

Policy Guideline

Asbestos Management Safety (WHS)

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Summary The Policy Guideline provides guidance in the implementation of a systematic and consistent approach to hazard identification and risk management of asbestos in the workplace, ensuring compliance with *Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA)*, its regulations and codes of practice.

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Does this policy replace an existing policy? *N*
If so, which policies? *N/A*

Applies to *All SA Health Portfolio*

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Asbestos Safety Management (WHS) Policy Guideline

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Government
of South Australia

SA Health

Document control information

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Asbestos Safety Management (WHS) Policy Guideline

1. Objective

SA Health is committed to and acknowledges its legislative responsibility for the provision of a safe work environment and the prevention of injury/illness for all persons working within or visiting SA Health sites.

This policy guideline is designed to provide practical guidance for all SA Health Local Health Networks (LHN)/Health Service (HS)/Business Unit (BU) and Contractors (PCBU) working on SA Health sites ensuring:

- The risk of exposure to airborne asbestos is eliminated;
- Asbestos risks in the workplace are appropriately managed in accordance with Work Health and Safety (WHS) legislative requirements.

The Asbestos Safety Management policy guideline is to be read in conjunction with the [SA Health High Risk Work Safety \(WHS\) Policy Directive](#).

2. Scope

The policy guideline applies to all SA Health workers including occupiers, contractors, volunteers, labour hire personnel and students, including persons who have management or control of Asbestos-related work in the workplace.

The policy guideline is applicable to all SA Health workplaces, whether owned or leased and includes structures, facilities, plant or equipment used in the performance of work-related duties.

3. Principles

Asbestos is a banned substance in South Australia; however it continues to remain an ongoing threat to public health because of previous use in many commercial, domestic and government buildings, including hospitals. SA Health is committed to the reduction and elimination of asbestos exposure and asbestos-related risks.

Whilst products containing bonded asbestos are generally stable and do not present a significant health risk, safety precautions and risk control measures must be taken when conducting asbestos-related work, including working with any product or plant containing asbestos, during its removal or in laboratory research.

4. Detail

4.1 Background

Asbestos is a generic name that is given to a group of six fibrous silicate materials that occur naturally in the environment that were used commercially for their desirable physical properties.

Asbestos was long viewed as one of the most versatile minerals because of its flexibility, high tensile strength, strong insulation from heat and electricity, chemical inertness and affordability.

The production and use of asbestos in Australia was banned on December 2003 however despite the national legislative ban many premises occupied by SA Health still contain large amounts of asbestos because it was the material of choice in building construction between 1945 –1980. Moreover, older plant and equipment may contain asbestos for insulation or as a fire retardant.

Asbestos containing materials ('ACMs') can be categorised as friable and non-friable. Non-friable asbestos, where it is mixed with other materials for example cement, is the type most commonly found in our built environment. Friable asbestos is more likely to become airborne.

Both friable and non-friable asbestos pose a significant health risk to all workers and others if the materials are not properly maintained or removed carefully. In the built environment, potential health risks are posed where there is:

- the presence of ambient levels of asbestos;
- weathering of ACMs;
- the presence of damaged ACMs;
- building and/or maintenance work involving ACMs;
- demolition and/or removal of ACMs.

Prolonged inhalation of asbestos fibers can have the potential to cause serious illness including malignant lung cancer, mesothelioma, asbestosis (a type of pneumoconiosis), and pleural plaques and thickening.

SA Health buildings (regardless of ownership, this includes leased premises) constructed before 31 December 2003 are required by law to have Asbestos Registers, Asbestos Management Plans and to keep health records of any exposures and/or suspected exposures to workers.

The *Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA)*, *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 (SA)* and *Approved Codes of Practice* provide mandatory minimum standards in the identification, risk control, and removal of asbestos and asbestos containing materials (ACM). The most pertinent are:

- SafeWork Australia model Code of Practice – *How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace, Dec 2011*;
- SafeWork Australia model Code of Practice – *How to Safely Remove Asbestos, Dec 2011*;
- SafeWork Australia Guidelines – *Interpretation of Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, Apr 2013*.

4.2 Risk of Exposure

Asbestos-related diseases are generally associated with asbestos fibers being released into the air and inhaled or ingested over a prolonged period of time.

When fibers from ACMs become airborne the process is called primary release. Primary release mechanisms include abrasion, impaction, fallout, air erosion, vibration, and fire

damage. Secondary release occurs when settled asbestos fibers and structures are re-suspended as a result of human activities.

Building occupants may be potentially exposed to asbestos, for example from an unanticipated discovery of asbestos containing material during non-asbestos related work, but those individuals most at risk are persons who unintentionally disturb materials, such as maintenance or construction workers.

Asbestos-related diseases generally have a delay or lag period of about 20 to 40 years between first exposure and the onset of symptoms and detection of disease.

Scientific and medical evidence suggests that simply living in a building that contains asbestos is not a risk factor as long as the asbestos product is in good condition that is, it remains undisturbed and shows no sign of damage or erosion or is maintained to prevent damage or erosion.

Identifying asbestos or ACM is the first step in managing the risk of potential exposure to asbestos in the workplace.

Labels and signs warning of asbestos must be displayed and clearly visible to people working in and visiting buildings that contain it.

4.3 Working with Asbestos

The *Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA)* and *Work Health and Safety Regulation 2012 (SA)* in accordance with [SA Health Policy Directive – Hazard Identification and Risk Management](#), requires SA Health LHN/HS/BUs and workplaces to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that workers and other persons are not put at risk from work carried out as part of the business or undertaking.

The following must occur prior to commencing asbestos-related work:

- Site Induction for Contractors;
 - Provision of Safe Work Method Statements (SWMS) and risk assessments from persons in control of the workplace i.e. contractors ;
 - The Asbestos Register is provided to contractors and other relevant personnel and cited ensuring their attention is drawn to whether or not asbestos or asbestos containing material (ACM) is present in the workplace;
- If unsure whether or not it is present, assume asbestos or ACM may be found on premises; noting age of the building*
- Contractors must conduct preliminary inspections or a pre-demolition assessment for all construction/redevelopment work;
 - Arrange for an analysis of a sample to be taken by competent persons to determine if asbestos or ACM is present, prior to work commencement dates if required;
 - Follow the Asbestos Management Plan in order to risk control/mitigate potential exposure to asbestos and ACM;
 - Ensure the asbestos-related work area is separated from other work areas at the workplace
 - Ensure signs are used to indicate where the asbestos-related work is being carried out;
 - Ensure barricades are used to delineate the asbestos-related work area;
 - Ensure a competent person carries out atmospheric monitoring of the work area so that exposure standards for asbestos are not exceeded;

- Personal protective equipment ('PPE') appropriate for asbestos work (asbestos certified) must be worn whilst working with asbestos;
- Safe work procedures must be followed as per completed risk assessments i.e. working in ceiling spaces where asbestos content is unknown or not identified or has been removed then a P2 mask (as minimum) must be worn.

Business Units must also follow directions issued by the SA Public Sector. The [Building Project Information Management System](#) provides the following instruction manuals:

- [Asbestos Management in Government Buildings, Government of South Australia, May 2013](#)
- [Managing Building Compliance Obligations \(Existing Buildings\) A Guide for Government of South Australia Agencies, Government of South Australia, December 2013](#)

4.4 Contractor Safety Management

In accordance with *Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA)*, contractors have a duty as PCBUs and / or workers on behalf of SA Health, to take reasonable care for their own health and safety and take reasonable care that their acts or omissions do not adversely affect the health and safety of others.

Further guidance is available in SA Health Policy Guideline - Contractor Safety Management (WHS) [in draft] which describes the SA Health strategic requirements for ensuring safe systems of work for the duration of any provision of service, work or activity being undertaken by contractors / service providers within defined areas of management and control on behalf of SA Health.

In conjunction with the SA Health Policy Guideline - Contractor Safety Management (WHS) [in draft], SA Health must ensure contractors undertaking asbestos-related work:

- have been selected based on their expertise, including having undertaken the required level of training and are competent and licensed to undertake such work;
- have documented safe systems of work, ensuring the safety of the workplace and work environment at all times, and duty of care obligations are met when in the management and control of SA Health workplaces;
- obtain an 'Asbestos Permit to Work' prior to the commencement of work; and
- take reasonable steps to minimise the release of asbestos fibres into the air;

4.5 Asbestos Register

The Asbestos Register is a document that lists all identified (or suspected) asbestos or ACM in a workplace;

SA Health LHN / HS / BU and workplaces must ensure that an Asbestos Register identifying the location, type and condition of asbestos or ACM in the workplace within their control is prepared and maintained on site by a competent person.

If an Asbestos Register already exists at the workplace (within their control or leased facilities) there is no need to create another. The existing register can be reviewed and revised accordingly. For example the Asbestos Register must be reviewed and revised if:

- Further asbestos or ACM is identified;
- Asbestos is removed or the condition is modified during works;
- The Asbestos Management Plan is reviewed.

The Asbestos Register must contain as a minimum the following information for each record:

- The date on which the asbestos or ACM was identified;
- Details of individual(s) undertaking the assessment;
- The location, type and condition;
- Whether there are inaccessible areas presumed to contain asbestos or ACM;
- A statement that there is “no asbestos or ACM is identified” in the workplace;
- Results of risk assessment and recommended control measures.

An Asbestos Register is not required if a workplace has been constructed after 31 December 2003 or if no asbestos has been identified at that workplace.

The Asbestos Register must be readily available to workers and contractors who intend to or are required to carry out work at the workplace. A copy of the register must be kept in the workplace to ensure it is accessible.

The Asbestos Register must be provided to any person that is in control of the workplace.

4.6 Asbestos Management Plan

An Asbestos Management Plan sets out how asbestos or ACM that is identified at the workplace will be managed, for example what, when and how it is going to be done;

SA Health Local Health Networks / Health Services / Business Unit / Health Sites must ensure that an Asbestos Management Plan is prepared for any workplace that has identified asbestos or ACM in the workplace and is maintained to ensure the information in the plan is up to date;

The Asbestos Management Plan must contain the following information:

- The Asbestos Register for the workplace and review dates;
- Reference to the location of signs and labels;
- Safe work procedures (SWP) and risk control measures including ‘permits to Work’;
- Details of incident and emergency protocols for unintended exposure;
- Contractor responsibilities i.e. consultation, information and training;
- Identification of workers with responsibilities under the Asbestos Management Plan including the workers responsibilities;
- Atmospheric monitoring instructions;
- Details of Health Surveillance Programs as per contractual agreements.

Refer to [SA Health WHSIM Model Template - Asbestos Management Plan \(AMP\)](#) further information.

The Asbestos Register forms the basis for the Asbestos Management plan for each SA Health Site. It can be adapted for individual site’s purposes.

The Asbestos Management Plan should be kept at the workplace to ensure it is accessible to all workers, health and safety representative and contractors;

The Asbestos Management Plan must be reviewed or revised when there are changes to the Asbestos Register or safe systems of work for activities where there is a potential for exposure to asbestos or ACM, or at least every 5 years.

4.7 Unintended Discovery of Asbestos or ACM

Whilst SA Health will take reasonably practicable steps to ensure that risks of potential exposure to asbestos or ACM is eliminated and minimised through implementation of risk control measures, occasionally incidents of unintended discovery of asbestos or ACM can occur during non-related asbestos work.

In order to effectively manage unintended discovery of asbestos or ACM events the following steps must be implemented:

- Stop work immediately and notify relevant site/workplace Facility Asset Manager or persons in management or control of the workplace of the occurrence;
- Make the area safe including erecting signs and barricades to delineate the asbestos-related work area;
- Initiate site emergency protocols i.e. Code Orange – Evacuation, where required if workers and other persons are located within the suspected asbestos contaminated area;
- Lodge report on the SA Health Safety Learning System (SLS) and see section 4.8 for further action that may be required
- Arrange Atmospheric Monitoring by a competent person to ensure exposure standards are not exceeded;
- Competent person to inspect work area including obtaining asbestos sample analysis.
- If asbestos or ACM is confirmed, ensure the asbestos or ACM is removed and clean up occurs with Clearance Certificates issued prior to reoccupying work area;
- Update the Asbestos Register and Asbestos Management Plan.

4.8 Incident / Hazard Management

In accordance with [SA Health Policy Directive – Work Health Safety Reporting and Investigation](#) efficient and timely hazard and incident reporting, investigation and resolution is an integral component of a successful and compliant safe work system.

All WHS hazard, incidents with injury and/or no harm must be reported on the SA Health Safety Learning System (SLS). Refer to [SA Health Procedure - Reporting & Investigating WHS Hazards and Incidents](#) and [SA Health Flowchart – Work Health Safety Incident Reporting and Investigation](#) for the step by step process.

All incidents that affect a client (or other persons) must be reported as a patient incident in the SA Health Safety Learning System (SLS) to ensure the correct investigation is conducted.

Where an injury has been sustained by a worker, the injury must also be reported to WHS Injury Management on 1800 702 264. All SAAS workers must report the injury to the SAAS State Duty Manager on 1800 886 268.

All dangerous incidents, work related deaths and injuries that require admittance to hospital as an inpatient or immediate treatment for any condition constitute a Notifiable Incident and must be reported to the regulator SafeWork SA immediately, in accordance with Section 38 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* (SA). In the context of this policy guideline all suspected exposures to asbestos or ACM events constitute a Notifiable Incident.

For further guidance on how to report a notifiable incident, refer to flowchart [SA Health Form – Reporting and Notification of a Notifiable Incident](#).

4.9 Atmospheric Monitoring and Sample Testing

Atmospheric Monitoring is the sampling of the atmosphere at a workplace or in the environment and deriving a quantitative estimate of the contamination in the air to ensure the exposure standard for asbestos is not exceeded. Atmospheric Monitoring must be carried out by a competent person;

Atmospheric Monitoring is required in a work area or in the environment if there is uncertainty as to whether the exposure standard is likely to be exceeded, when removing both friable and non-friable asbestos, and during asbestos-related work other than removal;

SA Health must ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that exposure of a person at the workplace to airborne asbestos is eliminated.

Sample testing of asbestos or ACM by a competent person is required to identify or rule out asbestos in the workplace.

4.10 Health Monitoring Program

SA Health LHN/HS/BU and workplaces must provide health surveillance and monitoring if a worker has been unintentionally or suspected of being exposed to asbestos or carries out asbestos-related work;

Health Surveillance is important in monitoring the effectiveness of risk control measures but given the long latency for Asbestos Related Lung Disease (ARLD), any adverse findings will only be seen many years after the relevant exposure;

Health Monitoring must be performed by or under the supervision of a registered medical practitioner with experience in health surveillance and monitoring. Health monitoring includes a medical examination to provide an initial baseline medical assessment;

Workers must be informed of any health monitoring requirements before the worker carries out work that may expose them to asbestos.

Refer to [SA Health WHSIM Factsheet – Asbestos Health Monitoring \(FS015\)](#) further information.

4.11 Records Management

SA Health is accountable to maintain and protect the integrity and accessibility of all official WHS documents and records by ensuring LHN/HS/BU and workplaces have a robust document control and records management program.

All official WHSIM records must be retained either centrally or locally in accordance with *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 (SA)*, and disposed of in accordance with both the *GDS30 – General Disposal Schedule (State Records)* and [SA Health Policy Guideline - System Documentation Management \(WSIM\) \(GD041\)](#), and remain accessible until no longer required.

Health Surveillance records must be kept by SA Health for at least 30 years from the date of the last entry, be kept separate from any Human Resource records and Hospital Medical Records, and kept confidential;

Records of asbestos-related work carried out, results of atmospheric monitoring and sample analysis must be kept for 40 years.

Worker Incident Reports for any suspected exposure to asbestos or ACM must be kept for 30 years by the LHN/HS/BU;

Asbestos Training records and Asbestos Permits to Work must be kept for at least 5 years by the LHN/HS/BU.

4.12 Waste Management

The disposal of asbestos waste is controlled by the Environment Protection Authority ('EPA') under the *Environmental Protection Act 1970* and the *Environmental Protection (Prescribed Waste) Regulations 1998*. In addition, the EPA controls the transportation of asbestos waste when undertaken by a commercial contractor;

Further reference may be made to the SA EPA 414/3 Asbestos Waste Guidelines for additional requirements for the management, safe handling and disposal of asbestos waste.

There are additional responsibilities related to the removal and disposal of asbestos including licensing requirements which are detailed in the *SafeWork Australia Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos*.

4.13 Training and Instruction

SA Health has the obligation to ensure that all persons working with asbestos are competent and have acquired knowledge and skills to carry out the asbestos-related work through training, a qualification or experience. This includes ensuring the competent person e.g. Contractor who can identify asbestos is:

- Trained to handle and take asbestos samples, have the knowledge and experience to identify suspected asbestos and be able to determine risk and controls measures;
- Familiar with building and construction practices to determine where asbestos is likely to be present;
- Able to determine that material may be friable or non-friable asbestos and evaluate its condition.

Further reference may be made to the *SafeWork Australia How to Safely Remove Asbestos* and *How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace*.

All contractors must be provided with an induction, orientation and instruction by the LHN/HS/BU or workplace prior to commencing work on SA Health worksites, which is relevant to the type of work being undertaken and the level of risk determined.

5. Roles and Responsibilities

In accordance with [SA Health Policy Directive – Roles, Responsibilities and Governance \(WHS\)](#), the following outlines the respective roles of relevant parties in the context of this Policy Guideline:

5.1 Chief Executive / Deputy Chief Executives

Will take reasonably practicable steps to:

- Exercise due diligence to ensure compliance with the intent of this policy guideline;
- Establish awareness of and accountability for the implementation of this policy guideline.

5.2 Chief Executive Officers / Chief Operating Officers (LHN / Health Service / Business Unit)

Will take reasonably practicable steps to:

- Exercise due diligence to ensure compliance with the intent of this policy guideline;
- Establish awareness of and accountability for the implementation of this policy guideline;
- Ensure that adequate resources are dedicated to asbestos safety assurance/management.

5.3 Executive Directors / General Managers / Directors (LHN / HS / BU / WP)

Will take reasonably practicable steps to:

- Exercise due diligence to ensure compliance with the intent of this policy guideline;
- Monitor the effective implementation of asbestos and ACM safety systems;
- Minimise any identifiable asbestos and ACM risks to workers, consumers and carers;
- Ensure that each LHN / Health Service / Business Unit has an *Asbestos Management Plan* and *Asbestos Register* (and where applicable for naturally occurring asbestos) and that it is regularly reviewed;
- Provide workers with adequate direction and support, within appropriate delegations of authority, to fulfil their responsibilities regarding asbestos and ACMs;
- Evaluate the effectiveness of existing risk control measures, strategies and risk treatments and regularly report on the status of asbestos and ACMs in the workplace;
- Demonstrate awareness of any whole-of-government facilities management agreements that pertain to asbestos safety;

5.4 Site Managers / Line Managers / Supervisors / Team Leaders

Will take reasonable practicable steps to:

- Where relevant, exercise due diligence to ensure compliance with the intent of this policy guideline;
- Ensure that appropriate asbestos safety training is available to all relevant workers, including refresher sessions for long-term workers or employees;
- Ensure that workers receive, as part of asbestos safety training, information about asbestos including naturally occurring asbestos.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of existing risk control measures, strategies and risk treatments and regularly report on the status of asbestos and ACMs in the workplace;

- Demonstrate awareness of any Across Government Facilities Management Agreements (AGFMA) that pertain to asbestos safety;
- Consult workers and Health and Safety Representatives with regard to asbestos identification, asbestos-related work and asbestos removal.

5.5 Workers

Will take reasonable care to:

- Follow reasonable instructions and comply with all relevant SA Health policies, LHN / HS/BU procedures and associated local instructions;
- Familiarise themselves with all relevant asbestos safety systems;
- Attend any required training that pertains to workplace asbestos safety;
- Assist line managers with the risk assessment and risk control measures for asbestos and ACM, as reasonably directed;
- Report all incidents, hazards, unsafe working practices or working conditions to line manager / supervisors and on the Safety Learning System (SLS) before the end of the shift / working day.

5.6 Workforce Health Professionals

Will take reasonable care to:

- Provide specialist advice, guidance and recommendations with respect to legislative requirements including interpretation of the *WHS Regulations 2012 (SA)* and relevant Codes of Practice;
- Facilitate the implementation of this policy guideline in their respective Local Health Networks / Health Services / Business Units / Workplaces;
- Monitor compliance with this policy guideline and report on implementation outcomes;
- Provide advice and information about incidents, hazard identification, risk management and training involving asbestos and ACM;
- Demonstrate awareness of any whole-of-government facilities management and agreements that pertain to asbestos safety.
- Ensure a health monitoring program is available for employees.

5.7 Facilities Management / Asset Managers

Will take reasonable care to:

- Ensure the relevant contractors are employed to undertake the appropriate asbestos remediation work in accordance with this policy guideline and the Asbestos Register and Management Plan procedure documents.
- Ensure atmospheric testing and sample testing is undertaken;
- Ensure health surveillance is undertaken where required.

5.8 Contractors (Principal)

Must take reasonable care to:

- Ensure that they and any subcontractors engaged by them have all the competence, accreditations, licences and permits to work prior to performing work for SA Health involving asbestos or ACM.

6. Reporting

6.1 Reporting Incidents to the Regulator

All dangerous incidents (e.g. suspected exposures to asbestos or ACM events), work related deaths and injuries that require admittance to hospital as an inpatient or immediate treatment for any condition constitute a Notifiable Incident and must be











reported to the regulator SafeWork SA within 48 hours, in accordance with Section 38 of the Work Health & Safety Act 2012 (SA).

7. EPAS

N/A

8. National Safety and Quality Health Service Standards

This Policy Guideline also aligns with the EQulP standard 5 Number 15: Corporate Systems and Safety.

									
National Standard 1	National Standard 2	National Standard 3	National Standard 4	National Standard 5	National Standard 6	National Standard 7	National Standard 8	National Standard 9	National Standard 10
Governance for Safety and Quality in Health Care	Partnering with Consumers	Preventing & Controlling Healthcare associated infections	Medication Safety	Patient Identification & Procedure Matching	Clinical Handover	Blood and Blood Products	Preventing & Managing Pressure Injuries	Recognising & Responding to Clinical Deterioration	Preventing Falls & Harm from Falls
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. Other

N/A

10. Risk Management

Work Health and Safety risk management guidance and considerations defined in this policy guideline align in principle with the [SA Health Risk Management Framework 2014](#) and ISO 31000 Risk Management- Principles and guidelines.

11. Evaluation

In accordance with [SA Health Policy Directive – Performance Review and Continuous Improvement](#), implementation of this Policy Guideline will be monitored via the SA Health WHS Internal Audit Program against the following criteria:

- A hazard identification and risk management process is established and implemented in consultation for Asbestos and ACM in the workplace.
- For buildings containing asbestos or ACM, an Asbestos Register and Asbestos Management Plan is developed, kept up to date and is accessible to Workers.
- Only competent and licensed workers perform asbestos removal work.

- Contractors are advised of Asbestos and ACM locations (Asbestos Register), relevant safe work procedures and risk assessments (as relevant) prior to commencing work.
- Contractors perform Asbestos and ACM inspections +/- material sampling prior to redevelopment and construction work.
- Relevant workers are appropriately trained in Asbestos Safety.
- Health surveillance programs are offered to workers sustaining unintended exposures to Asbestos and ACM.
- All records related to Asbestos and ACM related work are kept for required time frames.

12. Definitions

Refer to [SA Health Work Health Safety Injury Management System – Glossary and Terms](#) for further definitions and clarification on general terms used throughout this policy guideline.

In the context of this document:

- **Asbestos** means: the asbestiform varieties 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 Waste** means: All removed ACM and disposable items used during asbestos work, such as plastic sheeting used to cover surface in the asbestos work area, PPE including disposable coveralls and respirators, and rags used for cleaning.
- **Competent Person** means: a member of DPTI Asbestos Management Unit (DPTI-AMU) or a company contracted by DPTI-AMU to undertake identification of asbestos within a site or built asset, or an appropriately licenced contractor who can undertake an assessment of Asbestos or ACM within a site or built asset.
- **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.
- **Non-friable asbestos** means material containing asbestos that is not friable asbestos, including material containing asbestos fibers reinforced with a bonding compound.

13. Associated Policy Directives / Policy Guidelines

[SA Health Policy Directive – Hazard Identification and Risk Management \(WHS\)](#)

[SA Health Policy Directive - High Risk Work Safety \(WHS\)](#)

[SA Health Policy Directive – Performance Review and Continuous Improvement](#)

[SA Health Policy Directive – Roles, Responsibilities and Governance \(WHS\)](#)

[SA Health Policy Directive – Work Health, Safety and Injury Management \(WHSIM\)](#)

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[SA Health Policy Directive – Work Health Safety Reporting and Investigation](#)
[SA Health Policy Guideline – First Aid Management](#)
[SA Health Policy Guideline - Personal Protective Equipment – Selection](#)
[SA Health Policy Guideline - Plant and Equipment Safety \(WHS\)](#)
[SA Health Policy Guideline - System Documentation Management \(WHSIM\)](#)
[SA Health Procedure – Reporting and Investigating WHS Hazards and Incidents](#)
[SA Health Risk Management Framework 2014](#)
[SA Health Work Health Safety Injury Management System – Glossary and Terms](#)

14. References, Resources and Related Documents

[Asbestos Management in Government Buildings, Government of South Australia, May 2013](#)
[DPTI Building Management web site - Hazardous Materials](#)
[Environment Protection Authority \(EPA\), EPA Guidelines, Wastes Containing Asbestos: Removal, Transport and Disposal \(Updated July 2009\)](#)
Environmental Protection Act 1970
Environmental Protection (Prescribed Waste) Regulations 1998
[Managing Building Compliance Obligations \(Existing Buildings\) A Guide for Government of South Australia Agencies, Government of South Australia, December 2013](#)
[SafeWork Australia – Model Code of Practice -How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace December 2011](#)
[SafeWork Australia – Model Code of Practice How to Safely Remove Asbestos December 2011](#)
[SafeWork SA website – WHS Asbestos](#)
[SA Health WHSIM Flowchart – Work Health Safety Incident Reporting and Investigation \(FOR222\)](#)
[SA Health WHSIM Factsheet – Asbestos Health Monitoring \(FS015\)](#)
[SA Health WHSIM Factsheet – Asbestos Information \(FS016\)](#)
[SA Health WHSIM Form – Asbestos Health Monitoring Questionnaire \(FOR093\)](#)
[SA Health WHSIM Form – Asbestos Health Monitoring WHS Report \(FOR094\)](#)
[SA Health WHSIM Form – Asbestos Health Monitoring Refusal \(FOR095\)](#)
[SA Health WHSIM Form – Reporting and Notification of a Notifiable Incident \(FOR223\)](#)
[SA Health WHSIM Model Template - Asbestos Management Plan \(AMP\) \(TMP057\)](#)
Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA)
Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 (SA)