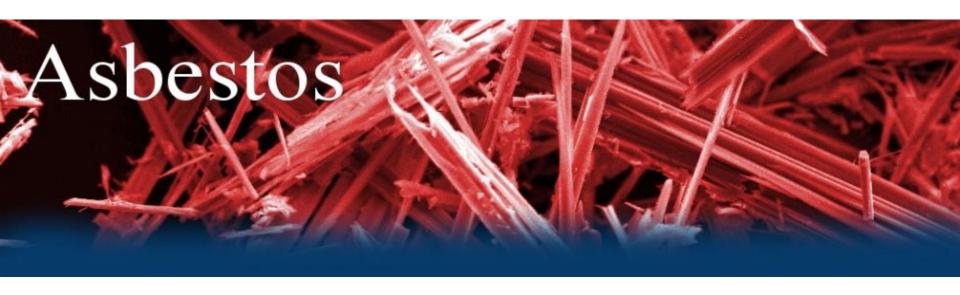




Introduction to Managing Asbestos in NZ



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Introduction

•The next 30 minutes you will learn about:

- What is Asbestos
- Where you may find it
- Key Legislation
- Health Effects
- Asbestos Removal
- Projects our consultants have been involved in
- What services we provide





What is Asbestos?









Properties of Asbestos

Asbestos has a host of physical properties that make it almost a superstar in the world of industrial chemistry. Its tensile strength surpasses that of steel. It has tremendous thermal stability, thermal and electrical resistance and is nonflammable. It can be subdivided into fine fibers that are strong enough and flexible enough to be spun into material that is a flame retardant, chemically inert thermal and electrical insulator.





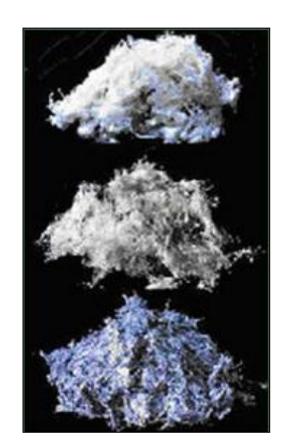


Types of Asbestos

There are three main types of asbestos that were used in production and still exist in materials today:

Chrysotile (white asbestos) Amosite (brown asbestos) Crocidolite (blue asbestos)

There are three other types of asbestos these types were not mined commercially and are generally only found as trace contaminants in materials







Non-friable:

Vast majority of asbestos materials are nonfriable If these products are broken and the edges are exposed there is still a low risk of inhaling these fibres as the bulk of the fibres will remain bound



<u>Friable:</u>

Can be easily crushed or pulverised under hand pressure to release fibres

Products and materials that are considered friable in their normal state include lagging, insulation and blankets (Textiles)





asbestos environmental consultants

Examples – Friable (fibres easily liberated)











Examples - Friable











Examples – Non Friable (fibres tightly bound)









Examples – Non Friable









Reg 10 Asbestos identified at the workplace

A PCBU (person conducting a business or undertaking) with management or control of a workplace who knows or ought reasonably to know that there is a risk of exposure to respirable asbestos fibres in the workplace must ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that all asbestos or ACM (Asbestos Containing Material) giving rise to the risk at the workplace is identified and assessed

Reg 13 Prepare asbestos management plan

This regulation applies if asbestos or ACM is:

- (a)identified at a workplace under regulation 10; or
- (b) likely to be present at a workplace from time to time.

A PCBU with management or control of the workplace must ensure that a written plan (an **asbestos management plan**) for the workplace is prepared.





Reg 17 Duty to train workers about asbestos

A PCBU must ensure that workers who are engaged by the PCBU and who the PCBU reasonably believes may be involved in asbestos removal work or in the carrying out of **asbestos-related work** are trained in the identification and safe handling of, and suitable control measures for, asbestos and ACM.

ASBESTOS-RELATED WORK

- Research and analysis
- Sampling and identification
- Transport and disposal.
- Demonstrations, education or practical training
- Response to an emergency.
- Demolition
- Firefighting
- Maintenance and servicing work
- Rectifying work
- Display of an artefact or thing
- Mining
- Laundering asbestoscontaminated clothing
- Naturally occurring asbestos
- Work carried out in accordance with an approved method





Asbestos Management Plan Process

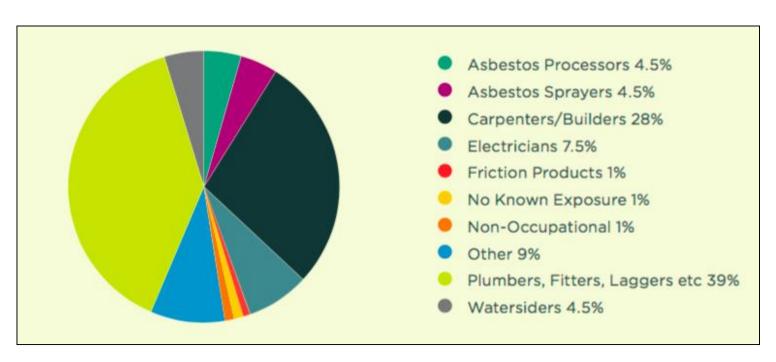
1	Identify asbestos and ACMs
2	Assess risks from asbestos and ACMs and identify ways to control them
3	Develop an asbestos management plan
4	Processes for accidents, incidents, emergencies
5	Review asbestos management plan's effectiveness

*WorkSafe ACoP for the Management and Removal of Asbestos





Why does NZ require this legislation?



^{*}Asbestos related deaths by trade (WorkSafe 2013)





What are the known health effects?

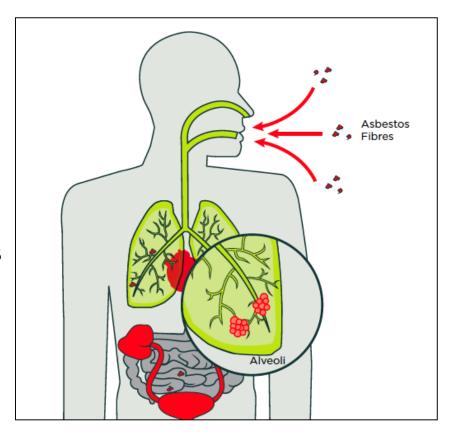
Asbestos is a known carcinogen.

The inhalation of asbestos fibres is known to cause:

- mesothelioma;
- lung cancer;
- asbestosis;
- other respiratory diseases.

Asbestos poses a risk to health by inhalation whenever asbestos fibres become airborne and people are exposed to these fibres.

Accordingly, exposure should be prevented.



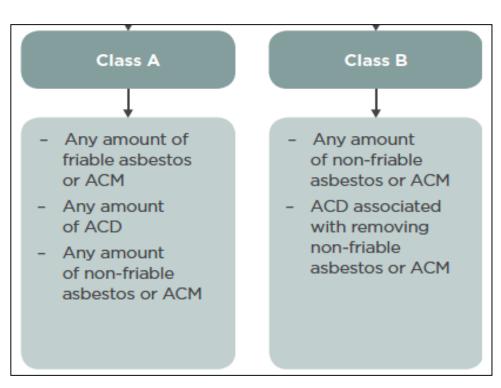




Asbestos Removal

The PCBU commissioning the work must ensure that the removalist holds the correct licence.

No licence is required for <10m2 of non-friable but competence is required. PCBU must also ensure for Class A work air sampling is conducted by a licensed assessor



*By April 2018 all Class A removalists require a Certified SMS







Government Industrial Units NZ - High Risk ACM Removals



Papua New Guinea – Vessel ISM / H&S Inspections



Earthquake Response HazMat inspections







West Atlas Wreck Removal – Montara Field – Occupational Hygiene Consultancy



Oil Tanker Conversion - Subic Bay, Philippines – Hazardous Materials Removal

INGALOD VISION



Noble Bob Douglas - New Zealand -**HSE Advisory and Injury Management**





Service Offerings

H&S Officer Due Diligence and Corporate Governance Reviews

Asbestos & Hazardous Material Surveys & Management

Asbestos Removal Project Management

WorkSafe NZ Licensed Asbestos Assessors for Class A

Airborne Contaminant and Personal Exposure Monitoring

Laboratory Testing Services

H&S / ISM / Environmental Audits and Inspections

ISO9001 / 14001 / 18001 Management Systems - MANGO

Workplace & Property Risk Assessments

Contractor Management & Pre-Qualification

Root Cause and Liability Investigations

Noise Assessments, Monitoring and Management





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Creating Safer Spaces

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