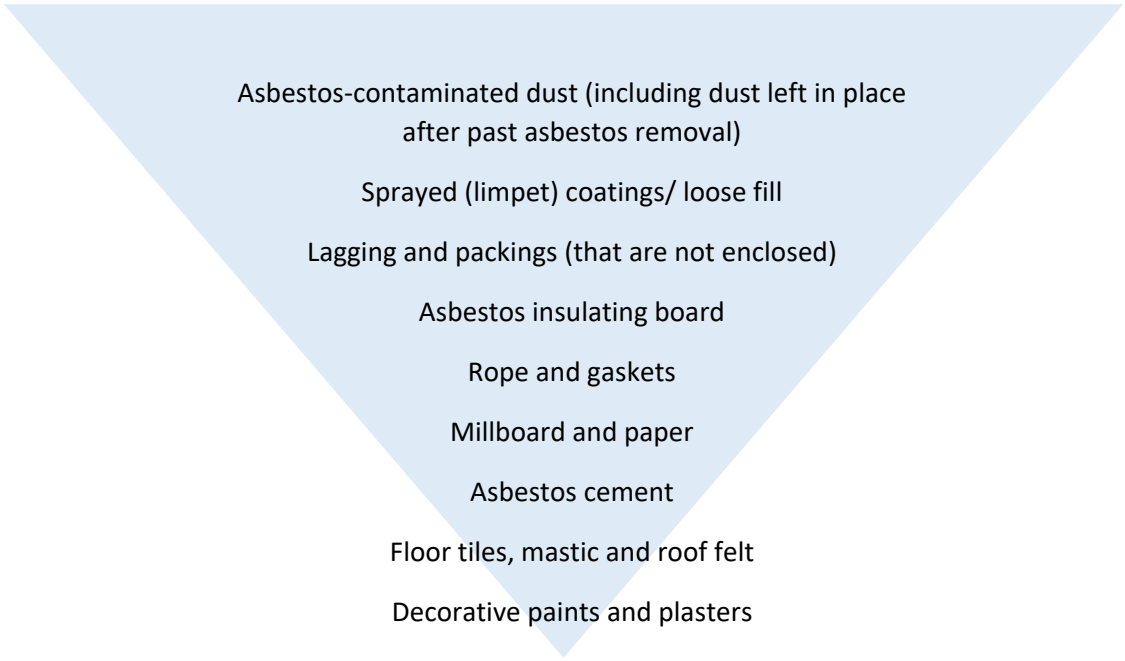
Appendix 1 - Risk of exposure to airborne fibres from different asbestos containing materials

Higher likelihood of airborne fibres



Lower likelihood or airborne fibres

Safe Work Australia (2016) *Model Code of practice: How to manage and control asbestos in the workplace*, retrieved from https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/system/files/documents/1705/mcop-how-to-manage-and-control-asbestos-in-the-workplace-v2.pdf

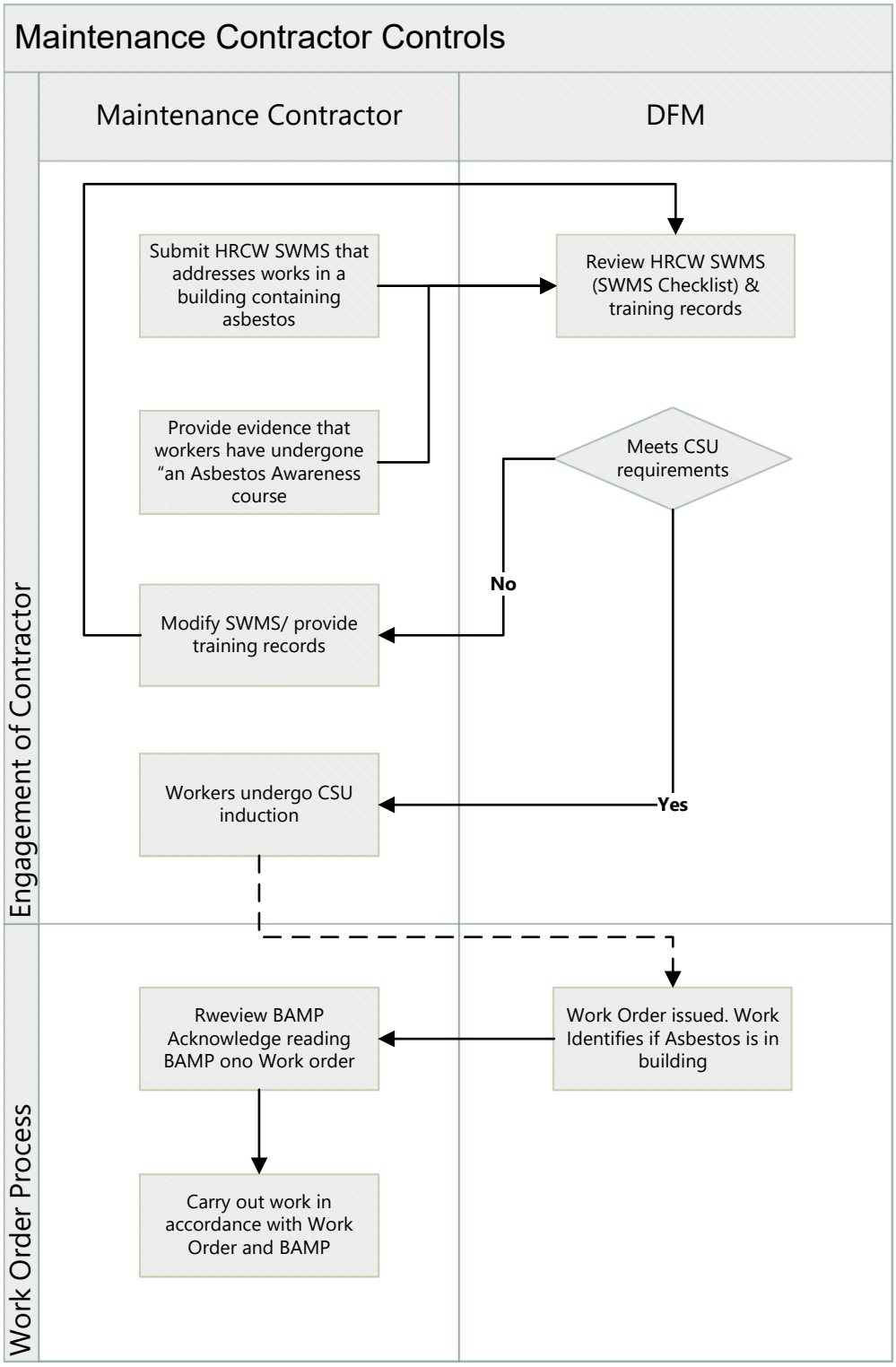
Appendix 2 - Control methods for the management of asbestos

	Control Method	Description	Comments:
Highest level option	Removal	Friable asbestos – if it is to be removed, it must be removed by a Class A licensed removalist as soon as reasonably practicable Non-friable asbestos – If asbestos is non-friable, is more than 10 m² and is to be removed, it must be removed by a licensed asbestos removalist as soon as reasonably practicable If it is not reasonably practicable to remove asbestos, then other control measures must be implemented	Removal may be the best control measure for the following: asbestos lagging on pipes asbestos in plant asbestos-contaminated dust (ACD) loose fibre insulation cracked or damaged fibreboard containing asbestos. If the asbestos is weathered, damaged or broken, it should be removed
2nd best option	Enclose Asbestos	Enclosure involves creating a structure around the asbestos so it is completely covered in order to prevent exposure of the asbestos to air and other substances. Enclosure creates a separate physical barrier that prevents access to the asbestos. Enclosure should only be used on non-friable asbestos where removal is not reasonably practical and where the asbestos is at risk of damage from work activities.	Enclosed asbestos must be regularly inspected by a competent person to determine if the asbestos requires removal due to damage or deterioration.

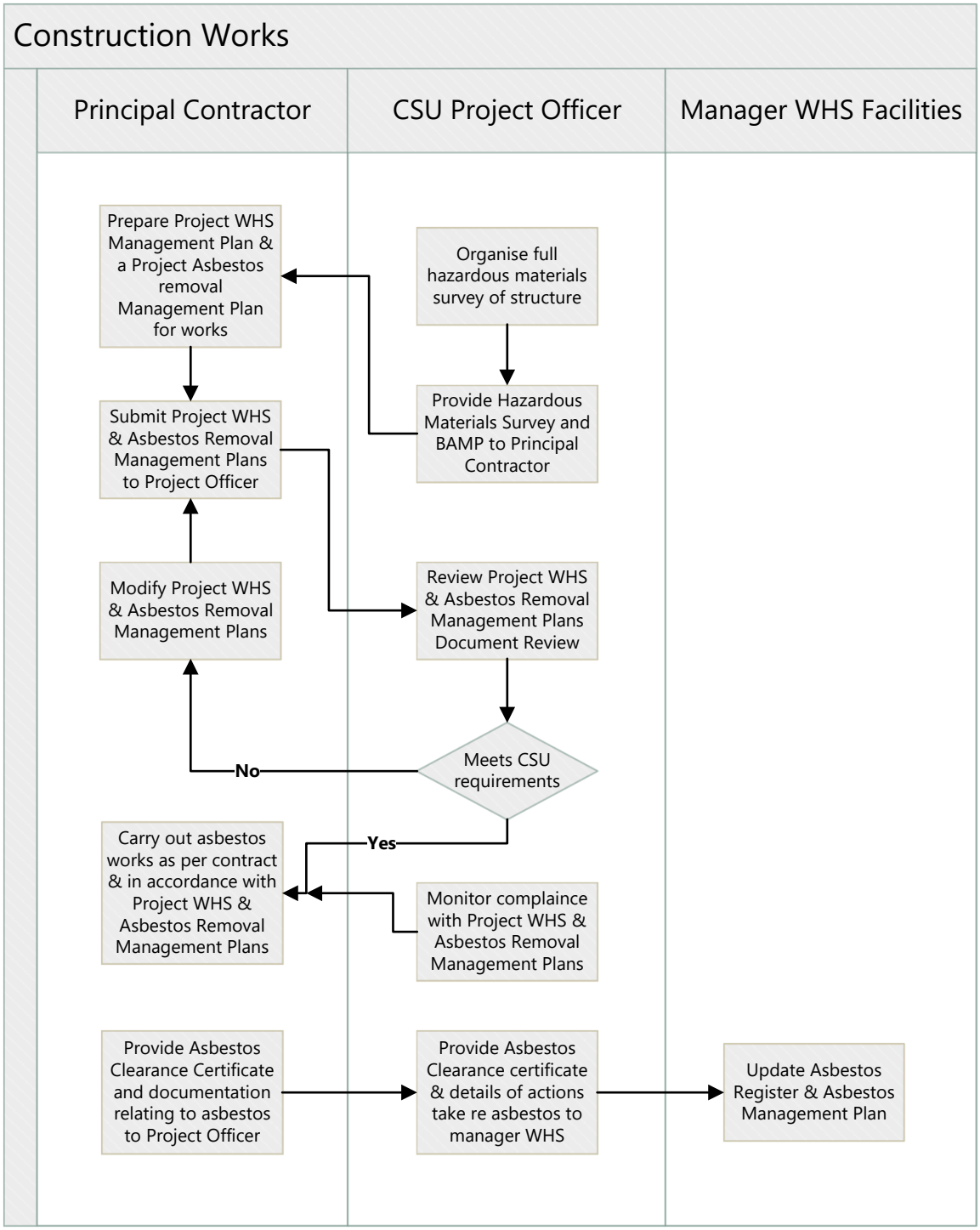
Appendix 2 - Control methods for the management of asbestos

	Control Method	Description	Comments:
Least effective control measure	Encapsulate or Seal	Asbestos can be encapsulated in a resilient matrix, for example in reinforced plastics, vinyls, resins, mastics, bitumen, flexible plasters and cements. This type of encapsulation will seal any loose fibres into place and should be used only when the original asbestos bond is still intact Sealing is the process of covering the surface of the material with a protective coating over the asbestos to prevent exposure to airborne asbestos. The process either coats the material, reducing fibre release, or binds the fibres together. Asbestos should be sealed, coated or painted to protect it.	Sealing should only be considered as an interim control while a more effective control such as removing or enclosing can be implemented. It is commonly used for pipe, furnace and boiler insulation Sealing is inappropriate where the sealed material is likely to suffer mechanical damage (for example, drilling or sanding).
	Defer	The identification of asbestos does not automatically necessitate its immediate removal. Asbestos in a stable condition and not prone to mechanical damage can generally remain in situ.	Asbestos must be regularly inspected by a competent person to determine if the asbestos requires removal due to damage or deterioration.

Appendix 3 - Managing asbestos and maintenance contractors



Appendix 4 - Managing asbestos and construction works



Appendix 5 - Reporting and Management of Asbestos discovery or disturbance on Campus