



Sample Friable Asbestos Work Process

Notify the Regulator within 5 days
Obtain and review the asbestos register
Ensure removalist have a Class A license
Obtain as much information about the location and condition of the ACM as possible.
Review building plans, thoroughly inspect the area (with appropriate personal protective equipment)
Discuss the removal with a competent person, such as an
occupational hygienist, and the person who has management control
Complete an Asbestos Removal Control Plan (ARCP) in consultation
with employees and a competent person, e.g. occupational hygienist, and the persons in control of the workplace
Ensure a nominated supervisor is accessible at all times
Establish where the removal area will be and move all items out of
the area or cover them with 200µm plastic sheeting if they could be
contaminated during the removal work
Develop an enclosure that allows smooth flow of air from the decontamination unit to the negative air units. In constructing the enclosure, pay particular attention to penetrations through the floor and ceiling/roof
Smoke test the enclosure and carry out air monitoring
Identify and isolate the removal area with appropriately placed durable signs and barricades (temporary fencing, bollards, tape, rope or plastic sheeting)
The floor above and below will require isolation if there is a risk of asbestos fibres reaching these areas
Ensure signs and barricades remain in place until a satisfactory visual inspection is achieved as part of the clearance certificate
Put on personal protective equipment (PPE), including disposable coveralls with hood, boots and respirator

	isolated/blanked from this area ☐ Enter the enclosure with appropriate equipment to access the asbestos, keep it damp/wet (using fine water spray equipment) and bag it as asbestos waste
	Maintain regular checks on the negative air unit, decontamination unit (and hot water service), compressor (if used), enclosure, signs and barricades and supplies of personal protective equipment throughout the removal
	Ensure employees decontaminate at every break, using the decontamination unit, when exiting the enclosure
	Ensure monitoring results are obtained and conveyed to all employees
	Ensure bagged waste is secure on site and disposed of as soon as possible
	Ensure all waste bags are goose-necked, the exterior cleaned then double bagged and all waste containers are sealed. Place them all into a secure storage facility or transport vehicle for disposal
	Thoroughly wet-wipe and/or vacuum the area until the removal is regarded as completed (by the removalist)
	Visually inspect the area to ensure it is satisfactorily clean, then arrange for an independent (competent) person, such as a hygienist, to visually inspect the area
	If the visual inspection is satisfactory, the area needs to be sprayed with PVA (including the interior of the plastic)

Decontaminate or dispose of as asbestos waste all tools and equipment used
Otherwise, used tools and equipment may be bagged prior to removal from the enclosure – only to be opened in another enclosure, removal area or similarly controlled environment
After the PVA has been applied and has dried, clearance monitoring needs to take place.
If the air monitoring result is found to be less than 0.01 f/ml, the enclosure may be dismantled and disposed of as asbestos waste
This area needs to be thoroughly visually inspected for any residual ACM.
Further clearance monitoring needs to take place after the enclosure has been removed
Once all visual inspections and clearance monitoring is satisfactorily completed, signs and barricades (such as hoarding) can be removed
Transport the waste in accordance with EPA requirements
Dispose of the waste bags and containers at a site licensed by the EPA to accept waste asbestos
A clearance certificate from an independent person is required prior to the area being re-occupied