



Hayes Town Centre

**Hayes Town Centre
Austin Road UB3 3NB**

**Construction Phase H&S Plan
Appendix 8 Asbestos Plan**

Name: CPHSP Project Name
File: 16 Health & Safety / 01 CPHSP

Construction Phase Health & Safety Plan

Asbestos Plan

Where the presence of asbestos is known, the site management team will have received appropriate awareness training before works commence.

The Removal of Asbestos:

All work involving asbestos in any form will be carried out in accordance with:

- Work with Materials Containing Asbestos (ACOP) The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012
- The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
- Asbestos; The Survey Guide HSG 264 (Amended 2012)
- Asbestos; The Licensed Contractors Guide HSG 247
- The Control of Asbestos regulations 2012
- Asbestos Essentials Advice on non-licensed work with asbestos

Prior to any Demolition or Refurbishment works being undertaken, the Project Team will ascertain at an early stage, normally by the provision of a Refurbishment and Demolition Asbestos Survey, whether asbestos in any form, is likely to be present and whether its presence will impact on the workforce where works are to be carried out.

Documentation

Before any asbestos removal takes place the following documentation must be in place and a copy held on site. The Asbestos removal contractor will normally have a file with the following information:

- A copy of the Asbestos removal contractor licence
- A copy of the ASB 5 if notifiable
- A copy of the plan of works and method statement which was forwarded to the HSE.
- Training certificates of employees working on the project
- Employees Medical Surveillance in date certificates (within 2 years)
- Employees face fit test certificates
- Asbestos removal contractor's Waste Carriers Licence, along with relevant Environmental Permits for the waste station

Site set up and checks prior to asbestos removal

The Decontamination Unit (DCU) must be in place, and set up, as per the drawings in the method statement.

1. Is the (DCU) connected to the work enclosure? In some circumstances this may not be possible due to the location of the works being carried out. If this is the case then a plan must be in place to ensure the transit route from the work enclosure to the DCO or asbestos waste skip/vehicle is clearly marked, and kept clear of all obstructions including other site operatives, if possible, who are not involved. At the time asbestos is being removed from the work enclosure, third parties are to be prevented from using the transit route, which should be clearly marked.
2. There may be a requirement for a portable DCU to be erected inside a building if it is not feasible to have one parked outside?
3. Does the work enclosure have an air lock, and does it have a minimum of three compartments. Is each compartment door weighted at the bottom? Are hazard warning signs fixed and displayed at eye level.

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4. The enclosure is to be constructed using 1000 gauge (250 microns) polythene sheeting supported as necessary by framework.
5. Are vision panels in appropriate locations so that work can be viewed by the site team?
6. In areas that cannot be viewed have CCTV cameras been set up, so works can be viewed by the supervisor and site team, to ensure that no poor working practices are being undertaken?
7. Are there sufficient ASBESTOS warning signs around the outside of the enclosure/working area?

Once the site enclosure has been erected a smoke test must be conducted to ensure that there are no holes or gaps in the enclosure. The smoke test is to be physically observed by a member of the project team, and the smoke test certificate is to be signed by that member of the project team.

Note: During the smoke test the Negative Pressure Unit (NPU) **must not** be in operation, and smoke alarms are to be isolated. Once the smoke test has been carried out and is satisfactory the NPU should then be switched on and the smoke should clear within a few minutes.

Tools and Equipment

All tools and equipment being used during the asbestos removal process must be checked for serviceability and test dates. All electrical equipment must be PAT tested every 3 months. Negative Pressure Units (NPU's) and vacuum cleaners with HEPA filters must also have a Dispersal of Particulate (DOP) test every 6 Months.

How many NPU's will be used will depend on the size of the area having ACM's removed. There should always be a HEPA filtered vacuum cleaner in the air lock for shadow vacuuming during removal and decontamination process (bags/operatives).

Note: There should also be a spare vacuum on site, in case one breaks down.

Protective Clothing

Prior to the removal of ACM's it will have been identified what protective clothing is to be worn. This will be recorded within the method statement or plan of works. It is particularly important to identify what colour protective clothing is being worn within the enclosure and during transit, so that everyone can see who is doing what and whether they are likely to be wearing contaminated clothing. White protective clothing is normally used for moving asbestos waste through the transit route.

Air Monitoring

Air monitoring should be established at the start of asbestos removal. This is to be undertaken by an independent organisation.

During the asbestos strip out monitoring should be carried out at a frequency that is known to the asbestos removal contractor and project team. During the air monitoring, air samples must be taken. The amount of samples and at what interval they are taken, is to be confirmed with the monitoring contractor. These air monitoring results are to be recorded and checked regularly, with liaison with the project team and asbestos removal operatives.

Emergency procedures

It is important to identify any emergency procedures for the removal of ACM's, in case there is an incident within the enclosure and an operative requires medical attention, or in the event of a fire when operatives are

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working in the enclosure. A plan must be in place so that operatives can evacuate from the working area without putting other operatives at risk of contamination from asbestos (See example).

Example Plan for Fire Emergency

As with accidents, action can only be determined by the seriousness of the situation.

- On discovery of fire the alarm must be raised immediately.
- If the fire is of a minor nature an attempt can be made to extinguish it with the extinguisher located adjacent (outside) the clean end of the 3-stage air lock.
- If felt that the fire is beyond your capabilities, the working area must be evacuated immediately.
- Depending on the location of the fire, evacuation will be through the 3-stage air lock.
- Decontamination procedures within the air lock will probably not be possible because of the time factor, but each operative shall collect transit overalls on passing through air lock. These shall be put on when clear of the enclosure on top of working overall.
- The Supervisor must check that all operatives are accounted for at the muster point.
- Further action will be as per contract specification, i.e. operatives to remain in general area until fire is extinguished to carry out decontamination and restore sheeting work, or proceed to hygiene facility for decontamination.
- Should the fire alarm go off whilst working within the enclosure, action shall be taken as above, i.e. area evacuated immediately. The Supervisor is to check every operative is accounted for. Operatives are to proceed to hygiene unit for decontamination (if circumstances allow).
- If fire occurs during non-asbestos work, all operatives to report to designated assembly point.

Example Plan for Elevated fibre levels outside the enclosure

- If any operatives are informed of any elevated fibre levels outside the enclosures then all works must stop immediately.
- The analyst employed on the site will be consulted in an attempt to ascertain what the source of the elevated fibre levels may be.
- In some circumstances these elevated fibre levels may have been caused by other non-asbestos materials on site. If identified as such by the analyst then work may recommence.
- In the event of subsequent elevated fibre levels being identified by the analyst as likely to be coming from either the enclosure, incorrect transiting procedures or insufficient cleaning of bags etc., then this should be addressed by the relevant site supervisor and no work shall commence until both the supervisor and analyst are satisfied that procedures are adequate and background levels are re-established at $<0.010\text{f/cm}^3$ of air.
- Where circumstances as above are identified and rectified then consultation between the asbestos contractor, appointed analyst and Client will define whether or not continued background monitoring will be required.

Example Plan for Breach of a Waste Bag

- All waste should have been sufficiently dampened during the suppression and the removal operations, therefore if any waste bags are breached outside of the enclosure during waste removal the risk to other operatives or members of the public will be minimal.
- However, should such a breach occur on site then asbestos removal operatives will immediately restrict access to the 'contaminated' area, and initiate the clean-up procedures i.e. put on any additional/ required RPE and PPE, mist spray spillage, hand pick any large debris and bag immediately, H Type vacuum the area, assess the need for background air monitoring etc.
- Spillage kits are to include: H type vacuum, airless spray filled with a water/wet strip solution, waste sacks, tape, and polythene and barrier tapes.

Waste Disposal

As asbestos is a hazardous material it must be removed as hazardous waste using Hazardous waste consignment notes. Ensure that all loads of asbestos are recorded accurately and corresponding transfer documentation is available. All hazardous waste consignment notes are to be kept for 3 years.

Potential Contamination of the Site:

Asbestos: Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs) is known to exist in various areas within the Hayes Town Centre Estate Austin Road & Avondale Drive Estate. As detailed in the Asbestos Refurbishment/Demolition Survey in:

- Appendix A (N-33495 (PHASE I) THE AVONDALE DRIVE ESTATE Demolition)
- Appendix B (N-33484 - (PHASE I) THE AUSTIN ROAD ESTATE Demolition)

Should any further suspect materials be uncovered that have not been picked up by the survey during the works the Client must be immediately informed, whilst works in this section of the site cease. The nature of the materials uncovered would then require investigation and removal by competent persons.

Survey reports will be printed off and filed within the CPHSP folder once they are received.