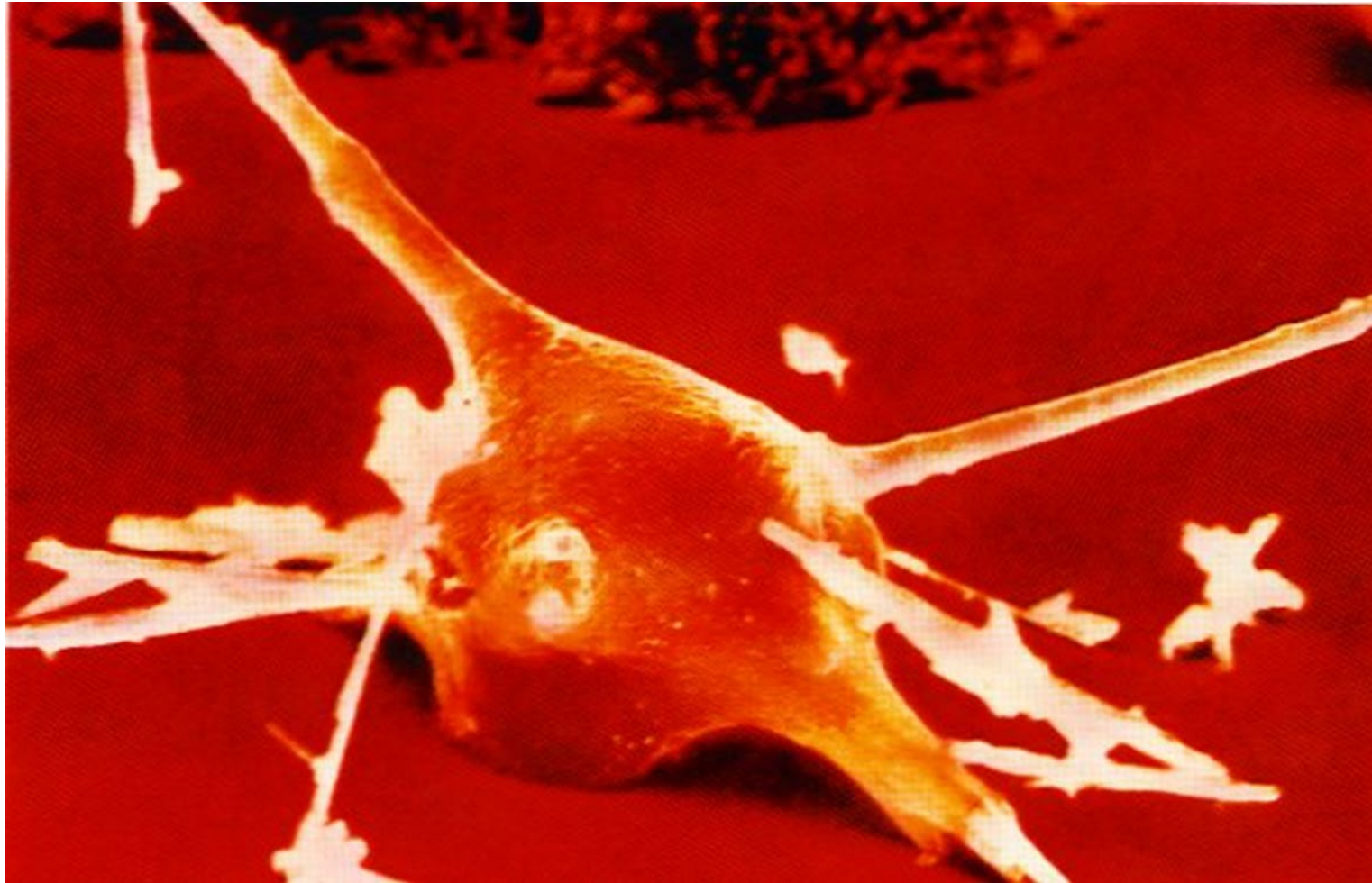


Fibre lodged in lung wall

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Asbestos Diseases

Asbestosis

- Scarring of lung
- ~10yr latency
- Caused by very high exposure

Lung Cancer

- Cancer of upper lung
- ~15yr latency
- Smoking increases risks markedly

Mesothelioma

- Cancer on lung lining
- ~25yr latency
- Can be caused by low exposure
- Some non-occupational cases

Summary of Health Risks

Diseases of Lungs

- fibre must be disturbed
- become airborne
- inhaled
- lodge in lungs

All have latency

- i.e. delay between exposure and disease

All dose-response related

- i.e. greater the dose-greater the risk

No Cure

Risks in Perspective

Activity	Lifetime risk per 100, 000
• Smoking	• 22,000
• U/ground mine	• 7,000
• Road accidents	• 1,184
• Influenza (Aust)	• 650
• Surface mining	• 600
• Asbestos (0.1f/ml)	• 300
• Alcohol (moderate)	• 290
• Asbestos (0.05f/ml)	• 150
• Football (Aust)	• 145
• Contraceptive pill	• 140
• Home accidents	• 88
• Train/plane travel	• 30
• Asbestos (0.01f/ml)	• 30
• Lightning (death)	• 3

MONITORING

- Air pumps;
- Filter cowl
- Observations for dust



- Pumps to be set up daily;
- On site fences, in YOUR cabs
- Results reported as soon as possible, actioned if required

Controls

- Isolation of Impacted areas from workers
- Water cart / hoses – keep all material wet
- Handling to minimised STAY IN YOUR CAB
- Air-con set to recirculate
- Ground crew:
 - Disposable Asbestos rated cover all suits, respirators – P2 or P3, booties
 - Refer to SWMS/JSEA for detailed controls

Asbestos Area Isolation

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PPE

Operators to carry the following:

- P2 mask, Disposable suit and booties. Must be work when leaving cab within exclusion zone
- Ground crew to wear P2 or P3 mask, disposable suit and booties whenever within exclusion zone

Asbestos PPE In Use

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Decontamination

- For plant, wash down outside of vehicle
- Assume all mud may have asbestos fibres, remove all visible mud
- Remove mud from wheel and tracks
- Full PPE to be worn during wash down
- Inside of plant to be vacuumed at end of works with HEPA filtered vacuum

Cross Contamination

- Tracking asbestos into other areas of the Site;
 - On your feet
 - On your truck or tracks
- Vehicles to use designated decon area
- Plant to remain in ASBESTOS WORK AREA for duration
- Stick to the designated haul routes
- Water cart to be decontaminated after each entry

What to do if you find asbestos

In the case of unexpected finds or suspected finds:

- Stop work immediately
- Inform your JHCPB supervisor
- Minimise disturbance of the area
- Cover the item/area with geotextile fabric, plastic or suitable sub grade material to prevent disturbance
- Prevent access and communicate to other teams
- Establish an exclusion zone using barricades and warning signs to restrict access to contaminated areas