



AIM: to prevent exposure to airborne asbestos fibres in order to eliminate asbestos-related disease in Australia.

PRINCIPLES

- precaution
- evidence-based decision making
- transparency
- public participation
- collaboration

GOALS

1. AWARENESS

Increase public awareness of the health risks posed by working with or being exposed to asbestos

2. BEST PRACTICE

Identify and share best practice in asbestos management, education, handling, storage and disposal

3. IDENTIFICATION

Improve the identification and grading of asbestos and sharing of information regarding the location of ACMs

4. REMOVAL

Identify priority areas where ACMs present a risk, identify the barriers to the safe removal of asbestos and review management and removal infrastructure to estimate the capacity and rate for the safe removal of asbestos

5. RESEARCH

Commission, monitor and promote research into the prevention of asbestos exposure and asbestos-related disease.

6. INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP

Australia continues to play a leadership role in a global campaign for a worldwide ban on asbestos mining and manufacturing.

OUTCOMES

- 1.1 Increased community awareness of the risks posed by asbestos and its impact on the health of the community.
- 1.2 Improved access to information for those who work and live with asbestos, including where and when to source information and advice.
- 1.3 Demonstrated cultural and behavioural change within the community as a result of improved understanding of both the health risks and exposure pathways of asbestos in both commercial and residential environments.

- 2.1 Evidence-based best practice to minimise risks in targeted areas.
- 2.2 Model training for workers likely to come into contact with ACMs to increase competency and decrease risk.
- 2.3 Australian communities are supported to manage asbestos risks during natural disasters or emergencies.
- 2.4 Improved transport, storage and disposal practices for ACM.

- 3.1 Evidence-based model for grading in-situ asbestos is developed.
- 3.2 Improved stabilisation and containment practices for ACMs in poor condition.
- 3.3 Improved identification and management of information regarding asbestos contaminated land.
- 3.4 Estimated total presence of ACMs in the built environment is available.
- 3.5 Improved practice in the residential sector to identify and minimise the risk of exposure, in particular for DIY home renovators.
- 3.6 Effective coordinated response when ACMs in imported material are identified.

- 4.1 Priority actions identified support removal of ACMs in poor condition.
- 4.2 Options to remove asbestos in poor condition are practical, evidence-based and targeted towards sources of asbestos-related disease.
- 4.3 Asbestos removal infrastructure can meet the future needs and demands of ageing ACMs without creating increased risk.
- 4.4 The barriers to the safe removal of ACMs are reviewed and options to address the challenges faced by government, commercial and residential sectors are evaluated.

- 5.1 Coordination of key research supports evidence informed policy and practice.
- 5.2 Commissioned research identifies practical and innovative approaches to prevent or minimise risks from exposure to asbestos fibres, and support for people with asbestos-related diseases.

- 6.1 International issues relating to asbestos and asbestos-related disease are effectively coordinated.
- 6.2 Australia recognised as an international voice in the global campaign against asbestos hazards.
- 6.3 Best practice for awareness, management and eradication of asbestos is shared internationally.

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