



Asbestos Management Procedure

Brief description

Asbestos has been identified in a number of buildings and assets owned and operated by GPC.

This Procedure describes how GPC will meet the compliance management requirements of the WHS Act and Regulations so that potential risk is eliminated or minimised for GPC owned and/or operated site and facilities.

Document information

Current version	#664817v5
First released	10/10/2011
Last updated	01/11/2022
Review frequency	Every 3 years or as required
Review before	01/11/2025
Audience	Executive Leadership Team, Employees, Contractors, Workers, port users

Document accountability

Role	Position
Owner	Executive General Manager Safety and ESG
Custodian	Safety and Training Manager

Endorsed by **Executive General Manager Safety and ESG** on 29/11/2022

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1 Terms and definitions

“**ACM**” or “**asbestos containing materials**” means any material or thing that, as part of its design, contains asbestos.

“**Friable**” means asbestos containing materials that can easily be reduced to fine particulate material when crushed by hand. These materials can contain high percentages of asbestos fibres and are more likely to be released into the air.

“**Low Density Asbestos Fibreboard (LDB)**” (also known as **asbestos insulating board**) is the name given to a lightly compressed board. LDB contains up to 70% (by volume) asbestos and is softer than normal asbestos cement sheeting and can be easily dented by soft pressure.

“**Competent Person**” is an individual who is trained, or who has the knowledge and experience to identify suspected asbestos and able to determine risk. Competence for the purpose of asbestos clearance inspection is defined specifically in ‘How to safely remove asbestos Code of practice’.

“**WES**” means workplace exposure standard.

Terms that are capitalised and not otherwise defined in this Procedure are defined in the GPC Corporate Glossary Instruction (as listed in Appendix 1 – Related documents).

2 Introduction

2.1 Purpose

Asbestos has been identified in a number of buildings and assets owned and operated by GPC.

This Procedure ensures GPC meets all legislative requirements in relation to managing and controlling risks associated with asbestos and ACM as well as managing worker’s exposure.

2.2 Scope

This Procedure describes the method by which risks associated with asbestos and ACM are identified, evaluated, controlled and managed. It applies to all Employees and Contractors engaged to perform work for, or on behalf of GPC.

Where contractors are engaged to perform asbestos related work, they must ensure their systems of work meet the intention of this Procedure and comply with all relevant legislation.

This Procedure should be read in conjunction with the Asbestos 10 Year Plan – 2021 to 2031.

2.3 Objectives

This Procedure aims to:

- Identify obligations, responsibilities, expectations and methods for the safe management of ACM in GPC owned assets;
- Provide the information and process to safely manage asbestos and ACM including identification, evaluation and control, in accordance with legislative and internal GPC requirements;
- Ensure a 10 Year Plan is maintained to manage the prioritisation and operational risk strategy for the removal or minimisation of ACM; and

- Ensure the Asbestos Register is maintained as an inventory of locations, testing and removal history of ACM.

3 Asbestos Overview

Asbestos is a naturally occurring fibrous silicate material which was used extensively in building and construction materials due to its fire resistant and insulating properties, before being phased out in the 1980s.

Asbestos has the ability to separate into thin, flexible fibres which, if inhaled, may lead to serious lung diseases including asbestosis and mesothelioma. Asbestos is classified as a Class 1 Carcinogen (carcinogenic to humans), via inhalation.

In 2003 a national ban, including the prohibition of work involving asbestos or asbestos containing equipment came into effect, with the exception of the management of asbestos installed before 2003.

To minimise the potential for health impacts of asbestos, it must be identified, and the risk managed in accordance with the hierarchy of controls.

In May 2021, LDB was classed as friable ACM and must be removed and managed in accordance with the requirements for this asbestos type.

4 Asbestos 10 Year Plan

An Asbestos 10 Year Plan determines GPC's specific strategy to manage asbestos or ACM identified at GPC owned and/or operated assets, based on the current risk established during inspections.

4.1 Provision and upkeep of Asbestos Management Plan

GPC shall ensure the Asbestos 10 Year Plan is established, maintained and reviewed.

The Asbestos 10 Year Plan must be reviewed and revised when:

- New Asbestos or ACM are identified at any GPC asset
- When goods arrive to site that contain or are suspected of containing asbestos;
- Asbestos is removed, disturbed, sealed or enclosed at any GPC asset;
- Refurbishment or demolition work involving asbestos or ACM is to be undertaken;
- The Plan is no longer adequate for managing asbestos or ACM at GPC; or
- Once every five years, following the visual asbestos inspection.

5 Asbestos Register

An Asbestos Register is a document that lists all identified (or assumed) asbestos in all GPC owned and/or operated assets. The Asbestos Register also includes samples of suspected ACM which are non-asbestos.

GPC shall ensure an Asbestos Register is established and maintained. The Asbestos Register must be readily available to any person who intends to carry out work at any GPC owned and/or operated asset.

5.1 Provision and upkeep of Asbestos Register

The Asbestos Register shall include:

- The date on which the asbestos or ACM (or assumed) was identified;
- The location, type and condition of the asbestos, or results of any analysis that confirms a material at the workplace is or is not asbestos;
- Details of inaccessible areas (where relevant); and
- Details of asbestos removal work and links to related SAI360 records and/or documentation (where relevant and available) in EDRMS.

The Safety & Training Advisor - Systems shall be responsible for updating the register. The Asbestos Register must be reviewed and revised when:

- The Asbestos Management Plan is reviewed;
- New asbestos or ACM are suspected or identified;
- Sample results are taken and asbestos content determined;
- Asbestos is removed, disturbed, sealed or enclosed;
- Refurbishment or demolition work involving asbestos or ACM is to be undertaken; or
- Once every five years, following the visual inspection of all asbestos, as detailed in Section 6.3.

6 Inspection, Identification and Evaluation

6.1 Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM)

ACM have been found in GPC owned and operated assets in many forms, including asbestos sheeting (walls, eaves), floor tiles, sealant (tiles, water tanks), roofing materials, gasketing materials and insulation.

Materials that are suspected of containing asbestos but have not yet been tested or cannot be tested (inaccessible) shall be assumed to be ACM. These materials shall be included in the Asbestos Register and shall assume all requirements for managing asbestos.

Where workers identify materials that are suspected of containing asbestos but have not yet been tested, the worker must report this directly to their Supervisor and/or Safety and Training Team to allow for appropriate testing, inspection, evaluation and management.

6.2 Testing

If there is uncertainty as to whether asbestos is present in any part of a structure or plant, the person with management or control of the workplace can either assume asbestos is present and treat it with appropriate caution based on the level of risk or have a sample analysed.

Suspected ACM may be identified by analysis of a sample, if the material is non-friable, damaged or disturbed. Friable samples which are stable and not disturbed should not be sampled and assumed to contain asbestos.

All samples must be taken by a competent person (a person who has acquired through training, qualification or experience, the knowledge and skills to carry out the task) by following

the sampling process in Appendix B of the 'How to manage and control asbestos in the workplace Code of Practice'.

Samples must be analysed by a National Association of Testing Authorities (“NATA”)-accredited laboratory or a laboratory which is approved and/or operated by the Regulator.

The Safety and Training Advisor – Systems can be contacted for any ACM or suspected ACM testing requirements. All analysis is to be advised to or arranged by the Safety and Training Advisor – Systems.

All sampling results shall be recorded in the Asbestos Register, including those shown to be non-asbestos.

6.3 Inspection

ACM identified at GPC have been classified into 'friable' and 'non-friable' and further classified by type, condition and exposure to determine ongoing risk, removal priority and management strategy.

Known ACM shall be inspected by a suitably qualified person every five years (unless otherwise stated), to identify any damage or deterioration that would result in repair or removal of the asbestos. Asbestos which is friable or unstable shall be inspected as per recommendations in inspection report compiled by the suitably qualified person (e.g. annually).

Results of the asbestos inspection shall be recorded in the Asbestos Register.

6.4 Evaluation

Once identified and inspected, ACM shall be evaluated for either removal, enclosure or encapsulation/sealing.

Asbestos should be removed if weathered, damaged or broken or is likely to be disturbed or deteriorate during planned work. Where not practicable to remove asbestos, the preferred alternative control is enclosure, followed by encapsulation or sealing of asbestos.

The evaluation shall be recorded in the Asbestos 10 Year Plan.

6.5 Labelling

All ACM will be identified with direct labels complying with AS 1319 (Safety signs for the occupational environment) or with any alternative to direct labelling which clearly communicates the presence of asbestos-containing materials, to affected individuals. Such alternative may include:

- Placards;
- Inventories;
- Diagrams; or
- Marked blueprints or maps.

Advice on labelling can be found in the inspection documents located in Appendix 1 (Related Documents – Gladstone Ports Corporation documents – Other) or in How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace Code of Practice.

7 Asbestos Related Work and Asbestos Removal

7.1 Asbestos Related Work

Asbestos related work means work involving asbestos, other than asbestos removal work, that is permitted under Workplace Health and Safety Regulation (section 419 (3; 4; and 5)). For

example, maintenance work that involves disturbing non-friable asbestos such as drilling into ACM.

Managing the risks arising from asbestos related work must be done in a way that is consistent with the hierarchy of controls, from the highest level of protection and reliability to the lowest. A combination of controls may be required to adequately manage and control risks.

Asbestos Related Work:

Workplace Health and Safety Regulation Section 419 Work involving asbestos or ACM—prohibitions and exceptions

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply if the work involving asbestos is any of the following—

- (a) genuine research and analysis;
- (b) sampling and identification under this regulation;
- (c) maintenance of, or service work on, non-friable asbestos or ACM, fixed or installed before 31 December 2003, under this regulation;
- (d) removal or disposal of asbestos or ACM, including demolition, under this regulation;
- (e) the transport and disposal of asbestos or asbestos waste under the Environmental Protection Act 1994;
- (f) demonstrations, education or practical training in relation to asbestos or ACM;
- (g) display, or preparation or maintenance for display, of an artefact or thing that is, or includes, asbestos or ACM;
- (h) management under this regulation of in situ asbestos that was installed or fixed before 31 December 2003;
- (i) work that disturbs asbestos during mining operations that involve the extraction of, or exploration for, a mineral other than asbestos;
- (j) laundering asbestos contaminated clothing under this regulation.

(4) Subsection (1) does not apply if the regulator approves the method adopted for managing risk associated with asbestos.

(5) Subsection (1) does not apply to—

- (a) soil that a competent person has determined—
 - (i) does not contain any visible ACM or friable asbestos; or
 - (ii) if friable asbestos is visible—does not contain more than trace levels of asbestos determined in accordance with AS 4964:2004 (Method for the qualitative identification of asbestos in bulk samples);

7.2 Working with Asbestos

Before commencing any asbestos related work, control measures shall be determined by a competent person with the appropriate training as identified in WHS legislation and Codes of

Practice and documented as a safe method of work in a JSA, Safe Work Instruction or Safe Work Method Statement. Asbestos-related work that is also high risk construction work (e.g. construction work that involves the disturbance of asbestos) requires a documented safe work method statement.

All risks must be managed in accordance with the Queensland 'How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace Code of Practice'.

A worker may **NOT** use specific equipment on asbestos or ACM unless the use of equipment is controlled in accordance with the Queensland 'How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace Code of Practice'.

'Specific equipment' includes:

- High pressure water spray or compressed air (except fire protection); and
- Power tools, brooms and other equipment of tools that may release airborne asbestos in the workplace, unless the release of fibre is controlled by the equipment or tool.

7.3 Removal of Asbestos

ACM should be removed if it is weathered, damaged or broken, or may be disturbed or deteriorate due to planned work. If it is not reasonably practicable to remove asbestos, other control measures (including enclosing or sealing) must be implemented to ensure persons are not exposed to airborne asbestos.

All removal of asbestos or ACM shall be conducted in accordance with the Queensland 'How to Safely Remove Asbestos Code of Practice'.

Section 3.1 of the Code of Practice identifies the associated legislative stipulations for licensed asbestos removal. The Code of Practice stipulates that the work must be supervised by an Asbestos Removalist Supervisor (or one be readily available when the work is being carried out) with notification made to the regulator by the licensed asbestos removalist in writing at least five days before the licensed asbestos removal work commences.

An asbestos removal licence is not required if the asbestos being removed is:

- 10m² or less of non-friable asbestos or ACM; or
- Asbestos-contaminated dust or debris that is:
 - Associated with the removal of 10m² or less of non-friable asbestos or ACM
 - a 'minor contamination' not associated with asbestos removal.

[What is 'minor contamination' - Safe Work Australia](#)

To determine whether a contamination of asbestos-contaminated dust or debris is a minor contamination, carry out a risk assessment. Relevant considerations include:

- the time it would take for a person to carry out the clean-up job
- the size, area and extent of the contamination

- the number of workers and persons who will be or are likely to be involved in or exposed to the work
- the complexity of the work being undertaken
- the knowledge and skills required to complete the work safely, and
- the risks associated with the work and the complexity of the risk control measures.

A competent person should be engaged to do the risk assessment if you are unsure about what needs to be done or if you do not have the skills or knowledge to do the assessment yourself

[‘Minor contamination’ of asbestos-containing dust or debris Safe Work Australia Fact Sheet](#) can provide further advice and examples.

Friable asbestos and low density particle board (LDB) must be removed by a Class A asbestos removalist.

Under Asbestos Prohibition 2003, whenever ACM are removed and is to be replaced, they must be replaced with non-asbestos replacements.

7.4 Air Monitoring

Air monitoring involves assessing the levels of airborne asbestos fibres present in either the:

- Asbestos removal area to assess effectiveness of controls (control monitoring); or
- Worker’s breathing zone to assess exposures to asbestos (exposure monitoring).

Air monitoring conducted may be for personal exposures, to establish effective controls, or to ensure a work area is free from asbestos before clearance for reoccupation.

Control air monitoring is required during all friable (Class A) asbestos removal. This includes prior to dismantling an enclosure, as well as outside the enclosure prior to, during and after the removal. Control monitoring results cannot be compared to the exposure standard for asbestos.

Where air monitoring (control) results are less than 0.01 fibres/ml, removal can continue with control measures. At or above 0.01 fibres/ml or less than or equal to 0.02 fibres/ml, control measures must be reviewed and the cause must be investigated to allow further controls to be implemented. Where results are more than 0.02 fibres/ml, removal work must be stopped and the regulator notified.

Where there are concerns about possible worker exposure or uncertainty if the WES will be exceeded, exposure monitoring shall be performed.

The WES for asbestos is a respirable fibre level of 0.1 fibres/mL of air measured in a person’s breathing zone and expressed as a time weighted average fibre concentration calculated over an eight-hour working day.

Air monitoring must be conducted by a competent person and may include a licenced asbestos assessor or an occupational hygienist who has experience in asbestos air monitoring.

Definition of ‘Competent Person’ from the ‘Queensland How to Safely Remove Asbestos Code of Practice’

In relation to carrying out clearance inspections of asbestos removal areas under WHS Regulation 473—a person who has acquired through training or experience the knowledge and skills of relevant asbestos removal industry practice and holds:

- a certification in relation to the specified Vocational Education and Training (“VET”) course for asbestos assessor work, or
- a tertiary qualification in occupational health and safety, occupational hygiene, science, building, construction or environmental health.

For all other purposes—a person who has acquired through training, qualification or experience, the knowledge and skills to carry out the task.

Class A licence asbestos removal work must have an independent licensed asbestos assessor undertake air monitoring of the asbestos removal area at the workplace.

Air monitoring must be conducted in accordance with ‘The Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres—2nd Edition [NOHSC: 3003 (2005)]’.

If it is determined that the WES has been exceeded:

- Impacted workers and other persons in the work area during the time must be determined; and
- Impacted workers must be communicated with in regards to possible exposure.

Where GPC engages contractors to perform asbestos work, the contractor is responsible for determining and facilitating air monitoring (both control and exposure) requirements.

7.5 Disposal and Transportation

Asbestos must be disposed of correctly including by competent and licensed workers, in accordance with the Queensland ‘How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace Code of Practice’ and ‘How to Safety Remove Asbestos Code of Practice’.

The *Environmental Protection Regulation 2019* (Qld) identifies asbestos greater than 0.01% w/w (Asbestos volume is derived by a calculation of mass and this value is compared to the total mass of the sample providing a calculation of g/kg or % w/w) as a regulated waste (code N220). Regulated wastes require handling, transport and receipt by approved regulated waste providers/receivers. The limit for transportation of asbestos without an Environmental Authority is 175kg. Transporting amounts greater than 175kg will need to be undertaken by a licenced operator holding an Environmental Authority for Regulated Waste Transport (ERA 57). GPC must ensure the management of regulated waste generated from asbestos by the generator, transporter and receiver. This includes following all regulated waste requirements including waste tracking and waste testing to determine asbestos levels in waste material. Fines can be issued for illegal dumping of asbestos waste under the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011* (Qld).

7.6 Emergency Procedures

Where asbestos or ACM have been disturbed or spilt in an uncontrolled manner, the area must be barricaded off with a 10 metre exclusion zone and if possible, the disturbed material should be dampened with a dilute ‘PVA’ solution or a very fine water spray (not hosed) to minimise the possibility of material becoming airborne. The Safety and Training Advisor-

Systems should be contacted immediately to collect a sample for identification and provide guidance for clean-up arrangements.

Sections 452 and 453 of the WHS Regulation requires asbestos to be removed before demolition commences. There are times when asbestos may not be able to be removed before emergency demolition. An emergency occurs if a building, structure or plant is structurally unsound or collapse is imminent. Emergency demolition involving asbestos must be notified to the Regulator immediately after becoming aware of the emergency and before commencing demolition. A procedure must be developed that will reduce risk to a level below the exposure standard before the demolition occurs.

8 Managing Exposure

GPC shall ensure that exposure to workers to airborne asbestos is eliminated as far as reasonably practical.

8.1 Training

GPC Employees whose work activities (not asbestos related work) may lead them to have the potential to identify or disturb asbestos will be required to complete Asbestos Awareness training.

Workers (including contractors engaged by GPC and authorised in Rapid Global) conducting asbestos related work or asbestos removal work must have received all the necessary training in accordance with WHS legislation and Codes of Practice, hold the required licences for the work being performed and have access to the Asbestos Register available through Neptune or the relevant GPC contractor supervisor/representative.

8.2 Site Communications and Controlling Access

Where work is performed (e.g. maintenance, service) that may disturb asbestos or asbestos removal work is occurring, any persons who may be affected by the work must be made aware of the nature of the work, nature of the risks and controls implemented. An example of this is a site notice to relevant stakeholders or discussion at pre-start/toolbox meetings.

Access to the work area must be restricted to those carrying out the asbestos related work. Suitable barricades and signs in accordance with the Barricade Procedure, relevant Codes of Practice and AS 1319 must be used.

8.3 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Where required, PPE must be:

- Selected and used based on risk assessment; and
- Selected in accordance with the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Procedure.

Respiratory protection must be fit tested in accordance with the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Procedure.

Where asbestos related work is occurring, disposable coveralls must be suitable to prevent fibre penetration (rated type 5, category 3 (ISO 13982-1) or equivalent). WHS legislation and Codes of Practice shall be complied with and used to identify additional PPE required based on the asbestos related work that is occurring.

8.4 Health Monitoring

Health monitoring shall be provided if an Employee is at risk of exposure to asbestos when carrying out asbestos removal work or asbestos-related work.

Where GPC engages contractors to perform asbestos removal work or asbestos related work, the contractor company is responsible for determining any health monitoring requirements.

When unknown exposure occurs (e.g. parts pulled apart and interacting with asbestos) and is identified then health monitoring will be arranged and record of exposure recorded.

Health monitoring includes a medical examination to provide an initial baseline medical assessment. Health monitoring must include the following:

- consideration of the Employee's demographic, medical and occupational history;
- consideration of records of the Employee's personal exposure; and
- a physical examination of the Employee with emphasis on the respiratory system, including standardised respiratory function tests, unless another form of health monitoring is recommended by a registered medical practitioner.

Safe Work Australia's Health Monitoring Guide for Asbestos provides further details.

Employees must be informed of any health monitoring requirements before they carry out work that may expose them to asbestos.

The need for health monitoring for Employees at risk of exposure to asbestos will be determined on the basis of the:

- Potential for exposure;
- Frequency of potential exposure; and
- Duration of the work being undertaken.

If an Employee is carrying out licensed asbestos removal work, the health monitoring must be conducted prior to the Employee commencing the work. Health monitoring should also be provided to the Employee at regular intervals (at least once every two years) after the worker commences the asbestos-related work.

Where health monitoring is required for an Employee, GPC will pay all expenses relating to the health monitoring.

9 Review of effectiveness

The Safety and Training Advisor - Systems will be responsible for reviewing outcomes from inspections, testing, removal or modification work in conjunction with relevant stakeholders. These reviews should critically reassess all processes and their effectiveness in:

- Preventing exposure to airborne asbestos fibres;
- Evaluating controls for both Employees and Contractors;
- Highlighting the need for action to maintain or remove asbestos;
- Raising awareness among people who may be exposed to asbestos; and
- Maintaining the accuracy of the asbestos register.

10 Records Management

10.1 GPC SAI360 System

All removal or modification work with regards to asbestos or ACM shall be recorded in EDRMS and available for reference during inspection works. Any sampling/testing work and compliance inspections (e.g. 5 yearly inspection) shall be appropriately recorded as an Audit in the SAI360 System. Determination of controls and allocation of actions/ outcome responsibilities from asbestos work and inspections shall be recorded in the GPC SAI360 system.

10.2 Asbestos Documentation

Asbestos removal plans, sampling results, clearance documents, register and any other related documentation shall be recorded in EDRMS.

10.3 Air Monitoring (Exposure) Results

Records of exposure monitoring must be kept for 30 years after business action is completed in a location where results are readily accessible to persons who may be exposed to asbestos, in accordance with General Retention and Disposal Schedule Specification.

10.4 Health Monitoring Results

Records of health monitoring must be kept as confidential records for at least 40 years after business action completed, in accordance with General Retention and Disposal Schedule Specification.

11 Roles and responsibilities

To assist GPC Representatives to better understand their responsibilities, key responsibilities and accountabilities are summarised below:

Role	Responsibilities
Executive Leadership Team	To ensure that GPC complies with its obligations by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Providing the means and resources to comply with all aspects of the Asbestos Management Procedure.
Managers/ Superintendents/ Supervisors	To ensure that GPC complies with its obligations by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complying with all aspects of the Asbestos Management Procedure.• Ensuring appropriate instruction and training is provided for Employees regarding asbestos.• Ensuring Contractors engaged to perform asbestos related work or asbestos removal work are appropriately qualified and comply with legislation.• Assisting with maintaining Asbestos 10 Year Plan.
Property/ Port Planning and Development	To ensure that GPC complies with its obligations by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Liaising with property owners where GPC is involved in a property transaction so that the existence and condition of asbestos is understood.

Role	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informing all tenants of buildings of status of ACM and their duties under this Procedure. • Assisting with maintaining Asbestos 10 Year Plan.
Safety and Training Manager	<p>To ensure that GPC complies with its obligations by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring GPC has processes in place to comply with legislative requirements.
Training Team	<p>To ensure that GPC complies with its obligations by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing training for Employees regarding asbestos.
Environment Team	<p>To ensure that GPC complies with its obligations by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide advice with regards to transportation and disposal requirements to ensure environmental legislative compliance.
Safety and Training Advisor - Systems	<p>To ensure that GPC complies with all its obligations by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring regular and periodic inspections of asbestos by a competent person. • Ensuring an asbestos register is maintained. • Coordinating the documentation and results of asbestos sampling and removal, as part of the register. • Ensuring that all documentation required to work with asbestos is provided.
Property Lessees	<p>To ensure that GPC complies with its obligations by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting damage to areas which contain asbestos. • Reporting any unlabelled suspicious materials that may contain asbestos. • Ensuring no renovation or building modification are conducted on assets which may contain asbestos.
Employees and Contractors	<p>To ensure that GPC complies with its obligations by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report any suspected ACM that have not yet been identified. • Complying with all Procedures and Instructions relating to asbestos.

12 Appendices

12.1 Appendix 1 – Related documents

(a) Legislation and regulation

Key relevant legislation and regulation, as amended from time to time, includes but is not limited to:

Type	Legislation/regulation/guidelines
State Acts	<p><i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i> (Qld)</p> <p><i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i> (Qld)</p> <p><i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i> (Qld)</p> <p><i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i> (Qld)</p> <p>Legislation and codes of practice Asbestos</p>
Other	<p>How to Safely Remove Asbestos Code of Practice</p> <p>How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace Code of Practice</p> <p>The Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres – NOHSC</p> <p>Safe Work Australia – Health Monitoring Guide for Asbestos</p> <p>Safe Work Australia – Minor Contamination of Asbestos-Containing Dust or Debris Fact Sheet</p>

(b) Gladstone Ports Corporation documents

The following documents relate to this Procedure:

Type	Document number and title
Tier 1: Policy	#365624 Safety Policy
Tier 2: Standard/Strategy	<p>#854303 Safety Management Framework Standard</p> <p>#1356248 Safety and Training Strategy</p>
Tier 3: Specification/ Procedure/Plan	<p>#667122 Asbestos 10 Year Plan – 2021 to 2031</p> <p>#1119504 HSE Management of Contractors Procedure</p> <p>#1169443 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Procedure</p>

Type	Document number and title
	#1192173 General Retention and Disposal Schedule Specification #123526 Barricades Procedure
Tier 4: Instruction/Form/Template/Checklist	#1621179 Corporate Glossary Instruction #1482901 Asbestos Register #539788 Asbestos Risk Profile of all GPC Owned/Operated Sites and Owned Facilities/Areas
Other	#1466175 2018 Inspection Survey – Asbestos Auditors Queensland

12.2 Appendix – Revision history

Revision date	Revision description	Author	Endorsed by	Approved by
10/10/2011	Original Document	Alison Dickinson	John Sherriff	John Sherriff
30/03/2012	Updated with Legislative information: Codes of Practice; Acts and Regulations.	Alison Dickinson	John Sherriff	John Sherriff
29/11/2022	Full Procedure update/review to comply with current legislative and GPC internal requirements.	Emma Leech Safety and Training Advisor - Systems	Tony Young, Safety and Training Manager	Richard Haward, Executive General Manager Safety and ESG