
Guidance on the disposal of asbestos waste generated by surveying & analytical processes.

GN001-V1/26 – Guidance on the disposal of asbestos waste generated by surveying & analytical processes.

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GUIDANCE ON THE DISPOSAL OF ASBESTOS WASTE GENERATED BY SURVEYING & ANALYTICAL PROCESSES.

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective of this guidance note is to provide advice on how to dispose of waste generated on-site during surveying and analytical activities.

2. INTRODUCTION

Surveyors and analysts are required to safely dispose of all asbestos contaminated waste generated on-site from surveying, sampling and analytical processes. Work areas should be left clean, with no evidence of debris from their activities, and any sampling points sealed to prevent the release of fibres.

Under the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012, Regulation 17, cleanliness of premises and plant; individuals are responsible for cleaning up any material they have disturbed to prevent the spread of asbestos and potential exposure.

3. CONTAINMENT OF WASTE

Asbestos contaminated waste may potentially be generated when sampling suspect materials and conducting analytical work. Such as decontaminating tools to prevent cross-contamination, disposing of RPE filters and pre-filters, disposable category 3, type 5 coveralls, foot-covers/overshoes and gloves.

All these items, and any others not listed, must be safely stored, double bagged, and labelled as 'waste' which can then be disposed of at a later date.

It is important not to leave any asbestos waste on-site or loose within toolkits.

Analysts:

- Typically waste generated during the 4-stage clearance or other licenced removal processes will be disposed of on-site within the Licenced Asbestos Removal Contractors own waste arrangements.
- Waste generated through contamination whilst conducting RPE assessment or visual inspections of Non-Licenced Work (NLW) or Notifiable Non-Licenced Work (NNLW) will be dealt with as per surveyors/sampler and internal company procedure.

Surveyors/samplers:

- Ziplok sample bags (doubled) of varying sizes are generally for wipes used to decontaminate tools and small ancillary items.
- UN approved red and clear bags (doubled) for larger items. Excessive air removed and appropriately sealed with cloth tape prior to transportation and/or disposal.

L143 Managing & Working with Asbestos Second Edition 2013, para 527 states when filling bags -

- make sure that the inner bag is not overfilled, especially when the debris is wet, and each bag can be securely tied or sealed.
- exclude air from the bag as far as possible before sealing. Precautions will need to be taken as the exhaust air may be contaminated.
- where practicable, the sealed packaging should be cleaned before it is removed from the work area or enclosure.

All other non-asbestos waste material generated as a result of surveying and analytical processes must be disposed of so as not to cause additional Health and Safety hazards such as trip hazards, sharp edges or exposed nails. It's important to ensure that other items, including non-asbestos waste, do not pierce the asbestos waste bags during transportation.

4. Transporting hazardous waste in your work vehicle?

Small amounts of double bagged and labelled waste, as described above, can be transported in a work vehicle. This waste should be securely and safely stored during transportation.

Asbestos waste should be packaged and transported in line with HSG210; Asbestos Essentials, em9; Disposal of Asbestos Waste.

5. Disposing of the bagged waste?

Normally, waste should be taken to their dedicated place of work to be stored in a suitable, lockable receptacle (wheelie bin or skip dependent on the amount of waste generated) displaying warning signs. The waste should periodically be collected by a registered 'Upper tier waste carrier' such as an Asbestos Removal Contractor.

Organisations who hold a Certificate of Waste Carriage Registration (upper tier or lower tier if only transporting their own waste) for the transport of asbestos waste can transport waste generated from their work directly to the nearest registered waste disposal site or transfer station. To register or renew as a waste carrier -

<https://www.gov.uk/register-renew-waste-carrier-broker-dealer-england>

Any waste generated will require the completion of a waste consignment note prior to transportation to the nearest registered waste disposal site or transfer station (either directly from site or bulk from dedicated place of work)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hazardous-waste-consignment-note>

Waste can be classified under different European Waste Codes (EWC). Ensure you have reviewed Technical Guidance WM3 to clarify the correct code -

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-classification-technical-guidance>

6. REFERENCES

- [Managing and working with asbestos Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 Approved Code of Practice and guidance \(L143\)](#)
- [Asbestos: The analysts' guide for sampling, analysis and clearance procedures \(HSG 248\)](#)
- [Legislation.gov.uk](#)

Appendix 1

Certificate of Waste Carriage Registration under the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011

To obtain a Certificate of Waste Carriage Registration under the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011, you must register with the Environment Agency, which involves specific requirements and may incur costs depending on your activities.

Overview of the Regulations

The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 implement the revised EU Waste Framework Directive and set out requirements for the collection, transport, recovery, and disposal of waste. These regulations require businesses to confirm that they have applied the waste management hierarchy when transferring waste and include a declaration on their waste transfer note or consignment note.



Who Needs to Register: If you transport waste that you produce yourself (lower tier), registration is usually free. However, if waste transport is your main business, or you transport waste generated by others, you will need to register and pay a fee (upper tier).

Types of Registration: There are two tiers of registration: upper tier and lower tier. If you have an upper tier registration, you must renew it every three years at a cost indicated on the Environment Agency website. Lower tier registrations do not require renewal.

How to Register: You can register or renew your registration through the Environment Agency's website. You will need to provide details about your organization and the types of waste you handle.

Updating Registration: If there are changes to your organization's activities, you must contact the Environment Agency within 28 days to update your registration. Changes to your registration incur a fee.

Responsibilities After Registration

Once registered, your organization's details will appear in the public register of waste carriers, brokers, and dealers. You must ensure compliance with the regulations, including maintaining records of waste management activities and adhering to the waste hierarchy principles.

Additional Resources

For more detailed guidance on the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011, you can refer to the official documentation and guidance available through the Environment Agency and other relevant resources.

www.Legislation.gov.uk

By following these steps and understanding your responsibilities, you can successfully navigate the registration process under the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.

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Appendix 2



Health and Safety
Executive

em9

asbestos
essentials

Disposal of asbestos waste

Equipment and method sheet

Non-licensed tasks

This information will help employers and the self-employed to comply with the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012.

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

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

Remember:

- Asbestos fibres can cause fatal lung disease and lung cancer.
- Check what you're working on before you start.
- Read the safety checklist and sheet a0.
- You must be trained to work safely with asbestos materials.

What this sheet covers

This sheet describes good practice when you need to dispose of asbestos waste.

Any asbestos product or material that is ready for disposal is defined as asbestos waste. Asbestos waste also includes contaminated building materials, tools that cannot be decontaminated, personal protective equipment and damp rags used for cleaning. If in doubt, always treat waste as 'Hazardous' or 'Special'. See the table for more details.

England and Wales Asbestos waste is 'Hazardous Waste' when it contains more than 0.1 % asbestos. The Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005 apply. Complete a Hazardous Waste Consignment Note. Contact the Environment Agency for more information in England. Contact Natural Resources Wales for more information in Wales.

Scotland Asbestos waste is 'Special Waste' when it contains more than 0.1 % asbestos. The Special Waste Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2004 apply. Complete a Hazardous Waste Consignment Note. Contact the Scottish Environment Protection Agency for more information.

England, Scotland and Wales All asbestos waste is subject to Schedule 2 of The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 and most waste is subject to The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009 (CDG 2009). CDG does not apply to firmly-bound asbestos – asbestos cement or articles with asbestos reinforcement which do not release hazardous or respirable fibres easily. However, the hazardous and special waste regulations still apply. CDG applies for all other asbestos waste.

Caution: Don't mix asbestos waste with other waste to get below 0.1 %.

- Waste must be packed in UN-approved packaging with a CDG hazard label and asbestos code information visible.
- Double-wrap and label asbestos waste. Standard practice is to use a red inner bag with asbestos warnings, and a clear outer bag with the CDG label, if required.

Caution

Don't overfill bags.
Beware of sharp objects
that could puncture plastic.



Vehicle placard

- Avoid breaking up large pieces of asbestos waste. Instead double wrap in suitable polythene sheeting (1000-gauge) and label accordingly.
- To transport waste, you need a waste carriers licence.
- If you carry waste, use a sealed skip, or a vehicle with the following:
 - segregated compartment for asbestos;
 - easily cleanable;
 - lockable (it is not good enough to throw sheeting over a standard skip).
- Otherwise, arrange for transport by a registered waste carrier.
- Safe disposal – make sure you use a licensed disposal site.
- Complete a Waste Consignment Note. Keep copies of these documents for three years.



All waste should be double-bagged or double-wrapped in plastic sheeting, with the correct hazard warning signs attached



Use a lockable skip for asbestos cement sheet



It is not good enough to throw sheeting over a standard skip

Asbestos warning sign

For information about health and safety, or to report inconsistencies or inaccuracies in this guidance, visit www.hse.gov.uk/. You can view HSE guidance online and order priced publications from the website. HSE priced publications are also available from bookshops.

This guidance is issued by the Health and Safety Executive. Following the guidance is not compulsory, unless specifically stated, and you are free to take other action. But if you do follow the guidance you will normally be doing enough to comply with the law. Health and safety inspectors seek to secure compliance with the law and may refer to this guidance.

This document is available at: www.hse.gov.uk/asbestos/essentials/

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