

## Chapter 9

# Glossary

<b>AQM</b>	Air quality monitoring
<b>Asbestos</b>	The asbestiform varieties of mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine and amphibole groups of rock-forming minerals, including actinolite, amosite (brown asbestos), anthophyllite, crocidolite (blue asbestos), chrysotile (white), tremolite, or any mixture of these.
<b>Asbestos Fines (AF)</b>	Includes all asbestos or asbestos-containing materials, including loose fibre bundles and fragments of non-friable material that are smaller than 7 mm x 7 mm.
<b>Asbestos Removalist (Licensed)</b>	A removalist registered, licensed or otherwise authorised under Western Australian State legislation to perform asbestos removal and maintenance work.
<b>Bonded Asbestos-containing Material (ACM)</b>	Materials that contain asbestos in an inert bound matrix such as cement or resin. Related to bonded, non-friable material greater than 7 mm x 7 mm.
<b>Brownfield Site</b>	Any previously developed land that is not currently in use, whether contaminated or not.
<b>CS Act</b>	Contaminated Sites Act 2003
<b>DOH</b>	Department of Health (WA)
<b>DSI</b>	Detailed Site Investigation
<b>DWER</b>	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
<b>“emu-Bob” or “emu-Pick”</b>	The manual collection or hand-picking usually of visible fragments or pieces of suspect materials using a systematic process of visual inspection across the surface of a site.
<b>Exposure Pathway</b>	The way a recipient comes into contact with a chemical or physical hazard. There are three basic exposure pathways: inhalation, ingestion, or direct contact.
<b>f/mL</b>	Fibres per millilitre.
<b>f/mL-year</b>	An exposure concentration equivalent to years of exposure used in exposure risk models (e.g. 25 f/mL-year is equivalent to 25 years at 1 fibre/ml, 10 years at 2.5 fibres/mL). Generally based on “occupational” hours of exposure during the year (40hrs x 48 weeks).

<b>Fibril</b>	The smallest discrete constituent which can be physically separated from a bundle of asbestos, representing a single microscopic or sub-microscopic crystal.
<b>Fibrous Asbestos (FA)</b>	Fibrous asbestos refers to asbestos products or materials that are friable (loose insulation) or have become severely degraded or damaged such that they are partly or completely friable.
<b>Field Analysis</b>	Sampling and analysis that is carried out at a site, rather than in a laboratory or office
<b>Friable</b>	Material which is crumbled or reduced to powder by hand pressure. Asbestos in this form is especially hazardous due to the potential for fibres to become airborne.
<b>Hardstand Area</b>	An area that is covered by impervious construction material such as asphalt, concrete or brick.
<b>Hazard</b>	The capacity of an agent to produce a particular type of adverse human health or environmental effect (e.g., asbestos to cause mesothelioma).
<b>Health Risk Assessment</b>	The process of estimating the potential impact of a chemical, biological, physical or social agent on a specified human population under a specific set of conditions and for a certain time frame.
<b>Loose Fibre bundles</b>	Mineral fibres that are not part of a matrix or otherwise in a bonded form. May originate from bonded ACM or other asbestos products and be liberated due to deterioration, fire or disturbance (e.g. settled dust from using power tools).
<b>NATA</b>	National Association of Testing Authorities
<b>NEPM</b>	National Environment Protection Measure
<b>NOA</b>	The natural geological occurrence of asbestiform minerals found in association with geological deposits including rock, sediment or soil.
<b>PM10</b>	Particulate matter with an equivalent aerodynamic diameter of 10 µm or less.
<b>Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM)</b>	Polarised light microscopy with dispersion staining which allows simple optical characterisation of asbestos fibres to 0.2 µm.
<b>PSI</b>	Preliminary Site Investigation

<b>Respirable fibre</b>	A particle with a diameter less than 3 µm and length greater than 5 µm and with a length to width ratio of greater than 3:1 as defined by the International Agency for Research on Cancer.
<b>Risk</b>	The probability that, in a certain timeframe, an adverse outcome will occur in a person, group of people, plants, animals and/or ecology of a specified area that is exposed to a particular dose or concentration of a hazardous agent.
<b>SAQP</b>	Sampling and Analysis Quality Plan
<b>Screening</b>	The term ‘screening’ is applied to both the small-scale separation of bonded ACM from localised soil samples by sieving, as described in Table 8 and to the large-scale mechanical screening of soil from a contaminated area as described in Table 9
<b>Sensitive Receptor</b>	Any individual who may be at greater risk than the general public of suffering detrimental effects from exposure to asbestos. Land-uses such as schools and residences where such individuals are located may also be considered sensitive receptors. Therefore, anywhere people live is considered a ‘sensitive receptor’ by default.
<b>Structure</b>	Includes inter alia any industrial plant, edifice, wall, chimney, or fence.
<b>Uncontrolled Fill</b>	Any form of fill material located on-site, whether resulting from waste disposal, landscaping practices, or other processes, for which the composition cannot be reliably ascertained. This includes construction and demolition material, ‘inert’ waste, and municipal waste.
<b>Visible/visual</b>	Refers to visible observations made during site inspections and field sampling. The verb “examine” is used in this document to refer to laboratory observations by eye.