

# **GOODY DEMOLITION**

## **Asbestos Policy**

Goody Demolition  
Wilcox Close  
Aylesham Industrial Estate  
Aylesham  
Kent  
CT3 3EP  
T: 01304 840126  
F: 01304 728351  
E: [spencer@goodydemolition.co.uk](mailto:spencer@goodydemolition.co.uk)

# ASBESTOS POLICY

**Reviewed:** 21-05-2019

**Date of next review:** 21-05-2020

**Version:** 2

<b>Issue Number:</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
001	21 <sup>st</sup> March 2018	First Issue
002	21 <sup>st</sup> May 2019	Addition of Change Log

## 1. Introduction

This document brings our asbestos policy regarding asbestos into line with the requirements of the control of asbestos at work regulations which were revised in April 2012.

## 2. Responsibilities

Goody Demolition's policy on asbestos intends to ensure so far as it is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare at work of its employees and others who may encounter or be exposed to asbestos.

Goody Demolition's policy on asbestos shall ensure that known and identified locations of asbestos are recorded and that any such asbestos information is made available to those persons who require it i.e. Demolition / Refurbishment: Full access sampling and identification survey (Pre-demolition / Major Refurbishment Surveys). A Demolition / Refurbishment asbestos survey is used to locate and describe, as far as reasonably practicable, all ACMs in the building and may involve destructive inspection, as necessary, to gain access to all areas, including those that may be difficult to reach.

A full sampling programme is undertaken to identify possible ACMs and estimates of the volume and surface area of ACMs made. The survey is designed to be used as a basis for the removal of ACMs from the building prior to demolition or major refurbishment /so the survey does not assess the condition of the asbestos/, other than to note areas of damage or where additional asbestos debris may be expected to be present.

Directors are responsible, so far as is reasonably practicable, for ensuring the health, safety and welfare at work of all employees in their respective departments. In particular they will:

Prepare and revise as necessary arrangements for the management and control of work involving asbestos including preparing the site specific method statements and risk assessments for non-notifiable asbestos removal and placing orders with a licensed asbestos removal company for the removal of all HSE notifiable asbestos from the structure prior to demolition..

Ensure appropriate training, information and instruction is provided for relevant employees, and personal instruction as appropriate including all necessary PPE (Type FFP3 Particle Masks, Disposable Coveralls, Disposable Gloves, Safety Eyewear and Safety Footwear when working in non-notifiable removal areas \*\* No access to notifiable asbestos areas, these must be dealt with by licensed asbestos removers.)

All operatives must be issued with the appropriate RPE which must be tested to ensure that the mask actually fits the operatives face and that this is carried out by someone who has been appropriate training to carry out the face fit test and that these records are kept within their personnel file.

Ensure that employees or relevant contractors are provided with appropriate information, regarding company procedures in areas containing Asbestos.

Ensure all workers/self employed doing notifiable non-licensed work with asbestos must be under health surveillance by a Doctor (by April 2015).

Ensure that a brief written record should be kept of non-licensed work, which has to be notified e.g. copy of the notification with a list of workers on the job, plus the level of likely exposure of those workers to asbestos. This does not require air monitoring on every job, if an estimate of degree of exposure can be made based on experience of similar past tasks or published guidance.

### 3. What is Asbestos?

Asbestos is a general name applied to a group of related, naturally occurring fibrous minerals, which have been commonly used in a range of building and equipment materials.

There are three main types of asbestos:

- Chrysotile – white
- Amosite - brown
- Crocidolite – blue

In addition legal provision also covers the following:

- Fibrous actinolite
- Fibrous anthophyllite
- Fibrous tremolite

And any mixture containing any of those minerals.

Asbestos containing products have been widely used in buildings as construction materials, fireproofing, thermal insulation, electrical insulation, sound insulation, decorative plasters, roofing products, flooring products, heat resistant materials, gaskets, friction products etc. Since 1985 the new use of any material containing blue or brown asbestos has been banned. By 1999 the new use of any building materials containing white asbestos had been banned.

### 4. Health Effects of Asbestos

All asbestos fibres, blue, brown and white are dangerous although the control limit for exposure to blue and brown fibres is lower than for white. There is no safe form of asbestos although products where the fibres are tightly bonded (e.g. asbestos cement roof sheets) are less likely to shed fibres than products where the fibres are more loosely bonded (e.g. asbestos insulating board AIB). The main route of entry to the body for asbestos is by inhalation of fibres.

There is no safe exposure level known for asbestos and once asbestos related diseases occur there is no known cure.

There are three main types of serious health risks associated with exposure to asbestos fibres:

- Asbestosis – chronic obstructive lung disease
- Lung cancer – a fatal lung disease
- Mesothelioma – a fatal cancer of the outer lining of the lung specific to asbestos exposure.

Statistics indicate that despite legislative controls, deaths due directly to asbestos are at an all time high of approximately 3000 deaths per year and are predicted to peak at 10000 cases by 2020.

It is recognised that the largest group of workers at risk from asbestos exposure are building workers, particularly those involved in repair and maintenance, refurbishment and demolition, including demolition operatives, Diamond drilling contractors, plumbers, electricians – people who may encounter asbestos during their normal day to day work activities.

### 5. Legislation

This policy is based on the following legislation and shall be amended in line with any changes.

- Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974
- The Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations 2012
- The Asbestos Licensing (Amendment) Regulations 1998
- The Asbestos Prohibitions Regulations
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (as Amended)
- The Construction Design and Management Regulations 2015.
- Hazardous waste regulations 2016

## 6. The Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations

These are substantial regulations incorporating an Approved Code of Practice and were last updated in 2002. They apply to everyone at risk from work with asbestos and extend statutory protection to all those who encounter asbestos at work or are affected by work activities involving it.

Key features of the regulations are:

- Taking reasonable steps to find asbestos containing materials in premises and checking their condition.
- Presuming materials contain asbestos unless there is strong evidence to suppose they do not.
- Keeping an up to date written record of the location and condition of the asbestos containing materials
- Assessing the risk of exposure to asbestos containing materials
- Preparing and implementing a plan to manage the risk.
- Other provisions include providing protective equipment, face fitting of respirators, keeping plant and equipment clean, providing information, training and necessary labelling.

## 7. The Asbestos Licensing Regulations

These regulations prohibit anyone from carrying out work with asbestos insulation, asbestos coating or asbestos insulating board unless they hold a licence granted by the HSE (Health & Safety Executive).

However there are three exceptions to the requirement to hold a licence. These are:

The non-licensed work is now split into two categories - **Non-Licensed Work & Notifiable Non-Licensed Work (NNLW)**.

### Non-Licensed Work

To be exempt from needing a licence the work must be:

- Sporadic and low intensity - to be considered sporadic and low intensity the concentration of asbestos in the air should not exceed 0.6f/cm<sup>3</sup> measured over 10 minutes; and
- Carried out in such a way that the exposure of workers to asbestos will not exceed the legal control limit of 0.1 asbestos fibres per cubic centimetre of air (0.1 f/cm<sup>3</sup>); and
- Meet at least one of four other conditions:
  - It is a short non-continuous maintenance task, with only non-friable materials (friability describes how likely an ACM is to release asbestos fibres when worked on, so non-friable materials will only release a small number of fibres during work); or
  - It is a removal task, where the ACMs are in reasonable condition and are not being deliberately broken up, and the asbestos fibres are firmly contained within a matrix, e.g. the asbestos is coated, covered or contained within another material, such as cement, paint or plastic; or
  - It is a task where the ACMs are in good condition and are being sealed or encapsulated to ensure they are not easily damaged in the future; or
  - It is an air monitoring and control task to check fibre concentrations in the air, or it's the collection and analysis of asbestos samples to confirm the presence of asbestos in a material.

### Notifiable Non-Licensed Work

All non-licensed work needs to be carried out with the appropriate controls in place. But for notifiable non-licensed work (NNLW), employers also have additional requirements to:

- Notify work with asbestos to the relevant enforcing authority;
- Ensure medical examinations are carried out; and
- Maintain registers of work (health records).

NNLW or non-licensed work has to be determined in each case and will depend on the type of work you are going to carry out, the type of material you are going to work on and its condition. The identification of the type of asbestos-containing material (ACM) to be worked on and an assessment of its condition are important parts of your risk assessment, which needs to be completed before you start work.

## Licensed Work

Licensed contractors must ensure that any staff working with asbestos are under medical surveillance, and that they give 14 days' notice to HSE of any work that they intend to carry out.

## 8. The Asbestos Prohibition Regulations

These regulations prohibit the supply and use of all forms of asbestos and asbestos containing products.

## 9. Policy Application

The arrangements detailed consist of a series of procedures which are intended to safeguard persons who may encounter the possibility of discovering asbestos in the course of their work and to ensure the safety of any premises occupants who may be affected by any associated works which may involve the disturbance of asbestos containing materials. All reasonable practicable steps will be taken to ensure that Goody Demolition employees, will not be exposed to materials containing asbestos.

## 10. Training

All staff who may encounter asbestos during the course of their work shall be given the necessary training to be able to identify the situations in which asbestos may be present, to be able to recognise asbestos or similar suspect materials and to set out safe working practice to minimise risks to health and safety.

Due to the nature of work Goody Demolition carries out on a daily basis and the stipulations of the NFDC we will ensure that all operatives are trained by a UKATA approved provider has attended and passed an approved Operatives Removal of Non-Licensed Asbestos Material One Day Training Course (Category B) as per HSE Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012, Regulation 10 HSC L143.

Induction training will be provided to all new staff

If during the course of normal work practice Asbestos containing material is encountered, the following procedures should be followed.

## 11. Contractors / Employees

Stop any work, remove and keep all persons out of the area. Where practicable close or seal or lock off the area.

Do not remove any equipment or material. If exposed to asbestos assess and if necessary remove clothing and dispose in asbestos waste double bag.

Prepare and display a potential Asbestos hazard keep out sign to prevent persons from gaining access to the area.

Inform the Site Supervisor who will report the discovery to the Main Contractor.

Have a licenced asbestos removal company carry out sampling and making safe.

Carry out air monitoring reassurance tests as soon as reasonably possible.

All operatives exposed must complete the 'Asbestos Exposure Form UR' and return to the operations manager, these will be completed and a copy returned to the operative to issue to their GP.

## Review

The content and effectiveness of the Policy will be reviewed and revised as necessary to take into account any legislative or other relevant changes, and details communicated to all staff accordingly.

Signed: .....



Date: Wednesday, 28 October 2020

**Gary Venner**  
**Managing Director**