ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN

Biloela Lions Park

PREPARED FOR:

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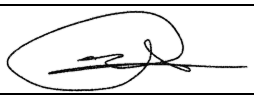
Checked / Approved by	Matt Campbell	

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Table of Contents

FIGURES

TABLES

Abbreviation	Definition
Accredited Laboratories	A testing laboratory accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia (NATA) or a similar accreditation authority, or otherwise granted recognition by NATA, either solely or in conjunction with one or more other persons
ACM	Means any material or thing that as part of its design, contains asbestos. (Asbestos Containing Material)
AF	Asbestos Fines
AMP	Asbestos Management Plan
bgL	Below Ground Level
Client	Banana Shire Council
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
Controls	In the process of implementing asbestos materials management, it is fundamental that any identified asbestos situations have controls determined to prevent personnel from being place at risk. These controls include, but are not necessarily limited to: - Elimination/substitution - Engineering controls - Administrative controls - Personal protective equipment
DSI	Detailed Site Investigation
FA	Fibrous Asbestos, asbestos-containing material which, when dry, is or may become crumbled, pulverised or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
JSA	Job Safety Analysis
Membrane Filter Method	The technique outlined in the NOHSC Guidance Note of the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres 2nd Edition [NOHSC: 3003(2005)]
NATA	A testing laboratory accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities
PCUB	Person in Control of a Business or Undertaking, in this case the Banana Shire Council.

Abbreviation	Definition
PLM	Polarised Light Microscopy
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.
PSI	Preliminary Site Investigation
Regulations	Include all provisions given force of law by the competent authority or authorities
SERS	Site Environmental and Remediation Services (WA) Pty Ltd
SOP's	Standard Operating Procedures
SWMS	Safe Work Method Statement
TEM	Transmission Electron Microscopy

1 Introduction

Site Environmental & Remediation Services Pty Ltd (SERS) were engaged by Banana Shire Council (the Client) to prepare an Asbestos Management Plan (AMP) – to aid in the development of a section of Lions Park Biloela (the "Site") and to facilitate ongoing management of the park in general. Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) are known to be buried within the site boundaries from a former landfill use.

An AMP is recommended to help persons with control of premises to comply with the asbestos prohibition and prevent exposure to airborne asbestos fibres while ACM remain in the workplace.

Asbestos is a hazardous material that poses a risk to health by inhalation if the asbestos fibres become airborne and people are exposed to these airborne fibres. Breathing in of asbestos fibres can potentially cause asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma.

Asbestos is extremely difficult to visually identify. The only recognised method is to utilise competent persons to sample the material and adopt specific laboratory techniques to identify asbestos fibres. If an area is inaccessible and is likely to contain asbestos containing materials, then it should be presumed that asbestos is present.

Where the evaluation process reveals a likelihood of exposure to asbestos fibres, all practical steps will be taken to ensure that persons and workers are not exposed. This document addresses the management of asbestos containing materials at the relevant sites and is compliant with the Code of Practice: How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace (WHSQ, 2021) and Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos (WHSQ, 2021).

These requirements and controls extend to all works associated with the removal of identified and potential asbestos contaminated soils.

This AMP sets out the steps to be taken to eliminate or otherwise minimise the risk of exposure to airborne asbestos fibres, including the identification of asbestos-containing materials (ACM), risk assessments and the implementation of control measures.

The site was inspected by a SERS representative on the 8th of October 2024. No asbestos materials were found on the surface of the park or its surrounds.

1.1 Objectives

Asbestos management methods are proposed with the objective of minimising the risk of harm to human and environmental health through preventing the exposure to airborne fibres. Operational methodologies for the client in the development areas of the park and ongoing use of it aim to reduce the risk of exposure to both worker and park user. This AMP is to help with the control of the premises to comply with the asbestos prohibition and prevent exposure to airborne asbestos fibres while ACM remain in the workplace.

2 Applicable Legislature

2.1 Work Health and Safety Act 2011.

The primary governing legislated instrument for Work Health and Safety in Queensland.

To make provision about, and in connection with

- the health and safety of workers; and
- health and safety at workplaces; and
- risks to health and safety arising from work.

2.2 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011

Provides guidance on legislation and regulations when working with or in buildings with asbestos in Queensland.

2.3 Environmental Protection Act 1994 (as amended. QLD)

The object of this Act is to protect Queensland's environment while allowing for development that improves the total quality of life, both now and in the future, in a way that maintains the ecological processes on which life depends (***ecologically sustainable development***).

2.4 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 (As amended, QLD)

Subsidiary legislature for the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

2.5 Code of Practice: How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace (WHSQ, 2021)

This Code is intended to be read by a person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU). It provides practical guidance to PCBUs on how to manage risks associated with asbestos, asbestos containing material (ACM) and asbestos-contaminated dust or debris (ACD) at the workplace and thereby minimise the incidence of asbestos-related diseases such as mesothelioma, asbestosis and lung cancer.

2.6 Code of Practice: How to Safety Remove Asbestos (WHSQ, 2021)

This Code of Practice provides practical guidance to PCBUs on how to manage health and safety risks associated with removing asbestos or asbestos containing materials (ACM) from workplaces.

2.7 Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres 2nd Edition [NOHSC:3003(2005)]

This guidance note has been developed to provide laboratories and analysts with a consistent methodology for the sampling and analysis of airborne asbestos fibres in workplaces. The MFM is used to assist in monitoring the effectiveness of control measures for preventing exposure to airborne asbestos fibres, and in determining worker exposure to airborne asbestos fibres.

2.8 Guideline for the Assessment Remediation and Management of Asbestos Contaminated Sites in Western Australia (DoH, April 2021)

The nationally adopted Asbetsos in Soil Guideline for use within the National Environmental Protection Measure (NEPM) framework.

2.9 AS 4964-2004 – Method for the Qualitative identification of asbestos in bulk samples

An Australian Standard which denotes the identification of asbestos through Polarized Light Microscopy.

2.10 AS 5370:2024 – Sampling and Qualitative identification of asbestos in bulk materials (ISO 22262-1:2012, MOD)

The current Australian Standard that supersedes AS 4964-2004 for the analysis of materials for asbestos

3 Site Conditions and Historical Studies

The site is known as a former landfilling facility and has a comprehensive Detailed Site Investigation (DSI) carried out by Core Consultants Pty Ltd in April of 2024. The DSI completed was robust and targeted and sufficiently delineated contaminants on the site effectively. In summary the findings of the DSI in reference to Asbestos investigations were.

As referenced directly from section 10.1 of:

Detailed Site Investigation, Proposed Lions Park Splash Pad, Lot 10 on B7774477, 308 Gladstone Road Biloela, (Core Consultants Pty Ltd April 2024).

Nineteen soil samples were analysed for asbestos containing material in soil (%w/w). Concentrations reported below the adopted health assessment guideline for asbestos (0.001 %w/w) and/or laboratory limit of reporting (LOR), with the exception of the following:

- *TP2 0.4-0.5 m = 0.054 %w/w, Chrysotile asbestos detected in fibre cement material.*
- *TP7 0.0-0.2 m = 0.0032 %w/w, Chrysotile asbestos detected in fibre cement fragments and in the form of loose fibre bundles.*
- *TP12 0.4-0.5 m = 0.0033 %w/w, Chrysotile asbestos detected in fibre cement fragments and in the form of loose fibre bundles.*
- *TP13 0.4-0.5 m = 0.0011 %w/w, Chrysotile asbestos detected in fibre cement fragments and in the form of loose fibre bundles.*
- *TP20 0.4-0.5 m = 0.0093 %w/w, Chrysotile asbestos detected in fibre cement fragments and in the form of loose fibre bundles.*

Seven fragment samples collected were analysed for presence/absence of asbestos containing material and reported the following:

- *BH5 (0.5 m) - Chrysotile asbestos.*
- *TP2 (0.3-0.5 m) - Chrysotile asbestos.*
- *TP3 (0.3 m) - Chrysotile asbestos.*
- *TP4 (0.2 m) - Chrysotile and Amosite asbestos.*
- *FC1 (BH01) - Chrysotile asbestos.*
- *FC2 (TP8) - Chrysotile asbestos.*
- *FC3 (TP11) - Chrysotile asbestos.*

A fragment sample was collected from BH3 (1.0 m), however due to volume limitations could not be analysed.

The DSI delineated the presence of ACM across the site at various locations in a heterogeneous manner. The asbestos was in the form of Asbestos Cement pieces and Asbestos Fines (AF). Four sample locations exceeded the all use criteria

for AF of 0.001% w/w for all site uses. The nominated depths at each recorded location for AF are represented below in **Table 1.**

Table 1 – AF Locations, Depths and Content

Sample Site Location	Sample Depth	Analysed Level
TP7	0 – 0.2 bgL	0.0032% w/w
TP12	0.4 – 0.5 bgL	0.0033% w/w
TP13	04 – 0.5 bgL	0.0011% w/w
TP20	04 – 0.5 bgL	0.0093% w/w

As AF and Fibrous Asbestos (FA) has a greater risk profile to human receptors, the risk assessment for the site should follow a rating and profile for the AF found from the DSI completed. Of note is the sample TP7 which states a nominal sample depth of surface to 0.2m bgL. TP7 is located in the far Northwest corner of the site and is not within the general confines of the playground nor the proposed development area.

It should be noted also that General Construction and Demolition Waste was also located across the site at varying depths and locations. Due to the unknown nature of the material that has gone into the site as it functioned of a landfill, it is highly likely that Asbestos will be found across the entire site at varying depths from the surface to the bottom of the uncontrolled fill.

4 Risk Assessment for Existing and Proposed Activities

4.1 Risk Matrix

A matrix using the UK's HSG264 methodology of material assessment has been used to calculate a risk of fibre release potential of each asbestos containing material. Each of the parameters given below are assessed during material risk assessment.

Table 2 – HSG264 Material Assessment

Sample Variable	Score	Examples
Product type (or debris from product)	1 (Low)	Composites (plastics, resins, mastics, roofing felts, vinyl floor tiles, paints, decorative finishes, cement etc.)
	2 (Medium)	AIB, textiles, gaskets, ropes, paper etc.
	3 (High)	Lagging, spray coatings, loose asbestos etc.
Surface Treatment	0 (None)	Non-friable composite asbestos/encapsulated cement.
	1 (Low)	Enclosed sprays/lagging/board or bare cement.
	2 (Medium)	Bare AIB or encapsulated lagging/spray.
	3 (High)	Unsealed lagging/spray/loose asbestos.
Condition of the ACM	0 (Good)	No visible damage.
	1 (Fair)	Few scratches/marks, broken edges etc.
	2 (Poor)	Significant breakage of non-friable materials or several areas of damage to friable material.
	3 (Very Poor)	High damage/visible debris.
Asbestos Type	0	No asbestos detected.
	1	Chrysotile.
	2	Amphibole asbestos excluding Crocidolite.
	3	Crocidolite.

Source: Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Asbestos: The Survey Guide Second Edition (2012)

The Material Assessment score is calculated by adding the parameters above. The potential for releasing fibres is detailed below.

Table 3 – Rated Fibre Release Potential

Material Assessment Score	Fibre Release Potential
10 or higher	High
7 – 9	Medium
5 – 6	Low
4 or lower	Very Low

The material assessment looks at the type and condition of the ACM and the ease with which it will release fibres if disturbed. It does not consider occupancy or activities within the area, including periodic maintenance works.

4.2 Control Measures

The recommended control measures that SERS have proposed are as follows:

4.2.1 Material Assessment Score 10 to 12 – High Fibre Release Potential

All High-Risk items identified at survey to be reported by the inspector and immediate remedial action taken. High risk items identified in the future, through register review, prior oversight, or damage, are to be reported and immediately rectified through normal maintenance channels. Any friable, unstable ACM must be treated as a High Risk. Target timeframes – Priority Job Order should be within 48 Hours where practicable or as soon as possible.

- **Immediate Isolation Until Remedial Action Completed**
- **Immediate Removal of Asbestos Containing Material**

4.2.2 Material Assessment Score 7 to 9 – Medium Fibre Release Potential

Medium risks are characterised by an elevated risk due to likely disturbance and the control measure is designed to reduce or eliminate the possibility of disturbance. Fencing – where other objects will cause a high probability of disturbance (trees, roots, structures) the cause of probable risk to be removed within 30 days.

- **Remove Source of Disturbance, Or**
- **Isolate Asbestos Containing Material**

4.2.3 Material Assessment Score 5 to 6 – Low Fibre Release Potential

Low risk items are programmed for removal prior to a time of likely disturbance for another purpose, such as renovation. Management decision is necessary as to when this should be done. Refurbishment, improvement, programmed or planned maintenance programs must include an assessment plan to remove ACM where the work has a medium to high risk of disturbance. This assessment should consider maximising asbestos removal to minimise future disruption and must be documented and updated on The Asbestos Register at completion of works.

- **Remove Before Possible Disturbance, Such As Demolition, Partial Demolition, Renovation Or Refurbishment To Ensure Potential Health Risks Do Not Arise.**
- **Monitor Risk Until Remedial Action Is Completed**

4.2.4 Material Assessment Score 2 to 4 – Very Low Fibre Release Potential

These items are very low risk due to good condition with a low probability of disturbance and need only future management and monitoring. Generally, they are well bonded, for example in a cement matrix, stable and relatively inaccessible.

- **Monitor and manage In Accordance with the Review of Risk Assessments**

4.3 Asbestos Register & Risk Rating

Based on the site conditions and the presence of AF at the surface of the site, the following Risk Rating is presented.

Material Location	Material Description	Condition	Material Class	Extent (Approx.)	Asbestos Fibre Class	Potential for Disturbance	Sample Reference	Immediate Action Required Y/N
Soils	Asbestos Fines and Asbestos Cement at various depths	Poor	Chrysotile	Entire Area	Friable	High - 10	As per previous works	Yes*

***Immediate Action is compliance with this AMP.**

5 Site Management Plan

Due to the confirmation of asbestos containing materials, the following procedures should be undertaken for the management of the site.

5.1 Responsibilities

State legislation sets out specific requirements concerning ACM. Before commencing any work that may disturb ACM in the workplace, the relevant legislation should be checked to ensure there will be full compliance with these legal obligations.

5.2 Legislative Requirements

In Queensland, asbestos is regulated under the following Acts, Regulations, Codes of Practice and Guidelines:

- Queensland Health and Safety Act 2011
- Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011
- Environmental Protection Act 1994 (as Amended QLD
- Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 (as Amended QLD)
- Workplace Health and Safety Queensland How to Safely Remove Asbestos Code of Practice 2021
- Workplace Health and Safety Queensland How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace 2021
- Guideline for the Assessment Remediation and Management of Asbestos Contaminated Sites in Western Australia (DoH, April 2021)
- Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres 2nd Edition [NOHSC:3003(2005)]

5.3 Duty of Care

A PCBU must eliminate risks arising from managing and controlling asbestos, or if that is not reasonably practicable, minimise the risks so far as is reasonably practicable. The WHS Regulations include specific requirements for PCBUs to manage the risks of hazardous chemicals, airborne contaminants and plant, as well as other hazards associated with the workplace. PCBUs have a duty to consult workers about work health and safety and may also have duties to consult, cooperate and coordinate with other duty holders. A reference to a PCBU in the WHS Regulations is deemed to be a reference to a mine operator, where this is relevant.

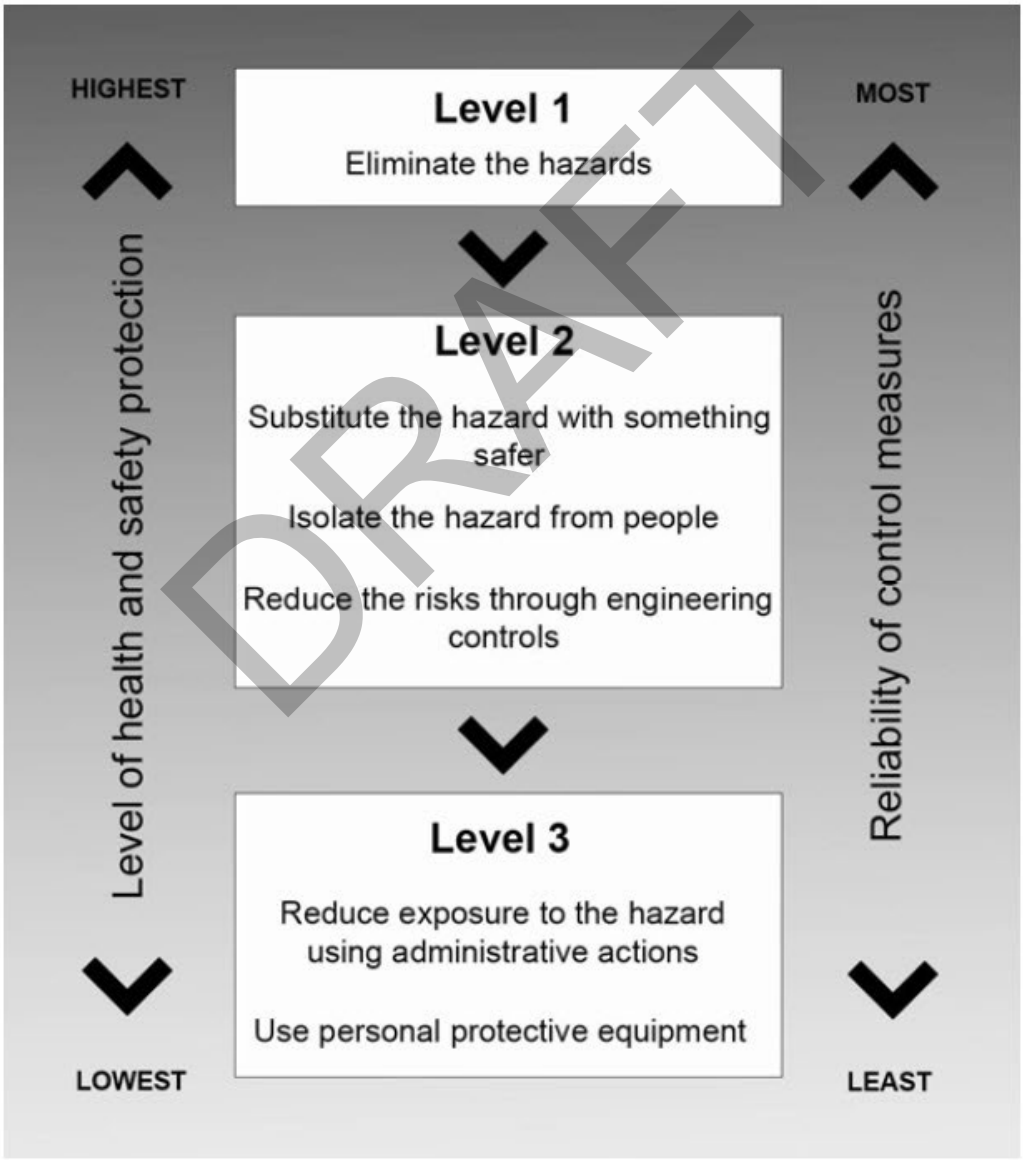
5.4 Management and Control Measures

Following the identification and assessment of the risks associated with ACM's, it is important to determine the best method of control by applying the Hierarchy of Control. The Hierarchy of Control refers to the preferred order of control measures for addressing occupational health and safety risks with elimination of the ACMs being the first choice and PPE the least preferred option.

The hierarchy of controls generally includes one or more of the following:

1. **Elimination** – Complete removal of the hazard
2. **Substitution and process modification** - controlling the hazard at source or replacing one substance or activity with a less hazardous one.
3. **Isolation** – Isolate the hazard from people.
4. **Engineering controls** – isolation, enclosure or sealing.
5. **Administrative controls** - responsibilities, site inductions and policies, awareness and training, control procedures, procedures for safe work practices, reporting and record keeping; and
6. **Personal protective equipment (PPE)** for residual risk which cannot be adequately controlled as above; or when the risk is difficult to quantify.

Figure 1 – The Hierarchy of Controls



5.5 Contractor Risk Assessment

The sites will require appropriate ongoing maintenance as they contain ACM. The contractor must ensure the associated risks are assessed in consultation with workers and/or their representatives. Only competent person/s should perform risk assessments or any subsequent reviews or revisions of risk assessments. The risk assessments should take account of the identification information in the register of ACM including:

- The condition of the ACM (e.g. friable).
- The likelihood of exposure, and.
- Where the nature or location of any work to be carried out is likely to disturb the ACM.

It is essential to minimise the number of people in the area and have the correct tools, personal protective equipment, decontamination materials, barricades, warning signs etc., ready at the workplace before any asbestos related work commences.

Control measures are implemented based on the level of risk of exposure to ACM's materials on site. Control measures are aimed at eliminating risk arising from ACM and prevent exposure to airborne asbestos fibres.

After elimination, the methods adopted should follow the remaining levels within the Hierarchy of Control. The following information should be used as a general guide when determining the correct control method for effective ACM management:

- If friable ACM in poor condition is encountered during site works, or is reported by the asbestos assessor, it should be immediately isolated. As soon as practicable, the friable ACM should be removed by an appropriate licensed asbestos removal contractor.
- If ACM at the sites is not friable and in good condition, it can be safely removed or managed going forward, whatever the preference for ongoing maintenance of the sites.

ACM needs to be removed in accordance with the Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos (WHSQ, 2021).

5.6 Barriers

Any asbestos work area should be clearly defined to ensure non-essential personnel do not enter and warn persons that asbestos work is being carried out. Contractors shall arrange for all barriers and warning signs to remain in place until a clearance to re-occupy has been granted. Potential entry points to the asbestos work area should be sign posted or labelled in accordance with Australian Standard 1319: *Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment*. In determining the distance between barriers and the asbestos work area the risk assessment should take account of:

- The condition of the ACM (e.g. friable);
- Activity around the asbestos work area.
- The work methods used.
- Any existing barriers.
- The amount of work to be done; and
- The type of barrier used.

5.7 PPE

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will need to be used when conducting work which will involve impacting ACM, in combination with other effective control measures. The selection and use of PPE should be based on risk assessments and determined by a competent person.

The risk-rating of the material should be one of the factors considered when choosing PPE. Where possible, disposable equipment should be used. All disposable PPE should be disposed of as asbestos waste.

If work is expected to impact elements containing asbestos and requires the use of other chemicals that are themselves hazardous substances, a further risk assessment must be performed by the Contractor. The relevant Safety Data Sheets (SDS) must be referred to for information on the PPE to be used and any other precautions to be taken when using the chemicals (the manufacturer can supply the SDS).

PPE is the last line of defence as an option to protect personnel — PPE only places a barrier between the person and the hazard…it does not control the hazard.

5.7.1 Coveralls

Protective clothing should be made from material capable of providing adequate protection against fibre penetration. Type 5/6 coveralls shall be worn.

When selecting protective clothing, factors such as the possibilities of heat stress, fire and electrical hazards should also be considered.

Disposable coveralls 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.

Asbestos fibres should be prevented from being transported outside the workplace by thoroughly vacuuming asbestos fibres from work clothes using an approved and HEPA filtered asbestos vacuum cleaner. Disposable coveralls should be disposed of as asbestos waste at the completion of the task.

5.7.2 Footwear and gloves

Laced boots are prohibited, as they can be difficult to clean and asbestos dust can gather in the laces and eyelets. Lace-less boots, such as gumboots, are preferred where practicable, and boot covers should be worn where necessary.

Safety footwear must be decontaminated before leaving the asbestos work area for any reason or sealed in double bags for use only on the next asbestos maintenance task. Alternatively, work boots that cannot be effectively decontaminated must be disposed of as asbestos waste at the end of the job.

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. Any gloves used must be disposed of as asbestos waste.

5.7.3 Respirators

In general, the selection of suitable respiratory protection equipment depends on the nature of the asbestos work, the probable maximum concentrations of asbestos fibres that would be encountered in this work and any personal characteristics of the wearer that may affect the facial fit of the respirator (e.g. facial hair and glasses).

A competent person should determine the most efficient respirator for the task. **A P3 respiratory protection is the minimum required for any works.**

Respirators should 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 should always be worn under fitted hoods. Face pieces should be cleaned and disinfected according to the manufacturer's instructions. State legislation imposes minimum requirements for respiratory equipment, and relevant laws should be checked before selecting an appropriate respirator.

Respiratory protective equipment should be used until all contaminated disposable coveralls and clothing has been vacuum cleaned and/or removed and bagged for disposal, and personal washing has been completed. Respirators should be properly stored when not in use.

5.8 Signage and Labelling

All warning signs and labels should comply with Australian Standard 1319 *Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment*. Appropriate signage warning of asbestos is required across the relevant sites and at site access points.

All identified or presumed ACM should be clearly labelled.

The labels or signs are to remain in place until such time the asbestos containing material has been removed (or in the case of presumed results, a negative result returned when analysed) and the area/works are declared complete, and a clearance certificate is issued.

5.9 Airborne Asbestos Fibre Monitoring

Asbestos monitoring should be carried out by a NATA registered or government accredited laboratory in accordance with the Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres 2nd Edition [NOHSC:3003 (2005)].

Air monitoring for asbestos fibre shall be conducted prior to the start, during or at the completion of any asbestos control or removal procedure, or when there is an asbestos condition that may pose a potential risk to the construction, and maintenance personnel within the Site.

Static samples are collected as an indicator of the effectiveness of process control techniques and are also used to assist in the risk assessment process but should not be used as the only criteria. Airborne fibre monitoring requirements should be assessed by a competent person approved by the client.

5.10 Clearance Inspections

Following non-friable asbestos removal, visual inspections of the removal site should be undertaken by a competent person, independent of the removal contractor, to ensure that the required removal and clean-up standards have been met and waste management systems are effective and in compliance with relevant regulations. Clearance Inspections certificates shall be produced/provided for the head contractor and client.

The “Required Components of the Contractor Site Clearance Certificate” contains information about what is required to be included in the certificate.

These certificates shall be distributed to contractor and client where required.

Following friable asbestos removal, visual inspection of the removal work area must be conducted with additional clearance air monitoring prior to disassembly of the friable asbestos removal enclosure. All air monitoring and clearance inspections for friable asbestos removal works must be conducted by an approved Licensed Asbestos Assessor.

5.11 Asbestos Removal

ACM removal will be carried out in accordance with the Code of Practice: How to Safety Remove Asbestos (WHSQ, 2021) and best industry practice. Asbestos removal works should be carried out by a contractor holding an asbestos licence dependant on the type of ACM being removed. Friable ACM can only be removed by competent persons with a Class A Licence and asbestos waste should be disposed at a suitable landfill.

In the event whereby suspect ACMs are identified within and/or around the workplace area of concern, a notification prior to any commencement of works to the on-site persons is required: for example, include but not limited to the Building Facilities Officer, and the Work, Health and Safety Environment (WHSE) representative.

The client is responsible to ensure all contractors and/or workers will have required Asbestos-related Training courses prior to any works that disturb asbestos containing material. Courses and / or qualifications are delineated by WorkSafe Queensland on requirements and course types that are dependent on the works to be carried out.

5.12 Incidental Disturbance of ACM

In the unlikely event that suspect ACMs has been disturbed, the immediate area of concern is to be barricaded (physical barrier: exclusion tape, bollards and/or temporary fence with signage) off from the public and other council staff members and direct notification through to the on-site contact whereby an incident report form is to be completed detailing the actions that had led onto the incident.

Further assessment and any planned remediation works are to be carried out in accordance with the relevant asbestos Codes of Practice and any other WorkSafe Queensland requirements.

5.13 Prohibited Practices

Work practices that are prohibited include:

- Uncontrolled work practices in the vicinity of asbestos materials that may disturb or damage the material or containment barrier.
- The use of power tools / broom’s high-pressure cleaners either by water or air directly on, in and around asbestos containing materials which may be disturbed using such tools.

6 Training / Notification of Workers and Council Staff

All staff and contractors shall have readily available access to the asbestos register at any council owned facility prior to commencing any works. This includes trades for maintenance, cleaners, administration personnel and any other occupation which enters, works on or may encounter identified or unidentified ACM's.

Training to council staff within the operating Building's and the park in general (existing on-site workers, Personnel and Cleaners alike) within the workplace, external Tradesman and maintenance Contractors are to be included also. Asbetsos awareness should be a part of the council's staff induction process and shall include as a minimum.

1. Basic asbestos awareness
2. Protocols for reporting damage or any items of concern that may or may not contain ACM.
3. That asbestos removal should only be undertaken by suitably licensed asbestos removal contractors.
4. A "No Dig" policy applies to the park unless completed under formulated controls at the direction of the council.

Training is defined (in this context) as the constant observation of workplace surroundings and Environment whenever on-site so risks can be identified effectively, understanding of protocol when potential ACMs are damaged, for example a damaged wall to not be vacuumed by Cleaners but to be barricaded off immediately with appropriate signage and reported to the Building Facilities Officer.

7 Unexpected Finds Protocol

Where suspected ACM is discovered unexpectedly onsite by any person, the following steps should be undertaken.

- All works in the immediate area are to be ceased.
- All Staff / workers should leave the area and alert nearby workers (within 10 metres) of identified hazard. The person controlling the workplace should establish a suitable exclusion zone (minimum of 10 metres) using barricades and warning signs to restrict access. The size of the zone should be re-assessed by the LAA or competent person and be based upon on the nature of the disturbance. Anything less than 10 metres will require asbestos air monitoring to be conducted at the exclusion zone boundary; The incident should be reported to the relevant manager or Safety Manager.
- The incident should be reported to the relevant Manager, Risk and Compliance, who will notify relevant Management.
- Workers or the person controlling the workplace who believe a worker, or workers have or may have been exposed to asbestos or ACM must be decontaminated as soon as practicable.
- Clothing must be treated as asbestos waste and disposed of in the asbestos waste bags with any disposable PPE and the wet wipes used for decontamination. Any item that can't be decontaminated such as socks must also be disposed of as asbestos waste.
- Workers suspected of being exposed to asbestos or ACM should undertake a baseline medical examination as soon as practicable following an assessment of likely exposure by the Manager, Risk and Compliance and/or the Qualified Consultant.
- Consult a Licensed Asbestos Assessor, occupational hygienist or competent person for advice should access within the exclusion zone be unavoidable (for example for essential maintenance), prior to entering the exclusion zone.
- Workers must wear minimum PPE of P2 respirator (P3 preferred), disposable coveralls and boot covers should emergency access to the exclusion zone be required.
- Asbestos warning signs must be positioned at all points of entry to the contaminated area.
- If no warning signs are onsite, use danger flags or normal warning signs as a temporary measure.
- If asbestos is assumed or confirmed, warning signs should be obtained for future use when asbestos or ACM is being removed or used in the case of an unexpected find.
- Engage a licensed asbestos assessor, occupational hygienist or competent person who will inspect, test and assess the area and the material and provide advice for remediation/decontamination; and
- Engage a licensed asbestos removalist to safely remove the asbestos and decontaminate the area in accordance with regulations.
- Air monitoring should be conducted by a licensed asbestos assessor, occupational hygienist or competent person with the analysis conducted by a NATA accredited testing facility.
- NO UNPROTECTED PERSONS are permitted into the affected area (except asbestos removalists) prior to a clearance certificate being issued; and
- After decontamination and air monitoring has been completed a licensed asbestos assessor, occupational hygienist or competent person can conduct a clearance inspection and issue a clearance certificate prior to reoccupation.

8 Safe Work Method Statements

Prior to any removal works being undertaken, the nominated removalist shall provide Safe Work Method Statements (SWMS) to be reviewed detailing risks, risk ratings and mitigation measures for the works to be undertaken.

The following Safe Work Method Statements to be used as a guide for all workers and employees of the Shire are included within **Appendix C.**

1. Site Inspection.
2. Minor inground repairs to infrastructure
3. Mowing and vegetation Control

Other works inclusive of the proposed Splash Park are covered off in the Asbetsos Removal Control Plan which is separate to this document.

9 Ongoing Site Management and Review of this AMP

Due to the nature of the asbestos contamination of the site, it is prudent and good practice of the Shire to periodically inspect the site as a whole for surface ACM. Any ACM discovered should be notated and mapped and where recurring areas are evident, consideration should be given to localised remediation. Remediation would in its simplest form be removal of soils down to 0.5m bgL in the affected area and backfilled with clean fill.

Consideration should be given for the Shire to erect warning signage that “no digging” should occur on the area. A simple statement that the area may contain asbestos within below ground soils should suffice for the residents and users of the park.

If any excavation, or service installation occurs, prior to the installation of clean fill a geotextile barrier should be installed as a warning barrier to future users that ACM may exist below the barrier. Ideally any excavation and replacement of fill should be at least 0.5 in depth or at least 300mm of installed service installations for future workers.

Air quality monitoring via the use of the Membrane Filter Method should be used whenever soil disturbance is conducted as a control measure and to provide reassurance of worker and users of the park. More broadly air quality monitoring may be conducted by the Shire in a current use scenario to allay concerns from users of the park at regular intervals if desired.

This AMP and all other measures in relation to asbestos at the park should be reviewed biannually to ensure the AMP is fit for purpose and remains legislatively compliant.

10 References

Queensland Health and Safety Act 2011

Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011

Environmental Protection Act 1994 (as Amended QLD

Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 (as Amended QLD)

Workplace Health and Safety Queensland How to Safely Remove Asbestos Code of Practice 2021

Workplace Health and Safety Queensland How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace 2021

Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres 2nd Edition [NOHSC:3003(2005)]

AS 4964-2004 – Method for the Qualitative identification of asbestos in bulk samples

AS 5370:2024 – Sampling and Qualitative identification of asbestos in bulk materials (ISO 22262-1:2012, MOD)

Detailed Site Investigation, Proposed Lions Park Splash Pad, Lot 10 on B7774477, 308 Gladstone Road Biloela, (Core Consultants Pty Ltd April 2024)

Appendix A - Health Risks and Health Effects Associated with Exposure to Asbestos

About Asbestos

Asbestos was commonly used in:

• cement sheeting (fibro);

• Drainage and flue pipes.

• Roofing, guttering and flexible building boards (e.g. Villaboard, Hardiflex, etc.). Similar cement sheeting products are used today, but are 'asbestos free'; and

• Brakes, clutches and gaskets.

How can asbestos affect my health?

Breathing in asbestos fibres can cause asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma. The risk of contracting these diseases increases with the number of fibres inhaled and the risk of lung cancer from inhaling asbestos fibres is also greater if you smoke. People who get health problems from inhaling asbestos have usually been exposed to high levels of asbestos for a long time. The symptoms of these diseases do not usually appear until about 20 to 30 years after the first exposure to asbestos.

When does asbestos pose a risk to health?

Asbestos fibres can pose a risk to health if airborne, as inhalation is the main way that asbestos enters the body. Small quantities of asbestos fibres are always present in the air and are being breathed by everyone without any ill effects. Most people are exposed to very small amounts of asbestos as they go about their daily lives and do not develop asbestos-related health problems. Finding that your home or workplace is made from fibro products does not mean your health is at risk. Studies have shown that these products, if in sound condition and left undisturbed, are not a significant health risk. If the asbestos fibres remain firmly bound in cement, generally you do not need to remove the fibro. People who have suffered health effects from exposure to asbestos have generally worked in either the asbestos mining or milling industry, worked in industries involved in making or installing asbestos products, or are from the immediate families of these people. In all these situations there was exposure to high levels of airborne dust, from either the processes involved or from the clothes of the workers.

Different forms of asbestos material, different risk levels

If asbestos fibres are in a stable material such as bonded in asbestos-cement sheeting such as fibro and in good condition they pose little health risk. However, where fibro or other bonded asbestos sheeting is broken, damaged or mishandled fibres can become loose and airborne posing a risk to health. Disturbing or removing it unsafely can create a hazard.

In materials such as pipe lagging and sprayed roof insulation asbestos fibres are not bound in a matrix. High concentrations of fibres are much more likely to be released into the atmosphere when these materials are disturbed or removed.

Appendix B – Asbestos Register

Asbestos Register - Biloela Lions Park

Item Number	Material Location	Material Description	Condition	Material Class	Extent (Approx)	Asbestos Fibre Class	Potential for Disturbance	Sample Reference	Immediate Action Required Y/N
1	Subsoils	Asbestos Fines and Asbestos Cement Pieces	Poor	Chrysotile	All subsoils	Friable	High	As per DSI*	Yes**

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****Immediate Action is compliance with this AMP.**

Appendix C – Safe Work Method Statements