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Sent: Wednesday, 25 January 2017 11:57 AM

To: Garreth Robinson <grobinson@taupo.govt.nz>

Subject: ACM report

Moring mate, please see attached report. I have added the info below to try and show you how to read these reports, basically, any/all asbestos if possible should be reduced to being low, that's low risk and low harm. This isn't always possible without removing the materials in question.

FIG.1 – Example of report line

Building 2, original building, external, all sides, wall lining. Asbestos Cement (AC). Extent:

20-50m². Non-Friable Positive First Recorded: 23/8/2016

Reinspection Due: 23/8/2017

Labelled: No Removed: No Sample Tested: Yes

Sample Ref.: 45-1353/32, 24

Result: Asbestos detected Moderate Risk (This refers to the Likelihood of release of ACM, and the word Moderate = Possible)

Risk Score: 10

Friable Risk: Non-Friable (1) Condition Risk: Satisfactory (1) Exposure Potential: Moderate (3) (This refers to the consequences of ACM release, the word Moderate in this case = Significant harm)

Labelling Risk: No (5)

DEFINITIONS:

Risk Assessment: The overall process of hazard identification, risk analysis, and risk mitigation. The purpose of a risk assessment is to identify critical hazards that require control and to allow informed decisions to be made about management actions.

- Hazard: Something that could cause harm.
- Risk: Likelihood of hazard occurring together with the severity of consequences if hazard were to occur.
- Likelihood:
 1. Unlikely (Low)
 2. Possible (Moderate)
 3. Likely (High)

And for the purposes of this Risk Assessment is considered to apply to a nominal time period of say 12 months.

Consequences (Considered as most likely consequences):

1. Minor or no harm (Low)
2. Significant harm (Moderate)
3. Severe Injury or fatality (High)

ARO ASBESTOS REGISTER:

ARO Asbestos Registers' risk assessment is based on the Likelihood X Consequences approach. An asbestos occurrence will score Low, Moderate or High based on the likelihood of the consequences occurring.

For example: Whether the ACM is Non friable or Friable and its exposure potential. Friable asbestos will have higher consequences and therefore higher risk, especially if it is inside.

We can reduce the risk by reducing either the likelihood or consequences, or both. However this is not always practicable.

As a general rule, everything should be reduced to low risk. In order to do this, controls which will reduce the likelihood and consequences need to be implemented. We do this using the hierarchy of controls.

For instance in terms of the contaminated soil behind the Prefab room building, controls were implemented to reduce the risk, they were to excavate and remove. Non-friable asbestos cladding, again, removed therefore removing the likelihood of harm and release.

I hope this helps.

I will be back down there on the 9th/10th February if you want to have a catch up on site. I would also like to have a look at the demolition works you require in the office area.

Regards

Chris Harrison

Operations Manager, HSE Manager

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