a25
asbestos essentials

Non-licensed tasks

This information will help employers and the self-employed to comply with the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2006.

It is also useful for trade union and employee safety representatives.

Asbestos fibres can cause lung cancer and lung diseases.

The sheet covers the points you need to follow to reduce exposure to an adequate level.

It can act as a risk assessment for asbestos if it matches what you plan to do.

Follow all the points, or use equally effective measures.

Only carry out this work if you are properly trained and have the right equipment.

Main points

- Asbestos fibres can kill.
- Keep exposures low using all the controls in this sheet.
- Also follow sheet a0 and equipment and method (em) sheets; see ‘Essential information’.

Removing compressed asbestos fibre (CAF) gaskets and asbestos rope seals

What this sheet covers

This sheet describes good practice when you need to remove CAF gaskets and asbestos rope seals from pipework, vessels and plant, or heaters, boilers, etc.

Preparing the work area

- Ensure safe access.
- Restrict access - minimise the number of people present.
- Close doors. Use tape and notices to warn others.
- Ensure adequate lighting.

Equipment

- 500-gauge polythene sheeting and duct tape;
- warning tape and notices;
- Class H vacuum cleaner (BS EN 60335 - see sheet em4) to collect adhering gasket residues;
- scraper;
- garden-type sprayer containing wetting agent;
- bucket of water and rags;
- asbestos waste container, eg labelled polythene sack; and
- clear polythene sack.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) - see sheet em6

- Provide:
  - disposable overalls fitted with a hood;
  - boots without laces (laced boots are hard to decontaminate); and
  - respiratory protective equipment.

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Gasket material left on a pipe flange
Joint packing on a flue
String gasket between metal sheets
SAFETY CHECKLIST

✓ Can you avoid disturbing asbestos by doing the job in some other way?
✓ Do you need a licence for the work?
✓ Always follow all legal requirements.
✓ Follow the task guidance sheet.
✓ Use an asbestos waste container.
✓ Dispose at a licensed disposal site.

Caution:
■ Don’t sweep up dust or debris - use a Class H vacuum cleaner or damp rags.
■ Don’t take used overalls home.
■ Don’t re-use disposable PPE.
■ Don’t smoke.
■ Don’t eat or drink in the work area.

Procedure

Ensure the system has been made safe (pipework emptied, electrical supply isolated, etc).
Protect nearby surfaces from contamination. Cover with 500-gauge polythene sheeting and fix with duct tape to non-asbestos surfaces.
Protect vulnerable components with polythene sheeting.

Replacement
Unbolt or unscrew the flange, or dismantle the equipment.
Once accessible, dampen the asbestos. Continue dampening as it is exposed.
Ease the gasket or rope seal away with the scraper, and into the waste container.
Keep the surface damp, and ease away asbestos residues.
Gently scrape off residues using ‘shadow vacuuming’ - see sheet em4.

Cleaning and disposal
Clean the equipment and the area with the Class H vacuum cleaner and/or damp rags.
Put used rags, polythene sheeting and other waste in the asbestos waste container and tape it closed.
Put the asbestos waste container in a clear polythene sack and tape it closed.
Disposal - see sheet em9.

Personal decontamination

See sheet em8

OTHER HAZARDS

Take precautions to avoid falls. Must you work from a ladder? Where necessary, erect an access platform.

Slips and trips - see www.hse.gov.uk/slips/index.htm.
Floors protected with polythene become very slippery when wet.

Confined spaces - www.hse.gov.uk/confinedspace/index.htm
There may also be other hazards - you need to consider them all.
Clearance and checking off

- Visually inspect the area to make sure that it has been cleaned properly.
- Clearance air sampling is not normally required.
- Get the premises owner, duty-holder or client to check off the job.