Proactivity, prevention, planning



Disaster planning and new legislation











#2018ASEACONF







# Disasters to Opportunities

How 2 major events influenced the future of asbestos regulation and compliance in New Zealand

- Pike River Mine Disaster
- Canterbury Earthquakes

Rob Birse - WorkSafe New Zealand







### Pike River Mine – 19 November 2010











# Pike River Mine – a catalyst for change

- Royal Commission of Inquiry report (October 2012)
- Independent task force on Workplace Health and Safety (April 2013)
- Working Safer- A government blueprint for change









# Pike River Mine – a catalyst for change

- WorkSafe New Zealand a new stand alone Crown entity
- Health and Safety at Work Act (HSWA) and asbestos Regulations
- Statement of intent –Targeting risk, specifically work related health and a reduction in asbestos related diseases













# Canterbury Earthquakes – 22 February 2011











# Canterbury Earthquake – a catalyst for change

#### The initial recovery:

- A lack of good asbestos management practices
- A lack of understanding of asbestos risk

#### The initial mitigation:

- Canterbury Rebuild H&S Programme
- Canterbury Safety Charter
- Engagement and education in asbestos awareness and processes

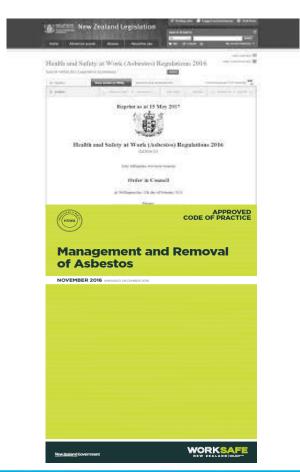






# Canterbury Earthquakes – a catalyst for change

- Health and Safety at Work (Asbestos ) Regulations 2016
- ACOP Management and Removal of Asbestos (Nov 2016)
- Implementation of the regulatory framework
- Certificates and Registration Team (administrating the new licencing regime)









A new asbestos licencing Regime – based on the Australian model regulations

- Licences are issued for class A or B asbestos removal or asbestos assessor work
- The Licence holder is required to notify asbestos removal to WorkSafe
- Licences are valid for 5 years
- WorkSafe has the power to suspend or cancel a licence
- WorkSafe has the power to impose conditions upon a licence
- Transitional provisions







Practice checks for class A supervisors:

- WorkSafe has made checks of supervisor competence a requirement for renewal of the Class A asbestos removal licence
- Undertaken by an inspector trained in asbestos removal
- Check is done based on adequacy of:
  - Preparation
  - Actual removal
  - Dismantling and disposal







#### Licence holders had until 4 April 2018 to meet:

- New asbestos removal training standards for supervisors
- The requirement to have a certified safety management system in place
- Those who failed to meet these provisions were subject to enforcement action of either:
  - > A directive letter outlining requirements to be met within a timeframe,
  - Receiving a letter proposing to suspend their asbestos licence







#### Result of enforcement actions taken:

Status as at 30 September 2018	Class A Licence Holders	Class B Licence Holders	Total Licence Holders
Met Transitional Provisions	93	106	199
Received Directive Letter	43	35	78*
Voluntary Surrender of Licence	19	9	28
Licence suspended	30	27	57

All but 2 of the initial directive letters have since resulted in another outcome





#### **Asbestos Protocols**

Purpose of the Protocol



















and

Increasing public confidence of asbestos incident management through

Effective liaison between agencies in response to asbestos-related enquiries and incidents

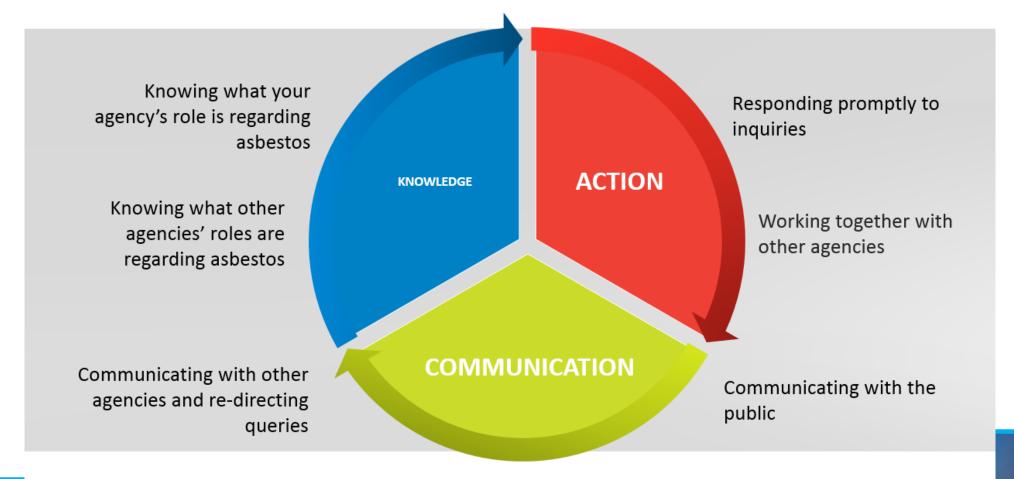






#### **Asbestos Protocols**

#### Integrating knowledge, communication & action











### WorkSafe's current asbestos activities

- Assessments and investigations
- Certification
- Guidance (publications) and education
- Occupational health targets
- Prosecutions









# From Disaster to Opportunity

Following the Pike River Mine disaster and the Canterbury Earthquakes the opportunities taken to improve New Zealand's health and safety system and the safe management of asbestos have been huge –

The key drivers for change and harm prevention have been:

- Leadership
- Risk management
- Worker engagement

Thank you







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# Prevention and managing asbestos contamination in the Emergency sector

Robert Purcell, Assistant Chief Fire Officer, Metropolitan Fire Brigade Melbourne







#### Greater Melbourne











### Protecting our People









#### What is the risk?

















### Operating Environment Hazards





ASBESTOS: the next national plan

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#### What we thought we'd done to control the risks

Hierarchy of control principles:

- **©** Elimination
- **Substitution**
- ⊗ PPE

- © Engineering Controls
- Administrative Controls

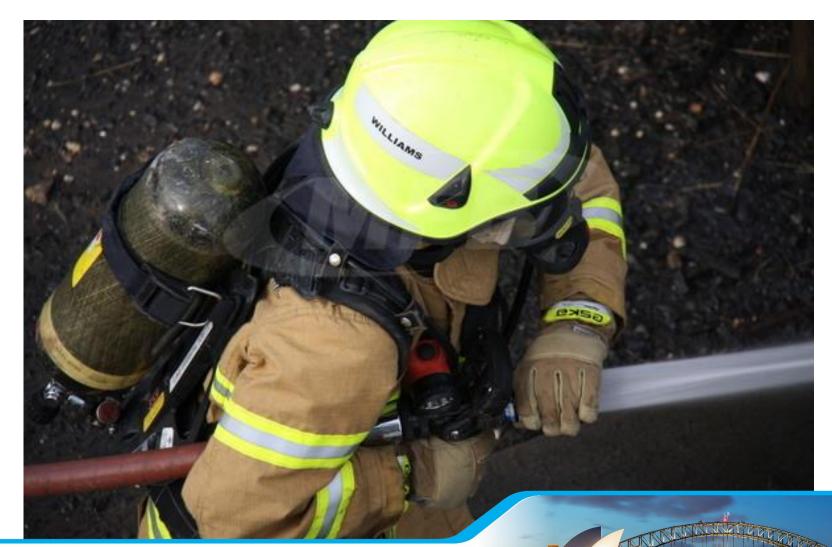








### What we actually found







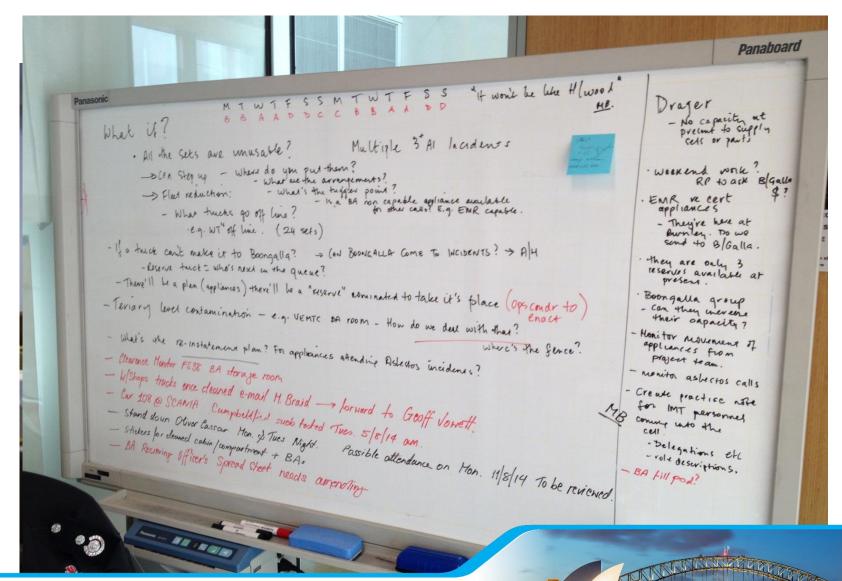
#### Timeline of Actions







#### What we needed to do







ASBESTOS:

## What we did – day one







## Day 2 and beyond









#### Stakeholders:

Chief Officer and Executive Officers
MFB Executive Leadership Team
Employees representative - Firefighters
HSR's - Station Officer

Operational Training
Operations Improvement
Operations Advisor
BA Service Department
Employee Assistance Program

Occupational Hygienist Scientific Advisor Legal Cleaning Company Brigade Medical Officer Country Fire Authority Victoria Police Ambulance Victoria

#### **Incident (Project) Management Team (IMT)**

Incident Controller
Operations
Logistics Officer
Planning Officer
Communications Advisor
Workplace Health and Safety Representative
Site cleaning - Coordinators x 2
Incident/ project secretariate







#### 30 days of work









#### Ensure adequate staffing numbers for incident taking into account BA procedures and decontamination requirements



- Keep suspected asbestos containing material damp and intact minimising disturbance
- Appoint a Decontamination Officer. All personnel, equipment and vehicles are to be decontaminated onsite
- Ensure decontamination team utilise P2 masks carried on all primary appliances

#### Asbestos risk level and notification

Notifications where asbestos is suspected or confirmed are as follows.

Level	Description	Notification
1	Where a small amount of asbestos has been impacted in an isolated area and/or Minimal personnel are potentially exposed to asbestos (i.e. up to 4 people).	Incident Controller actions:  Notify all attending crews of the potential asbestos risk  Notify CommCen (VicFire/VKN8) of level 1 asbestos risk  Notify Operations Commander  Consider responding Hazmat and Breathing apparatus support
2	Where a greater amount of asbestos has been impacted over a larger area. and/or Up to 10 personnel are potentially exposed to asbestos.	Incident Controller actions:  Notify all attending crews of the potential asbestos risk Notify CommCen (VicFire/VKN8) of level 2 asbestos risk Notify Operations Commander Request attendance of Hazmat and Breathing apparatus support
3	Where high concentrations of asbestos are present and firefighters are likely to come into contact with dusts that may/contain asbestos (e.g. firefighters working in derelict building coming into contact with exposed/damaged asbestos).  and/or  More than 10 personnel are potentially exposed to asbestos	Incident Controller actions:  Notify all attending crews of the potential asbestos risk  Notify CommCen (VicFire/VKN8) of level 3 asbestos risk  Respond  Operations Commander  Hazmat and Breathing apparatus support  Additional appliances to assist with decontamination procedures  Notify EPA  Notify Brigade Medical Services

### Complete

Affixing stickers to appliances - suitable position on the lower half of the off-side driver's door



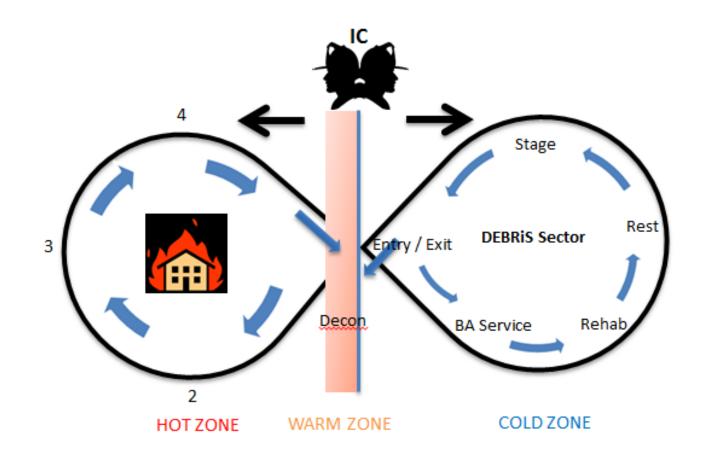








#### What we've done since to control the risks?









#### **Final Actions**

#### Post operations - clean up/investigations/fire duty



In any area where asbestos is suspected, minimum protection for firefighters in addition to PPC is as follows:

- Helmet or hair cover if no danger of falling debris
- · Disposable P2 mask properly fitted; BA is the best protection
- · Disposable coveralls or splash suits where appropriate
- · Gloves and PVC boots

#### Personal decontamination

#### Figure 2



lothing using fine water spray. Remove helmet and

ector. Neck protector to be placed in contaminated es set aside for equipment cleaning

t aside for equipment cleaning or re-worn (ensuring

s, neck protector, flash hood, jacket and trousers) in er procedure below

y be used to dry self following garment removal ing in a separate contaminated waste bag n area and proceed away from cold zone refighters shall shower, giving hair particular Safe report

ated before decontamination (warm) zone entry to

t shall be dressed in splash suit, PVC boots and P2 onal decontamination when work is completed ontamination includes helmet, goggles, torches, used in the hot zone

ent with water. Then wipe all surfaces with

be replaced at frequent intervals and placed in

#### Fireground procedures where the presence of asbestos is suspected or identified

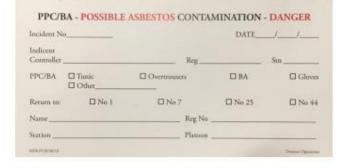


· Ensure all firefighters entering restricted/hot zone wear BA and minimum supplied PPC

#### Actions

- · Conduct thorough asbestos ris
- Implement appropriate risk cor document these strategies as
- Restrict access to area where
- · Park upwind and close applian compartments to help prevent
- Notify CommCen (VicFire/VKN when asbestos is confirmed or
- Ensure that where BA is not re
- Establish hot, warm and cold z described below:
  - Establish decontamination (boot scrubs, hose reel, eq

#### Figure 1









#### Thank you and any Questions







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#### DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Joe Buffone
Acting Assistant Secretary
Crisis Management Branch
Emergency Management Australia
Department of Home Affairs







#### **Emergency Management Australia (EMA)**

- EMA is Australia's National Disaster Management Organisation
- EMA is a division of the Department of Home Affairs which delivers programs and policies that maintain and strengthen Australia's national security and emergency management capabilities
- EMA is the Australian Government's primary situational awareness and coordination resource for crises and emergencies
- Emergency Management policies and programs contribute to the goal of a safer, sustainable community
- Coordination of Australian Government protective security arrangements for Australian high office holders and domestic major events.







#### **Emergency Management Australia**

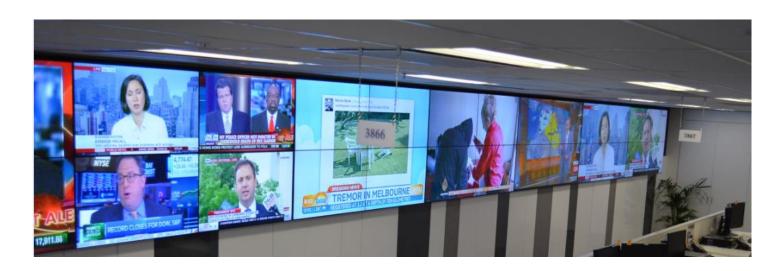
**Disaster Preparedness** Before a Branch **Crisis Management** Policy, Disaster **Branch Engagement & Crisis Coordination Communications** Centre (CCC) **During** a **Capability and Operations &** International **Planning Disaster Recovery Engagement Major Events, Security Branch** & Risk **Policy Programs Physical Security risk Finance** After a Crisis assessments **Governance &** Reforms



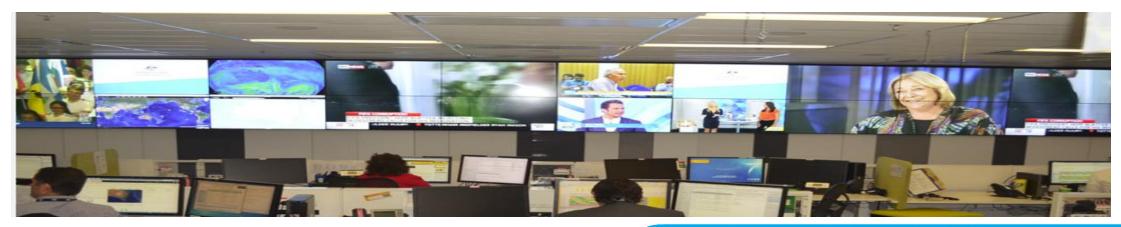




#### Australian Government Crisis Coordination Centre (CCC)





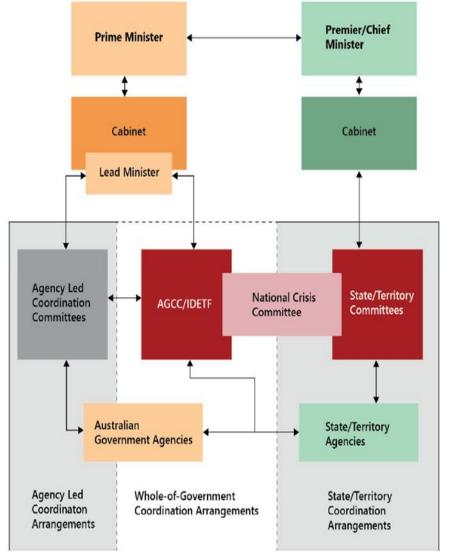


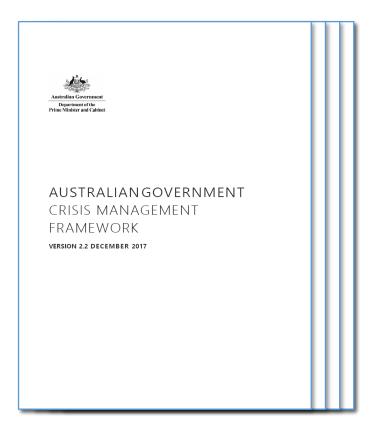






# Australian Government Crisis Management Framework Prime Minister (AGCMF)











#### **AGCMF Leads**

Lead Minister	Possible hazards	Annex
Minister for Foreign Affairs	International crises	Annex A.1
Minister for Home Affairs	Domestic security-related incidents (excluding terrorist incidents) or any other domestic crises with no clear ministerial lead	Annex A.2
Minister for Home Affairs	Domestic terrorist incidents or maritime terrorist incidents within the Australian Maritime Domain	Annex A.3 and Annex A.4
Minister for Home Affairs	Domestic natural disasters	Annex A.5
Minister for Agriculture and Water Resources	Domestic biosecurity crises	Annex A.6
Minister for Health	Domestic public health crises	Annex A.7
Minister for the Environment and Energy	Domestic energy supply crises	Annex A.8
Minister for Resources and Northern Australia	Incidents involving an offshore petroleum facility in Commonwealth waters	Annex A.9
Minister for Infrastructure and Transport	Transport incidents (maritime and aviation) within Australia, the Australian Exclusive Economic Zone, or the Australian Search and Rescue Region	Annex A.10







### **National Crisis Planning**

Hazard Specific Standing
Arrangements for Coordination
and Notification

- Aviation Disaster (AUSAVPLAN)
- Space Debris Re-entry (AUSSPREDPLAN)
- 40+ Aust Govt managed

Domestic Plans for providing
Australian Government
Assistance

- Australian Government Disaster Response (COMDISPLAN)
- National Counter Terrorism
   Plan and Handbook
- Mass Casualty Incidents (AUSTRAUMAPLAN)
- National Catastrophic Disaster Plan (NATCATDISPLA<sub>N)</sub>

Hazard Specific Offshore Response and Contingency Plans

- International Assistance (AUSASSISTPLAN)
- Overseas Mass Casualty (OSMASSCASPLAN)
- Evacuation of Australian citizens from overseas (AUSRECEPLAN)







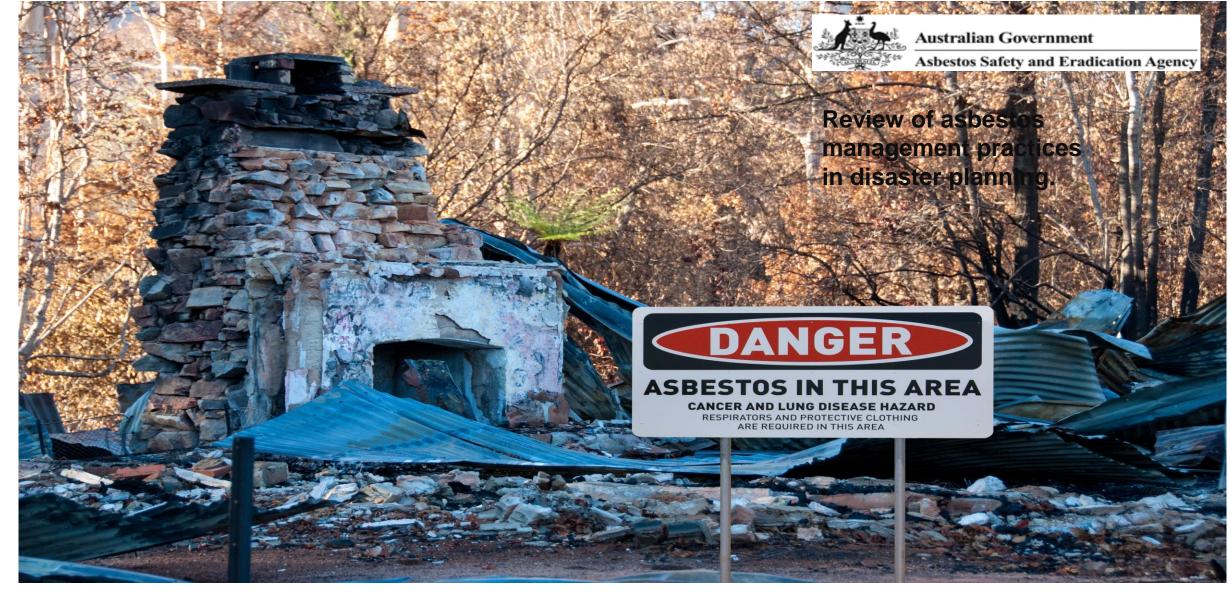
#### **Triggers:** for Commonwealth Involvement

- the scale of the crisis and its potential impact
- an incident across multiple jurisdictions or industry sectors
- a request from a State or Territory
- a crisis with both domestic and international components
- community expectation of national leadership
- multiple simultaneous crises















"Asbestos management in natural disasters and emergencies often occurs in a volatile, fast-moving context involving multiple layers of government, bureaucracy, industry and the community across different sectors and jurisdictions – with first responders including not only emergency services personnel but also (both trained and spontaneous) volunteers and affected residents"

(Review of asbestos management practices in disaster planning)







#### Australian Government support for recovery and clean - up

- The Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DFRA) provide for reimbursement of cleanup and debris removal costs (including for asbestos) associated with state and territory expenditure following disaster. These may include for:
  - the essential repairs to housing, including temporary repairs and repairs necessary to restore housing to a habitable condition
  - the demolition or rebuilding to restore housing to a habitable condition
  - o the removal of debris from residential properties to make them safe and habitable, and
  - the reconstruction of essential public assets.
- Under the DFRA, States and local governments are responsible for undertaking these works and then may seek financial reimbursement from the Australian Government.







## Review of asbestos management practices in disaster planning. Potential Solutions:

- 1. Building capacity for collaboration
- 2. Establishing definitions and performance measures
- 3. A concerted public education campaign
- 4. Information kits
- 5. Communication tools and templates
- 6. Training materials for volunteers and professionals
- 7. Protective equipment kits
- 8. Database of resources
- 9. Database of affected areas and properties:
- 10. Partnerships and working groups
- 11. Specific policies for asbestos management







#### Thank You – QUESTIONS?









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