

CTMM POLICY ON ASBESTOS DEMOLITION

A. POLICY

To provide a safe and healthy workplace for all CTMM employees.
To prevent environmental pollution.

1. SCOPE

All CTMM departments who intend to have asbestos demolition work carried out.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 To ensure that asbestos as a hazardous chemical substance are managed according to the CTMM policy and legal requirements.
- 2.2 To avoid the potential liabilities and damage to life and the environment from irresponsible management of hazardous chemical substances.

3. REFERENCES

- 3.1 Occupational Health & Safety Act (Act 85 of 1993), Section 10 & 22.
- 3.2 SABS Code 0228: The Identification and Classification of Dangerous Substances and Goods.
- 3.3 SABS Code 0229: Packaging of Dangerous Goods for Road and Rail Transportation in South Africa.
- 3.4 Asbestos Regulations promulgated under the Occupational Health & Safety Act (Act 85 of 1993)
- 3.5 Hazardous Chemical Substances Act (Act 15 of 1973)
- 3.6 Mine Health and Safety Act, 29 of 1996, Regulation 9.2
- 3.7 General Safety Regulations promulgated under the Occupational Health & Safety Act (Act 85 of 1993)
- 3.8 National Environmental Management Act, 1998, (Act 107 of 1998)
- 3.9 Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989).

4. DOCUMENTATION

- 4.1 Material Safety Data Sheets
- 4.2 Departmental Asbestos Inventory
- 4.3 Occupational Hygiene Survey Reports on Asbestos Exposure
- 4.4 Asbestos Supervisor Appointment
- 4.5 Departmental Written Safe Work Procedures
- 4.6 Waste Manifesto

5. DEFINITIONS

Approved Asbestos Inspection Authority (AAIA): an approved inspection authority for the monitoring of asbestos concentrations in the air.

Asbestos: any of the following minerals:

- a) Amosite
- b) Chrysotile
- c) Crocidolite
- d) Fibrous actinolite
- e) Fibrous anthophyllite
- f) Fibrous tremolite,
- g) or any mixture containing any of these minerals.

Asbestos dust: airborne or settled dust, which contains or is likely to contain regulated asbestos fibres.

Asbestos waste: an undesirable or superfluous asbestos-containing by-product, emission or residue of any process or activity that has been:

- a) Discarded by any person.
- b) Accumulated and stored by any person with the purpose of eventually discarding it with or without prior treatment connected with the discarding thereof.
- c) Stored by any person with the purpose of recycling, re-using or extracting a usable product from such matter.

Asbestos work: work that exposes or is likely to expose any person to asbestos dust

Demolition work: includes demolition, alteration, stripping, removing, repair, gleaning of any spilt asbestos, or high-pressure water jetting of any structure containing asbestos lagging or insulation, but does not include work performed on asbestos cement sheeting and related products and asbestos cement products that form part of the structure of a workplace, building, plant or premises.

Exposed to asbestos: exposed or likely to be exposed to asbestos dust while at the workplace, and "exposure" has a corresponding meaning.

Health & Safety Representative: A departmental representative elected in terms of section 17 or appointed in terms of section 19 in the Occupational Health & Safety Act, 85 of 1993.

HSG 173: the Monitoring Strategies for Toxic Substances, HSG 173, published by the Health and Safety Executive of the United Kingdom.

Mandatory: includes an agent, a contractor or a subcontractor for work, but without derogating from his status in his own right as an employer or a user.

MDHS 39/4: the Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances 39/4 of the Health and Safety Executive of the United Kingdom: Asbestos fibres in air, sampling and evaluation by phase contrast microscopy (PCM) under the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations, 1995 HSE ISBN 0 71 76 091 3 8, as revised from time to time.

Measurement programme: a programme according to the monitoring strategy as contemplated in OESSM and HSG 173.

Medical Surveillance: A planned program or periodic examination (which may include clinical examinations, biological monitoring, or medical tests) of employees by an Occupational Medical Practitioner or an Occupational Nursing Practitioner.

Monitoring: the planning and carrying out of a measurement programme and the recording of the results thereof.

OESSM: the Occupational Exposure Sampling Strategy Manual, published by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), United States of America: Department of Health, Education and Welfare;

Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) For Asbestos: an occupational exposure limit of 0,2 regulated asbestos fibres per millilitre of air averaged over any continuous period of four hours measured in accordance with MDHS 3914.

Occupational Safety Officer: A person employed in the Occupational Health & Safety Section of the CTMM, sub-section Occupational Safety.

Provincial Director: the Provincial Director as defined in regulation 1 of the General Administrative Regulations published under Government Notice R. 1449 of September 1996.

Registered Asbestos Contractor: a mandatory or employer conducting demolition work, who is registered with the Chief Inspector.

Regulated Asbestos Fibre: a particle of asbestos with a length-to diameter ratio greater than 3 to 1 , a length greater than 5 micrometers and a diameter less than 3 micrometers.

Respiratory Protective Equipment: a device which is worn over at least the mouth and nose to prevent the inhalation of air that is not safe, and which device conforms to a standard approved by the Minister.

Respirator Zone: a workplace where the concentration of regulated asbestos fibres in the air exceeds the OEL.

SABS 0228: the Code of Practice for the Identification and Classification of Dangerous Substances and Goods, SABS 0228, published by the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS).

SABS 0229: the Code of Practice for Packaging of Dangerous Goods for Road and Rail Transportation in South Africa, SABS 0229, published by the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS).

Short-Term Exposure Limit (STEL): the concentration to which workers can be exposed continuously for a short period of time, which is a 10-minute Time-Weighted Average (TWA) exposure for asbestos, which should not be exceeded at any time during the working day even if the 4-hour TWA is within the OEL-TWA.

Short Term Exposure Limit for Asbestos: an exposure limit of 0,6 regulated asbestos fibres per millilitre of air averaged over any 10 minutes.

6. RESPONSIBILITY

Prime: Head of Division

Secondary: Head of Occupational Health and Hygiene
Head of Occupational Safety
Head of Environmental Management Systems

The execution of this policy is the responsibility of the Head of the Division which is in line with his obligations to provide and maintain a safe and healthy work environment as per the CTMM Health & Safety Policy.

The Head of Occupational Health and Hygiene must provide an advisory service in line with this policy which may in some instances include the rendering of Occupational Hygiene measurements. Any costs incurred through the appointment of external consultants or analysis fees on samples taken will be for the specific department.

The Head of Environmental Management Systems shall provide an environmental advisory service in line with this policy.

Any delegations made in respect of this policy by the Head of the Division to subordinates must be done in writing.

7. EXECUTION

It is the responsibility of the Head of the Division to identify Asbestos to which his employees are exposed to, draw up an Asbestos inventory, quantify their exposure and initiate control measures to prevent or reduce exposure.

The purpose of this policy is to provide a framework for the safe handling of asbestos containing material that may be disturbed by the demolition of or structural alterations to buildings or structures, and to explain the section on demolition work as contained in the asbestos policy.

It is the responsibility of the Head of the Division, who intends to demolish or alter an installation or a building that contains asbestos insulation or asbestos lagging, to ensure that before demolition or alteration commences, that all asbestos and asbestos-containing materials during demolition work that may release airborne asbestos fibres, are identified.

The head of Division may appoint an Asbestos Supervisor in writing to assist in the execution of this policy.

Persons conducting or intending to conduct demolition work must ensure the following:

1. Before commencing with demolition work:

- The person carrying out the work must be registered as an Asbestos Contractor with the Department of Labour
- Asbestos material likely to become airborne must be identified
- A plan of work be developed, approved by an Approved Asbestos Inspection Authority and submitted to the Provincial Director / Provincial Executive Manager.

2. During and after the completion of demolition work

- Asbestos and asbestos containing materials are handled and disposed in accordance with the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989), the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) and the Policies and Procedures of the CTMM.
- Persons likely to be exposed to asbestos are provided free of charge with Personal Protective Equipment. It should be noted that the personal protective equipment (PPE) must be effective to reduce the level of exposure to below the OEL for asbestos. Persons must be trained and informed on how to use the PPE's and the benefits thereof.
- Upon completion of the work the premises, structure or area must be checked to ensure that all asbestos waste is removed.

A. NOTIFICATION OF INTENT

(i) General

If the result of the material identification is positive, a plan of work must be drawn up by the Head of the Division, describing the measures necessary to ensure the health and safety of persons at the workplace and to prevent the emission of fibres into the air.

At least 30 days prior to the commencement of the demolition task, the written plan of work is submitted to an Approved Asbestos Inspection Authority (Deputy Manager: Occupational Hygiene) for approval.

The approved plan of work which has been signed by the AAIA is at least, 14 days prior to commencement of such work send by registered mail or delivered by hand to the Provincial Director.

The Approved Asbestos Inspection Authority may at its own discretion allow a shorter period of time for such submission. If an approved inspection authority draws up the plan of work, the stipulated time period do not apply i.e. the 30-day period.

For some routine operations, such as maintenance work on thermal insulation in power stations, a standardised plan of work for such workplace may be submitted for approval. Once approved, all routine work covered by the standardised plan of work may be executed at such workplace without submitting further plans. An approved inspection authority may approve standardised procedures for routine alterations or repairs and the approved inspection authority that approved the procedures will be responsible for the correctness of that plan.

A copy of the approved plan of work or standardised procedures (For some routine operations, such as maintenance work in power stations involving asbestos-containing lagging or insulation), signed by the Approved Asbestos Inspection Authority, the employer and, if the person performing such work is not the employer, the mandatory of the employer, must be submitted to the Provincial Director at least 14 days prior to commencement of demolition work.

Please note that the inspector does not approve the plan but an AAIA does. An inspector may stop the work if he/she deems it necessary.

(ii) Contents of the Plan of work

The plan of work should contain the following information:

1. Name and addresses of the person who intends to conduct the demolition work to be carried out, the name and contact details of the person that is in charge of the work. Also the name and contact details of any mandatory as well as the Approved Asbestos Inspection Authority that approved the plan of work and will take charge of air monitoring.
2. The address and description of the building, machinery, equipment or structure, including size and age.
3. Location and amount of asbestos-containing material present, e.g.:
 - Type of surfaces, e.g. pipe sections, panels, etc.
 - Interior or exterior
 - Approximate mass or volume
4. Nature of work to be executed, e.g.
 - Alteration
 - Removal
 - Demolition
5. Scheduled commencement and completion dates.
6. Site preparation plans with special reference to:
 - Demarcation of the workplace
 - Safety notices
 - Temporary transit site for asbestos waste
 - Access control measures
 - Means of draining run-off water
 - First-aid
 - Fire-escapes
7. Procedures that will be employed to collect and dispose of asbestos-containing waste with specific reference to the collection, transport and disposal procedures as well as procedures with respect to the protection of employees. The name and address of the disposal contractor and the

name and address of the disposal site must be furnished. ***Disposal certificates (waste manifest) should be available for inspection purposes.***

8. Basic approach to control and minimise personal exposure with reference to:

- Engineering control
- Equipment used
- Work practices
- Hygiene facilities and practices
- Air sampling
- Approved Inspection Authority
- Education and training
- Emergency procedures

B. METHODS FOR THE HANDLING OF ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL DURING DEMOLITION WORK

It must be stressed that the removal of asbestos containing material may sometimes be ill-advised if this is done for no reason other than that it contains asbestos. Where adhesion to the substrate is good and the exposed surface is also in a good condition and sufficiently compacted, sealing with a suitable polymeric or bituminous coating may be regarded as reasonable as long as exposure does not occur and the condition of the asbestos-containing material is kept in a good condition. Sometimes, as a result of impact, a portion of the surface may become exposed, thus releasing asbestos fibres. In such a case it may be more effective to repair the damage and seal/encapsulate the surface to prevent further releases rather than to attempt removal.

To ensure that asbestos fibres are contained during and after re-pairs or alterations to, or the removal of asbestos-containing material, the following methods can be used under controlled conditions as outlined below.

- Sealing/encapsulation
- Wet removal
- Dry removal
- Removal by high-pressure water jets***
- Combination of the above methods

(i) Sealing/encapsulation

Encapsulation refers to the coating of asbestos-containing materials with a bonding or sealing agent or to the creation of a permanent casing covering the affected area (e.g. false ceilings and walls).

This is not considered to be a permanent solution because the sealing agent used may deteriorate or become damaged; and when the building is renovated or demolished, the containment and/or removal of the asbestos fibres will require careful attention.

Selection of the encapsulation method depends on:

- the degree of protection required (e.g. is the area vulnerable to impact or abrasion);
- the toughness and flexibility required (e.g. does the surface require to be decorated).
- the temperature to which it will be exposed
- whether the adhesion of the asbestos containing material to the substrate is adequate; and
- whether the surface of the insulation or lagging is suitable for adhesion of the sealing agent.

(ii) Wet removal

Wet removal, i.e. the suppression of dust with water containing a wetting agent, is the most commonly used method for the removal of asbestos.

The asbestos containing material must be wetted throughout its entire depth and maintained in a wet condition. The most effective means of controlling asbestos dust is by completely saturating the asbestos with water, using a special device. This water-injection device, which one can make oneself, is inserted into the asbestos material beforehand. Water that has been treated with a wetting agent is allowed to seep into the material at low pressure. Once the material is thoroughly saturated, the device is moved to the next point. Several injection devices may be used simultaneously to save time. A garden spray is useful as a supplementary means of wetting the asbestos if it has not been saturated properly by the first method or if there are smaller jobs to be done. Once again, the water must be treated with a wetting agent beforehand and the spray must be directed straight onto the work. The saturated asbestos-containing material should be lifted off in sections and immediately placed in properly labelled containers and sealed. Abrasive techniques such as sanding should not be used because this will allow regulated asbestos fibres to become airborne.

During the removal process, all power to electric circuits must be isolated and plugs, switches and other sources of electric current should be covered with waterproof protection so that water cannot penetrate to them. A means of draining run-off water from the workplace into containers for safe disposal is also necessary.

(iii) Dry removal

Dry removal should only be considered when wet removal is impractical (e.g. in workplaces where water can damage equipment). This type of removal releases excessively high concentrations of regulated asbestos fibres and may contaminate "clean" areas. Because of this, very strict protection and decontamination measures are necessary.

The following measures are recommended:

1. Fully isolate the workplace where the material is to be removed.
2. Keep the workplace under a slightly negative pressure by means of local air extraction, filtration and dust collection to minimise the release of regulated asbestos fibres to surrounding areas outside the isolated workplace.
3. Remove material in small pre-cut sections.
4. It is not recommended that power tools be used, but if they are used, dust extraction, filtration and collection systems are necessary. Angle grinders or similar high-speed cutting tools should not be used because of the large quantities of dust created by equipment of this nature.
5. For general cleaning, use vacuum-cleaning equipment with a filtration efficiency of 99% for particles of one micrometer in size.

The removal procedure consists of pre-cutting and then lifting the small pre-cut sections of asbestos-containing lagging/insulation off the surface of the structure. This waste is then enclosed in two impermeable bags, one inside the other, or similarly effective containers properly sealed to prevent the escape of dust during handling.

(iv) Removal by high-pressure water jets

This method employs water jets operating at high pressures and is usually used for large-scale operations and at work-places where other techniques are not likely to be satisfactory. The workplace must be fully isolated and very strict protection and decontamination measures are necessary.

NB: Asbestos fibres can be carried by water mist.

It is important that the asbestos-containing material be soaked through its entire depth by the introduction of water through appropriate applicators before applying the water jets.

Since the use of high-pressure spraying is dangerous, a manual pressure control valve should control the jet so that the pressure is shut off on release.

A means of draining run-off water and slurry from the work- place into containers for safe disposal is required. Run-off water must be diverted from drains.

C. EXECUTION OF WORK

Whether the nature of the work involves repairs or alterations to, or the removal of, asbestos-containing materials, the employer must take the following precautions.

(i) Regulations

The Head of the Division must ensure compliance with the requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993, and the relevant regulations.

(ii) Respirators

The Head of the Division must:

- (a) Provide employees with respirators approved by the Chief Inspector for use when working with asbestos. A sufficient quantity of respirator filters approved for asbestos must be provided so those employees can change filters during the workday. A filter should preferably not be used for a period longer than one workday. The respirators must be issued on a personal basis (and placed on a register) and arrangements must be made for the daily (before work commences each day) inspection and servicing of the respirators.
- (b) Instruct and train employees in proper respirator use and ensure that filters and respirators are protected from exposure to asbestos prior to use.
- (c) Ensure that employees wear respirators in the workplace at all times, and that respirators are properly fitted.

(iii) Protective clothing

The Head of the Division must:

- (a) Provide suitable protective clothing for his employees. Suitable clothing comprises overalls or similar full-body protective clothing with head covering and gumboots. Such clothing may be disposable, washable for re-use or may alternatively be suitable wet weather gear that can be hosed down.
- (b) Undertake or arrange for the disposal or laundering of protective clothing. Where a contract laundry is employed, care must be taken that the contractor fully understands the precautions necessary for handling asbestos-contaminated clothing.
- (c) Ensure that protective clothing is removed from the premises only for laundering or disposal and then only if suitably packed in a sealed impermeable container, and that it is clearly labelled with a warning label as containing asbestos-contaminated clothing.

(iv) Decontamination facilities and personal hygiene

- (a) The employer must set up decontamination facilities outside the workplace for the exclusive use of employees exposed to asbestos. These facilities must consist of a "clean" change-room, toilet/shower facilities and a "dirty" decontamination change-room with vacuum-cleaners for the preliminary de-dusting of protective clothing.

- (b) All employees involved in demolition work must without exception:
 - 1. Remove personal clothes in the "clean" change- room and put on clean protective clothing, gum- boots and respirators before entering the work- place.
 - 2. Use the vacuum-cleaning to re-dust before the protective clothing and gumboots are removed in the "dirty" decontamination change room when leaving the workplace. While still wearing their respirators, the employees should proceed to the showers and only remove their respirators while showering. All showering must be done using soap and water.
 - 3. Employees must not eat, drink or smoke in the workplace. Before eating, drinking or smoking, employees must first comply with paragraph (b)(2), and before re-entering the workplace employees must comply with paragraph (b)(1).
 - 4. All other persons entering the workplace must wear approved respirators for asbestos as well as protective clothing and footwear. Before leaving the workplace they must comply with paragraph (b)(2).
 - 5. All contaminated clothing and footwear must be left in the decontamination change-room and should be immediately stored in suitable containers prior to disposal or laundering. Contaminated respirators that are removed in the showers must be removed after being washed down and stored for disposal or made good for re-use. The collection of protective clothing, footwear and respirators must be strictly controlled.

(v) **Workplace isolation and preparation**

The Head of the Division must:

- (a) Isolate the workplace for the duration of the work by completely sealing off all openings to and fixtures in the workplace, such as doors, windows, ventilation ducts and lighting. Strong plastic sheeting, with all joints carefully sealed, which is taped securely in place, provides an effective form of isolation.

- (b) Provide double barriers of plastic sheeting or other suitable means (air locks) at all entrances and exits to the workplace so that the workplace is always closed off by one barrier when employees enter or leave.

- (c) Post signs conspicuously, prohibiting people from and warning them against entering the workplace.

- (d) Before work is begun, vacuum-clean all removable items and equipment that are not attached to asbestos-containing material, remove them from the workplace, and only return them to the workplace after the work has been completed and the workplace has been decontaminated.

- (e) Vacuum-clean and then cover all non-removable items and equipment in the workplace with plastic sheeting that is taped securely in place or by other suitable means.

- (f) After complying with paragraphs (a) - (e), remove all detachable equipment as well as other items that are attached to asbestos-containing material and clean them before enclosing them with plastic sheeting. Such items and equipment must be returned to their proper place only when the work has been completed and the workplace has been decontaminated.
- (g) Remove all air filters from air-conditioners and ventilation equipment and place them in impermeable bags or similarly effective containers that are sealable for disposal (the outside of all containers must be cleaned before leaving the workplace).
- (h) Establish emergency and fire exits from the workplace and ensure that employees are informed of emergency procedures, which procedures must have priority over all other procedures.

(vi) Disposal of waste

- (a) Work procedures must be applied to small sections of the workplace at a time. Before beginning the next section, all asbestos waste must be collected from the section where work is currently in progress and placed in impermeable plastic bags or similarly effective containers. Before leaving the workplace all containers must be cleaned on the outside and labelled, and, in the case of bags, the bag containing the waste must be placed in another clean bag, sealed and labelled.
- (b) All plastic sheeting, tape, cleaning material, clothing and all other disposable items used in the workplace must be placed into impermeable plastic bags or similarly effective containers. Before leaving the workplace all containers and bags containing asbestos-contaminated materials or items must be dealt with as in paragraph (a) above,
- (c) The detailed arrangements for asbestos disposal must be agreed upon with the appropriate local authority. The waste must be disposed of only on waste disposal sites specifically designated for this purpose in terms of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989). Waste must be deposited in such a manner as to minimise dust dispersal as well as the need for further disturbance of the waste. The waste should be covered with at least 200 mm of sand or other suitable material capable of forming a seal to prevent the dispersal of dust. No waste should be left uncovered at the end of a workday.
- (d) Liquids or sludge containing asbestos must be collected in collecting-tanks from where it may be pumped into sealable drums or closed type tanker for transit to the waste disposal site. Transport and disposal must take place in such a way that there is no risk of the material drying out before it has been disposed of and covered as provided for in (c) above.
- (e) High density materials such as asbestos cement, plastic materials containing asbestos, etc are not likely to release asbestos dust when tipped. However, a hazard may arise if the waste is subjected to pounding by vehicles passing over it, and the waste should therefore also be covered as described above, although the requirement for daily covering may be dispensed with.
- (f) All vehicles, re-usable receptacles and covers, which have been in contact with asbestos waste, must be cleaned by a dust-free method.
- (g) The person concerned with the collection, transport and disposal of asbestos waste is responsible for complying with the provisions of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993, and the regulations.

(vii) Decontamination of the workplace

- (a) The Head of the Division must ensure proper cleaning of all surfaces in the workplace, preferably by advocating the use of vacuum cleaning equipment with a filtration efficiency of 99% for particles of one micrometer in size and then wet mops. After cleaning the workplace, 24 hours must be allowed for the settlement of dust before repeating the wet cleaning of all surfaces. If the clean-up seems satisfactory, the supervisor must take two static air samples 48 hours after completion of the clean-up to ascertain whether the workplace is clean.
- (b) If the workplace is still found to be contaminated, the employer must repeat the cleaning and air sampling until the concentration of regulated asbestos fibres is less than or equal to the background concentration + 0,01 fibres per millilitre of air.
- (c) If the workplace is found to be in compliance with paragraph (vii) (b), all isolation sheeting, tape, barriers and other debris must be carefully placed in impermeable plastic bags and dealt with as set out in paragraphs (vi) (a) and (b).

(viii) Air sampling

- (a) Air sampling must be conducted by an AAIA throughout the entire operation to ensure that the operation does not cause a hazard inside or outside the workplace.
- (b) The Approved Inspection Authority will be either appointed by the Department on recommendation of the Deputy Manager: Occupational Hygiene, or the survey will be facilitated by the Deputy Manager: Occupational Hygiene.
- (c) Air sampling must be conducted to provide the following samples: (Annexure A)

SAMPLE POINT	TYPE	MINIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES PER DAY	MINIMUM VOLUME OF SAMPLES (LITRES)
Inside workplace (area where asbestos is being removed)	<i>Personal or static</i>	1	240 l
Outside workplace	<i>Static</i>	2	480 l

- (d) The employer must keep a record of all air samples taken. These records, which must be available for inspection by an inspector, must be kept for a period of not less than three years.
- (e) If the concentration of regulated asbestos fibres inside the building just outside the demarcated asbestos workplace for two consecutive days is more than background concentration + 0,01 fibres per millilitre of air:
 - ☐ All removal or encapsulation work must be discontinued and not resumed until such time as the concentration on two consecutive days is less than or equal to 0,01 + background concentration fibre per millilitre of air.
 - ☐ Remedial measures must immediately be instituted, after an investigations has been conducted to revealed the cause of contamination.
 - ☐ The situation must immediately be reported to the AAIA and the Provincial Executive Manager / Provincial Director.

8. ANNEXURES

Annexure A – Example of Asbestos Air Sampling

EXAMPLE OF ASBESTOS AIR SAMPLING

DATE	SAMPLE POINT	TYPE	MINIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES PER DAY	MINIMUM VOLUME OF SAMPLES (LITRES)
	Inside workplace (area where asbestos is being removed)	Personal or static	1	240 l
	Outside workplace	Static	2	480 l