

Asbestos How to Comply With the
Regulations



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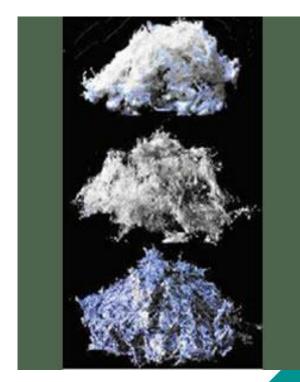
WHAT IS ASBESTOS

Asbestos is a naturally occurring mineral which is found throughout the world and is obtained from asbestos bearing rocks which are crushed to extract the fibres.

The 3 most common types

- 1. Chrysotile (white)
- 2. Amosite (brown)
- 3. Crocidolite (blue)

Each asbestos type has a slightly different chemical structure that gives rise to a range of physical and chemical properties.





WHY DID WE USE ASBESTOS?



- High mechanical strength
- Insulates heat, electricity and sound
- Chemical and weather proof
- Fire and heat resistant
- Resistant to abrasion
- Odourless
- Chemical inert
- CHEAP



WHY IS IT A PROBLEM?

When fibres are disturbed and released into air they can be inhaled.

Fibres get trapped in the lungs and can't be broken down by the body

Over time the fibres accumulate and cause scarring, inflammation, breathing problems leading to serious health problems.

Asbestosis
Asbestos related Lung Cancer
Mesothelioma



ASBESTOSIS

- Latency period 20-60 years
- Serious scarring of the lungs
- Usually happens after high exposure to asbestos over many years
- Non-malignant
- Causes breathlessness which gets worse over time
- Severe cases can be fatal
- Shows itself a long time, often twenty or thirty years, after exposure
- About a tenth of the deaths related to asbestos each year are associated with asbestosis



LUNG CANCER

- Asbestos increases the risk of developing a range of cancers.
- Most common is lung cancer.
- People who smoke and are exposed to asbestos are many times more likely to contract lung cancer than those who are exposed to asbestos but don't smoke.
- The disease takes a long time to show typically at least 20 years.
- Just under half of all asbestos-related deaths are due to asbestos-related lung cancer.



MESOTHELIOMA

- Effects the lining of the lungs and the lining surrounding the lower digestive tract.
- Is a malignant tumour a cancer.
- The risk is highest in those who have been heavily exposed to asbestos.
- From initial exposure it can typically take 30 to 40 years before onset.
- It's almost always fatal, within 1 or 2 years of diagnosis.
- Over half the recorded asbestos-related deaths are from mesothelioma.



WHY IS IT A PROBLEM?



WHEN IS ASBESTOS DANGEROUS

There is no 'safe' asbestos but if it is safely managed and contained, it doesn't present a health hazard.

Asbestos Containing Materials become an issue when they are disturbed or damaged and release dust or fibres into the air where the fibres can be inhaled.

It is hazardous when it is in poor condition and easily disturbed or when worked on with no controls in place



WHO IS AT RISK

- Demolition Workers
- Building Maintenance Workers
- Gas fitters
- Joiners
- Electricians

- Heating and ventilating engineers
- Plumbers
- Surveyors

In the UK around 5000 workers die of asbestos related illnesses each year

WHAT WAS ASBESTOS USED FOR?

- Sprayed coatings on ceilings, walls, beams and columns
- Asbestos Cement roofs, undercloaking, panels, guttering and downpipes
- Loose fill insulation
- AIB ceiling tiles, partition walls, panels in fire doors
- Toilet seat & cisterns
- Asbestos rope seals, gaskets and paper
- Vinyl floor tiles
- Textiles eg fire blankets
- Textured coatings on walls and ceilings eg artex





IOSH - NO TIME TO LOSE CAMPAIGN



https://www.notimetolose.org.uk/



Inhaling just one asbestos fibre can kill



FALSE

The risk of getting an asbestos-related disease depends on the amount of fibres that you inhale and the total time for which you are exposed.



Blue asbestos is more dangerous than brown asbestos, which is more dangerous than white asbestos.



TRUE

All asbestos is dangerous if inhaled.

However, there is good scientific evidence to show that for the same amount of exposure, the risk of mesothelioma from crocidolite (blue) is around 500 times greater than from chrysotile (white) and around five times the risk from amosite (brown) exposure.

All types of asbestos carry a similar risk of lung cancer.



THE LEGISLATION - THE DUTY TO MANAGE

Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012

Regulation 4 - The Duty to Manage

It requires the person who has the duty (dutyholder) to;

- Identify if asbestos is present
- Record the locations and assess the risk of anyone being exposed to asbestos
- Prepare and implement a plan detailing how the risks from asbestos will be managed
- Review and monitor the plan on a regular basis
- Provide information on the location and condition of the materials to anyone who is liable to work on or disturb them

HOW TO COMPLY WITH THE DUTY TO MANAGE

Need to identify where asbestos is located.

Two types of Survey

- 1. Asbestos Management Survey
- 2. Refurbishment & Demolition Survey (R&D)

Surveyor competency - BOSH P402 or RSPH Level 3 Trained



COMMON MISUNDERSTANDING - ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT SURVEY VS ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN

Asbestos Management Survey

Purpose is to locate where asbestos is, the extent, the condition and the risk to those using the building

Asbestos Management Plan

Purpose is to manage the asbestos to prevent accidental damage / exposure to asbestos containing materials that were identified in the survey

THEY ARE DIFFERENT!



ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT SURVEY Vs ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN - COMMON PITFALLS

The Duty to manage asbestos is a duty to MANAGE, survey.

The survey is tool to compile the asbestos register.

To comply with the regulations – Management plan must be produced.

Many businesses fail to comply with the duty.



WHAT SHOULD AN ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN CONTAIN

- Who is responsible for managing the asbestos.
- Locations of asbestos the asbestos register.
- The schedule for monitoring the materials condition.
- Communication plan for informing people about the locations of asbestos.
- Your emergency procedures.



ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN

It is important to emphasise that the Management plan is your 'live' document. Actions must be implemented and reviewed.

Must be reviewed on a regular basis – is dependent on the risk rating of the asbestos containing materials identified but generally once a year or if any changes to the fabric of the building.



ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN – ACTION PLAN EXAMPLES

Asbestos removal / remediation using licensed contractors







ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN – ACTION PLAN EXAMPLES

Labelling and encapsulating asbestos materials







ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN – ACTION PLAN EXAMPLES

Communicating with staff and contractors







COST SAVING TIPS

- When you obtain quotes for a management survey ask if the management plan is included
- You don't need to pay for surveyor to undertake a review of your survey on an annual basis - this can be done in house



MANAGEMENT PLAN - REVIEW

A condition check of the asbestos identified should be undertaken on a regular basis (6 monthly or annually) and will be part of the actions in your Management Plan

Health & Safety management software can help with this task



H&S MANAGEMENT SYSTEM - SAFETY CLOUD

Set reminders for 6 monthly or annual visual checks on asbestos containing materials

Services & Inspections

Show Current | Show Completed | Show All

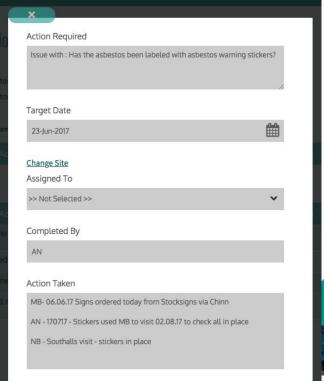
Туре	Description	Statutory Examination	Last Examination	Frequency	Next Examination	Completed On	Completed By	File?	Actions	Options			
Asbestos Management Plan			23/05/2018	12 month	23/05/2019							Actions	Mark as Reviewed
Asbestos Management Plan			10/05/2017	12 month	10/05/2018	23/05/2018			0			Edit	Actions



H&S MANAGEMENT SYSTEM - SAFETY CLOUD

Question set to monitor condition of asbestos & ability to sign off action taken

Work Equipment Item - Actions Type: Asbestos Management Plan ID Name/ ID Mark: Asbestos Management Plan Please work through the following actions raised and complete as necessary. Action Required **Target Date Completed Actions** Action Required Issue with: Are Management aware of the asbestos management plan and Action tables? Are 17/07/2017 they being followed? Issue with: Has the asbestos been labeled with asbestos warning stickers? 23/06/2017 Issue with: I confirm no further action is needed? 17/07/2017 Issue with: Is there a system to inform all maintenance and contractors about the locations of 17/07/2017 confirmed and presumed asbestos?



DIFFERENT TYPES OF WORK ON ASBESTOS

Working on asbestos can be classed as;

- Licensable work sprayed coating, pipe lagging, loose fill asbestos, clean up of significant quantity of debris, major work of AIB. If you need a licensed contractor - are they competent to do they work - are they licensed by the HSE?
 - http://www.hse.gov.uk/asbestos/licensing/licensed-contractor.htm

2. Notifiable non-licensed work – cement products that will become damaged during removal, removal of asbestos paper and cardboard products, large scale removal of textured coating using gel or steam technique, minor work of AIB.

Non licensed work – cement products, rope, floor tiles, resin based products roof felt, small works on textured coating.

HSE Guidance

Asbestos Essentials

You can download the asbestos essentials task sheets below, they are for building, maintenance and allied trades on how to safely carry out non-licensed work involving asbestos.

https://www.hse.gov.uk/asbestos/essentials/



Asbestos essentials

A task manual for building, maintenance and allied trades on non-licensed asbestos work





WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO GET IT RIGHT? HSE PROSECUTIONS

Balfour Beatty and two of its subcontractors were fined a total of £1.27m in 2017 after workers were exposed to asbestos while refurbishing a school in Waltham Forest.

March 2018 - A construction company fined after it carried out unsafe and unlicensed asbestos removal during the refurbishment works - **fined £28,000 and costs of £1,141.80.**

Dec 2017 - Berry's Jewellers had failed to provide the principal contractor with relevant information about the asbestos on site, **fined £120,000**.

Jan 2017 - Asbestos removal firm fined after poor safety practices - £16,000 and costs of £7731.13.

July 2016 - The The Boswells Academy Trust was fined £26,000 and costs of £20,000 for poorly-planned and managed refurbishment.



SUMMARY

- Complete ban of production of and use of asbestos products 1999
- Used in variety of building products
- Many buildings still contain asbestos
- Causes fatal diseases such as lung cancer and mesothelioma along with other life changing diseases
- Asbestos is dangerous when easily disturbed or in poor condition causing release of fibres
- Duty holders must identify if asbestos is present and implement a management plan to prevent accidental exposure.
- Asbestos can be left in-situ if managed properly
- Before starting any work on the fabric of the building you need to check if asbestos is present consult the asbestos register / undertake an R&D
- If you suspect asbestos or damage asbestos during work you must have

emergency controls

Do you need help?

- Are you compliant with the regulations?
- Need help with an asbestos survey or want a desktop review of your Asbestos Management Plan - Southalls can help
- Safety Cloud compliance software to help you make you ongoing asbestos management simple, quick and effective.

HOW TO GET IN TOUCH WITH US!

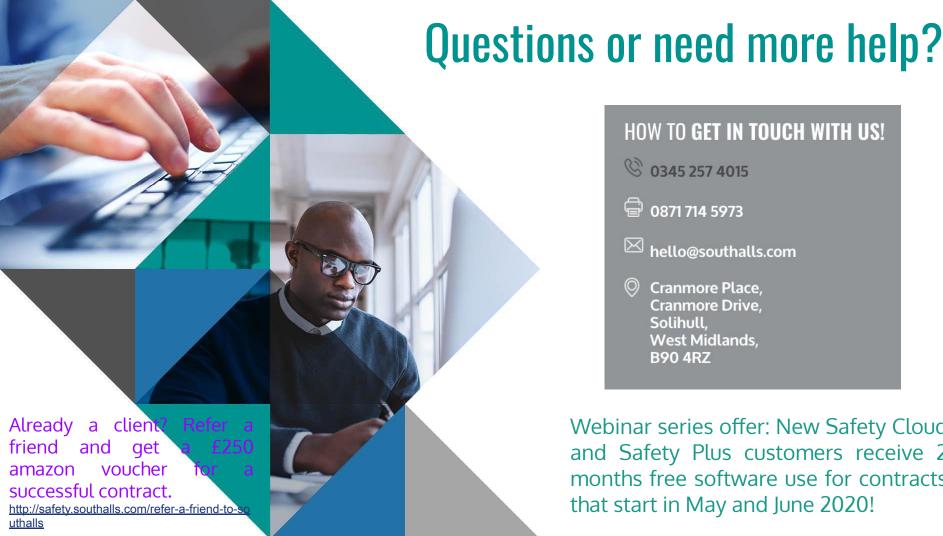




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