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ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIAL REGISTER **AND** **MANAGEMENT PLAN**

IN ACCORDANCE WITH WORKPLACE HEALTH & SAFETY QUEENSLAND
CODE OF PRACTICE – 2011
HOW TO MANAGE AND CONTROL ASBESTOS

Report Number: _____
Inspection Address: _____
Inspection Date: _____
Inspectors Name
& Licence Number: _____

- THIS REGISTER MUST BE KEPT AND DISPLAYED ON THE PREMISE AT ALL TIMES.
 - IT MUST BE MADE AVAILABLE TO ALL EMPLOYEES.
 - IT MUST BE PRESENTED TO ALL WORKERS PRIOR TO CARRYING OUT ANY MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS OR MODIFICATIONS TO ANY PART OR COMPONENT OF THIS BUILDING.
- It has been determined by the inspector that this building should be reassessed in 2 years, or prior to ANY alterations, renovations or modifications being carried out in the future.

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1.0 - Important information regarding the scope and limitations of the Inspection and this Register

1.1 - Any person who relies upon the contents of this register does so acknowledge that the following clauses which define the Scope and Limitations of the inspection form an integral part of the register.

1.2 - The purpose of the Register & Management Plan

The purpose of this register & management plan is to locate and identify asbestos containing materials and provide a management plan. This register would comply with the requirements of **Workplace Health and Safety Queensland Code of practice 2011 – How to manage and control asbestos in the workplace.**

1.3 - The contents of the register are not privileged and may be distributed to third parties including future owners and occupiers of the relevant property. This concession is made on the proviso that the register is only reproduced in full and that alterations are not made to the register without the express permission of CQ Building & Pest Inspections Pty Ltd.

1.4 - Samples have been taken and sent for testing, if deemed necessary by the Inspector on the day of inspection, extra samples of Asbestos containing materials can be taken and tested at the owners request. Any fibrous cement sheeting and or asbestos containing materials located in inaccessible areas should be treated as suspect and further investigation is recommended. Should any asbestos containing materials be removed from the site, then this should be done by a licenced asbestos removalist and be carried out in strict accordance with the **Workplace Health & Safety Queensland Code of practice 2011 – How to safely remove asbestos.** Any asbestos containing materials found must be reassessed as per the inspectors recommendations on the front page of this register and/or prior to any renovations or modifications being carried out.

1.5 - Note: Although all efforts are taken to identify and locate asbestos containing materials, it is possible and in some cases probable that some sheeting has been replaced over time and may or may not contain asbestos, even though we have stated otherwise. You must understand when a Building has repairs and or renovations and extensions carried out, some sheeting will be replaced and some sheeting left in place. Unless every single piece of fibro is tested, it is almost impossible to categorically confirm or deny the presence of asbestos containing materials. In any pre-1990 building it should always be presumed that fibro sheeting contains asbestos unless testing by an accredited laboratory has been undertaken.

1.6 - Disclaimer of liability : No liability shall be accepted on account of failure of the register to notify of any Asbestos Containing Materials in any area(s) or section(s) of the subject property physically inaccessible for inspection, or to which access for inspection is denied by or to the inspector (including but not limited to any area(s) or section(s) so specified by the register).

1.7 - This register is NOT an all encompassing register dealing with the building/structure from every aspect. It is a reasonable attempt to identify any obvious Asbestos Containing Materials apparent at the time of the inspection. Whether or not Asbestos Containing Materials exist or not, depends, to a large extent, upon the age and type of building inspected. This register is not a Certificate of Compliance with the requirements of any act, regulation, ordinance or By- law. It is not a Structural Report. Should you require any advice of a structural nature you should contact a structural engineer.

1.8 - Scope of the Inspection

THIS REGISTER IS BASED ON A VISUAL INSPECTION ONLY limited to those areas and sections of the property fully accessible and visible to the inspector on the day of inspection. The inspection DID NOT include breaking apart, removing or moving objects including, but not limited to, foliage, mouldings, roof insulation/sisalation, floor or wall coverings, sidings, ceilings, floors, furnishings, appliances or personal possessions. The inspector CANNOT see inside walls, between floors, inside skillion roofing, behind stored goods, in cupboards, other areas that are concealed or obstructed. The inspector DID NOT dig, gouge, force or perform any other invasive procedures. Asbestos Containing Materials CANNOT be destructively probed or hit without the written permission of the property owner.

1.9 - CONSUMER COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE: In the event of any dispute or claim arising out of, or relating to the Inspection or the Report, You must notify Us as soon as possible of the dispute or claim by email, fax or mail. You must allow Us (which includes persons nominated by Us) to visit the property (which visit must occur within twenty eight (28) days of your notification to Us) and give Us full access in order that We may fully investigate the complaint. You will be provided with a written response to your dispute or claim within twenty eight (28) days of the date of the inspection. If You are not satisfied with our response You must within twenty one (21) days of Your receipt of Our written response refer the matter to a Mediator nominated by Us from the Institute of Arbitrators and Mediators of Australia. The cost of the Mediator will be borne equally by both parties or as agreed as part of the mediated settlement. Should the dispute or claim not be resolved by mediation then the dispute or claim will proceed to arbitration. The Institute of Arbitrators and Mediators of Australia will appoint an Arbitrator who will hear and resolve the dispute. The arbitration, subject to any directions of Arbitrator, will proceed in the following manner: The parties must submit all written submissions and evidence to the Arbitrator within twenty one (21) days of the appointment of the Arbitrator; and The arbitration will be held within twenty one (21) days of the Arbitrator receiving the written submissions. The Arbitrator will make a decision determining the dispute or claim within twenty one (21) of the final day of the arbitration. The Arbitrator may, as part of his determination, determine what costs, if any, each of the parties are to pay and the time by which the parties must be paid any settlement or costs. The decision of the Arbitrator is final and binding on both parties. Should the Arbitrator order either party to pay any settlement amount or costs to the other party but not specify a time for payment then such payment shall be made within twenty one (21) days of the order. In the event You do not comply with the above Complaints Procedure and commence litigation against Us then You agree to fully indemnify Us against any awards, costs, legal fees and expenses incurred by Us in having your litigation set aside or adjourned to permit the foregoing Complaints Procedure to complete.

2.0 - DEFINITIONS & PRIORITY LEVELS OF ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS FOR MANAGEMENT.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS INSPECTION / REGISTER, THE FOLLOWING DEFINITIONS APPLY:

PRIORITY LEVELS

Immediate:

Material deteriorated to an unserviceable condition and as such should be removed immediately if possible or as soon as practical. Potential for exposure exists. Stabilise the material immediately (seal / paint).

High:

Deterioration of material is evident. (Structural integrity affected). Stabilise the material (seal / paint) as soon as possible. Planned removal should be allowed for in Maintenance Budget. Repair / replace any damaged / broken sheeting as soon as practical.

Medium:

Minor deterioration /damage of material is evident. Stabilise the material (seal / paint). Prevent further deterioration and replace / repair any damaged areas.

Low:

Leave in situ and maintain in good condition (keep painted/sealed). Should be reassessed in conjunction with future inspections and reports.

CONDITION

Good:

Leave in situ and maintain in good condition. (keep painted / sealed).

Minor Damage:

Minor deterioration / damage of material evident.

Fair:

Deterioration / damage of material is evident.

Replace/ Remove:

Material deteriorated to an unserviceable condition.

Friable Asbestos:

Material that is in a powder form or that can be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to a powder by hand pressure when dry, and contains asbestos. (Some sprayed or woven insulation, pipe lagging, old lino underlay etc).

Non-friable Asbestos:

Material containing asbestos that is not friable asbestos, including material containing asbestos fibres reinforced with a bonding compound. (Some fibro sheeting, lino etc).

NOTE: All Asbestos containing material in this register is non-friable.

3.0 - SCOPE OF THE INSPECTION

The Scope of the Inspection was to cover: The Building and the property within 30 metres of the building subject to inspection.

The Area*(s) inspected were:	The Area*(s) NOT inspected or in which NO access was available and the reasons why:	The Area*(s) in which Visual Inspection was Obstructed and the Reason(s) why were:
Roofs Exterior		
Building Interiors		
Inside of Robes/Cupboards etc		
Internal Walls & Ceiling Sheeting/Materials		
	Roof spaces – No Roof space, low pitch/wrapover.	
	Sub-floors (under buildings) – Slab on ground.	
Walls exterior/ Attached Patios/ Verandahs etc		
Outbuildings (includes Garden Sheds, Gazebos, Stables, Pump Houses etc)		
Fences		
The Site/ Yard		

Was the property furnished at the time of inspection? Yes **No ✓**

Were floor coverings present at the time of inspection? **Yes ✓** No

Did the property have curtains/blinds fitted at the time of inspection? Yes **No ✓**

Were robes/cupboards furnished at time of inspection? Yes **No ✓**

Where a property is furnished at the time of the inspection then you must understand that the furnishings and stored goods may be concealing Asbestos Containing Materials. This evidence may only be revealed when the property is vacated. A further inspection of the vacant property is strongly recommended in this case. No inspection was made of concealed Asbestos Containing Materials, soil, rubbish, furniture, pictures, stored items, or any other obstructed items

The area(s) and or sections to which access should be gained or fully gained:

NIL.

4.0 - BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF STRUCTURE(S) INSPECTED

Brief description of structure(s) inspected:

Single Storey Steel Frame and Fibro Clad Dwelling.

Approximate age of building (Based on Inspector's knowledge and experience only) :

NOTE: Any buildings constructed after 2003 are considered not to have any asbestos containing materials. 1970's

OUTBUILDINGS: (Not attached to main building)

OUTBUILDING 1

Description: METAL GARDEN SHED/KIDS CUBBY

DOES NOT CONTAIN ASBESTOS



5.0 - EXTERIOR OF BUILDING

EXTERNAL SHEETING/ MATERIAL

Does contain Asbestos Containing Materials to the area(s) listed below:

LOCATION	TYPE OF MATERIAL/ PRODUCT	PHOTO NUMBER:	TESTED	CONDITION	PRIORITY LEVEL
All External Fibro Wall Sheeting/Material to main House only <i>See sample 1</i>	FIBRO	001, 002, 003	YES	MINOR DAMAGE	MEDIUM
Mouldings/Cover strips to Amenities Block at rear	FIBRO	004, 005	NO	MINOR DAMAGE	MEDIUM
Soffit / Eaves / Overhangs Sheeting/Material to main House	FIBRO	006, 007, 008	NO	GOOD	LOW

NOTE: Some areas have been resheeted over time, unless every single sheet is tested it is impossible to tell which sheets contain Asbestos and which sheets do not contain Asbestos. It should always be assumed the sheeting does contain Asbestos until testing proves otherwise.



Photo 001



Photo 002



Photo 003



Photo 004



Photo 005



Photo 006



Photo 007



Photo 008

6.0 - INTERIOR OF BUILDING

Does contain Asbestos Containing Materials to the area(s) listed below:
--

LOCATION	TYPE OF MATERIAL/ PRODUCT	PHOTO NUMBER:	TESTED	CONDITION	PRIORITY LEVEL
Wall Sheeting/Material to House (not including front entry/enclosed Patio area) <i>See sample 4</i>	FIBRO	009, 010, 011, 012	YES	MINOR DAMAGE	MEDIUM
Ceiling Sheeting/Material throughout House	FIBRO	013, 014	NO	GOOD	LOW

NOTE: Some areas have been resheeted over time, unless every single sheet is tested it is impossible to tell which sheets contain Asbestos and which sheets do not contain Asbestos. It should always be assumed the sheeting does contain Asbestos until testing proves otherwise.





Photo 011



Photo 012



Photo 013



Photo 014

7.0 – SAMPLE RESULTS/CERTIFICATE

WSP Australia
Pty LimitedLevel 3, 69 Ann Street, Northbank Plaza
Brisbane QLD 4000
PO Box 12564, George St Brisbane QLD
4003
Telephone +61 7 3854 6257
Facsimile +61 7 3854 6500
Email brisbanelaboratory@wsp.com

Certificate of Analysis

ABN 80 078 004 798

NCSI Certified Quality System ISO 9001

LOCATION:

CERTIFICATE NO:

BRI-PS112937-110843

CLIENT:

CQ Building & Pest Inspections Pty Ltd

DATE(S) SAMPLED:

6/02/2019

CLIENT ADDRESS:

PO Box 5288, North Rockhampton QLD 4701

DATE RECEIVED:

12/02/2019

TELEPHONE:

1300 799 643

DATE ANALYSED:

14/02/2019

EMAIL:

cqbuildingandpest@bigpond.com.au

ORDER NUMBER:

N/A

CONTACT:

Sally Van Hese

SAMPLED BY:

As Received

TEST METHOD:

Qualitative identification of asbestos types in bulk samples at WSP Brisbane Laboratory by polarised light microscopy, including dispersion staining techniques using WSP in-house method No.1, AS4964 (2004) and NATA accreditation No. 9607. This document is issued in accordance with NATA's accreditation requirements. Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC:17025-Testing. The results of tests, calibrations and or measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/national standards. Trace analysis are conducted for all non-homogenous samples.

Lab No	Sample ID	Location	Sample Description	Sample Dimensions	Identification Type
001	Sample 1	External sheeting to house	Fibre Cement Sheet	1 x 1 cms	CH, OF
002	Sample 2	External sheeting to amenities	Fibre Cement Sheet	1 x 1 cms	OF, NAD
003	Sample 3	Internal sheeting to amenities	Fibre Cement Sheet	2 x 1 cms	OF, NAD
004	Sample 4	Internal wall sheeting house	Fibre Cement Sheet	4 x 3 cms	CH, OF

LEGEND:

NAD	- No Asbestos Detected
CH	- Chrysotile Asbestos Detected
A	- Amosite Asbestos Detected
C	- Crocidolite Asbestos Detected
UMF	- Unknown Mineral Fibres Detected
SMF	- Synthetic Mineral Fibres Detected
OF	- Organic Fibres Detected

ACCREDITED FOR
TECHNICAL
COMPETENCE

Hand picked refers to small discrete amounts of asbestos distributed unevenly in a large body of non asbestos material.

Notes:

If no asbestos is detected in vinyl tiles, mastics, sealants, epoxy resins and ore samples then confirmation by another independent analytical technique is advised due to the nature of the samples.

The results contained within this report relate only to the sample(s) submitted for testing. The laboratory accepts no responsibility for location, sampling date, sample ID, sampler, and client details provided by the sampler. WSP accepts no responsibility for the initial collection, packaging or transportation of samples submitted by external persons. NATA does not accredit the sampling process, therefore sampling is not covered by the scope of accreditation. This document may not be reproduced except in full.

Approved Identifier

Name: Patrick Carr

Approved Signatory

Name: Jade Smith

AUTHORISATION DATE

Friday, 15 February 2019

8.0 - CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY

SUMMARY:

Note: This summary is a quick reference guide only to show the locations of Asbestos Containing Materials. You **MUST** read the entire Register & Management Plan to understand the implications and safety measures of how Asbestos Containing Materials in the Workplace affect you.

<u>LOCATION OF ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS</u>				
HOUSE				
<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>TYPE</i>	<i>PHOTO NUMBER</i>	<i>CONDITION</i>	<i>PRIORITY</i>
All External Fibro Wall Sheeting/Material to main House only	FIBRO	001, 002, 003	MINOR DAMAGE	MEDIUM
Soffit / Eaves / Overhangs Sheeting/Material to main House only	FIBRO	006, 007, 008	GOOD	LOW
Internal Wall & Ceiling Sheeting/Material (not including Wall Sheeting/Material to front entry/enclosed Patio area)	FIBRO	009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014	GOOD	LOW
AMENITIES BLOCK				
<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>TYPE</i>	<i>PHOTO NUMBER</i>	<i>CONDITION</i>	<i>PRIORITY</i>
Mouldings/Cover strips to External Walls	FIBRO	004, 005	MINOR DAMAGE	MEDIUM

8.0 - CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY

LOCATION OF TESTED AREAS WHICH **‘DO NOT’ CONTAIN ASBESTOS**

AMENITIES BLOCK

<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>SAMPLE NUMBER</i>	<i>TYPE</i>	<i>PHOTO NUMBER</i>
External Wall Sheeting (not including Cover Strips)	2	Fibro	015, 016
Internal Wall Sheeting	3	Fibro	017, 018, 019



Photo 015



Photo 016



Photo 017



Photo 018



Photo 019

8.0 - CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY

Matters that require attention and or rectification:

- All asbestos containing materials (fibro sheeting/material) must be maintained in good sealed/ painted condition at all times, so as to prevent asbestos fibres becoming airborne and reducing the risk of asbestos poisoning.
- Repair/replace all damaged Fibro Sheeting to House immediately.

The Inspection Report was carried out by:

Dated:

Signed on behalf of:

Name of Building / Address of Building:

[illegible]

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The following persons have read the Asbestos Register & Management Plan.

[illegible]

**BY SIGNING THIS PAGE, I AGREE I HAVE BEEN GIVEN FULL ACCESS TO
THE ASBESTOS REGISTER & MANAGEMENT PLAN.**

10.0 – ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN & REGISTER NOTES

Also refer to your work place systems for

- Safe work policy, procedures and control measures.
- Incident reporting.
- Information and training.
- Please also read the attached Workplace Health & Advisory Standard 2004 (attached to this register).

Monitor the condition of the asbestos containing material regularly.

Maintain encapsulation and avoid damage and abrasion at all times.

Avoid release of asbestos fibres from the material.

Never cut, drill, sand or disturb asbestos containing material.

Maintain inspections as indicated:

Review/revise the asbestos management plan, in the following circumstances:

- There is a review of the asbestos register or a control measure.
- Asbestos is removed from, disturbed, sealed or enclosed at, the workplace.
- The plan is no longer adequate for managing asbestos containing material at the workplace.
- A health and safety representative requests a review.
- At least once every 5 years or as stated on the front of the register.

ADDITIONAL MANAGEMENT NOTES / COMMENTS:

10.0 – ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN & REGISTER

NOTES CONTINUED

ADDITIONAL MANAGEMENT NOTES / COMMENTS:

PLEASE NOTE:

- Where renovations or alterations in any form are to be conducted to the property, then this Register & Management Plan will need to be updated immediately.
- Where asbestos containing materials are found, contractors must be advised prior to commencement of work.
- Establish and maintain registers. Train your security and maintenance staff about controlled access to areas containing asbestos.
- Advise architects, builders or contractors likely to work in areas containing Asbestos.
- For specific action refer to Asbestos Containing Material Register & Management Plan, beginning on page 5 of this report.

**PLEASE SEE WORKPLACE HEALTH & SAFETY
QUEENSLAND ASBESTOS ADVISORY STANDARD 2004
ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES.**

11.0 – WORKPLACE HEALTH & SAFETY QUEENSLAND ASBESTOS ADVISORY STANDARD 2004

What Is Asbestos?

Asbestos is a mineral rock made out of naturally occurring mineral silicate fibres, which belong to either the serpentine or amphibole mineral groups. The three main types of asbestos are –

- Chrysotile (“white” asbestos – belonging to the serpentine group)
- Crocidolite (“blue” asbestos – belonging to the amphibole group)
- Amosite (“brown” or “grey” asbestos – belonging to the amphibole group)

Fibrous actinolite, fibrous tremolite and fibrous anthophyllite are less common types of the amphibole group. Asbestos types can not be identified by colour alone.

Asbestos is known for its strength and resistance to chemicals and heat. These properties resulted in asbestos becoming a component of thousands of different products.

Mining, milling and processing of asbestos into manufactured products creates asbestos dust that contains asbestos fibres. Asbestos was used in a variety of workplaces from the 1940s up until the early 1980s when the dangers to health inherent in exposure became more widely acknowledged. The range of applications included reinforcing in asbestos-cement sheeting, as an insulator on pipes and in buildings, as a fire retardant in textile and as a filtering material in the chemical and food industries.

Why Is Asbestos A Risk?

Inhalation of asbestos fibres has been linked to three respiratory diseases – asbestosis, mesothelioma and lung cancer. Exposure may also relate to other cancers, however, there is no conclusive evidence to support this. The three identified diseases are characterized by long latency periods, that is, 20-40 years from exposure to the onset of disease.

Asbestosis is a chronic lung disease that can lead to respiratory impairment and to diseases such as lung cancer. If the results from the inhalation of asbestos fibres, which are deposited, in the lungs causing scar tissue. The pulmonary changes resulting from the scar tissue are irreversible. It has been found to occur in workers exposed to prolonged and heavy concentrations of asbestos fibres. Asbestosis cannot be effectively treated.

Mesothelioma is a cancer. There are two types of mesothelioma:

- Pleural which is a tumour of the lung; and
- Peritoneal, which is a cancer of the abdominal cavity.

The higher the level of exposure, the greater the risk of developing mesothelioma. However, the level of exposure does not affect the length of the latency period, which is usually between 30 and 40 years before the disease is identified. Mesothelioma cannot be effectively treated.

Lung cancer caused by asbestos cannot be distinguished from those cancers that are caused by other agents such as tobacco smoke. While persons who have been exposed to asbestos who develop lung cancer are usually tobacco smokers, it is generally accepted that asbestos is capable of causing lung cancer, and the tumour may develop where there is no co-existing asbestosis. Lung cancer related to asbestos exposure usually has a latency period of 20 to 40 years between the first exposure and the onset of cancer.

What Are The Risks To Be Controlled?

Inhalation of airborne asbestos fibres can cause death and therefore concentrations of airborne asbestos are a risk, which must be controlled. Airborne asbestos fibres can result from:

- The release of asbestos fibres through renovation, maintenance or demolition of buildings containing asbestos products (such as asbestos-cement sheeting) or asbestos materials (such as thermal insulation)
- Accidental contact with the asbestos material causing fibres to break free
- Failure to adequately maintain an asbestos product resulting in the release of asbestos fibres.

National Exposure Standard

The Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment (NOHSC 1003) published by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC) set exposure standards for asbestos. The exposure standard represents the average asbestos fibres present per milliliter of air (f/mL) breathed by a worker throughout a working shift.

At the time this advisory standard was made, the national exposure standards for asbestos were as follows-

Amosite – 0.1 f/mL

Crocidolite – 0.1 f/mL

Chrysotile – 0.1 f/mL

Mixtures of any form of asbestos or where the composition of the forms is unknown – 0.1 f/mL.

To determine the current exposure standards for asbestos reference should be made to the NOHSC Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment (NOHSC 1003).

Asbestos Kills

- Asbestos fibres can enter your body when you breathe.
- Microscopic fibres can lodge in your lungs.
- Asbestos fibres can cause a fatal disease which may not show up until 40-60 years after exposure.
- Repeated exposure increases the risk of contracting an asbestos related disease.
- Smokers, who are exposed to asbestos, are at a greater risk of developing lung cancer.

Where Can Asbestos Be Found In A Building

A number of different types of materials containing asbestos may be encountered in a building.

- Any product that is **friable** (i.e. easily crumbled or reduced to powder by hand) is particularly hazardous. The friable asbestos that is likely to be encountered is usually thermal or acoustic insulation containing asbestos. Such installed thermal or acoustic insulation is defined as “asbestos materials” in the Workplace Health and Safety Regulation 1997. Its treatment and removal is regulated by Part 11 of the Regulation.
- The other type of asbestos encountered will be anything else which contains asbestos. These items are referred to as “asbestos products” in the Workplace Health and Safety Regulation 1997. The most commonly encountered asbestos product is asbestos-cement sheeting.

“Asbestos materials” – thermal and acoustic insulation.

Asbestos materials can take a number of forms. The most common are:

- **Sprayed on fireproofing/soundproofing/thermal insulation.** These vary from hard impervious well sealed materials to friable materials that have been applied by spraying or trowelling. Colour can vary from white to grey brown to blue although in some instances the area may be painted. This material is found on structural steel members and decks (as fireproofing), ceilings, fire-plugging, fire doors and occasionally on walls. They may be exposed or concealed.
- **Acoustic plaster soundproofing.** This is a firm open poured plaster like material applied by a trowel. It is usually exposed and not painted.
- **Thermal insulation.** This is used in the insulation of air conditioning ducts, hot and cold water pipes, hot water reservoirs, pressure tanks and boilers. Fire doors may contain laminates of asbestos material sandwiched between panels.

Removal of any asbestos material requires special precautions. These are dealt with in Part 11 of the Workplace Health and Safety Regulation 1997 and Part D of this standard.

Asbestos Products

Asbestos Cement

Asbestos cement is a mixture of cement, sand, cellulose and asbestos which forms a hard, light grey material. It generally contains 10-15% asbestos fibre. Asbestos cement products include asbestos-cement sheeting, gutters, downpipes and ridge capping. Asbestos-cement sheeting can be flat or corrugated and is often referred to as “fibro”. Asbestos-cement products were commonly used in the building industry between the 1940s and early 1980s.

The age of a building or structure can serve as a guide to the likelihood of whether a product contains asbestos.

To confirm this, a sample may be analysed by optical microscopy by a laboratory. Alternatively, it can be assumed that all cement sheeting and associated building materials (ridge capping, guttering etc) in the building or structure contains asbestos and be treated accordingly.

The most common asbestos cement product is asbestos cement sheeting. Part C of the standard focuses on treatment and removal of asbestos-cement sheeting. However, the advice is applicable to treatment and removal of all asbestos cement products.

Friction and other Materials

Because of its strength and ability to withstand heat, asbestos was a common component in friction materials such as brake shoes, disk pads, clutch housings and elevator brakes.

At its peak it was used in the manufacture of some 3000 products. While its use has been phased out and all new products must be non-asbestos, many products which were produced before the ban on asbestos, may be encountered. For example asbestos fibre was used in roof sealants, textiles, plastics, rubbers, door seals for furnaces, paper and floor tiles.