

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.

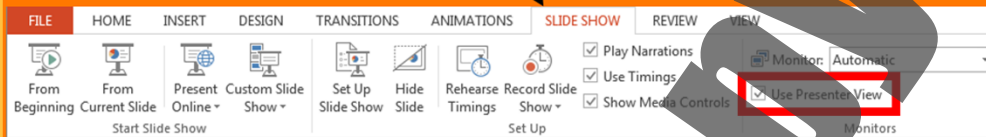
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Instructions for Viewing in Presenter View

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 4008
SUPERVISE ASBESTOS
REMOVAL



TRAINING
PRESENTATION

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Training Presentation Sections

Click on a box to go to that section.



Section 1:
Plan and Prepare for
Asbestos Removal



Section 2:
Prepare Team and Removal
Site



Section 3:
Supervise Asbestos Removal

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Section 1:
Plan and Prepare for Asbestos
Removal



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1.1 Introduction

This course addresses the requirements of the national unit of competency **CPCCE4008: Supervise Asbestos Removal**.

You will learn about:

- ◆ Planning for asbestos removal.
- ◆ Preparing for asbestos removal.
- ◆ Supervising testing, compliance and documentation in consultation with licensed asbestos assessor and the asbestos removalist.
- ◆ Overseeing the removal and decontamination process.



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1.1.1 Licensing Requirements

Asbestos handling licenses are required nationally. The model Work Health Safety (WHS) Regulations set out the training and competency requirements for asbestos assessors, asbestos removal workers and supervisors.

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

Licence Class	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.

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Licence Class and Allowable Activities

Class A

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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?

Asbestos may be found in any of the following items used in building and construction over that period:

- ◆ Acoustic plaster soundproofing.
- ◆ Adhesives and glues.
- ◆ Asbestos cement.
- ◆ Asbestos cement moulded guttering.
- ◆ Asbestos cement sheets.
- ◆ Asbestos tiles.
- ◆ Bitumastic felts and materials.
- ◆ Cable bandages.
- ◆ Compressed asbestos cement panels.



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1.1.2 What is Asbestos?

- ◆ Floor vinyl covering.
- ◆ Gaskets.
- ◆ Millboard.
- ◆ Mortar.
- ◆ Pipe lagging.
- ◆ Electrical meter boxes and related devices.
- ◆ Woven textiles, ropes, tapes and braids.
- ◆ Decorative coatings.
- ◆ Resinous backing board.
- ◆ Sealant mastic.



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1.1.2 What is Asbestos?

- ◆ Sprayed on fireproofing, soundproofing and thermal insulation.
- ◆ Tape.
- ◆ Thermal insulation.

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1.1.2 What is Asbestos?

The manufacture and use of asbestos products was banned nationally from 31 December 2003. This ban applies to 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 lining on some old domestic heaters, stoves and hot water systems and associated pipe lagging.
- ◆ The backing of sheet vinyl and linoleum floor coverings.
- ◆ Thermal lagging, such as pipe insulation.



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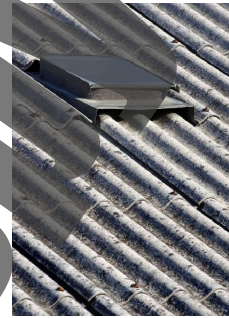
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- ◆ Thermal lagging, such as pipe insulation.

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.



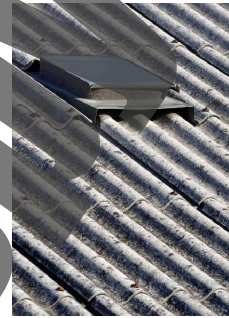
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1.1.3 Non-Friable vs Friable Asbestos

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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Section 1 Review Questions

1. List five (5) examples of construction items that could contain asbestos.



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1. List five (5) examples of construction items that could contain asbestos.

Answer can include:

- ◆ Acoustic plaster soundproofing.
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- ◆ Asbestos cement.
- ◆ Asbestos cement moulded guttering.
- ◆ Asbestos cement sheets.
- ◆ Asbestos tiles.
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