

Asbestos in the 21st Century

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www.acsrisk.com

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ACS Physical Risk Control Ltd

- Founded in 1978
- First private Asbestos Test House in Scotland
- Research, Consultancy, Measurement, Training, Legal Services (Expert Witness)
- Over 120 000 asbestos contracts in 44 yrs. UK, Europe, US,A, Canada,Turkey Africa, India, Japan, Falklands, South America

Asbestos

- What is it, why and where was it used
- What are the **REAL** risks?
- What has happened recently?
- What does the law say ?
- What do I do?

What is Asbestos ?

A FAMILY NAME GIVEN TO THE FIBROUS FORMS OF A GROUP OF NATURALLY OCCURRING MINERAL SILICATE FIBRES.



Asbestos Types

Common

Chrysotile (white)

Amosite (brown)

Crocidolite (blue)

Chrysotile – serpentine

Others - amphiboles

Rare

tremolite

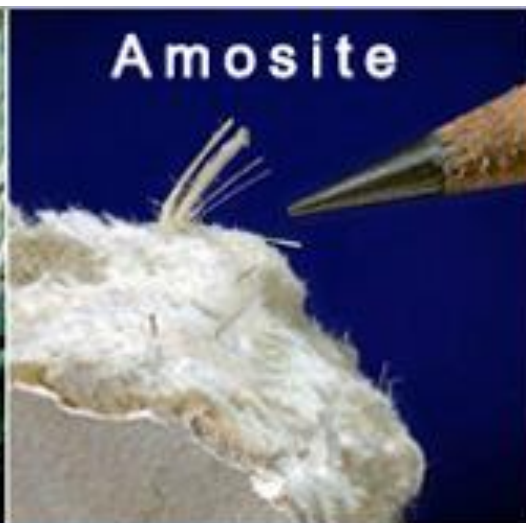
actinolite

anthophyllite

Actinolite



Amosite



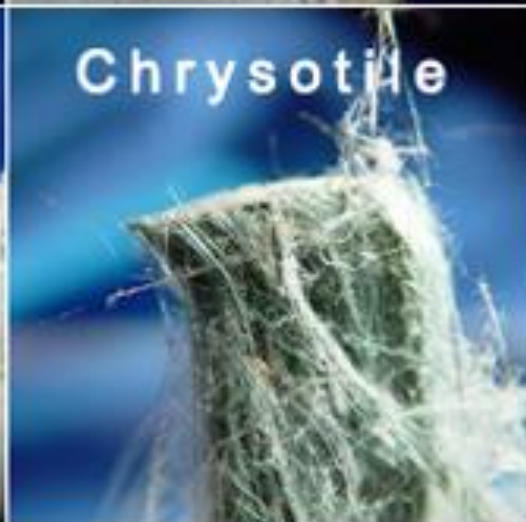
Anthophyllite



Crocidolite



Chrysotile

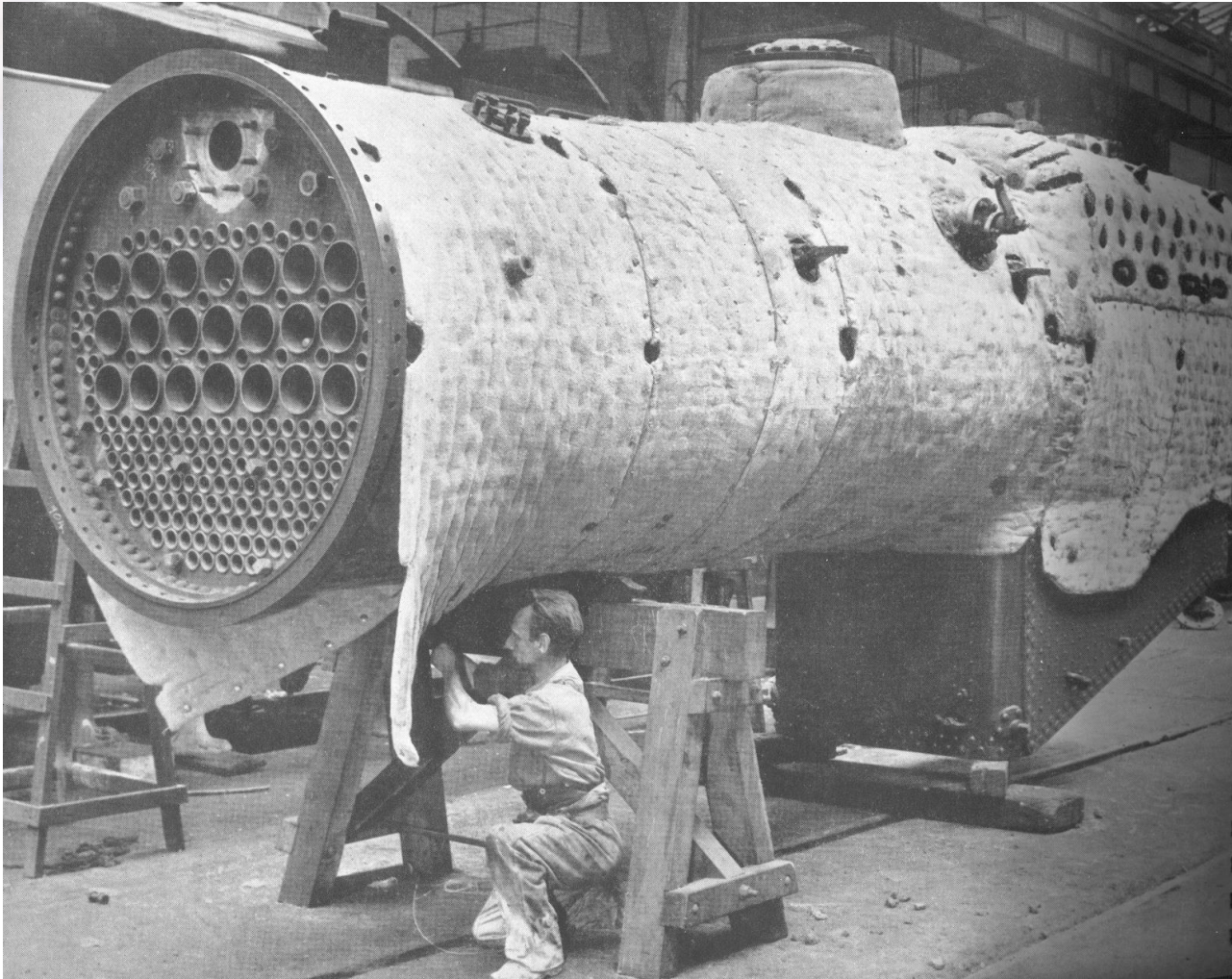


Tremolite



Why was it used ?

- Good insulator against:
Heat, electricity, noise, vibration.
- Impervious to attack by:
Acid, weather, vermin
- Cheap to produce and import



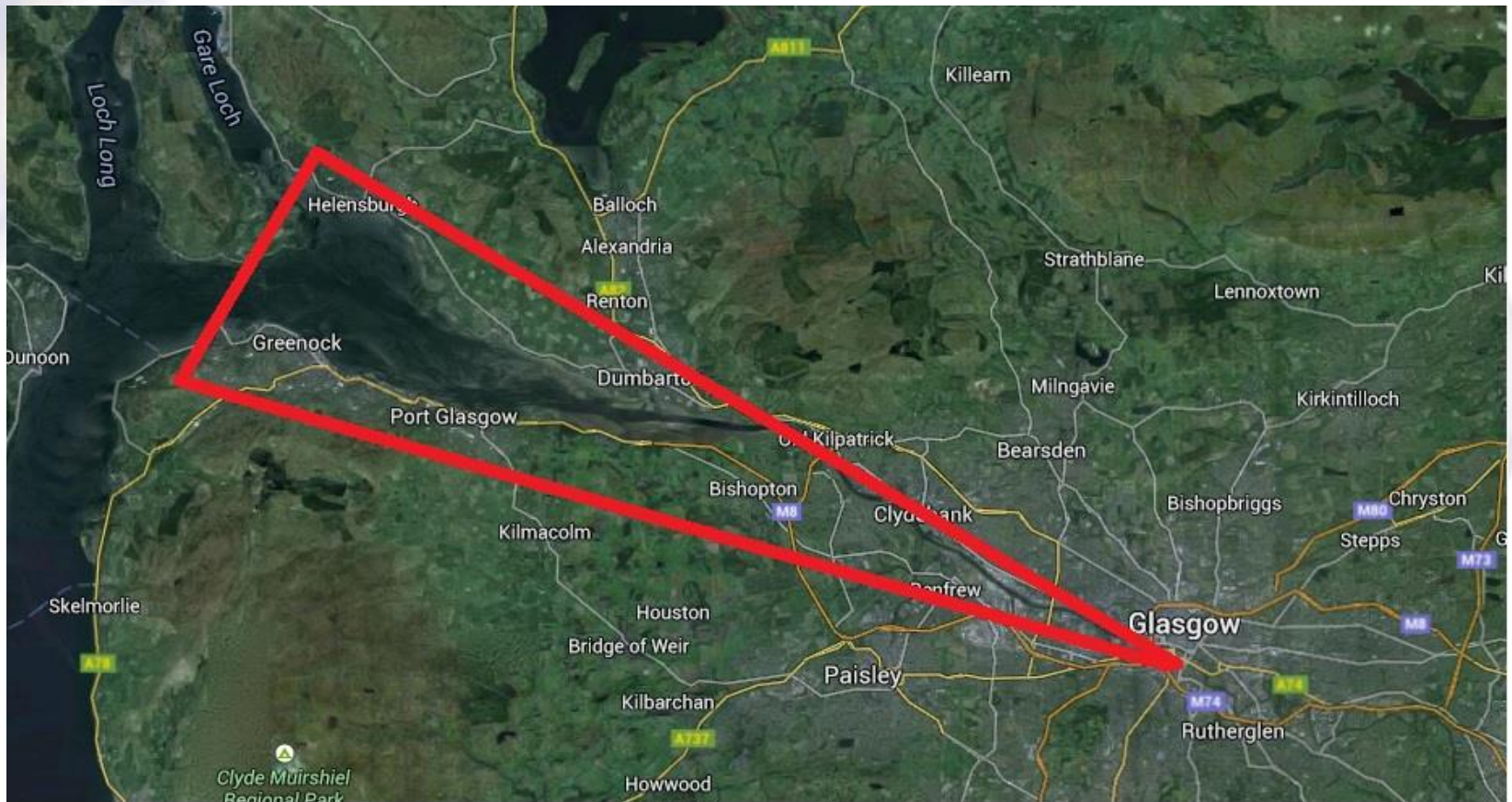








The Black Triangle





Clydebank Blitz

13/14 March 1941



The post war problem

- Immediate post war years there was a real shortage of stone, brick and wood.
- Also, the country was bankrupt.
- How do you quickly and cheaply re-house tens of thousands of displaced people?



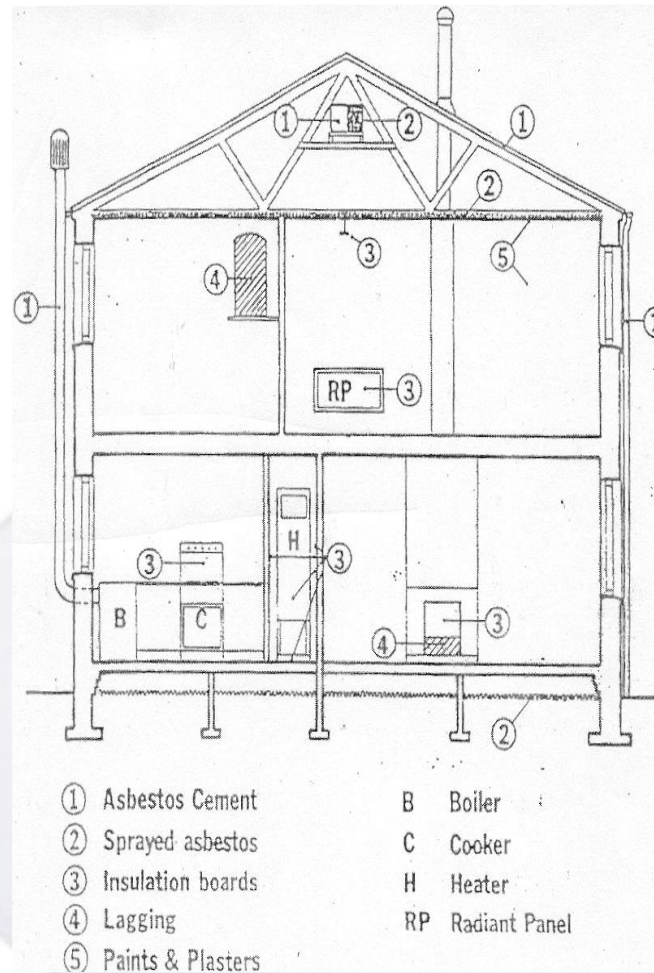
*Attractive home safeguarded with modern asbestos siding,
fireproof, rotproof, and termite-proof*

dry and 4 tons wet, compared with 10 tons of wood siding and 6

Bristol 2022



COMMON LOCATIONS IN PUBLIC SECTOR HOUSING



Asbestos usage (UK)

- 17 million tonnes imported (from 1871)
- Hundreds of uses.
- 4 million tonnes used in construction industry.
- 9.4 million properties
- Particular use in **public buildings** especially 50s,60s,70s.
(best quality, lowest price).









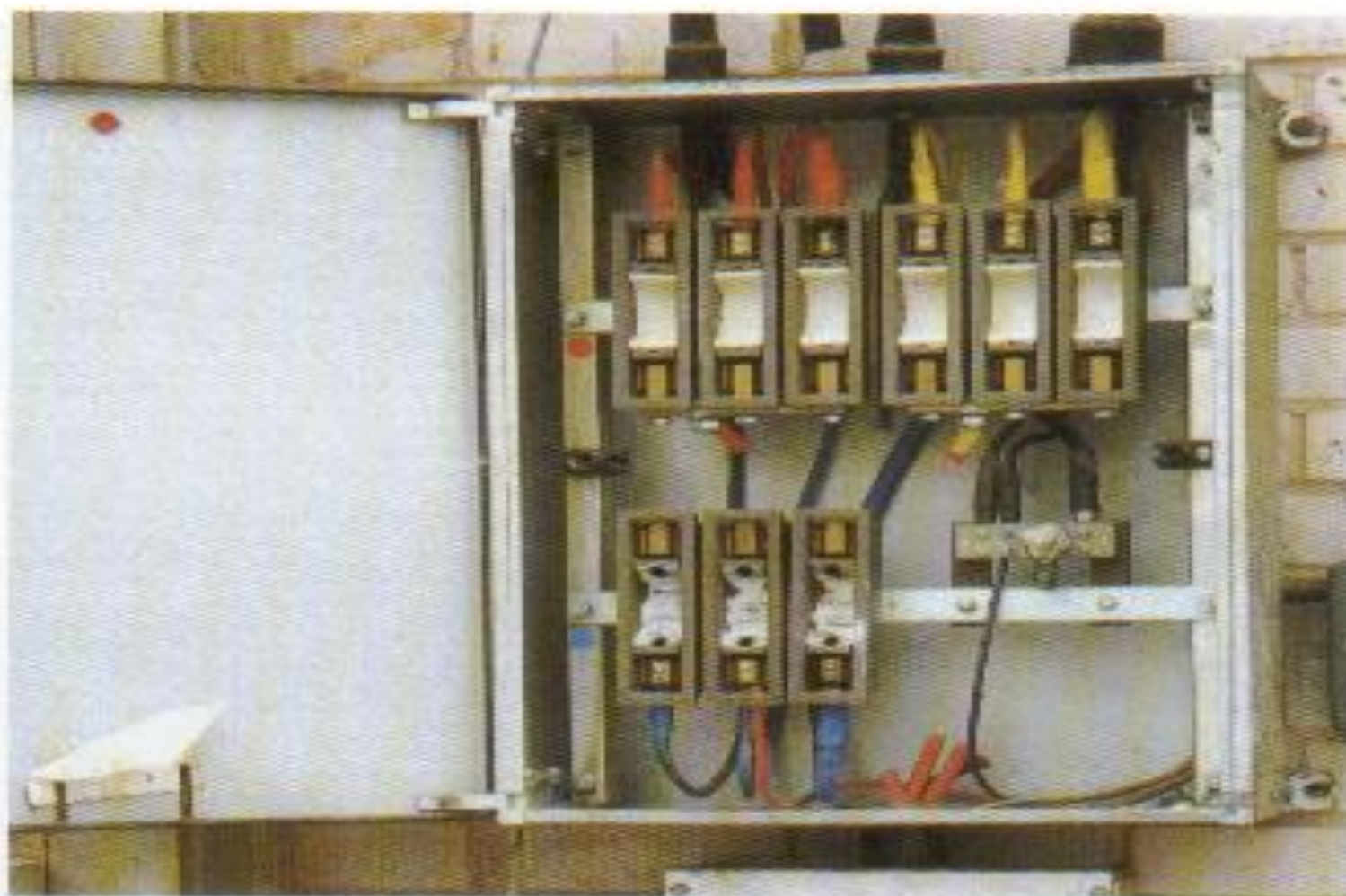








8e Asbestos rope used as packing/seal where pipe passes through a wall.



18c Asbestos tape flash guards in a fuse box.





Who is most affected ?

- Not such a big problem in **privately** built houses/buildings
- A significant problem in **publicly** funded housing stock/buildings.
- Therefore, a significant problem for **L.A., H.A., NHS MOD, Educ. Establishments in particular** – especially when built in 1950's, 60's, and 70's.

Also, non building uses – car brakes



Exposure to Asbestos

- Most of us were born in a hospital
- Lots of us brought up in Social Housing
- All of us went to school
- A lot of us went to college or university
- Lots of us use sport centres, libraries, hospitals, clinics
- All of us are exposed to vehicles

The Result

(Prof Seaton, Aberdeen Univ.)

- We are surrounded by asbestos products and have been breathing them in from birth.
- Post mortem studies show that more than 60% of people in the UK have asbestos fibres in their lungs at point of death – 100% in urban environments
(over 36 000 000 people).
- It was nothing to do with cause of death.



Asbestos Diseases

Real Risk and Perceived Risk

What are the risks ?

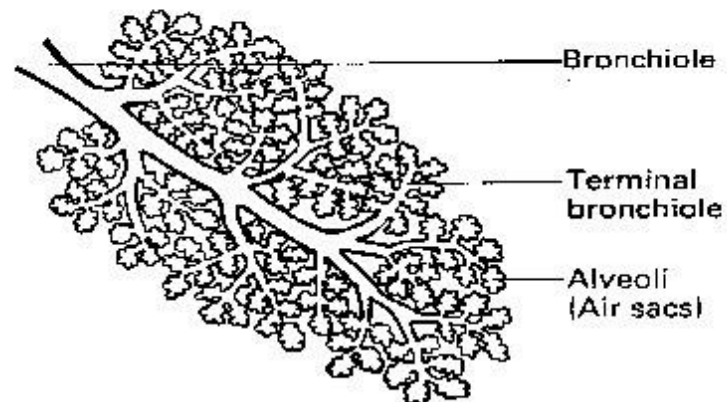
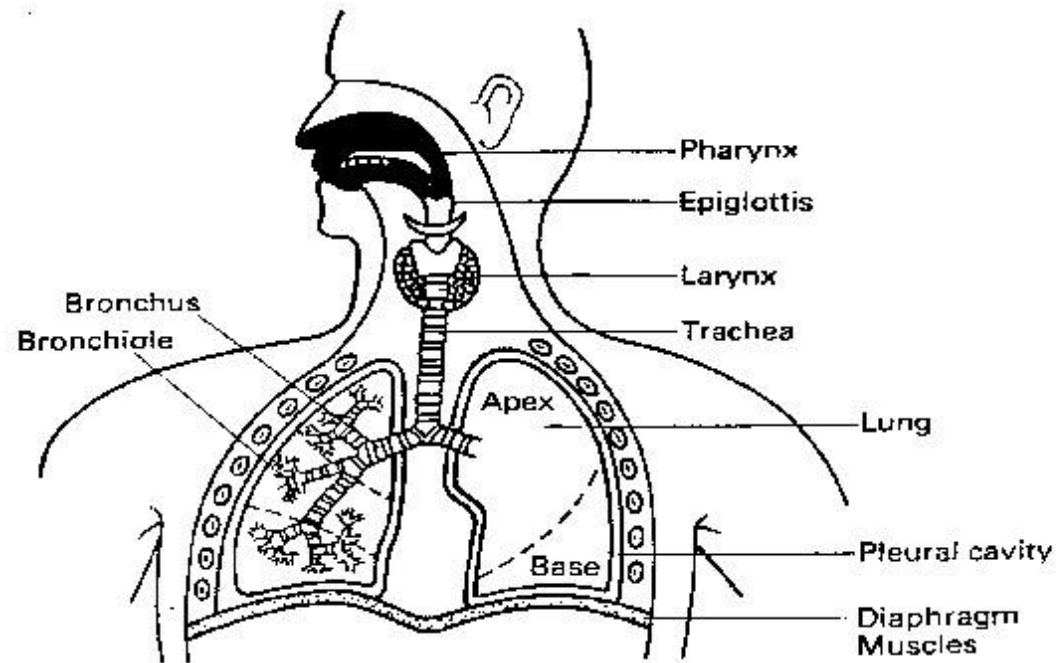
***INHALATION* OF ASBESTOS FIBRES CAN LEAD TO:**

- **ASBESTOSIS** **MASSIVE OVER EXPOSURE**
- **LUNG CANCER**
- **MESOTHELIOMA** **“LOW LEVEL”**

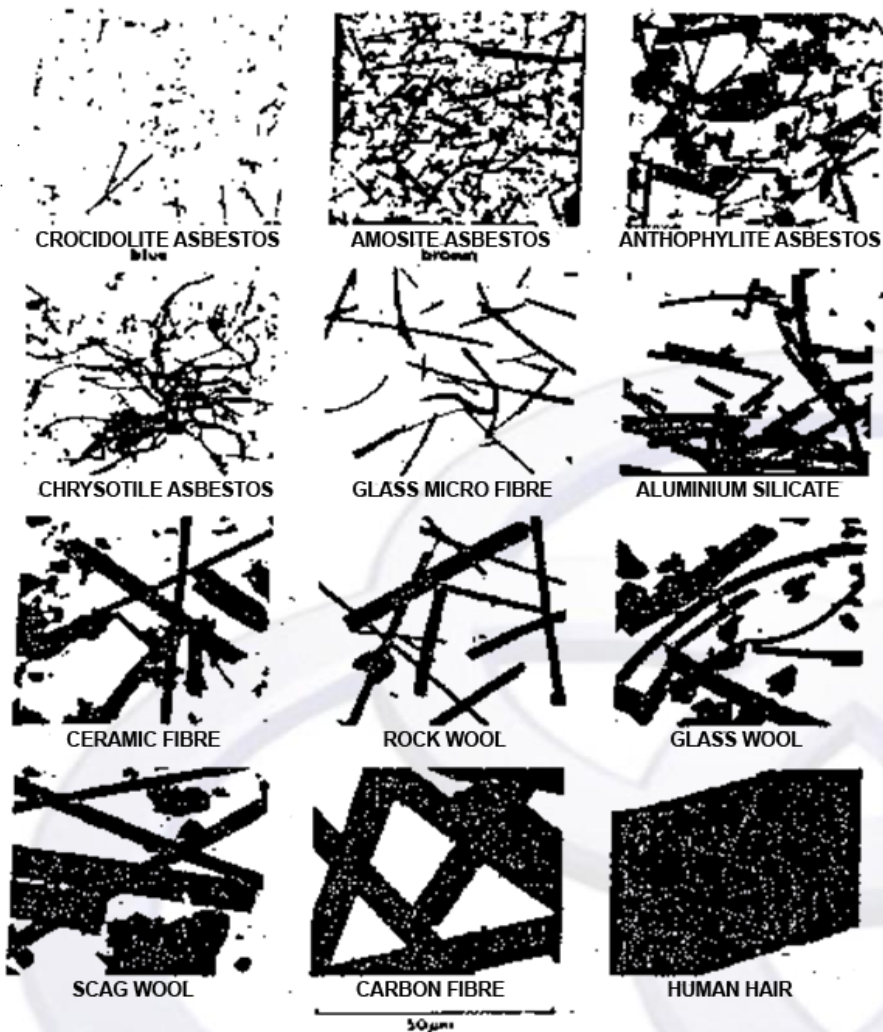
LATENT PERIOD BETWEEN 10 - 40 YRS,

typically 25/35

Protective mechanisms against inhalation of solid materials



Enlarged section of terminal bronchiole



A comparison of the sizes of different types of common industrial fibres (including asbestos) with a human hair

The Asbestos Paradox

- Respirable fibres (those that evade the traps and get down into the lung) are about one thousand times smaller than a human hair.
- These are too small to be seen with the naked eye.
- If you can see asbestos then it is not dangerous – it will be trapped and then coughed/spat out.

Asbestos: how dangerous?

HSE PROJECTIONS FOR ENGLAND & WALES

TYPES OF DEATH

NUMBERS

■ HEART DISEASE	165 000
■ CANCER	140 000
■ RESPIRATORY DISEASE	56 000
■ HOME ACCIDENTS	6 000
■ SUICIDES	5 000
■ ROAD ACCIDENTS	1 800
■ WORK ACCIDENTS	144
■ ASBESTOS DEATHS (pre 1999)	2 000

Prof Seaton's Work

- >60% of people in UK have asbestos fibres in their lungs at point of death.
- There are over 60 000 000 people in the UK
- If 1 fibre kills then at least 36m people would die
- Takes about 30 years, giving 1 200 000 pa
- In practise post mortem studies show 2 000 die each year

One Fibre Kills ?

- We have lived in a scientific age for over 300 years
- Test the theoretical prediction against the experimental result
- **Theory** 1 200 000 asbestos deaths p.a.
- **Experimental** result 2 000 p.a.
- One of them must be wrong.
- The post mortem results must be correct
- Therefore the theory is wrong

Recent Medical Research

- Recent medical studies have involved looking at lung tissue from lungs where the person has died of mesothelioma.
- Electron microscopy studies have shown total fibre concentrations in excess of **102 million fibres** in the diseased lung.

One fibre kills ?

- Not only is there no scientific evidence to suggest this is true, there is a massive amount of evidence to show it cannot be true.
- Single fibre kills – I think not!!!!!!

Real and Perceived Risk

- To make the correct decision on policy and action you must understand the difference between **REAL** and **Perceived** risk.

Real and Perceived risk

- Risk = Hazard x Exposure
- Hazard is asbestos
- Exposure is f/ml
- Risk is asbestosis, lung cancer
mesothelioma

Exposure Levels

■ Limpet	400 – 1000 f/cc	HIGH
■ AI	20 – 400 f/cc	HIGH
■ AIB	2 – 20	MED
■ AC	usually less than 0.5 f/cc	LOW
■ AVT	usually less than 0.1 f/cc	LOW

The Helsinki Criteria

- International Expert meeting on Asbestos, Asbestosis and Cancer, Helsinki, January 1997.
- Purpose was to discuss disorders of the lung and pleura and to agree contemporary criteria for their diagnosis and attribution with respect to asbestos.

Helsinki Criteria

- Important parameter is **cumulative** fibre dose i.e.
 $(\text{f/ml}) \times (\text{yrs})$ express as **$(\text{f/ml}).\text{yrs}$**
- Accepted that the **threshold dose** for the doubling of risk of asbestosis and lung cancer was approx. **$25 (\text{f/ml}).\text{yrs}$**
- Modern res. work: about **$200 \text{ f.yrs} / \text{ml}$** exposure to chrysotile.
- About **5 f.yrs/ml** for mesothelioma

Practical Use

- If we know the exposure level then we can calculate (approx) how long the exposure period would be to double the risk of lung disease.

- $(f/ml) \times (Yrs) = 25$

- $Yrs = 25/(f/ml)$

Practical Use

product	f/ml	Time	
Limpet	1000	1.3	wks
Insulation	2/400	3 to 6.5	wks
AIB	2-20	1.3 to 13	yrs
AC	<0.05	> 500	yrs
clearance	<0.01	>2 500	yrs
Envir.*	0.0005	50 000	yrs

* 1997 Medical Research Council, UK

Real Risk

- No one is suggesting that asbestos is not dangerous.
- What this section has done is to put it into proper context

The Result

Based on **REAL** risk you now know **exactly** what to concentrate on and where to spend your limited time and funds.

Some Words of Warning

- 1978 in UK the asbestos testing & removal industry did not exist.
- Within two years it was a multimillion pound industry.
- Within ten years a billion pound industry.

A Problem

- 1978 Immature legislative control by UK Government.
- Very large numbers of new companies entering the market place.
- Some of them of very dubious quality.

The Result

- Suspect practices, suspect systems
(Bulk analysis, air tests, surveys, removal)
- Very poor quality work carried out.
- Asbestos materials missed.
- Wrongly identified
- Poor advice to clients
- Very poor asbestos removal work leading to exposure of people in the vicinity
e.g. schools, hospitals.

What Happened Next?

- The Government was forced to act and to introduce new **Legislation AND** control of **Quality**.

In the UK:

- **Legislation** is made by the Government
- **Enforcement** is carried out by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) & EHO's

(Strict?) Control

- We now (after many years) have a strictly controlled industry.
- **Legislation** Control of Asbestos Reg.s
- **HSE** Approved Codes of Practise
(Explains the legislation)
- **HSE** Guidance Notes
(Technical notes which explain exactly what to do)

Some HSE Guidance Notes

- HSG 264 Asbestos: the survey guide.
- HSG 248 Asbestos: the analysts guide.
- HSG 247 Asbestos: the licensed contractors' guide.
- HSG 210 Asbestos Essentials.
- L143 Managing & Working with Asbestos

www.hse.gov.uk download free

Not enough

- HSE **Licence** for Asbestos Removal Contractors.
- Contractor is **vetted** by HSE and, if successful, is given a one year licence.
- Must **notify** jobs to HSE **14 days** before start.
- Inspected during the year.
- Licence may be renewed

Still not enough

- Labs and survey organisations must be **accredited** by UKAS (United Kingdom Accreditation Service) to ISO 170205 and 17020 respectively.
- No accreditation – no work.
- www.ukas.org

UKAS accreditation

This is available for:

- bulk sampling
 - fibre identification
 - air sampling
 - fibre counting
 - asbestos surveying
- i.e. **FIVE** different accreditations



Still not enough

- All staff must have formal qualifications to meet HSE and/or UKAS accreditation.
- Range of approved trainers, e.g.
- United Kingdom Asbestos Trainers Association (UKATA),
- Asbestos Removals Contractors Association (ARCA),
- British Occupational Hygiene Society (BOHS).

My Opinion?

- At last (after some 40 years) we have a mature industry with mature control.
- We have good legislation, supported by Codes of Practise, Guidance Notes and general information.
- We have good quality control via HSE and UKAS.
- Still have some problems, of course, but now so much better than before.

Part 2

The 21st Century Problem

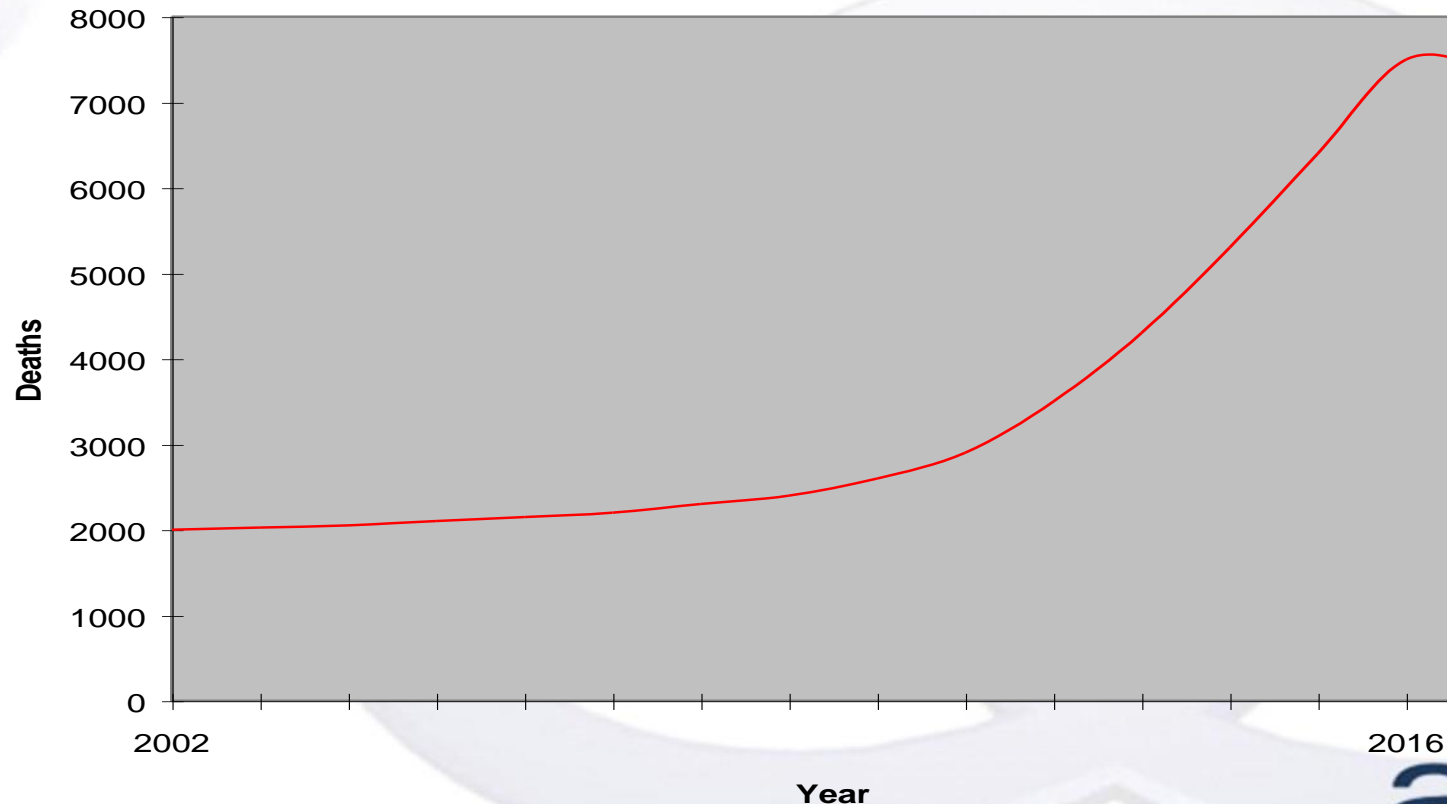
Asbestos Related Death Rates

- Death rate was relatively constant at 2000 per annum for many years.
- In the past few years the death rate has climbed from 2000 to 3000 to over 5000 and is now the biggest single industrial killer the UK has ever seen.
- Prof Peto's prediction.

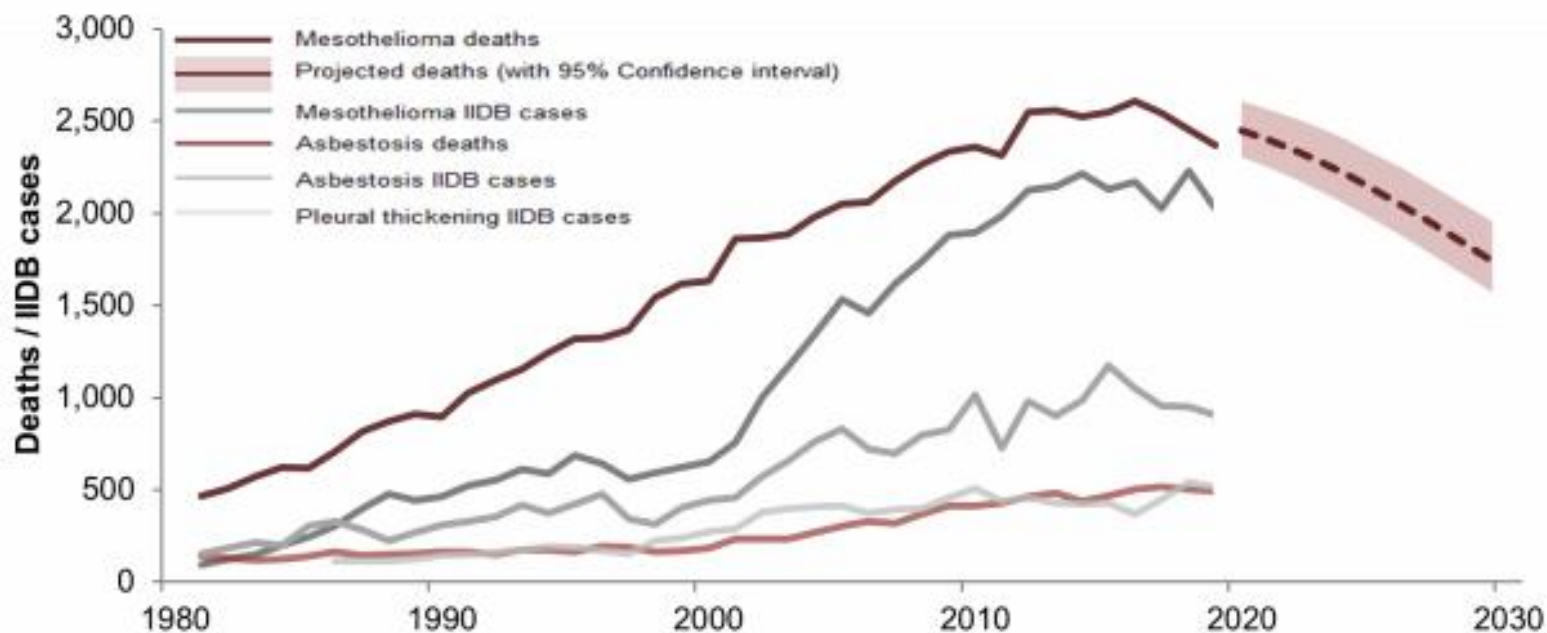
The PETO prediction (1995)

**THE NUMBER OF ASBESTOS DEATHS WILL RAPIDLY INCREASE
OVER THE NEXT DECADE.**

PEAK COULD BE AS HIGH AS 7000 P.A. (UP FROM 2000 P.A.)



Mesothelioma, asbestosis, and pleural thickening: time trends in annual deaths and Industrial Injuries Benefit Disablement (IIBD) cases.



Latest HSE Statistics (2019)

- There were **2,369** mesothelioma deaths in 2019 and it is estimated that there were, in addition, **a similar number of deaths due to asbestos-related lung cancer.**
- Also, **490** Asbestosis deaths in 2019 due to past exposures to asbestos
- Total deaths in 2019 were some **5000.**

Who are these people ?

- The additional deaths occur **NOT** in the conventional group e.g. heavy industry.
- Deaths occur primarily in **tradesman** e.g. electricians, plumbers, carpenters.
- Largest single group is “**tradesmen working for L.A.’s**”
- We need new asbestos regulations to protect these people.

HSE Asbestos Campaign 2008 on



The poster features a man in a dark green shirt and khaki trousers, wearing safety glasses, using a blue power drill to cut through a wall. A blue step ladder is leaning against the wall to his left, and a red toolbox is on the floor. The word 'Asbestos' is written vertically in large, bold, gold letters on the right side of the image. The HSE logo is in the top left corner.

HSE

Every week 20 tradesmen die from this hidden killer.

Any building built or refurbished before the year 2000 could contain asbestos, which is one of the most lethal dangers in the workplace.
Every year there are still 4,000 deaths from asbestos related diseases.
You could be working where asbestos is present right now.
Don't you owe it to your workmates, your family and yourself to find out more?

Call **0845 345 0055** now for your
FREE Asbestos Information Pack.

Health and Safety Executive www.hse.gov.uk/asbestos

Don't chance it
CHANGE IT

The Asbestos Regulations Nov 2002 (no difference in substance in CAR 2012)

- Exactly same as old Regulations (1987), except for Regulation 4 - effective May 2004.
- Reg. 4 : duty to **manage** asbestos in premises.
- Duty is for non-domestic premises only except common areas (**do not forget Duty of Care of the HASAWA**)

The Duty?

- This is a duty to **manage**, not just a duty to survey.
- Carry out the survey (capture the info.)
- Give the information to the tradesman **before** the asbestos is disturbed.
- A management Plan.

The Asbestos Survey

- The asbestos survey and the asbestos register are **critical** in providing information:
 - (a) for the safe management of the building and its occupants,
 - (b) for the safe management of tradesmen and construction workers

The Asbestos Survey

Two types of survey

- Management survey
- Refurbishment or Demolition survey.

The Management Survey

- A Management Survey is the standard survey.
- Locate as far as is reasonably practicable the **presence** and **extent** of any suspect ACMs which could be damaged/disturbed during **normal occupancy, maintenance, and installation.**
- **Assess** their condition

The Refurbishment or Demolition Survey

- This is needed **before** any refurbishment or demolition work is carried out.
- Fully **intrusive** and involves destructive/intrusive inspection, as necessary, including areas difficult to reach.

The Refurbishment or Demolition Survey

- Disruptive and fully intrusive.
- Should only be conducted in **unoccupied** areas (ideally building not in service).
- Under **no circumstances** should staff remain in rooms when intrusive sampling is being undertaken.
- Area must be shown to be fit for re-occupation – visual inspection - if appropriate: air testing.

Caution

HSG 264 Section 37

areas not accessed or not inspected
must be presumed to contain asbestos,
unless there is **evidence** that it does not.

Who does the Survey?

HSG 264 Section 17

- The Duty Holder should not appoint or instruct an independent surveyor to carry out a survey unless the surveyor is **COMPETENT**.

Who does the Survey?

- The **only** route now to demonstrate **competence** is via **UKAS accreditation**.
- UKAS accredited to ISO 17020
(note ISO 9001 is NOT sufficient)

What do we Survey?

- In the **non-domestic sector** HSE expect **EVERY** building to be surveyed on an individual basis.
- In the **domestic sector** L.A.'s and H.A.s have very large numbers of properties.
What is reasonable and practicable?

Surveys in the Domestic Sector

- A **proportion** of properties in each **category** and **group** should be surveyed.
- Exact sampling ratios can not be specified.
(HSE suggest starting at 5% of each group)
- Keep surveying each group until results demonstrate consistency (**trend analysis**).

The Duty Holder?

- Very crudely: the person who **commissions** the work is the duty holder.
- Example 1: ACS @ Clutha House
Tenant **requests** work from Factoring Co.
- Example 2: ACS @ The Claremont Centre
Tenant **commissions** work directly

What needs to be done ?

- management plan to give the information to tradesmen **before** they start work.
- management plan to **prevent** work **without** the information

The Response

- policy and procedures.
- asbestos surveys of all suspect buildings
- asbestos **register** produced for each building.
- register on disc and/or hard copy.

When would you access the data base/Register ?

- Will the work interfere with the fabric of the building ?
- No get on with it.
- Yes check the Register

When would you access the data base/Register ?

- No asbestos present get on with it.
- Asbestos present Stop, think, plan. organise.

Information & Management

CRITICAL that information is given to tradesmen **PRIOR** to start of works.

Give as part of purchase order or works requisition order or, in larger jobs, as part of the tender documentation.

If you have no information and you are suspicious.....

STOP

Damaged/suspect material ?

- Stop work immediately
- Vacate the immediate area
- Lock off the area
- Tell your supervisor and the client



A little bit more legislation

Primary Legislation

1974 Health & Safety at Work Act

- Set up the modern framework
- Make it safe, keep it safe
- HSE/EHO are the Enforcers

Regulations

1992/2006 H&S Management Regs

Risk Assessments for all tasks

H&S Management System

Asbestos Regs (CAR 2012)

Noise at Work Regs

COSHH Regs

Lead Regs

etc. etc. (hundreds of them!!!)

The Hierarchy

- Each Regulation has a **Code of Practise**
This explains in normal language what the Regulations say in legal jargon.
e.g. L143 for CAR 2012
- Below these are the **Guidance Notes**.
These tell you in detail what to.
e.g. HSG 264 how to do asbestos surveys

Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012

37 different regulations in total!!!

- Reg 4 Duty to Manage.
- Reg 5 Identification of presence of asbestos before work starts.
- Reg 6 Carry out a risk assessment before work starts.
- Reg 7 Plan of work before work starts.
- Reg 10 Info, Instruction Training.

Asbestos Importation

- 1970 Voluntary ban on crocidolite.
- 1980 Voluntary ban on amosite
- 1985 Asbestos (Prohibition) Regs
- 1988 Asbestos (Prohibition)(Amendment) Regs
- 1999 Asbestos (Prohibition)(Amendment) Regs
(Comprehensive ban on ALL forms of asbestos)

Asbestos Categories

- Asbestos insulation (Content varies, usually 6-85% asbestos)
- Asbestos insulating board (Usually 15–25% amosite)
- Asbestos cement (typically 10–15% chrysotile in corrugated sheets)
- Asbestos vinyl tiles (Up to 25% asbestos)
- Textured coatings (artex) (3–5% chrysotile)
- Asbestos rope (Asbestos content approaching 100%)
- Asbestos gaskets (usually around 90% asbestos)

A little bit of legislation

Asbestos

crocidolite, amosite, chrysotile, fibrous forms of actinolite, anthophyllite, tremolite.

Asbestos **cement**

asbestos, cement, water absorption <30%

Asbestos **insulating board**

sheet, tile, board with asbestos & anything else (not cement or bitumen)

Asbestos **insulation**

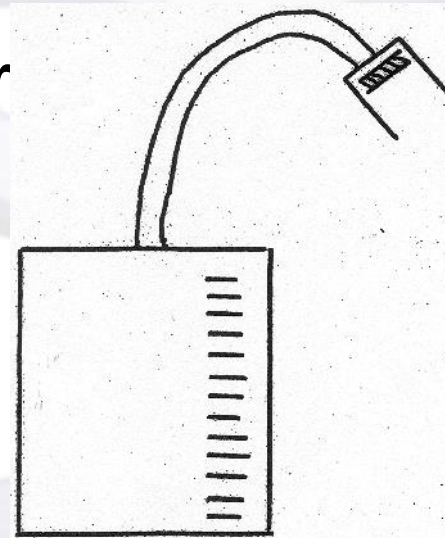
low density material.

Asbestos Categories



The Risk

- Risk depends on the amount of fibres you can breath in i.e. the airborne fibre concentration in f/cc.
- The Clearance indicator less than 0.010 f/cc



The Risk

■ Limpet	400 – 1000 f/cc	HIGH
■ AI	20 – 400 f/cc	HIGH
■ AIB	2 – 20 f/cc	MED
■ AC	usually less than 0.5 f/cc	LOW
■ AVT	usually less than 0.1 f/cc	LOW

Working Procedures

Asbestos Insulation

- must use a **licensed** contractor.
- must notify regulator at least 14 days in advance (and supply method statement).



Working Procedures

Asbestos insulating board

major works: licensed contractor plus notification (as above).

minor works: 1 hour in 7 days, any contractor, no notification, safe working.



Working Procedures

Asbestos cement

any contractor, no notification, no time limits, safe working systems



Summary

Basic legislation on asbestos works:

Asbestos Insulation (AI)

licensed contractor, 14 days notification.

Asbestos insulating board (AIB)

> 1 hour in 7 days - as per AI

< 1 hour in 7 days - DIY with suitable precautions

Asbestos Cement (AC)

DIY, any contractor, no notification, suitable precautions

Summary

AI	lic. contr, notification
AIB >1hr	lic. contr., notification

AIB <1hr	any contr., NO notification
----------	-----------------------------

AC	any contr., NO notification,
AVT	no time limits

Rope

Gaskets

Artex

some times, not always

The Result

- Who does the job.
- How much it costs.
- When it starts.
- All depend on the **CATEGORY** of the material and **NOT** on the type or concentration.

Insulation, board, cement ?



Insulation, board, cement ?



Insulation, board, cement ?



Insulation, board, cement, or ?



Insulation, board, cement, or ?



Project costs & Time Lines

- Who does the job.
- How much it costs.
- When it starts.
- All depend on the **CATEGORY** of the material and **NOT** on the type or concentration.

A poor example of a survey

Loc. No.	Sample No.	Location	Area Surveyed	Position	Asbestos Type	Quantity
1	1	G Floor	Gym	Ceiling Tiles	Amosite	50 SQ M
2	As 1	G Floor	Hall	Ceiling Tiles	Amosite	100 SQ M
3	2	G Floor	Kitchen	Red Floor Tiles	Amosite	100 SQ M

An asbestos management system

Loc No	Sample No	Location	Area Surveyed	Position	Product	Asbestos Type	Quantity	Surface	Vuln.	Damage	Mats RA	Priority
1	1	G Floor	Gym	Ceiling Tiles	AIB	Amosite	50 M ²	Unseal	High	Good	6	1
2	As 1	G floor	Hall	Ceiling Tiles	AIB	Amosite	100 M ²	Unseal	Low	Good	6	3
3	2	G Floor	Kitchen	Red Floor Tiles	AVT	Chryso	100 M ²	Good	Med	Good	1	2



Some Changes

The 2012 Regulations

- **High Risk:** **NO CHANGE**
notifiable, licensed contractor, 14 days
- **Medium Risk:**
notifiable (< job starts), non- licensed
contractor, trained, SWP. **CHANGE**
- **Low Risk:**
not notifiable, non-licensed contractor,
trained, SWP. **NO CHANGE**

The Change

New Category of work:

Notifiable, Non Licensed Work

NNLW

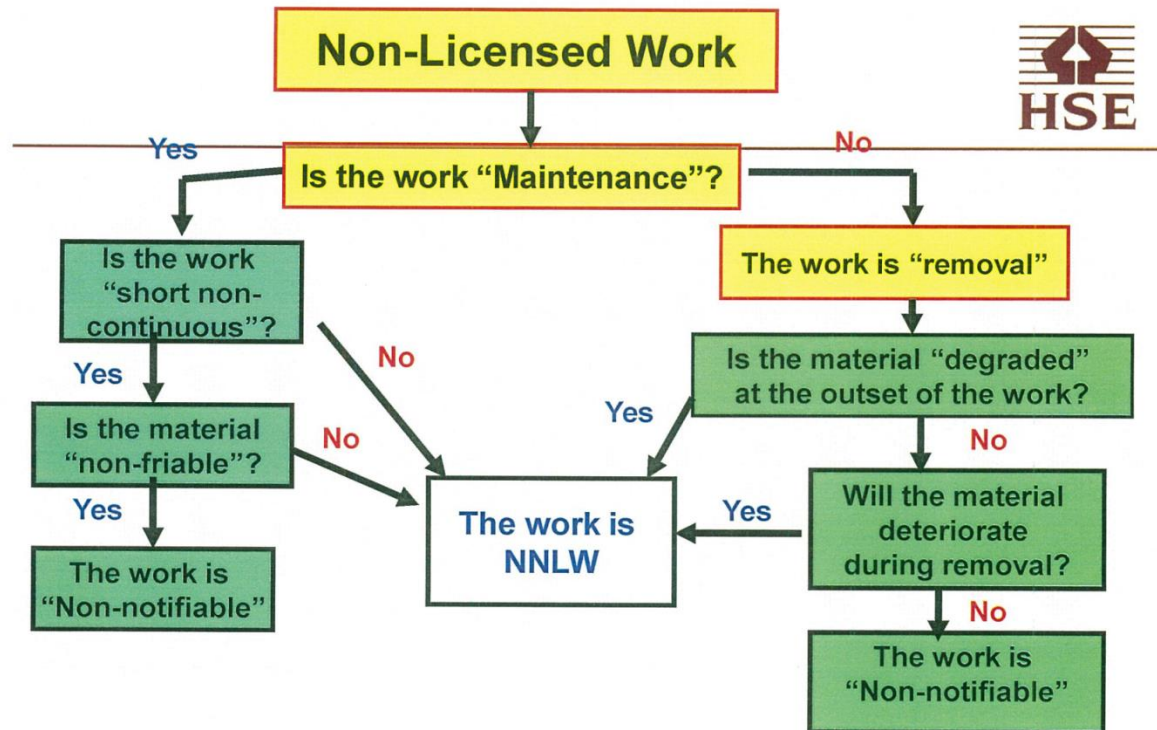
Work can be carried out by a non licensed contractor (as before), but

notification must take place

What does this mean?

- **No change** in licensable work
- The problem now is to decide whether work is **NNLW** or simply “**normal**” work

The Regulations



Notification for>NNLW

- Completion of an **online form**
- New form is “ASB>NNLW1”
- Form is available from “forms” section of HSE website
- Notification must be **before the start of work**

The Contractor

Medical examinations:

- **Must include an examination of the chest and be carried out by a registered medical practitioner (not EMAS)**
- **Carried out every three years**
- **Three-year implementation period (April 2015)**

Registers of work (health records):

- **Must contain:**
 - **Details of the individual worker**
 - **The nature and duration of work with asbestos and exposure**
 - **Dates of the worker's medical examinations**
- **More detailed medical records will be kept by the doctor**
- **Registers of work (health records) must be kept for 40 years**

Who is most affected?

- Organisations carrying out AC roof **removal or demolition**
- Organisations which deal with “non-licensed” rubble
eg AC
- Companies who carry out “larger-scale” removal of textured coatings
eg insurance related work
- Companies who do short-duration work on **asbestos insulation**
- Companies who do short-duration removal of AIB
eg demolition

Part 3

If you have to work with asbestos

UK Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations 2012

Place duties on an employer whenever his employees **manipulate** asbestos.

Cover **all** work where an employee is exposed to dust.

Working criteria:

is it **reasonably foreseeable** that asbestos will be disturbed?

Summary

AI	lic. contr, notification
AIB >1hr	lic. contr., notification

AIB <1hr	any contr., NO notification
----------	-----------------------------

AC	any contr., NO notification,
AVT	no time limits

Rope

Gaskets

Artex

some times, not always

Types of asbestos work

- Major works (high risk)
- Minor works (low risk)

L143 Managing and Working with Asbestos

Consider

- The work area
- The people
- The waste material

Working Procedures

Asbestos Insulation and AIB >1 hour

- must use a **licensed** contractor.
- must notify regulator **at least 14 days** in advance (and supply method statement).

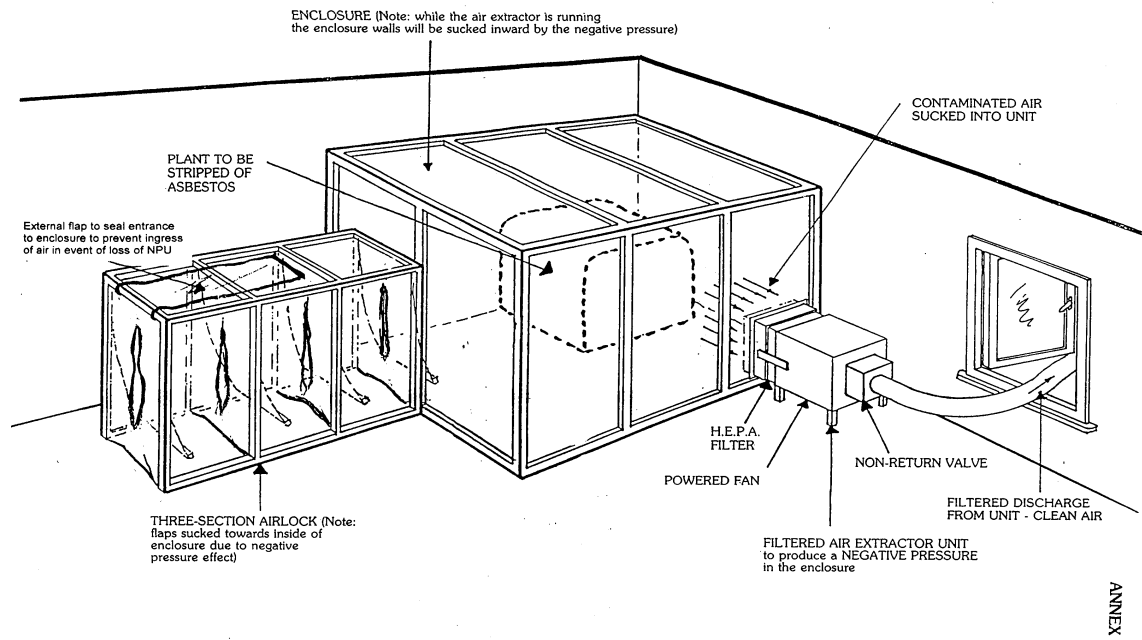


Systems of Work

Major Works, licensed contractor

1. Work Area

containment (enclosure/critical barrier)
smoke test, negative air system.



Systems of Work

Major Works, licensed contractor

People

Coveralls, respiratory protection (face fit test),
decontamination facilities.



Systems of Work

Major Works, licensed contractor

People

Coveralls, respiratory protection,
decontamination facilities, transit coveralls



Systems of Work

Major Works, licensed contractor

3. Waste Disposal

double bagged, labelled

Consignment note (from SEPA)

haulier **registered** (with SEPA)

landfill site **licensed** (SEPA)

SEPA

Scottish Environment
Protection Agency



Systems of Work

Major Works, licensed contractor

1. Work Area

containment (enclosure/critical barrier)
smoke test, negative air system.

2. People

Coveralls, respiratory protection (face fit test),
decontamination facilities, transit coveralls.

3. Waste Disposal

double bagged, labelled
consignment notes (from SEPA)
haulier **registered** by SEPA
landfill site **licensed** by SEPA

At the end of the job ?

- The enclosure and surrounding area must be examined/tested by an **independent** laboratory.
- The laboratory **MUST** be accredited by **UKAS**.
- Tests must be in accordance with HSE publication **HSG 248**.



UKAS accreditation

This is available for:

- bulk sampling
 - fibre identification
 - air sampling
 - fibre counting
 - asbestos surveying
- i.e. **FIVE** different accreditations



Four stage clearance test

- Stage 1: contract compliance
- Stage 2: visual inspection
- Stage 3: air testing
- Stage 4: inspection after removal of enclosure

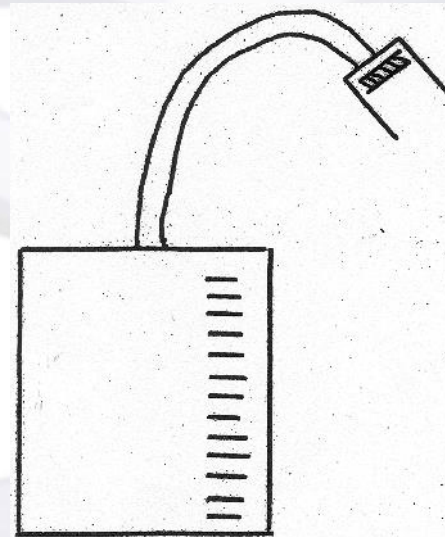
Can **ONLY** hand back area after completion of all **FOUR** stages

Air Testing

SAMPLE FIXED KNOWN VOLUME (cc)
COUNT NUMBER OF RESPIRABLE FIBRES (f)

RESULT EXPRESSED IN f/cc

Normally all samples <0.010 f/cc
(the **Clearance Indicator**)



Fibre Counting

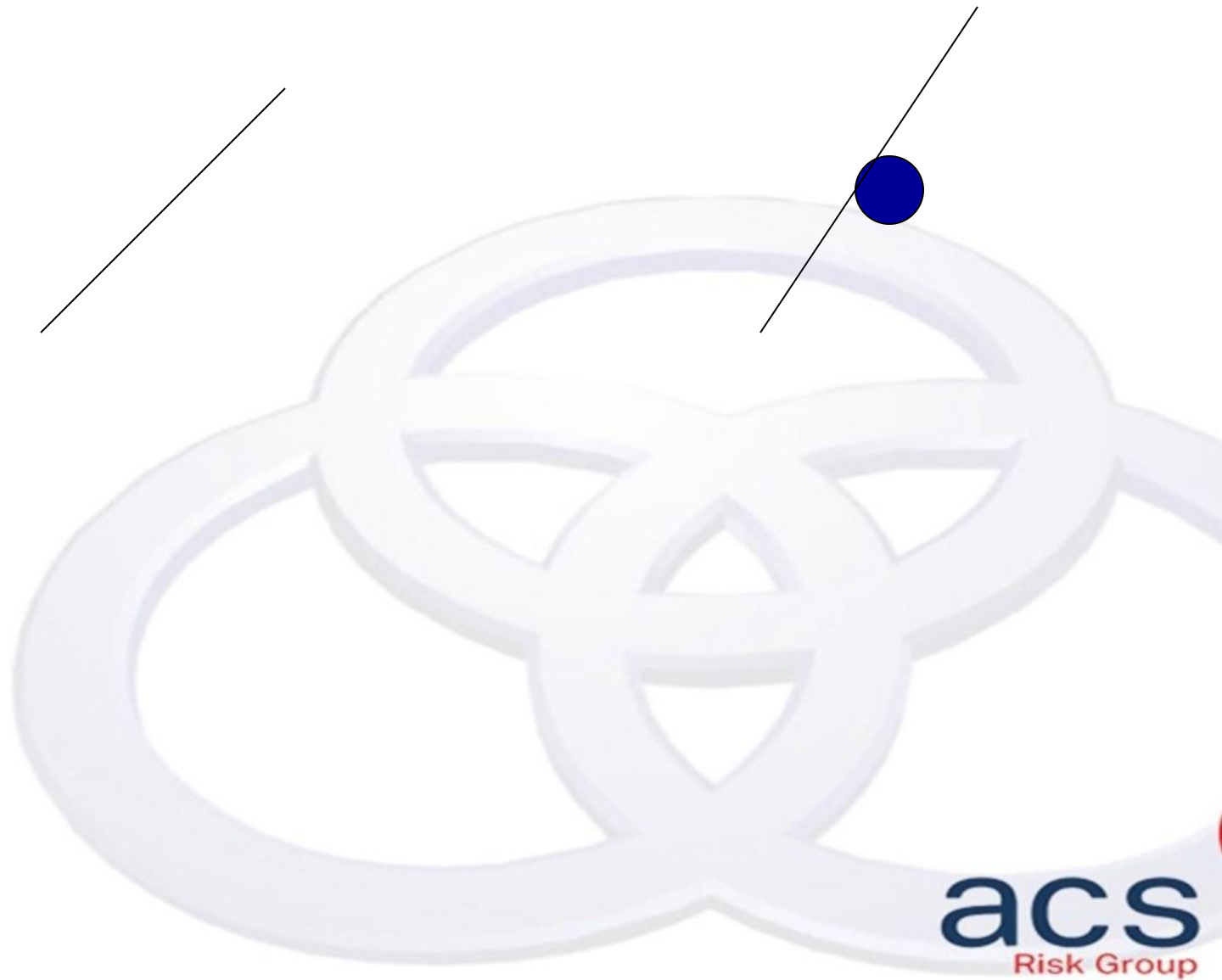
- Described in HSG 248
- Counting to be carried out according to the World Health Organisation (WHO) Method
- Not the European reference Method (ERM)

The WHO Method

Countable fibres are defined as:

- length greater than 5 micron
- width less than 3 micron
- aspect ratio (l:w) of greater than 3:1
- include those which touch a non fibrous particle with dimensions greater than 3um.

The Result



Limits & Typical Values

- **OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE** 0.1 f/ml
- **“ ENVIRONMENTAL ” EXPOSURE** 0.01 f/ml

TYPICAL AIRBORNE CONCENTRATIONS f/ml

- **DRY STRIPPING** UP TO 200
- **REMOVAL OF LIMPET** UP TO 1000

WORKING WITH TILES

- **BREAKING AND REMOVAL** 5 - 20
- **DRILLING OVERHEAD** 4 - 10
- **HAND SAWING** 5 - 12



Asbestos **Minor** Works and Notifiable Non – Licensed Works (NNLW)

If it goes wrong

1. **Birmingham, Summer 1998.**

Removal of asbestos from a factory.

300 bags of asbestos insulation found in lay by.

2. **Charges**

use of unlicensed contractor
fly tipping

3 **Result**

3.1 Rollco Screw & Rivet Company

Fine: £40 000 Costs: £30 000 Clean up: £50 000

6 weeks lost production during clean up.

3.2 Mr Joyce: fine £20 000, holiday of 2 years

Asbestos Minor Works

Consider the three elements:

- Work place
- People
- Waste

HSG210 Asbestos Essentials Task Sheets, free to download at <http://www.hse.gov.uk/asbestos/essentials/>

Asbestos Minor Works an Example - electrician

1. Work Area

- segregate area
 - prevent dust getting into the atmosphere
- vacuum extractor at source (Type "H") **EM 4**
- wetting agent **EM 5**
- damp rags **EM 7**



HSE Health and Safety Executive

em4 asbestos essentials

Using a Class H vacuum cleaner for asbestos


Equipment and method sheet

Non-licensed tasks
This information will help employers and the self-employed to comply with the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012.
It is also useful for trade union and employee safety representatives.
Only carry out work if you are properly trained and have the right equipment.

Remember:

- Asbestos fibres can cause fatal lung disease and lung cancer.
- Check that the vacuum cleaner is in good working order before you start.

What this sheet covers
This sheet describes the Class H vacuum cleaner, how to minimise asbestos fibres released during a task, and to clean contaminated items.
The cleaner must comply with British Standards.
A Class H vacuum is not mandatory for non-licensed work.
Never use domestic vacuum cleaners, even those with efficiency particle arrestor (HEPA) filters as these are for use with asbestos, and will allow asbestos fibres to straight through.



HSE Health and Safety Executive

em5 asbestos essentials

Wetting asbestos materials

Equipment and method sheet

Non-licensed tasks
This information will help employers and the self-employed to comply with the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012.
It is also useful for trade union and employee safety representatives.
Only carry out work if you are properly trained and have the right equipment.

What this sheet covers
This sheet explains why you must wet asbestos materials before working on them, and how to do this.
The spraying technique can also be used when painting or sealing asbestos materials.
Damp asbestos materials release far fewer asbestos fibres into the air. Don't drench them and create a waste 'slurry'. Electrical equipment in the area needs to be isolated and protected.

Equipment

Asbestos Minor Works

1 **Work Area**

segregate area

dust suppression

2 **People**

disposable coveralls, respirator (type P3) **EM 6**

washing facilities.

Asbestos Minor Works

1. **Work Area**

segregate area

dust suppression at source

2. **People**

disposable coveralls, respirator (type P3) - HSG 53,
washing facilities.

3. **Waste disposal EM 9**

The Special Waste (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2004

double bagged, labelled,

consignment notes (not for small quantities),

haulier registered by SEPA (not for small quantities)

Licensed land fill site **ALWAYS**

4. **Normally no requirement for air testing.**

Small Quantities

TRANSPORTATION

You do not require to use a registered carrier, or submit notifications for loads of:

- Less than 25 litres / 25 kilograms of chrysotile asbestos.
- Less than 10 litres / 10 kilograms of amphibole asbestos.

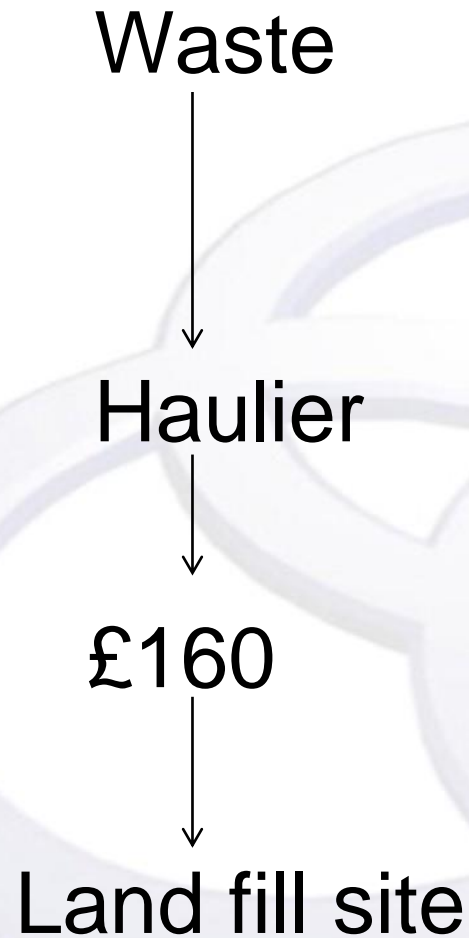
STORAGE

- Non-liquid special waste may be stored for up to one year:
- In a secure container <80 cu. m, or
- In a secure place < 50 cu.m.

REGISTRATION

- In England & Wales you will have to register with the Environment Agency as a “waste generator”. This can be done on the EA website. **This requirement does not currently apply in Scotland**

Waste Disposal



Waste Disposal

Waste



Haulier



Skip



Land fill site ← £160

Small Quantities

TRANSPORTATION

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Example (cleaning up small debris)

- Segregate the area – warning sign ?
- Put on your p.p.e. (suit & mask).
- Put out all the kit (bags, wetting agent, type H, etc).
- Wet area to be worked on (small hand spray).
- Hand pick any debris and put in red bag.
- Use “wet wipes” if necessary, put used wipes in bag.
- Hoover area with Type H

Example (cleaning up small debris)

- Make sure area is clean – no trace of debris.
- Clean all equipment with “wet rags”.
(all debris and rags into red sack)
- Remove cleaned equipment.
- Final check of area.

Decontamination

- Clean boots with wet rag.
- Use Type H vacuum to clean overalls.
- If no Type H available then “pat down” with a wet rag.
- Remove coveralls by turning inside out.
- Put into red sack and then double bag
- **LASTLY** take off P3 and put into red sack.
- **WASH** before you leave the area.

Example (cleaning up small debris)

- Bags to container, lock container.
- Bags and equipment to van.
- No legal requirement for air testing.
- Deliver waste bags to Depot and lock in designated asbestos skip.
- **WASTE MUST NOT BE STORED IN VANS OVERNIGHT.**

Summary

- Make it safe – keep it safe.
- Safe for **you**
- Safe for **everyone else**

And finally.....

New Enforcement Policy

- Enforcing authorities should ...prosecute...**individuals** if they consider that a prosecution is warranted.
- ...consider the **management chain** and the role played by **individual** directors/managers...
- ...take action against them where inspection reveals the offence was committed with their **consent, connivance or neglect (n.b. Barrow Case)**

It is not about legal
defence:

THIS is what it is
about! —————

It could be your Dad.



Thank you folks – any questions?
Please make them easy – or else!

