



# Asbestos

**a hazardous material capable of causing long term illness and can lead to untimely death.**

# Information Brochure

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In May 2005 the Minister for Local Government announced a number of measures that have been implemented or will be introduced to educate home owners and builders undertaking home renovations about the identification and safe-handling of asbestos.

## Foreword

Asbestos has been identified as a hazardous material capable of causing long term illness and can lead to untimely death. Asbestos building products have been used extensively up until the 1980's as they were a convenient and effective building material. The advent and understanding of asbestos based disease has led to the cessation of use of asbestos in building products and the need for the proper and safe removal and disposal of asbestos as it is encountered in the environment.

Byron Shire Council has developed this information brochure (see disclaimer) in recognition of the serious health hazard posed during the demolition or removal of asbestos material. It is a guide and includes conditions that will be applied to all developments, renovations and demolitions where asbestos is found to be present within Byron Shire.

The brochure provides information aimed at protecting the health and safety of workers involved in asbestos removal as well as the residents in adjoining properties through the early detection of asbestos.

## Definitions

**Asbestos** means the fibrous form of those mineral silicates that belong to the serpentine or amphibole groups of rock-forming minerals, including actinolite, amosite (brown asbestos), anthophyllite, chrysotile (white asbestos), crocidolite (blue asbestos) and tremolite.

**asbestos work** means work undertaken in connection with a construction or demolition work process in which exposure to asbestos may occur and includes any work process involving the use, application, removal, mixing or other handling of asbestos or asbestos-containing material.

**bonded asbestos material** means any material that contains asbestos in a bonded matrix. Examples include flat fibro and corrugated or compressed asbestos cement sheeting.

**bonded asbestos removal work** means work in which bonded asbestos material is removed, repaired or disturbed.

**friable asbestos material** means any material that contains asbestos and is in the form of a powder or can be crumbled, pulverised or reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry. Examples include sprayed limpet, millboard, pipe and boiler lagging.

**friable asbestos removal work** means work in which friable asbestos material is removed, repaired or disturbed.

**Asbestosis** is the scarring of lung tissue that can result from the inhalation of substantial amounts of asbestos over a period of years. This can result in breathlessness and in some cases early death. Minor changes in X-ray pictures may exist for many years without symptoms or progression. Lung Cancer risk is related to the amount of fibre inhaled and is increased in persons who also smoke cigarettes. No safe level of asbestos exposure has been identified.

**Mesothelioma** is a cancer of the outer lung lining (pleura) or of the lining of the abdominal cavity. It rarely occurs in less than 15 years from first exposure, and most cases occur over 30 years after first exposure.

## General Information & Guidance

### What is asbestos?

Asbestos is the name given to a group of fibrous silicate minerals that occur naturally in the environment. It was commonly used in many building materials between the 1940s and late 1980's because of its durability, fire resistance and excellent insulating properties. It is also used in brakes, clutches and gaskets of many cars.

The presence of asbestos only poses a risk if it is:

- Broken
- In poor deteriorated condition; or
- Disturbed during activities that produce dust containing asbestos fibres.

There are two major groups of asbestos, the serpentine and amphibole group.

- The serpentine group contains chrysotile, commonly known as white asbestos.
- The amphibole group contains amosite (brown asbestos), crocidolite (blue asbestos) and other less common types.

### Health Issues

Asbestos fibres are made of very fine fibrils, so as it is further processed or disturbed it becomes finer and more hazardous. The most dangerous fibres are those that are invisible to the naked eye as they penetrate the deepest part of the lung. Inhaling of fibres brings a risk of asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma.

Asbestos-related diseases have a delay period of 20 to 40 years between exposure, onset of symptoms and detection of the disease. Asbestos disease can appear or progress even after a person is no longer exposed. The disease is generally associated with long-term exposure to asbestos in an occupational setting. However, as the level of exposure that may cause health effects is unknown, exposure to asbestos fibres or dust containing asbestos fibres should always be kept to a minimum.

## Where can asbestos be found in the home?

Asbestos fibres may be found either firmly or loosely bound in a number of products once used in the Australian building industry.

- A. Bonded Asbestos Bonded asbestos can be found in ceilings, as wall linings, flues, guttering, downpipes, fencing, roofs, on eaves and gables and also as a lining under tiles in wet areas. Many outbuildings and sheds have also been constructed using bonded asbestos products.
- B. Friable Asbestos More common uses include commercial ceiling insulation and lagging on pipes.

**NOTE:** Asbestos inappropriately buried (not in accordance with environmental legislation) is considered friable asbestos material.

Any asbestos cement product, which has been subject to weathering, damaged by heat/fire, hail or other mechanical action or illegal water blasting is friable asbestos and an Asbestos Removal Contractor with an AS1 Licence for friable asbestos is required for its removal.

## What does asbestos look like?

It is difficult to identify the presence of asbestos by eye. As a general rule, certain building materials installed before the late 1980s may contain asbestos. Only fibro products made before 1987 contain asbestos.

A qualified occupational hygienist can determine if asbestos is present by conducting the relevant testing. The only way to be certain is to have a sample analysed by a NATA (National Association of Testing Authorities) laboratory that is accredited to identify asbestos.

This must be carried out before any renovation, maintenance or demolition works proceed. If you do not want to go to the expense of testing to determine if asbestos is present, then the material must be treated as though it contains asbestos.

## Asbestos Checklist

Council recommends a suitably qualified occupational hygienist carry out a thorough inspection of your home should you believe asbestos is present.

The following checklists is a guide to assist in locating asbestos in Residential premises, Commercial premises and Rural premises / properties before commence any renovations or building works:

**Residential premises** Specific locations Bathroom, Toilet & Laundry Asbestos cement (AC) sheet walls, **flues, guttering, downpipes, fencing** ceilings and floors Kitchen Vinyl floor tiles, the backing to cushion vinyl flooring and underlay sheeting for ceramic tiles Living areas Insulation in wood heaters, AC sheeting beneath wood heater hearths Backyard Garages, carports and garden sheds Exterior Lining Roofs, under eaves, flat, patterned and corrugated wall and roof sheeting and imitation brick cladding Other Electrical meter boards, insulation to hot water pipes and brake and clutch linings

**Commercial premises** Specific locations Wet Areas bathrooms etc Behind tiles in wet areas Fire doors Piping Lagging on water pipes, asbestos cement piping (eg. heater flues) Walls and roofs Flat, patterned or corrugated AC sheeting used for walling and roofing. Bituminous waterproof membrane on flat roofs fences and ancillary structures Other Electrical switchboards and duct heater units. Lift motor rooms and asbestos rope/fabric in expansion joints (e.g. heater and other exhaust flues)

**Rural premises / properties** Specific locations Bathroom, Toilet & Laundry Asbestos cement (AC) sheet walls, ceilings and floors Kitchen Vinyl floor tiles, the backing to cushion vinyl flooring and underlay sheeting for ceramic tiles Living areas Insulation in wood heaters, AC sheeting beneath wood heater hearths Yard Garages, carports and garden sheds Exterior Lining Roofs, under eaves, flat, patterned and corrugated wall and roof sheeting and imitation brick cladding Other Electrical meter boards, insulation to hot water pipes and brake and clutch linings

Note: The checklists are not exhaustive and other factors and measures may need to be considered.

### **What should I do if I find asbestos?**

In many cases the presence of asbestos-containing building materials in the home/farm is no cause for alarm and these materials can be left in place. For example, internal asbestos sheet walls or ceilings that are in good condition and coated with paint do not pose a risk to health.

If you are undertaking any do-it-yourself renovations you must ensure that you comply with all of WorkCover NSW's requirements for handling or removing asbestos. Any damaged or broken asbestos must be removed as it poses a health hazard due to asbestos fibres being released.

### **Can I remove asbestos from my home myself?**

You do not need a licence to remove less than 200m<sup>2</sup> of bonded asbestos. As asbestos poses a health risk it is important that you comply with WorkCover NSW's requirements at all times during removal, packaging, transport and disposal.

Failure to properly remove, package, transport and dispose of asbestos can expose you to significant fines and penalties and potentially expose you to civil action if others are affected.

If more than 200m<sup>2</sup> of asbestos is to be removed, then a licensed contractor must be engaged to carry out the work. A licensed professional must be engaged to remove any friable asbestos. Activities such as demolition require Council approval and you should therefore check with Council prior to commencing work.

## How do I find a contractor?

For a listing of asbestos removal contractors in your area, refer to your local telephone directory or the Yellow pages. WorkCover NSW's Certification Unit can provide licence checks on asbestos and demolition contractors. (Council cannot recommend any contractors)

## Safe work procedures

The safe work procedure information in this brochure is from the **National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC) Asbestos Code of Practice and Guidance Notes** and the **Safe Working Guide for asbestos** as published by WorkCover NSW.

This provides specific precautions that must be observed for commonly encountered asbestos work.

## Transportation and Disposal

The EPA has published a guide "Safely Disposing of Asbestos Waste from your Home" that outlines the general requirements for transportation and disposal of asbestos.

Asbestos waste should be sealed in plastic for transportation. This can be done by lining the skip, utility, truck or trailer being used with heavy duty two layers plastic 200mm before placing asbestos waste in it. The plastic should then be used to cover the asbestos and all gaps or joins sealed with tape.

Asbestos must be disposed of at a site approved by the DEC or an appropriate disposal authority. Byron Shire Council's landfill at Myocum is licenced to receive bonded asbestos.

In order for asbestos waste to be accepted at the landfill, a minimum of 24 hours notice is required to be given by telephoning the landfill on 66841870. The asbestos waste will not be accepted if it has not been wetted and sealed in heavy duty plastic.

At the landfill, it is preferable that the entire load be deposited into the prepared disposal area rather than unloading individual sheets or pieces. Consideration should be given to how the material is loaded to prevent exposure during unloading.

Asbestos waste is disposed of by special burial and attracts a higher disposal fee than for general waste. Additional fees may be charged where the required notice is not given. Vehicles and containers that have come into contact with asbestos must be cleaned before leaving the landfill site. However if the material has been properly handled, and sealed during transport, the need to clean vehicles may be avoided.

Council will provide receipts for proof of proper disposal. For further information on disposal in Byron Shire telephone 66267156.

The transport and disposal of asbestos waste is controlled by the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC). Refer to the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001.

### **Enforcement**

The Protection of the Environment Operations Act (1997) empowers Byron Shire Council to issue environment protection notices.

### **Clean-up notices**

may direct an occupier of premises at or from which Council reasonably suspects that a pollution incident has occurred, or a person reasonably suspected of causing or having caused pollution, to take clean-up action specified in the notice. This would include the unsatisfactory storage and or disposal of asbestos.

### **Prevention notices**

can be issued if the appropriate regulatory authority reasonably suspects that any activity has been or is being carried out in an environmentally unsatisfactory manner at any premises or by any person. Prevention notices require that action specified in the notice is taken.

There is a right of appeal to the Land and Environment Court. Fees are payable to Council, for the issuing of clean-up and prevention notices (currently \$320). Council may also issue a notice directing the owner of a property to remove any damaged and broken asbestos, for example, a damaged asbestos fence.

### **Demolitions or Renovations Involving Asbestos**

The conditions of consent that will be applied to applications approved by Byron Shire Council involving the demolition or renovation of buildings containing asbestos materials or dwellings built prior to 1987.

These conditions have been developed in view of the danger posed when asbestos is broken or damaged and will be included in development applications where appropriate.

The aim of these conditions is to ensure the correct handling of asbestos laden materials during and after demolition or renovation and disposal.

Note: These conditions will be reviewed from time to time so as to ensure they reflect current NSW asbestos legislation and guidelines. Prospective applicants, developers and builders are advised to contact Council's Building and Development Team for a set of current conditions.

### **Conditions of Consent:**

1. A WorkCover NSW licensed contractor must undertake removal of more than 200 m<sup>2</sup> of bonded asbestos.

2. Removal of any quantity of friable asbestos material must only be undertaken by contractor that holds a current friable asbestos removal licence.
3. All removal of asbestos must be undertaken in compliance with the requirements of WorkCover NSW. Refer to their publication "Your Guide to Working with Asbestos".
4. Demolition sites that involve the removal of asbestos must display a standard commercially manufactured sign containing the words '**DANGER ASBESTOS REMOVAL IN PROGRESS**' measuring not less than 400mm x 300mm and be erected in a prominent visible position on the site to the satisfaction of Council's officers. (The sign is to be erected prior to demolition work commencing and is to remain in place until such time as all asbestos has been removed from the site to an approved waste facility. This ensures compliance with Clause 259(2) c of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001).
5. All asbestos waste must be stored, transported and disposed of in compliance with the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 1996.
6. All asbestos laden waste must be disposed of at an approved waste disposal facility (refer to the DEC or Waste Service NSW for details of sites).
7. Written notice must be provided to Byron Shire Council and adjoining neighbours at least two (2) working days prior to the commencement of any asbestos works.

**Such written notice is to include the following details:**

- Date of asbestos removal
- Name, address, contact details (including after hours telephone number) and WorkCover NSW licence number of the demolition contractor (and asbestos removalist if different).
- Work must not commence prior to the nominated demolition date.

All asbestos cement sheeting must be removed prior to the commencement of: a. Brick veneering or re-cladding of any building where the existing walls to be covered are clad with asbestos cement; OR

Construction work where new work abuts existing asbestos cement sheeting and/or where existing asbestos cement sheeting is to be altered or demolished.

**National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC) Asbestos Code of Practice and Guidance Notes.**

Below are specific precautions and procedures, which are based on the NOHSC publication, for commonly encountered asbestos works.

The *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001* calls up the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC) *Asbestos Code of Practice and Guidance Notes* for any asbestos work.

### **Working with bonded asbestos material including asbestos cement:**

If these products are maintained in good order they present no significant health risk. However, safety precautions must be taken when working on any product containing asbestos in a way that is likely to generate dust.

All work procedures should be devised to minimise the release of dust and fibres. When working with bonded asbestos you should:

- dispose of waste and collected dust in plastic bags which are clearly labeled **asbestos waste** do not abrade or scrub surface do not use abrasive cutting or blasting methods. Pre-seal with polyvinyl acetate (PVA) sealant or use paint stripper to remove paint, prior to recoating .
- use personal protective equipment including coveralls and a suitable respirator. If coveralls are not disposable, then the employer/householder is responsible for laundering contaminated clothing. Coveralls with Velcro type seals are not suitable for asbestos work.
- use non-powered hand tools as these generate much less dust. Do not use power tools, i.e. abrasive cutters and sanders, on asbestos cement products
- use wet methods to dampen down material, or use suitable vacuum attachments fitted with High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filters to reduce the release of dust. Work in well ventilated areas where possible
- use drop sheets to collect debris. Precautions should be taken to prevent slip and trip hazards
- Caution – do not use household vacuum cleaners which are not fitted with HEPA filters.

### **Removal of asbestos cement products:**

Special work procedures should be followed when removing asbestos cement products (including sheeting, guttering and down pipes) from buildings and other structures:

- Care must be taken when walking on brittle asbestos roofing as it may collapse under the weight of people
- for external work, close all windows and doors on the building
- rope off the work areas below where the work is to be carried out if there is no ceiling to the building
- when working on roofs, appropriate precautions should be taken to prevent workers from falling off the roof, such as suitable fall restraint devices
- where practical, seal the asbestos cement with a PVA sealant or wet with water. This should be done well before removal, to ensure that workers do not slip on a wet roof
- wetting down may not be necessary on previously painted or sealed AC products coveralls and suitable respiratory protection is to be worn during the removal and clean up process

- gutters are to be wet cleaned and all contaminated waste material collected must be disposed of in an approved manner
- asbestos cement sheeting should have the screws bolts or screws removed and then the sheets removed with minimal breakage. Asbestos cement products are not to be thrown into the bins or on to the ground, they are to be lowered in as whole sheets where possible
- the asbestos cement products are to be placed on two layers of 200mm (micro metre) plastic sheeting, wrapped and transported to the waste facility as soon as possible to prevent further damage from being left on the site
- if using a building skip or loading directly into trucks, the internal surfaces should be lined with two layers 200mm plastic sheeting and the load securely sealed and covered before transporting to a waste facility
- clean any asbestos cement residues in the roof space and around the removal area with a vacuum cleaner fitted with a HEPA filter. Any residues of asbestos cement unable to be removed, such as those on timber beams should be sealed with PVA.

### Removal of friable asbestos:

The procedures as described in the Code of Practice for the Safe Removal of Asbestos [NOHSC: 2002 (1988)] must be followed when removing friable asbestos from buildings and other structures. Only licensed asbestos removal contractors can remove friable asbestos.

A permit must be obtained from WorkCover before commencing any work.

### NOTE:

**It is illegal to re-use or water-blast asbestos cement. You can be fined under the Occupational and Safety Act 2000. Refer to WorkCover NSW Guidelines for more detailed information on removal.**

**You may also be required to clean up the site and surrounding areas to remove exposed asbestos material at your cost.**

### Frequently asked Questions

#### What is asbestos?

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

Only fibro products made before 1987 contain asbestos. In NSW, for example, the use of asbestos was discontinued in fibro sheets by 1982, in corrugated sheets by 1984 and in all other products by 1986.

The manufacture and use of asbestos products was banned nationally from 31 December 2003.

## **How can asbestos affect my health?**

Breathing in asbestos fibres can cause asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma. The risk of contracting these diseases increases with the number of fibres inhaled and the risk of lung cancer from inhaling asbestos fibres is also greater if you smoke. People who get health problems from inhaling asbestos have usually been exposed to high levels of asbestos for a long time. The symptoms of these diseases do not usually appear until about 20 to 30 years after the first exposure to asbestos.

## **What are the health risks for renovators?**

Most people are exposed to very small amounts of asbestos as they go about their daily lives and do not develop asbestos-related health problems. Finding that your home or workplace is made from fibro products does not mean your health is at risk. Studies have shown that these products, if in sound condition and left undisturbed, are not a significant health risk. If the asbestos fibres remain firmly bound in cement, generally you do not need to remove the fibro or even coat it.

Health problems can occur when people are unaware of the hazards of working with fibro and do not take appropriate precautions. The important point is to always work to avoid or minimise the release of dust or small particles from asbestos material. If you use commonsense and follow basic safety guidelines, working with fibro products should not be a problem.

## **How do I know if my fibro contains asbestos?**

The most accurate way to find out if your fibro contains asbestos is to have a licensed asbestos removal contractor inspect and test it. You can't tell by looking at it. If in doubt, assume asbestos is present and take the necessary precautions.

## **How do I find a contractor?**

For a listing of licensed asbestos removal contractors in your area, refer to your local telephone directory or the Yellow Pages. (Council cannot recommend any contractors).

## **How do I check if a contractor is licensed?**

WorkCover NSW Asbestos & Demolition Unit can provide license checks on asbestos and demolition contractors. Contact the Asbestos and Demolition Unit on (02) 8260 5885, or for further information, contact WorkCover Assistance Service on 13 10 50.

## **Where can I get a guide to asbestos removal?**

WorkCover NSW has a guideline on asbestos removal. Contact the WorkCover Assistance Service on 13 10 50 for a copy or visit [www.workcover.nsw.gov.au](http://www.workcover.nsw.gov.au) and download a copy of the publication.

## If I want to demolish a shed or building lined with fibro, what do I need to do?

If you use a contractor to assist you and the area of bonded asbestos sheeting (fibro) is over 200 m<sup>2</sup>, then you need to have it removed by a licensed asbestos removal contractor. If under this amount, then a license is not required.

## How do I remove asbestos in a safe manner?

If fibro sheeting:

- Do not use power tools to abrade the surfaces or water/air blasting equipment . Asbestos fibres can be released if power tools are used for anything other than the removal of screws.
- Wear an Australian Standards Protection Level 2 (P2) minimum half face disposable mask and disposable coveralls. These are generally available from hardware suppliers. Non-Australian Standards certified masks should not be used where asbestos is present.
- Thoroughly wet sheets down to reduce dust generation and movement. (Be care full wet sheets will be slippery)
- Take the sheets off whole (again, do not use power tools as this may create dust movement) and place the sheets material carefully in the transport unit.
- Seal sheets in construction grade plastic. (This should be at least 200 microns thick.) and double wrap.
- Ensure that asbestos that does not contaminate the carrying vehicle transporting the waste.
- Contact your Local Council for a licensed disposal point in your area. Waste Service NSW on (02) 9934 7000 will be able to help if you live in the Sydney metropolitan area. Contact the NSW Department of Environment and Conservation Pollution Line on 13 15 55 for information on legally transporting and disposing of asbestos waste.

Should the asbestos be in powder form or can be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry, then an asbestos removal contractor with an AS1 Licence is required for its removal.

WorkCover NSW has a guideline on asbestos removal. Contact the WorkCover Assistance Service on 13 10 50 for a copy or visit [www.workcover.nsw.gov.au](http://www.workcover.nsw.gov.au) and download a copy of the publication.

## Where do I dispose of asbestos sheeting?

Contact Council for a licensed disposal point on (02) 66841870 if you live in the Byron Shire area. You must provide at least 24 hours notice prior to disposal. Asbestos waste must be properly wetted and sealed to be accepted for disposal.

Contact the NSW Department of Environment and Conservation Pollution Line on 13 15 55 for information on legally transporting and disposing of asbestos waste.

**I have concerns about the neighbours (or a contractor working for them) taking down a shed or demolishing a house and the dust generated. Are they doing it safely?**

Your neighbour, or their contractor, should be:

- wearing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)
- taking the sheets off whole and not using power tools to minimise dust
- not working on windy days
- wetting down the sheets
- putting them in a plastic-lined skip and vehicle.

If you are worried that they are not doing things safely, contact Workcover NSW.

**WorkCover NSW does not have jurisdiction over asbestos removal being performed by individual homeowners on the residential property in which they are living.**

Everyone should remove asbestos sheeting in line with the guidelines provided by WorkCover to ensure a safe approach to asbestos removal.

**WorkCover NSW does have jurisdiction over contractors and commercial ventures should asbestos removal be performed in an unsafe manner.**

Contact the WorkCover Assistance Service on 13 10 50 to report an unsafe situation.

**How do I know if my neighbour's fibro shed or other building has asbestos in it?**

Any inquiries for analysis of suspected asbestos should be directed to NATA - The National Association of Testing Authorities. For a NATA Lab List call (02) 9736 8222 or refer to their website at [www.nata.asn.au](http://www.nata.asn.au).

OR

Contact a consultant in occupational hygiene who deals with asbestos issues. The Australian Institute of Occupational Hygienists has a list of consultants in occupational hygiene on its website at [www.aioh.org.au](http://www.aioh.org.au). You can also call the institute on (03) 9335 2577 for further information.

**I may have been exposed to asbestos. My skin and eyes are irritated, what can I do?**

Asbestos does not irritate skin or eyes. It is purely a respiratory problem. However, if you are worried about respiratory damage, you can contact your own doctor or the Dust Diseases Board on (02) 8223 6600 or 1800 550 027.

For further information regarding asbestos, is available from the following websites for general information, relevant publications and answers to frequently asked questions regarding safe removal practices for asbestos:

## Help and Advice

Byron Shire Council directs residents to the following websites for general information, (Council cannot recommend any contactors as this help and advice is a guide and is advisory only). relevant publications and answers to questions regarding safe removal practices for asbestos.

- For a listing of licensed asbestos removal contractors in your area, refer to your local telephone directory or the Yellow Pages.
- For advice on the transport and disposal of asbestos products in NSW, contact the Department of Environment and Conservation Pollution Line on 13 15 55 or your
- For advice on working with asbestos or fibro or who can be contracted to remove it contact the WorkCover Assistance Service on 13 10 50.

NSW Government  
[www.nsw.gov.au/fibro](http://www.nsw.gov.au/fibro)  
[www.diysafe.nsw.gov.au](http://www.diysafe.nsw.gov.au)

WorkCover NSW  
[www.workcover.nsw.gov.au](http://www.workcover.nsw.gov.au)

NSW Department of Environment and Conservation (encompassing the Environment Protection Authority)  
[www.environment.nsw.gov.au](http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au)

Waste Service NSW- Environmental Solutions  
[www.wasteservice.nsw.gov.au](http://www.wasteservice.nsw.gov.au)

The Home Building Service (a division of the Office of Fair Trading)  
[www.fairtrading.nsw.gov.au](http://www.fairtrading.nsw.gov.au)

## Contact For:-

### Legislation and Codes

- Acts and Regulations [www.legislation.nsw.gov.au](http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au)
- Health and Safety [www.workcover.nsw.gov.au](http://www.workcover.nsw.gov.au)
- Asbestos: Code of practice and guidance notes [www.nohsc.gov.au](http://www.nohsc.gov.au)
- Australian Standards [www.standards.com.au](http://www.standards.com.au)
- WorkCover NSW Information Centre **13 10 50**

### Asbestos Removalists

- WorkCover NSW **13 10 50**
- ARCA **8586 3521** (Asbestos Removal Contractors Association)

### Consultants in Occupational Hygiene

- Australian Institute of Occupational Hygienists **(03) 9335 2577**  
[www.aioh.org.au](http://www.aioh.org.au)

### **Asbestos Disposal**

- Byron Shire Council (for information on disposal) – 6626 7156
- Byron Shire Council (to arrange disposal Myocum Landfill – 6684 1870)
- DEC (formerly EPA) **131 555**
- **info@environment.nsw.gov.au** **www.epa.nsw.gov.au**
- WSN (formerly Waste Services NSW) **1300 651 116**  
**www.wasteservice.nsw.gov.au**