

IDENTIFY THE HAZARD | HANDLE IT SAFELY | DISPOSE OF IT RESPONSIBLY

PURPOSE OF STRATEGY: a coordinated approach for the safe handling of hazardous dust including asbestos, silica, wood and other dusts to protect workers from illness, injury and death. AIM: workers are protected from hazardous dust exposure through coordination of key prevention strategies and consistent delivery of best-practice advice and regulation. **FOCUS AREAS:** asbestos, silica, wood and other dusts.



WOOD AND OTHER DUSTS

Soft wood/hard wood, treated timber (chemicals), organic dusts, MDF (formaldehyde).

- forestry and timber milling

Causes nasal cancers, asthma and lung impairment, nose and eye irritation.

NSW Chemicals Strategy 2017-2022 NSW Building & Construction WHS Sector Plan



Collaborate with our stakeholders



The NSW Dust Strategy 2020-2022 coordinates SafeWork NSW's dust exposure prevention activities, ensuring consistent application of best practice principles and controls relevant to different dust types.

The complexity of disease-related harms include long latencies, conflicting attitudes and beliefs, complex regulations and competing for priorities in the workplace with more immediate risks to safety. These challenges require a customer-centred and multi-pronged response.

	DUST		
CONTROL MEASURES	ASBESTOS	SILICA	WOOD AND OTHER DUSTS
Substitute materials	-	1	1
Train workers	~	1	1
Ventilate work area	×	1	1
Negative air pressure	~	×	×
Wet cut	×	1	×
Dust capture	~	1	~
Masks and PPE	-	1	1
Vacuum class M	×	1	1
Vacuum class H	-	1	1
Wet clean-up	~	1	1
Licensed contractors	4	×	×

AIR MONITORING: personal air monitoring for workers exposed to silica/wood dust and exposure, control and clearance monitoring for friable asbestos removal.

HEALTH MONITORING: regular health monitoring where silica exposure poses a significant health risk and every two years for asbestos removalists and asbestos assessors.

ASBESTOS

Workplace Exposure Standard (WES)

- 0.1 fibres/mL.
- 0.01 fibres/mL (clearance level after removal).

Compliance

- Assessment of new and renewal asbestos licence holders.
- Verification activities to improve compliance of asbestos licence holders.
- Auditing of Registered Training Organisations who deliver asbestos removal training.
- Enforcement actions.
- Licencing reforms to enable simpler licencing processes and improved customer service.

Awareness and Education

- Annual Asbestos Awareness Campaign.
- Codes of Practice:
 - How to safely remove asbestos
 - How to manage and control asbestos in the workplace.
- Video Safety Alerts including language translations.
- Improving knowledge and influencing behaviour around asbestos exposure risks in the workplace.

Stakeholder Engagement

- National, state and cross-jurisdictional working groups including:
 - NSW Asbestos Co-ordination Committee
 - Demolition and Asbestos Consultative Committee.

SILICA

Workplace Exposure Standard (WES)

• 0.05 mg/m³ 8-hr TWA.

Compliance

- 9.000 business interactions under the Hazardous Chemicals Roadmap Project (silica is a top priority chemical).
- Enhanced model WHS laws including halving WES to 0.05 mg/m³.
- On-the-spot fines for uncontrolled dry cutting manufactured stone.
- Silicosis a notifiable condition.
- On-the-spot fines for persons conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU) who fail to notify of an adverse health monitoring report.

Awareness and Education

- Targeted mass media industry campaigns.
- Silica symposium, regional roadshows and events.
- Video Safety Alerts (including language translations and task/control specific videos).
- \$500 small business rebate.
- Silica Infrastructure Working Group.
- World-leading research into real-time silica dust detection devices.

For more information and resources visit: www.safework.nsw.gov.au/dust-strategy

WOOD AND OTHER DUSTS

Workplace Exposure Standard (WES)

- 1 mg/m³ 8hr-TWA (hard wood).
- 5mg/m³ 8hr-TWA (soft wood).
- 1.2 mg/m³ 8-hr TWA (formaldehyde MDF).
- 10 mg/m³ 8hr-TWA (dusts not otherwise classified*).

* Where no specific WES has been assigned and the substance is both of inherently low toxicity and free from toxic impurities.

Compliance

• Exposure to airborne contaminants (i.e. dust) is kept to a minimum and never above the WES.

As well as the health hazard of breathing in wood dust:

- MDF/fibre/particle board contains formaldehyde and resins.
- Treated timbers contain copper chrome arsenate (CCA) and other hazardous chemicals.
- Some hardwoods contain harmful tannins and resins.

Awareness and Education

- Wood dust fact sheet.
- Code of Practice for Safe Handling of Timber Preservatives and Treated Timber.
- · Working with and handling treated timber safely (EPA).
- Workplace management of respiratory conditions including asthma.