HSG 248 The Analysts' Guide 2016

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Asbestos: The Analysts' Guide 2016
HSG248
RR988
Prepared by the Health and Safety Executive 2015

Due for release late 2016.

New Analysts' guide

- **The leading cause of death is occupational exposure to asbestos.**
- 5000 deaths each year;
- Mesothelioma – over 2,500
- Asbestos related lung cancers – estimated to be 2,500
- Asbestosis – 200 in 2013

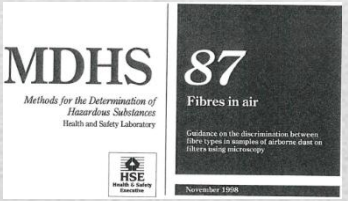
Asbestos – the legacy

Reasons for the update

- Bring it up to date; CAR 2012; removal of Action Limits
- ACoP L143

Now incorporates other guidance;

- Water Absorption Testing
- Fibre discrimination analysis (formerly MDHS 87)
- Asbestos in soils- new guidance



Changes

- 4SC procedures
- Analyst personal decontamination
- Analyst supervision – role on site
- Sampling changes; personal sampling
- Reassurance/background
- Dust samples

HSG 248 changes

Certificate of Reoccupation – to include photographs to demonstrate compliance with the guidance and support the analyst's conclusions; including the brush used for dust disturbance.

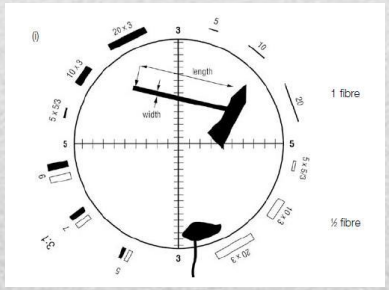
To provide client's with evidence to confirm the 4SC has been conducted properly.

Four stage clearance

Primary or full decontamination?

Decontamination

- Recognises that the Analyst can be under pressure
- Support from management for analysts to make the appropriate decisions
- Essential to the performance of the role and satisfactory outcome
- Support role in management of removal, no longer requires a license.



Analysts' role

Sampling changes

- More emphasis on personal sampling
- Must detail the work activity
- Relevant sampling duration
- To protect worker health

- Only take them where necessary
- Guidance on sampling and interpretation

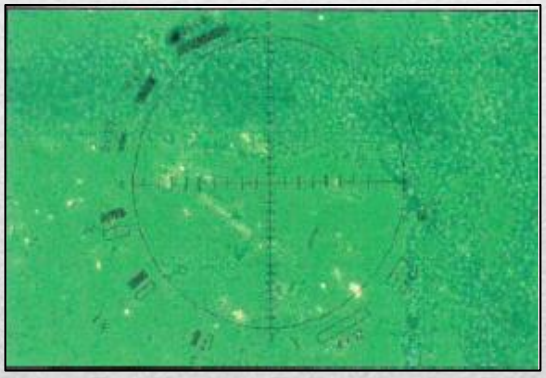
Dust and debris sampling

Employing an analyst;

- Check they are UKAS accredited to ISO17025 (testing) & 17020 (sampling)
- Ask for references and examples of previous works
- Booking a 4SC – estimate time for visual inspection
- Analysts engaged by client, not contractor

Advice to client's

Soil analysis – to identify three components; ACMs, loose fibre and dispersive fibres.



Asbestos in soil

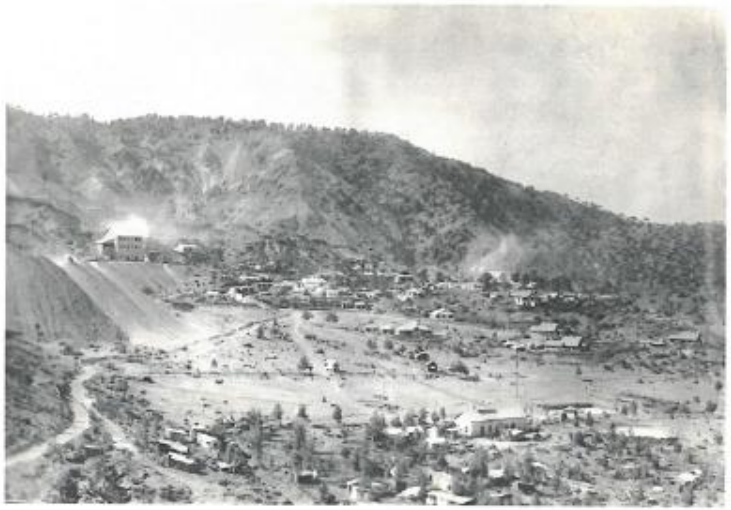
Asbestos in soil

- Asbestos in soils – brownfield sites; 66,000 hectares in England
- Made ground – imported onto site
- Made ground – imported from demolition and recycling of buildings materials
- Asbestos from buildings
- Is there evidence of ACMs?

Asbestos Building Projects

ciria

Asbestos in soil and made ground: a guide to understanding and managing risks



ASBESTOS IS SOILS

WHAT WE CURRENTLY KNOW:

- ASBESTOS LEGISLATION – ASBESTOS IN BUILDINGS NOT SOIL
- THERE IS NO ‘SAFE’ LIMIT OF ASBESTOS IN SOILS
- ASBESTOS IN SOILS 0.1% W/W OR ABOVE IS CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS WASTE
- METHOD FOR ANALYSIS LIMITED TO 0.001% W/W
- INDUSTRY GUIDANCE – CIRIA AND AGS

Summary

- Remains the technical guidance for asbestos testing and sampling
- Soil surveying, sampling and analysis – NEW
- WAT method
- Fibre discrimination method
- Role of analyst widened

Thank you for listening.