

## Presentation Instructions

Who is this presentation for?

The trainer and learners.

What is in this Presentation?

- Course information that matches the Learner Guide content.
- Review questions and model answers.
- Slides contain summarised content, with full notes and information for the trainer, visible when the slide show is shown in "Presenter View" (see instructions on next slide).
- Use this presentation to support and reinforce the training information from the Learner Guide.

What do you need to do before you use it for the first time?

1. Rebrand the presentation.
2. Review the presentation as part of your validation process.

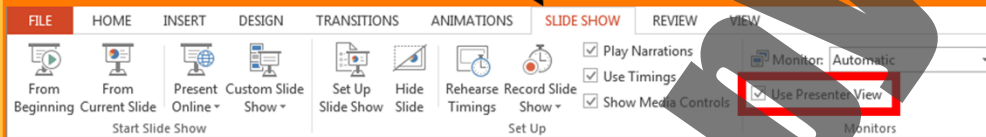
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## Instructions for Viewing in Presenter View

**NOTE:** This view is only applicable when the computer is connected to a second screen or a data projector.

Once the second screen/projector is connected make sure that the "Use Presenter View" box is ticked.

This is found in the "SLIDE SHOW" tab as shown below.



**APHA 301A**

**REMOVE FRIABLE ASBESTOS**



**TRAINING  
PRESENTATION**

**Evaluation.com**

APPROXIMATE

## Training Presentation Sections

Click on a box to go to that section.



Section 1: Prepare for Asbestos Removal



Section 2: Remove Friable Asbestos



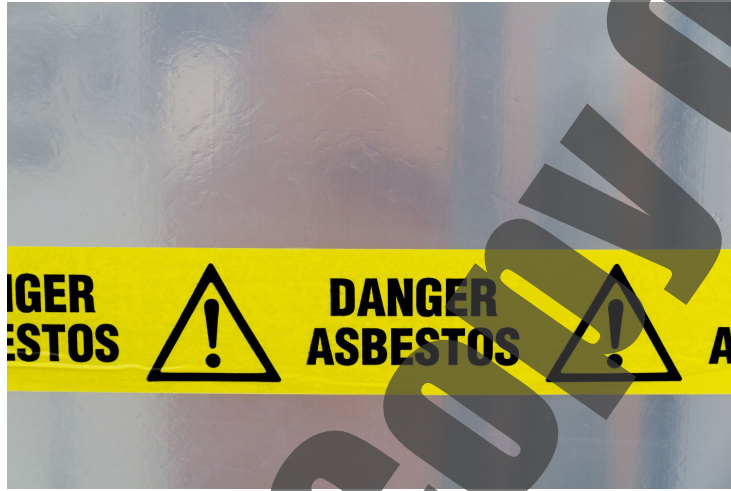
Section 3: Conclude Asbestos Removal Process

Evaluation Complete

APPROXIMATE

Section 1:  
Prepare for Asbestos Removal

CPCCE3015



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## 1.1 Introduction

This course addresses the requirements of the national unit of competency **CPCCE3015 Remove Friable Asbestos**.

You will learn about:

- ◆ Preparing for Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) removal.
- ◆ Safely enclosing and removing ACM.
- ◆ Decontamination and disposal requirements.



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### 1.1.1 Licensing Requirements

This unit is required for all Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) removal workers engaged in the removal of friable ACM.

Work must be completed according to relevant legislative, industry, customer and organisational requirements, including work health and safety (WHS) policies and procedures.

Asbestos handling licences are required nationally. The model WHS Regulations set out the training and competency requirements for asbestos assessors, asbestos removal workers and supervisors.



Work  
Health & Safety  
Procedures

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### 1.1.1 Licensing Requirements

Under the model WHS Regulations two licences have been established: Class A and Class B.

Licence Class	Allowable Activities
<b>Class A</b>	Businesses with a <b>Class A licence</b> are permitted to remove all types of asbestos, including both friable and non-friable asbestos.
<b>Class B</b>	Businesses with a <b>Class B licence</b> can only remove non-friable asbestos.

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#### Licence Class and Allowable Activities

**Class A** - Businesses with a **Class A licence** are permitted to remove all types of asbestos, including both friable and non-friable asbestos.

**Class B** - Businesses with a **Class B licence** can only remove non-friable asbestos.



### 1.1.1 Licensing Requirements

When licensed asbestos removal work is being carried out, an asbestos removal supervisor must oversee the work. The licensed asbestos supervisor must have a certification appropriate to the type of licensed asbestos removal work (e.g. Class A or Class B).

The asbestos removalist supervisor must be present (for Class A removal) or readily available (for Class B removal). Readily available means contactable via phone and within 20 minutes travel of the work site.



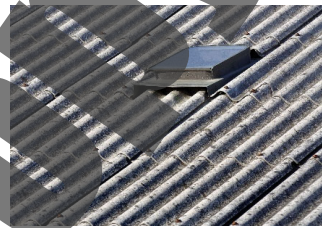
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### 1.1.2 What is Asbestos?

Asbestos is the generic term for a number of fibrous silicate minerals. Products made from asbestos cement – a bonded asbestos material – include fibro sheeting (flat and profiled) guttering and downpipes, as well as other pipes for water, drainage or flues, corrugated roofing sheets, roofing shingles and guttering.

Asbestos is a type of building material used in the domestic building industry between the 1940s and late 1980s, and was widely used in commercial and industrial settings as early as the late 1800s.



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### 1.1.2 What is Asbestos?

Before the health risks were known, asbestos products were widely used because they were durable, fire resistant and had good insulation properties.

The manufacture and use of asbestos products was banned nationally from 31 December 2003. This ban applies to the manufacture, supply, storage, sale, use, reuse, installation and replacement of asbestos.



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### 1.1.3 Non-Friable vs Friable Asbestos

ACM is classed as either friable or non-friable.

#### **Friable ACM**

This type of asbestos containing materials can be easily reduced to powder when crushed by hand, when dry.

These materials can contain high percentages of asbestos fibres and are more likely to release these fibres into the airborne environment when disturbed.

As such, they pose a greater risk to health.



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### 1.1.3 Non-Friable vs Friable Asbestos

Friable materials must only be handled and removed by an asbestos removalist with an 'A' class licence.

Examples of friable asbestos-containing materials include:

- ◆ Some sprayed on fire retardants.
- ◆ Sound proofing and insulation.
- ◆ The backing of sheet vinyl and linoleum floor coverings.
- ◆ Thermal lagging, such as pipe insulation.
- ◆ The lining on some old domestic heaters, stoves and hot water systems and associated pipe lagging.



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### 1.1.3 Non-Friable vs Friable Asbestos

#### Non-Friable (or Bonded) ACM

These are materials in which the asbestos is firmly bound in the matrix of the material. These materials are unlikely to release measurable levels of asbestos fibre into the airborne environment if they are left undisturbed. Therefore, they generally pose a lower risk to health.

They are mainly made up of asbestos fibres together with a bonding compound (such as cement), and typically contain up to 15 per cent asbestos.



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### 1.1.3 Non-Friable vs Friable Asbestos

Non-friable materials containing asbestos are solid, quite rigid and the asbestos fibres are tightly bound in the material. Non-friable materials containing asbestos are the most common in domestic houses. They are commonly called 'fibro', 'asbestos cement' and 'AC sheeting'.



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### 1.1.3 Non-Friable vs Friable Asbestos

Examples of non-friable asbestos-containing materials include:

- ◆ Asbestos cement products (flat, profiled and corrugated sheeting used in walls, ceilings and roofs, moulded items such as downpipes).
- ◆ Plaster patching compounds.
- ◆ Textured paint.
- ◆ Vinyl floor coverings.



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- ◆ Textured paint.
- ◆ Vinyl floor coverings.



### 1.1.3 Non-Friable vs Friable Asbestos

In some cases a non-friable ACM can become friable due to:

- ◆ Weathering.
- ◆ Wear and tear.
- ◆ Application of tools and equipment.
- ◆ Accidental damage.
- ◆ Fire damage.
- ◆ Exposure to chemicals.



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- ◆ Accidental damage.
- ◆ Fire damage.
- ◆ Exposure to chemicals.

### 1.1.3 Non-Friable vs Friable Asbestos

If there is any indication of damage to the ACM assume that it has become friable and proceed only if you have a Class A licence.

If you think there is a chance that the ACM has become friable for any reason talk to your supervisor and have a competent person re-assess the work site.



If there is any indication of damage to the ACM assume that it has become friable and proceed only if you have a Class A licence.

If you think there is a chance that the ACM has become friable for any reason talk to your supervisor and have a competent person re-assess the work site.

Evaluation

APCHD3016

## Section 1 Review Questions

1. What should you assume if there is any indication of damage to Asbestos Containing Material?



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1. What should you assume if there is any indication of damage to Asbestos Containing Material?

That it has become friable.



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