Hazardous Building Materials Work Plan

Mapletree SR Australia Management Pty Ltd

20 Kelso Crescent, MOOREBANK NSW 2170

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Document Control

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1. PROJECT DETAILS

1.1 Client

Client Name:	Mapletree SR Australia Management Pty Ltd
Address:	Suite 9.01, Level 9 580 George Street SYDNEY NSW 2000
Client Contact:	Eng Khoon Tan
Contact Number:	0478 224 778

1.2 Site Details

Address:	20 Kelso Crescent MOOREBANK NSW 2170

1.3 Asbestos Removal Details **(Left Intentionally Blank to be filled in upon engagement)**

Asbestos Removal Start Date:	Asbestos Removal Finish Date:
Asbestos Contractor Company: Address:	Asbestos Waste Facility Facility Name: Address:
Supervisor's Name: Contact Number:	Phone Number:

1.4 Occupational Hygienist

Company:	Getex Pty Ltd (Getex)
Address:	Building B, Unit 2, 64 Talavera Road MACQUARIE PARK NSW 2113
Consultant:	Cameron Becker
Contact Number:	(02) 9889 2488

2. BACKGROUND

Mapletree SR Australia Management Pty Ltd are preparing to conduct demolition works of the buildings located at the above Site. The Site contains hazardous building materials that were identiifed within Getex Pty Ltd report 12450.01.HMSR that was issued 16th August 2023. Mapletree SR Australia Management Pty Ltd subsequently requested for Getex to issue a Hazardous Building Materials Work Plan for the safe removal of all hazardous building materials from the Site prior to the full demolition of the buildings.

3. SCOPE

Getex Pty Ltd (Getex) was commissioned by Mapletree SR Australia Management Pty Ltd (the Client) to review Getex report 12450.01.HMSR and issue a Hazardous Building Materials Work Plan for the safe removal of all hazardous building materials from the Site as previously identified within the above-mentioned reports.

The Hazardous Building Materials Work Plan will include but not limited to the following:

- The scope of remedial works required to be completed in order to yield the areas containing the identified hazardous building materials contamination satisfactory with respect to occupational health and safety; and
- The necessary occupational health and safety procedures/precautions to be undertaken during the works.

Any questions regarding this document should be directed to Cameron Becker on (02) 9889 2488.

4. SUMMARY OF HAZARDOUS BUILDING MATERIALS

4.1 Getex Hazardous Building Materials Report

Getex report 12450.01.HMSR identified asbestos, lead paint, metallic lead, lead dust and refrigerants containing ozone depleting substances (ODS) to be present at the Site. The following table gives a summary of which hazardous building materials were identified at the Site:

Hazardous Material	20 Kelso Crescent, MOOREBANK NSW 2170
Asbestos	**Asbestos Wall and Ceiling Panels** (~258m^2) **Asbestos Eaves, Soffits and Fascia** (~84m^2) **Asbestos Putty in Window Sealant** (4 windows) **Asbestos Electrical Backing Boards** (~4m^2) **Asbestos Packers on Joists** (~1m^2)
Lead in Paint	**Lead Containing Yellow Lower Support Beam Paint** (Medium-High Concentration Range Affecting ~1 lineal meters) **Lead Containing White Support Beam Paint** (Low Concentration Range Affecting 5 support beams) **Lead Containing Staircase Paint** (Low Concentration Range Affecting 6 staircases) **Lead Containing Brown Wall, Door and Frames Paint** (Low Concentration Range Affecting ~30m^2) **Lead Containing Yellow Gate Paint** (Low Concentration Range Affecting ~55 lineal meters) **Lead Containing Black Safety Marking Paint** (Medium-High Concentration Range Affecting ~2 lineal meters) **Lead Containing Red Window and Door Frame Paint** (Low Concentration Range Affecting 16 window and door frames)
Metallic Lead	**Metallic Lead** (~1 lineal meter)

Hazardous Material	20 Kelso Crescent, MOOREBANK NSW 2170
Lead in Dust	**Lead Containing Floor Space Dust** (~1200m^2) **Lead Containing Ceiling Space Dust** (~40m^2) **Lead Containing Interior Ledge Dust** (~100m^2)
Refrigerants (ODS)	**ODS Containing Air Conditioning Units** (~9 Units)

Table 4.1 – Summary of Getex Hazardous Building Materials Findings

Please refer to Getex report 12450.01.HMSR for the exact location and extent for the identified hazardous building materials.

5. LIMITATIONS

Getex Pty Ltd and its staff members are professionally qualified and trained to achieve a suitable level of competency for the tasks undertaken.

Although all work is performed to a professional and diligent standard, the potential variance between the practical limitations of the scope of work undertaken, the cost of our services, all possible issues of concern, and any loss or damages which may be associated with our work are such that we cannot warrant that all issues of concern/hazardous materials have been identified. We therefore limit any potential liability associated with our work to the cost of our services.

All work conducted and/or reports/information produced by Getex Pty Ltd are prepared for a specific objective and within a specified scope of work as agreed between the Client and Getex Pty Ltd. As such this document is only for the use of the Client for the intended objective and may not be suitable for any other purpose. No parties other than the Client may use this document without first conferring with Getex Pty Ltd. Before passing this document onto a third party, the Client must inform the third party of any relevant information relating to this document. It is the responsibility of any party using this report to check to their satisfaction if this report is suitable for their intended use.

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This document is limited to outlining general health and safety procedures/precautions that are recommended to be applied during the proposed hazardous building materials remediation works with sole regard to the identified asbestos, lead in paint and metals in dust hazards. This document does not address all health and safety issues that may be required to be addressed during the works as it is not possible to anticipate at the time of preparation of this report all possible issues that could arise during the works. Furthermore, this document does not address non-hazardous building materials related issues of concern such as the health and safety requirements of general demolition/construction works.

6. DEFINITIONS

Hazardous Material Related Works

Any activities that may disturb asbestos, lead in paint or metals in dust in any way.

Friable Asbestos

WH&S Regulation 2017
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.

WorkCover – Working with Asbestos, 2008
Friable asbestos material is any material that contains asbestos and is in the form of a powder or can be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry. Sprayed limpet, millboard, pipe and boiler lagging are examples of friable asbestos.

Any asbestos cement products that have been subjected to weathering, or damaged by hail, fire or water blasting, are considered to be friable asbestos and an asbestos removal contractor with a WorkCover licence for friable asbestos is required for its removal.

Safe Work Australia Code of Practice (How to Safely Remove Asbestos) approved under Section 274 of the Work Health and Safety Act 2011.
Means material that is in a powder form or that can be crumbled, pulverised or reduced to a powder by hand pressure when dry, and contains asbestos.

Bonded Asbestos (Non-Friable Asbestos)

WH&S Regulation 2017
Bonded asbestos material means any material (other than friable asbestos material) that contains asbestos.

WorkCover – Working with Asbestos, 2008
Bonded asbestos material is any material that contains asbestos in a bonded matrix. It may consist of Portland cement or various resin/binders and cannot be crushed by hand when dry. Asbestos cement (AC) products and electrical metering boards in good condition are examples of bonded asbestos material.

Safe Work Australia Code of Practice (How to Safely Remove Asbestos) approved under Section 274 of the Work Health and Safety Act 2011.
Means material containing asbestos that is not friable, including material containing asbestos fibres reinforced with a bonding compound.

Lead Containing Paint

AS 4361.2: Guide to Hazardous Paint Management Lead Paint in Residential, Public and Commercial Buildings
A paint film that contains greater than 0.1% lead by mass in the dry film.

Lead paint is sometimes referred to as ‘lead-based paint’, ‘leaded paint’, ‘lead-containing paint’ and ‘paint containing lead’.

Lead Containing Dust

There is currently no formal Australian Standard that specifies a level of Lead in general settled dust which is considered to be 'safe'.

Managing Lead Contamination in Home Maintenance, Renovation and Demolition Practices. A Guide of Councils by the NSW Environment Protection Authority and Planning NSW does however specify a range of acceptance criteria for surface dust Lead loading levels after the performance of Lead paint management activities. These are: dust within building surfaces and wall/ceiling cavities that exceeds 8.6 mg/m^2; on interior window sills and ledges that exceeds 5.4 mg/m^2; and bare and carpeted floors that exceeds 1mg/m^2. The acceptance level of Lead in dust for exterior surfaces is 8.6 mg/m^2 and is considered to be the most appropriate guideline for comparison for Lead in ceiling dust.

For the purposes of this report any dust within building surfaces and wall/ceiling cavities that exceeds 8.6 mg/m^2, on interior window sills and ledges that exceeds 5.4 mg/m^2 and bare and carpeted floors that exceeds 1mg/m^2.

Emergency Situation

Uncontrolled disturbance of any hazardous building materials.

Permit To Work

A document completed by contractors before commencing work acknowledging that they:

- Have read and understood the sites existing Hazardous Materials Register and Work Plan, or any recent changes to the Hazardous Materials and Work Plan.;
- Are aware of their legal obligations under the Work Health and Safety Act 2011;
- Have been provided the appropriate awareness training with regards to hazardous materials, and
- Reviewed safety controls with regard to the hazardous materials identified.

7. GENERAL STEPS REQUIRED DURING HAZARDOUS BUILDING MATERIALS REMOVAL WORKS

The following sections relate to the procedures and precautions required by employees involved in the removal of hazardous building materials located at 20 Kelso Crescent, MOOREBANK NSW 2170 that were identifed within the Hazardous Building Materials Register (Getex report 12450.01.HMSR). This document does not cover all procedures and precautions required for removal and clean-up activities i.e. the safe operation of machinery and other general decontamination work requirements etc.

All work must be performed in accordance with the following:

- NSW Work, Health and Safety Regulation 2017;
- NSW Government Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos (August 2019);
- Safe Work Australia Code of Practice (How to Safely Remove Asbestos) approved under Section 274 of the Work Health and Safety Act 2011;
- SafeWork Australia Guide to Handling Refractory Ceramic Fibres (Dec 2013);
- Safe Work Australia Code of Practice: Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace, July 2020; and
- Procedures and precautions detailed in Australian Standard AS 4361.2 2017 Guide to hazardous paint management – Part 2: Lead in paint in residential, public and commercial buildings should be followed in the treatment and management of Lead paint.

7.1 General Requirements for Contractors Undertaking Hazardous Materials Removal Works

The company undertaking the hazardous materials removal work is to provide evidence of the following:

- Those employees undertaking the work have undergone an appropriate induction and training program inclusive of the following:

- Information asbestos containing materials to which employees are or may be exposed in the course of their work. Information is to include the nature of the hazard, risks to health arising from exposure, the degree of exposure and routes of entry into the body of the hazardous material (e.g. asbestos, lead, etc.);

- Assessment process and how the employee can contribute;

- Measures used to control exposure to asbestos containing material, including any information that the employee requires for the correct use and maintenance of control measures;

- Work practices and procedures to be followed in the use, handling, processing, storage, transportation, cleaning up and disposal of asbestos containing material;

- Importance of minimising the creation of asbestos dust in the workplace atmosphere, and the specific nature of operations which could result in exposure;

- Proper use and fitting of personal protective equipment, as well as any special decontamination procedures to be followed by employees required to use personal protective equipment;

- Nature of, and reasons for atmospheric monitoring and access to the results of the monitoring;

- Nature of, and reasons for health surveillance required in order to detect the effects of exposure to asbestos containing material;

- Importance of maintaining a high level of personal hygiene and not smoking in the workplace;

- Procedures to be followed in case of an emergency involving asbestos exposure;

- First aid and incident reporting procedures to be followed in case of injury or illness;

- Employees' rights and obligations in relation to health surveillance;

- Suppliers', employers' and employees' duties under the NSW Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017 Chapter 8 (Asbestos);

  Please note Getex provides induction and training programs for workers in accordance with the applicable regulatory guidelines noted above.

- Those employees undertaking the work are involved in a health surveillance program to monitor:

  - The functioning of their respiratory system; and
  - Lead blood levels.

7.2 General Site Setup

Prior to the commencement of hazardous building materials removal works the following procedures are to be observed:

- All Friable asbestos decontamination work is to be undertaken by a licensed Class A Asbestos removalist.

- All non-friable asbestos remediation work is to be undertaken by either a Class A or Class B asbestos licensed contractor.

- All lead in paint and metals in dust removal works are to be carried out by suitably trained and experienced hazardous materials removal contractors (i.e. an asbestos removal contractor with demonstrated experience with lead paint and dust removal).

- An exclusion zone from all hazardous building materials removal areas is to be established, barricaded and access restricted using the following controls:

  - Warning tape and/or barriers and hoardings are to be erected 10 metres from the removal area;
  - Asbestos and lead removal warning signs are to be placed so that they inform people nearby of asbestos and lead removal works taking place and at all entrance points to asbestos or lead removal work areas. Signs should be in accordance with *AS 1319-1994 Safety signs for the occupational environment*; and
  - Access is to be restricted to fully trained and inducted personnel involved in the removal work. All persons entering the exclusion zone are to wear appropriate PPE. All persons and equipment are to be suitably decontaminated and all waste suitably bagged or wrapped prior to leaving the exclusion zone.

- An appropriate Safe Work Method Statement and Risk Assessment are to be prepared by all parties involved and followed in accordance with site safety procedures. All personnel must read and sign each relevant document.

- Establish an area for personal decontamination facilities (area for wetting down and disposal of PPE).

- Establish an area for decontamination of equipment.

- Establish or nominate site amenities (i.e. toilet and hand washing facilities).

7.3 General Requirements for Decontamination Works

- All workers to wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including but not limited to the following:

  - Respiratory protection for bonded asbestos, lead in paint and metal dust removal (P2 or higher);
  - Respiratory protection for friable asbestos (minimum P3 or higher);
  - Disposable gloves;
  - Disposable overalls (Type 5 rated for solid particulates); and
  - Disposable boot covers.

- Ensure all safety procedures are in place prior to starting work;

- Access to the site during removal activities is to be restricted. People working in these areas during the removal process are to wear the appropriate PPE listed above;

- Ensure that if machinery are utilised in the contaminated areas that they are washed down in the appropriate decontamination facility prior to leaving the site;

- Vacuuming is to be conducted using a class ‘H’ vacuum fitted with a HEPA filter;

- Wet wiping is to be conducted using single use damp cloths. All used the cloths are to be disposed of as asbestos/hazardous waste.

- At the completion of each work period and work shift use;

  - An established area for decontamination;

- All used PPE is to be placed in 200µm plastic bags, sealed and disposed of as asbestos/hazardous waste; and
- The established area for decontamination of equipment.

- All used PPE and waste generated is to be placed in 200µm thick plastic bags or wrapped in 200µm thick plastic bags and disposed of as asbestos or Lead contaminated waste. All bags and plastic wraps must contain signage or have signage attached that warns of the type of waste and that the bags/wraps should not be opened.

8. REMOVAL OF ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS

The following process within Section 8.1 describes the steps required for the safe removal of asbestos containing material that was identified on the Site.

8.1 Removal of Asbestos Cement Sheeting (Non-Friable)

During removal of non-friable asbestos cement sheeting the following procedures are to be observed as well as the steps in Sections 7.1 to 7.3 above.

- 200µm thick plastic drop sheets are to be installed on all ground surfaces below and adjacent to any asbestos cement sheeting being removed within the work area to capture any debris generated and prevent the contamination of the ground/floor surfaces.
- Breaking of the asbestos containing cement sheeting is to be avoided as much as possible.
- Once removed the asbestos containing material is to be immediately double wrapped in 200µm thick plastic sheets. All seams are to be sealed with adhesive tape. Asbestos sheeting is not to be moved around the Site without being suitably wrapped.
- Where sections of the asbestos cement sheeting are required to be cut to facilitate removal, the area to be cut is to be saturated with water applied from a hand operated applicator. The cut is to be made with blunted knifes with a constant water mist spray applied during all cutting activities.
- All surfaces within the asbestos work areas are to be vacuumed and wet wiped to remove all traces of dust and debris from the work area.
- All dust and debris collected by the vacuum cleaner and all used wet wipe cloths are to be double bagged 200µm thick plastic bags.
- Following the completion of all decontamination work the plastic drop sheets are to be carefully rolled up (to avoid any spillage of debris) and placed into 200µm thick plastic bags or sheet wraps.
- All asbestos containing material, drop sheets, used PPE and wipes are to be disposed

of as asbestos waste.

- A clearance assessment is to be conducted as per Section 11.1.

9. REMOVAL OF LEAD CONTAINING PAINT

During removal of lead paint containing items the following procedures are to be observed as well as the steps in Sections 7.1 to 7.3 above.

9.1 Removal of Lead Containing Paint

The following treatment steps are required for the safe removal off Site of all items painted with lead containing paints.

- Place disposable polyethylene sheets below the work area. If working on scaffolding, tie a sheet below the immediate work platform to catch falling paint debris.
- Avoid working in windy conditions as it can cause paint debris to be blown away and contaminate adjacent areas. The erection of wind breaks around the scaffold may be necessary to protect the working area from wind.
- Remove areas of flaking lead paint in such a way to minimise debris and fume generation and the transfer of debris from the immediate work area.
- Remove accumulated paint debris frequently to minimise spreading from the immediate work area. Use a vacuum fitted with the HEPA filter for particulate removal.
- Work in such a way that the removal of lead paint containing items does not generate dust. A fine water mist is to be applied to the area if demolition or cutting of the lead containing paint items is required.
- Following the removal of the lead paint containing items they are to be placed in bins or trucks and disposed of as ‘lead contaminated waste’.
- Following removal of items painted with lead containing paints the adjacent areas are to be vacuumed using a vacuum fitted with a HEPA filter to remove any lead paint debris.
- After vacuum removal there are still likely to be traces of lead paint debris remaining on the adjacent surfaces. Remove lead traces by wiping surfaces with a damp cloth. Dispose of the cloth as lead contaminated waste after use.
- All used cloths, polyethylene sheets and paint collected are to be placed in heavy duty plastic bags or containers and disposed of as ‘lead contaminated waste’.
- A clearance assessment is to be conducted as per Section 11.2.

10. REMOVAL OF LEAD CONTAINING DUST

During removal of lead containing dust from ceiling spaces, interior ledges and floor spaces the following procedures are to be observed as well as the steps in Sections 7.1 to 7.3 above.

Dust that is on surfaces of lead paint containing items is considered to be contaminated with lead and therefore can remain on the item and be removed as lead contaminated waste in conjunction with the process within Section 9.

10.1 Removal of Lead Containing Dust

The following treatment steps are required for the safe removal off Site of lead containing dust.

- 200µm thick plastic drop sheets are to be installed on all ground surfaces below and adjacent to the access hatch entrances to any cavity containing lead dust to capture any dust or debris that may fall from the cavity and prevent the contamination of the ground/floor surfaces.
- All bulk dust is to be removed by vacuum cleaner.
- All surfaces are then to be wet wiped using the following method:
    - All wet wipes are to be soaked in a sugar soap cleaning solution (tri-sodium phosphate), available as a powder or liquid concentrate – use in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
    - Rinse all surfaces with clean water.
    - Dry all surfaces with dry clean cloths.
- Following drying all surfaces are to be vacuumed a second time until no visible dust or residue remain.
- Lead containing dust is to be disposed of as hazardous waste.
- Work in such a way as to minimize waste and fume generation, and to prevent the transfer of waste away from the immediate work area. Avoid working when wind or draughts could cause ceiling dust or waste to be blown away from the work area or inside the building.
- Following the completion of all decontamination work the plastic drop sheets are to be carefully rolled up (to avoid any spillage of debris) and sealed into plastic bags or wraps and disposed of as hazardous waste.
- A clearance assessment is to be conducted as per Section 11.2.

11. MONITORING AND CLEARANCE INSPECTIONS

11.1 Airborne Asbestos Monitoring & Asbestos Clearance Inspection(s)

- NATA accredited airborne asbestos monitoring is recommended to be undertaken during all non-friable asbestos related works by an Occupational Hygienist from a company such as Getex Pty Ltd.

- If the results of the asbestos air monitoring during the asbestos related works indicate that airborne asbestos levels are equal to or exceed 0.02 fibres/mL, the Contractor shall cease work immediately, the work practice shall be reviewed with appropriate measures taken to rectify the problems.

- Following **all** asbestos related works an Occupational Hygienist from a company such as Getex Pty Ltd is to conduct a clearance assessment. The clearance assessment will involve:

o A visual inspection to check if all visually identified asbestos containing material have been removed to a satisfactory industry standard; and

    - Subsequent to satisfactory clearance assessment results an asbestos clearance certificate will be issued.

11.2 Airborne Lead Monitoring & Lead Clearance Inspection(s)

- Airborne Lead monitoring is recommended to be undertaken during all lead removal works by an Occupational Hygienist from a company such as Getex Pty Ltd.

- If the results of the airborne lead monitoring during the lead removal works indicate that airborne lead levels are equal to or exceed 0.15 mg/m^3, the Contractor shall cease work immediately, the work practice shall be reviewed with appropriate measures taken to rectify the problems.

- Following lead removal works an Occupational Hygienist from a company such as Getex Pty Ltd is to conduct a Clearance Assessment. The Clearance Assessment will involve:

o A visual inspection to check if all visually identified lead containing material have been removed to a satisfactory industry standard; and

o In the case of lead dust, clearance sampling in the form of surface swabs will also be required. The clearance sampling must return results that are less than 8.6 mg/m^2 for ceiling spaces, less than 5.4 mg/m^2 for interior ledges and less than 1.0 mg/m^2 for floor surfaces.

    - Subsequent to satisfactory Clearance Assessment results a lead clearance certificate will be issued.

12. EMERGENCY RESPONSE

In the event of an emergency during asbestos, lead in paint or lead in dust removal works at the Site, the following procedures are to be implemented.

12.1 Uncontrolled Release of Hazardous Materials

Uncontrolled release of hazardous materials may occur due to, but is not limited to the following:

- The removal of asbestos/lead/beryllium/cadmium/cobalt/nickel/thorium/zinc containing materials without adequate dust suppression controls;
- Incorrect closure or breakage of hazardous materials waste plastic bags or plastic sheet wraps;
- Inadequate or incorrect decontamination of PPE and equipment which then leaves the hazardous material exclusion zone;
- The movement of hazardous materials containing materials outside of the hazardous material exclusion which have not been adequately sealed in 200µm plastic bags or sheets.

If uncontrolled release of asbestos or lead occurs or is suspected of occurring the following process are to be implemented:

- Stop all works immediately.

- The Hazardous Materials Removal Contractor Supervisor (Refer to Section 1.3) is to erect barricades and warning signs around the suspected area of hazardous material contamination.

- The Hazardous Materials Removal Contractor Supervisor is to inform the Occupational Hygienist and the Site Owner of the uncontrolled release of hazardous materials.

- The Occupational Hygienist is to attend the Site and conduct an assessment. The assessment should include details on the following:

    - Confirmation that uncontrolled release of hazardous materials has occurred;
    - The extent of the uncontrolled release of hazardous materials, whether it is Friable or Non-friable asbestos and a risk assessment of the hazardous materials contamination;
    - The procedures required to clean up the hazardous materials contamination and achieve a hazardous materials clearance certificate.

- If deemed necessary by the Occupational Hygienist (or Licensed Asbestos Assessor) conduct airborne asbestos or lead monitoring of the Site following the uncontrolled hazardous materials release.

- Following the issuing of a hazardous materials clearance certificate after the clean-up of uncontrolled hazardous materials, and prior to continuing works, the Hazardous Materials Removal Contractor Supervisor, in conjunction with the Occupational Hygienist (or Licensed Asbestos Assessor) is to review all procedures relating to

hazardous materials removal works at the Site to reduce the risk of further uncontrolled release of hazardous materials.

12.2 Site Evacuation

If a situation arises which requires the evacuation of the Site during hazardous materials removal works the following procedures are to be implemented:

- Upon the discovery of the emergency requiring Site evacuation immediately stop work and advice others to do the same.

- Only **if safe** to do so:

    - Cover any exposed hazardous materials material with 200µm thick plastic sheeting and secure any open hazardous materials waste bags.
    - Decontaminate PPE following normal procedures and leave the hazardous materials exclusion zone in a normal manner.
    - The Hazardous Materials Contractor Supervisor is to secure the hazardous materials exclusion zone and restrict all access.

- If it is **not safe** to decontaminate:

    - Leave the hazardous materials exclusion zone by the nearest exit.
    - Once outside the immediate emergency area and in safe location, carefully remove PPE with care taken to minimise any hazardous materials fibre/dust release. Ensure all PPE is removed before proceeding to the Muster Point.

- Once PPE has been removed and the hazardous materials exclusion has been zone has been evacuated the Hazardous Materials Contractor Supervisor is to inform the Occupational Hygienist (or Licensed Asbestos Assessor) and the Site Owner of the emergency.

- Follow all instructions given in the Site specific SWMS, call 000 (if required) and gather at the nominated Muster Point. Do not return for valuables or tools.

- If it was not possible to safely secure all hazardous materials, decontaminate and secure the hazardous materials exclusion zone in the normal manner, then barricades and hazardous materials warning signs are to be erected around all potential hazardous materials contaminated areas as per procedures within Section 7.

- Once the all clear is given and if the hazardous materials exclusion zone was safely secured and the emergency situation did not cause damage to the hazardous materials removal area the Site may be re occupied and hazardous materials removal works may continue in the normal manner as specified in this Hazardous Materials Work Plan.

- Once the all clear is given, if the hazardous materials exclusion zone was abandoned without it being satisfactorily secured, or if the emergency situation has caused damage to the asbestos removal area then:

- The Occupational Hygienist (or Licensed Asbestos Assessor) is to be consulted to assess the extent and clean-up required of any hazardous materials contamination.

- The Site is only to be entered by personnel wearing clean PPE as advised by the Occupational Hygienist (or Licensed Asbestos Assessor) until a clearance certificate has been issued.