

Asbestos Guide

Specialist Inspection Vehicles

Last updated: 17/10/17
Valid Until: 31/03/20

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Asbestos Exposure

Exposure to asbestos fibres causes mesothelioma, lung cancer and asbestosis, all of which can be fatal. Worst of all, it's not instant and you won't see it coming, these diseases may not develop for ten to fifty years.



- Asbestos kills around 5000 workers each year, this is more than the number of people killed on the road.
- Around 20 tradespeople die each week as a result of past exposure
- Asbestos can be present today in any building built or refurbished before the year 2000.

Purpose of this guide

Who is this for?

This guide has been created to assist anyone who may disturb Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs) when working on our infrastructure. It will also assist responsible managers and those who control site safety and access, by showing where ACMs are likely to be.

Specialist inspection vehicles have been identified as potentially **high risk**

Safety, Technical and Engineering (STE) has completed an assessment of all our assets and identified specialist inspection vehicles as potentially high risk. Lots of information was used to complete the assessment, including; previous survey information, location, asbestos type, accessibility etc.

This guide highlights the most significant risks, but there may be others

This guide provides a list of locations where we believe ACMs might exist, but there may be others. You should always assume that an asset will contain asbestos unless it has been inspected/surveyed and recorded on Network Rail's Asbestos Risk Management System (ARMS).

This guide must not be used in place of an asbestos survey.

Asset Information

Specialist inspection vehicles can contain a variety of asbestos containing materials (ACMs) made out of varying product types including reinforced composites (plastics, resins, mastics, roofing felts, vinyl floor tiles, semi-rigid paints or decorative finishes), insulating board, millboards, other low-density insulating boards, textiles, gaskets, ropes and woven textiles, paper and felt, thermal insulation (e.g. pipe and boiler lagging), sprayed asbestos, loose asbestos, asbestos mattresses and packing.

Typically, some of the asbestos locations to a specialist inspection vehicle are:

- Floor coverings
- Walls
- Ceilings panels
- Insulation to walls & ceilings
- Laminates
- Gaskets
- Switchgear
- Flash guards & fuse panels
- Lagging
- Bitumen coatings
- Brake linings
- Clutch facings
- Valve discs
- Gaskets
- Packings
- Friction materials
- Insulation barriers
- Spacers for heat insulators
- Bearings
- Brake pads
- Pipework
- Cables/cable insulation
- Electrical conduits
- Anti-condensation paint to metal sheets

ACMs within specialist inspection vehicles could be routinely disturbed. Internal areas can be occupied on a daily basis. Maintenance activities may allow for a minor disturbance of ACMs (e.g. possibility of contact when gaining access)

If any suspected asbestos elements could be disturbed or are damaged it should be reported to the duty holder (NR/TOC/FOC/DFO or other) who will determine what action is required.

For operational staff/visitors (e.g. on train technicians) that travel on specialist inspection vehicles the potential for them to interact with ACMs is significantly lower than those that undertake maintenance tasks, however if they see any suspect materials that are damaged they should report this to the maintenance controller.

Maintenance

Maintenance can include inspections to ensure the good condition of the structure of the bodies of the coaches and wagons and the integrity of the wheels, axles and braking systems. Wheel profiling by milling, boring, grinding, planning and cutting. Brake maintenance, replacement of brake shoes (blocks) or disc brakes and pads. Cleaning and servicing, a regular exterior water wash and interior sweeping and dusting or vacuuming, seating upholstery and carpets cleaning and emptying of effluent tanks. Maintenance/repairs to engine components, electrical equipment and all other working parts can also occur

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Maintenance continued

Example Photos



Switch gear flash guard and electrical wiring



Wall coating (bitumen coating to main steel walls of train)



Floor covering (linoleum and floor tiles)

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Maintenance continued

Example Photos



Floor covering (linoleum and floor tiles)



Door surround panel (panels around carriage end doors & wall board/panel)



Work with Asbestos continued

There are three types of work with asbestos:

1. Non-Licensed Works - Work with asbestos that does not require a licence from the HSE.

Further information on non-licensed works can be found at

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/asbestos/licensing/non-licensed-work.htm>

2. Notifiable Non-Licensed Works (NNLW) - Work with asbestos that does not require a licence from the HSE but is required to be notified to the appropriate enforcing authority (HSE/ORR).

Further information on NNLW can be found at <http://www.hse.gov.uk/asbestos/licensing/notifiable-non-licensed-work.htm>

3. Licensed works - Work with asbestos that requires the contractor to hold a license from the HSE and usually requires notification to the appropriate enforcing authority (HSE) 14 days prior to the work starting. Further information on licensed works can be found at

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/asbestos/licensing/licensed-contractor.htm>

There are some tasks Network Rail Operatives undertake which bring them into contact with asbestos. Most maintenance tasks deemed as work with asbestos will not be licensed works. With the correct level of information, instruction and training, and if the works are deemed as **Non-Licensed Works** or **Notifiable Non-Licensed Works (NNLW)**, Network Rail Operatives can undertake these tasks. Network Rail Operatives must never undertake **Licensed Works** – a Licensed Asbestos Removal Contractor (LARC) must be used.

There is a guide on the HSE website to assist in deciding if the work requires a Licensed Asbestos Removal Contractor <http://www.hse.gov.uk/asbestos/managing/flashtools/isitlicenced.htm>

If the work falls under notifiable non-licensed work the notification form can be found at

<https://extranet.hse.gov.uk/lfservlet/external/asbnnlw1>

Work with Asbestos continued

Some examples of maintenance work which **does not usually require a licence from the HSE** are listed below:

- Maintenance work on asbestos cement products or other materials containing asbestos (such as paints, bitumen, resins, rubber, etc.) where the fibres are bound in a matrix which prevents most of them being released.
- Small, short duration maintenance tasks where the control limits will not be exceeded
- Encapsulation and sealing-in work on ACMs that are in good condition
- Maintenance work involving asbestos CAF gaskets and asbestos rope seals

Some examples of maintenance work which **requires a license from the HSE** are listed below:

- Maintenance works that require the removal or disturbance of pipe lagging
- Work on asbestos insulating board, where the risk assessment indicates that it will not be of short duration.

If there is asbestos dust/debris present works may need to be completed by a Licensed Asbestos Removal Contractor.

All non-licensed and notifiable non-licensed work with asbestos requires:

- Risk Assessment <http://www.hse.gov.uk/asbestos/risk-assessments.htm>
- Appropriate Controls <http://www.hse.gov.uk/asbestos/essentials/index.htm>
- Information, Instruction & Training <http://www.hse.gov.uk/asbestos/training.htm>
 - Asbestos awareness training (NR training catalogue course code S&SD/OH&S/AM RME)
 - Task-specific information, instruction & training (Cat B Training industry standard, delivered by NR approved framework asbestos contractor)

In summary - for all work with asbestos, staff will require adequate PPE (including a face fit test), training, appropriate equipment and medical surveillance (for>NNLW). Records must be kept in relation to works completed including exposure and health records. Arrangements need to be made for the disposal of asbestos waste including storage location, waste carriers license and waste consignment notices. Without all of the above in place, staff must not start work on asbestos.

If in doubt, do not start work.

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Further Information

Document Reference	Document Title
NR/L2/CIV/168	Asbestos Management
NR/L2/OHS/157	Health surveillance for silica and asbestos and the management of diagnosed occupational respiratory conditions.
Number Route Specific	Operational Route Asbestos Management Plan (ORAMP) / Property Asbestos Management Plan (PAMP)
Number Site Specific	Site Specific Asbestos Management Plan (SSAMP)
SI No.632	Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012
L143	Managing and Working with Asbestos. Control of Asbestos Regulations
HSG210	Asbestos Essentials (including task sheets for Equipment and method sheets EM1-EM10 and work with asbestos A1-A37)
HSG 264	Asbestos: The Survey Guide
HSG 248	The Analysts Guide
HSG247	The Licensed Contractors' Guide
RIS-8047-TOM	Reporting of Safety Related Information
INDG453	The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations
NR/L2/INV/002	Accident and Incident Reporting and Investigation
NR/L2/OHS/00103	Specialist Risk Assessment - COSHH
NR/L2/OHS/00112	Worksafe Procedure
NR/L2/OHS/00124	Competence specific medical fitness requirements and supplier requirements for medical assessments
NR/L2/OHS/0047	Application of the Common Safety Method for Risk Evaluation and Assessment
NR/L2/RSE/100/02	Application of the Common Safety Method for Risk Evaluation and Assessment
NR/L3/INV/3001	Reporting and Investigation Manual
NR/L3/INV/3001/RIM101	Reporting of accidents, incidents and occupational ill health
NR/L3/INV/3001/RIM113	Statutory reporting of accidents, incidents and occupational ill health
NR/SP/OHS/00102	Work Activity Risk Assessment
NR2072P	Preliminary report investigation form