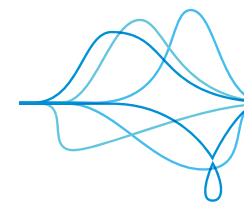




Australian Government

Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency



**Asbestos National
Strategic Plan**

Implementation
2019–23

How to develop a jurisdictional action plan

Why develop a jurisdictional action plan?

The success of the National Strategic Plan for Asbestos Awareness and Management (NSP) 2019–2023 depends on all governments taking collective and sustained action to address the harmful legacy of asbestos in our homes, workplaces and the environment.

The NSP 2019–2023 commits governments to develop jurisdictional action plans that align, as far as possible, with the NSP national priorities and strategic actions. By having their own plans, governments will be able to:

- show that they are taking proactive steps at a whole-of-government level to prevent exposure to asbestos fibres, and
- engage the local community in cooperating with these steps.

The plans should outline:

- what needs to be done
- who needs to do it, and
- when it needs to be done in order to meet the NSP targets.

This guide will assist in developing an action plan or updating an existing plan to align with the NSP 2019–2023. Plans should be tailored to suit specific asbestos priorities.

Development and monitoring of the plans should involve the cross-agency asbestos coordination group established in each jurisdiction, including local government, to ensure a coordinated and systematic approach is taken to asbestos management, capturing the activities of all government agencies with asbestos-related responsibilities.

What should the plan include?

- Description of the plan's purpose and its alignment with the NSP 2019–2023
- Description of roles and responsibilities in relation to the regulation and management of asbestos in the jurisdiction (see page 3)
- Priority actions with potential timelines (see page 4)
- How success will be measured (see ASEA's guide on how to measure and interpret the NSP targets)

What will ASEA do with the plans?

Once the action plans are formally approved within your jurisdiction they can be provided to ASEA to be published on its website. This will promote the NSP 2019–2023 principle of transparency and demonstrate the commitment of governments that they are working together to implement the NSP 2019–2023. The action plans may also be used to inform the mid-term review and next phase of the NSP.

Roles and responsibilities in the asbestos management system

List each state and local government organisation that has a role in relation to the regulation and management of asbestos in the jurisdiction and describe the scope of their responsibilities:

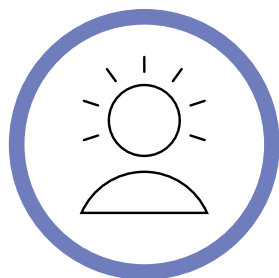
- **Regulators** who enforce compliance with asbestos-related laws
- **Government agencies** who lead asbestos-related policy development and implementation
- **Local government** who have responsibilities relating to waste management, planning and land development, monitoring and enforcing compliance with environmental health laws.

Include how interagency cooperation will occur where there are overlapping responsibilities.

Areas of responsibility

- Environment protection – contaminated land, illegal dumping, waste management
- Work health and safety
- Public health
- Consumer protection
- Local planning and development
- Building safety standards
- Emergency response
- Transport of asbestos waste
- Mining and quarrying
- Border protection
- Managing asbestos in government buildings
- Public housing

Action plan



Awareness

Examples:

Undertake awareness campaign targeted at real estate agents and property managers – by June 2021

Partner with hardware stores to promote asbestos safety – by December 2020

- Increased awareness in our community and workplaces of asbestos risks and where to find information
- Increased compliance with asbestos-related laws

Targets 1 & 4



Identification and management

Examples:

Establish centralised asbestos registers for government assets – by December 2020

Improve protocols for dealing with asbestos in emergencies and natural disasters – by September 2021

- Asbestos risks in all government assets identified and assessed with asbestos management plans in place

Targets 2, 5 & 6



Removal

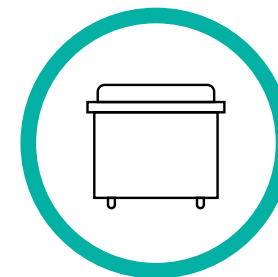
Examples:

Complete an audit of asbestos management plans for all government owned buildings – by April 2021

Establish grants to remove asbestos from community sports and recreation facilities – from 2021 to 2022.

- All government assets have schedules for the prioritised safe removal of asbestos

Target 3



Waste

Examples:

Work with rural and indigenous communities to address asbestos disposal problems – by December 2022

Increase penalties for illegal dumping – by June 2021

- Asbestos disposal is cheaper
- Asbestos disposal is easier
- Illegal dumping reduced by 80%

Target 7

Aims

Aligned with the NSP national priorities

Actions

These should be specific actions aligned with the broader strategic actions of the NSP, instead of 'business as usual' activities which should be reflected in the 'roles and responsibilities' part of the plan

Where do we want to be by 2023?

Aligned with the NSP targets, additional jurisdictional targets may be added