

## HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

### OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY INSTRUCTION – ASBESTOS

## GENERAL INSTRUCTION

This instruction is authorised for use by command of the Chief of Army. It provides direction, mandatory controls and procedures for the operation, maintenance and support of equipment. Personnel are to carry out any action required by this instruction in accordance with EMEI General A 001.

### INTRODUCTION

1. This instruction details the safety precautions to be taken by all personnel involved with the maintenance of equipment that is known or suspected to contain asbestos. The use of asbestos or asbestos containing products has been prohibited from use within the ADF since 31 December 2003.

### ASSOCIATED PUBLICATIONS

2. The latest issue of the following publications must be read in conjunction with this EMEI:
- a. Occupational Health and Safety (Safety Standards) Regulations 1994, Part 6 – Hazardous Substances;
  - b. Defence Safety Manual (SAFETYMAN) in accordance with DI (G) PERS 19-18, with particular focus to the following sections:
    - (1) Vol 1, Part 5, Chap 2 – Asbestos Management in Defence;
    - (2) Vol 1, Part 1, Chap 1, Annex C – Regulations and Codes of Practice;
    - (3) Vol 1, Part 5, Chap 1 – Management of Hazardous Substances (Excluding Explosives and Radioactive Materials);
    - (4) Vol 1, Part 7, Chap 11 – Personal Protective Equipment;
    - (5) Vol 1 Part 1, Chap 9 – Notification and Reporting of Occupational Health and Safety Incidents; and
    - (6) Vol 2 Part 3, Chap 22, Annex D – Asbestos;
  - c. [Defence Materiel Organisation – Disposal Directive 1/2009 – Inventory with Asbestos Containing Material](#);
  - d. [CHEMALERT](#) – SDS Data Sheets;
  - e. EMEI Workshop E 402 – Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment;
  - f. Code of Practice for the Safe Removal of Asbestos – 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition [NOHSC: 2002 (2005)];
  - g. Code of Practice for the Management and Control of Asbestos in Workplaces [NOHSC: 2018 (2005)];
  - h. AS 3765 – Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals;
  - i. AS 1337 – Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications;
  - j. AS 1715 – Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices;
  - k. AS 2210 – Occupational Protective Footwear;
  - l. DEF(AUST) 5492B – Packaging and Marking of Dangerous Goods; and
  - m. DI (G) LOG 04-3 Assignment of Australian Defence Force Logistic Managers and their Associated High Level Roles and Responsibilities.

### ASSOCIATED WEBSITES AND SUPPORTING ELECTRONIC DATA

3. The following websites can be used to retrieve the associated publications listed above or used as references to further information:
- a. [Defence Occupational Health, Safety & Compensation Branch \(OHSC Branch\) – Asbestos Safety Program](#);

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- b. [DMO Health Safety Wellbeing](#) – Reporting and Governance;
- c. [ArmySAFE](#) – Army Safety Website; and
- d. [Safe Work Australia](#) – Incorporating Hazardous Substances Information System (HSIS) and National Standards Codes of Practice.

## **SCOPE**

4. This EMEI is restricted to detailing the OHS procedures that are to be adopted when involved with the maintenance of equipment or systems that incorporate or are suspected of incorporating asbestos. This instruction details:

- a. the procedures and safety precautions to be undertaken when material suspected of, or known to contain asbestos is encountered during normal maintenance or repair activities; and
- b. the method of disposal of actual or suspected asbestos components or equipment containing asbestos.

5. Whilst there are a number of associated publications referenced within Para 2 and throughout this EMEI, the overriding reference document is Defence Materiel Organisation – Disposal Directive 1/2009 – Inventory with Asbestos Containing Material (Para 2.c). Whilst this is the overriding reference document for this EMEI, reference may be required to the associated publications listed within this document for additional direction and guidance.

6. This instruction does not detail the procedures to be undertaken on asbestos contained in buildings, facilities or inventory. If an asbestos concern exists in these areas, they are to be raised through the chain of command, RFM or NFM as appropriate.

## **ASBESTOS**

7. Asbestos is everywhere in the environment. Fibres in very low concentrations exist naturally in the air; consequently, most people carry many asbestos fibres in their lungs.

8. Asbestos has been used for many years as an effective heat insulator, fire resistant coating and high friction material. Asbestos may be found in applications such as exhaust lagging, clutch and brake linings, gaskets and insulation.

9. Findings on the consequences of heavy occupational exposure to airborne asbestos fibres have led to a popular misconception that any exposure to asbestos is hazardous and possibly fatal. The mere presence of asbestos is not a risk to health. Risk only arises when asbestos fibres become airborne and are inhaled. The inhalation of airborne asbestos fibres can cause asbestosis, pleural plaque, pleural effusion, lung cancer and mesothelioma.

10. Detailed information on the composition, maximum exposure levels, types and effects of asbestos are contained in SAFETYMAN and the relevant Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) (Para 2.a and 2.d). These references must be made available to all personnel involved with maintenance activities where they may encounter asbestos in the workplace.

## **SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS**

### **Procedures**

11. Items comprising asbestos that are referred to in this EMEI are to be used, handled, stored and disposed of in accordance with:

- a. the references identified in Para 2.b and 2.b(6) of this EMEI;
- b. the safety requirements provided in the relevant MSDS, which can be obtained through [CHEMALERT](#) or found in annex B of the reference listed in Para 2.c (Ref SAFETYMAN Vol 1, Part 5, Chap 1 for further details on MSDS requirements); and
- c. the appropriate State and Federal legislation.

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**WARNING**

**Asbestos components should not be machined, drilled or sanded. No activity is to be undertaken which will generate airborne asbestos fibre. Use hand tools only as air or power tools may disperse asbestos fibres.**

**Do not dry sweep work area and do not use standard vacuum cleaners. Use wet rags to clean up the work area and dispose of rags as asbestos waste.**

**Vacuum cleaners suspected of being used for collection of asbestos fibres are to be treated as hazardous in accordance with Para 40.**

**Personnel shall not eat, drink or smoke in the asbestos removal area.**

**All tools used during the activity must be decontaminated with a damp cloth and the cloth then disposed of as asbestos contaminated waste at the end of the task.**

### First Aid

**12.** All personnel are to understand the first aid procedures relevant to asbestos. This information is provided in the MSDS and is to be read and understood prior to any work being undertaken on equipment that contains asbestos products. The workplace supervisor must be advised before this work can be undertaken and must inspect the work conditions, prior to the commencement of any work, to ensure compliance with the relevant OHS work practices.

### Training and Education

**13.** All personnel working with asbestos or suspected asbestos are to be informed of the associated hazards and the precautions necessary to prevent damage to their health. Commanders or unit managers are to ensure personnel with specific safety management responsibilities have undertaken the training required to allow them to fulfil their appointment in accordance with extant legislation.

**14.** Personnel working with asbestos are to be trained in the following:

- a.** procedures for reporting hazards or problems (in accordance with SAFETYMAN);
- b.** emergency procedures (including evacuation or incident of air-borne asbestos);
- c.** first aid provisions; and
- d.** Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (including selection, use, maintenance and storage).

**15.** Special attention is to be given to ensure all personnel understand these instructions, especially newly recruited personnel. The provision to personnel of an SDS on asbestos is not considered adequate instruction to work on equipment containing or suspected to contain asbestos. Supervisors are to ensure that personnel, who may encounter asbestos during their normal working duties, are conversant with the OHS requirements for asbestos or suspected asbestos.

### Personal Protective Equipment

**16.** All personnel working on equipment that contains or may contain asbestos that has the potential to release fibres during the specific maintenance activities are to be directed in writing to wear the correct PPE; a copy of this direction, signed and dated by the member, is to be placed on the member's file.

**WARNING**

**Disposable PPE is not to be reused, it is to be disposed of as contaminated waste in accordance with Para 38.**

**17.** A full description of the required PPE is provided in annex D of the reference identified in Para 2.c and more detailed information is provided in SAFETYMAN in the annexes of Volume 1, Part 7, Chapter 11, [Annex A](#). The following PPE is to be worn by equipment maintainers or personnel assisting the equipment maintainers:

- a. Respirators.** Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Class P2 (Particulate) Respirator. At high dust levels, wear a Powered Air Purifying Respirator (PAPR) with Class P3 (Particulate) filter, an air-line

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respirator or a full-face Class P3 (Particulate) respirator. Disposable respirators are to be disposed of as asbestos contaminated waste at the conclusion of the activity.

- b. **Hand Protection.** PVC or Rubber gloves (powder free) must be worn.
- c. **Eye Protection.** Asbestos is an eye irritant and therefore safety glasses or goggles are to be worn. This will prevent the ingress of asbestos into the eye, which usually occurs from inadvertent eye rubbing during the working process.
- d. **Body Protection.** All personnel must wear suitable full body coveralls with sleeves down whilst working with asbestos products. Disposable coveralls shall be worn as an outer garment and disposed of as asbestos contaminated waste at the conclusion of the activity. Approved disposable overalls are available as follows:
  - (1) NSN 8415-66-116-1766 Coveralls, Disposable Size X-Large, White, W/Elastic Cuffs, W/Hood, Plastic Tyvek;
  - (2) NSN 8415-66-116-1768 Coveralls, Disposable Size Large, White, W/Elastic Cuffs, W/Hood, Plastic Tyvek; and/or
  - (3) NSN 8415-66-116-1767 Coveralls, Disposable Size Medium, White, W/Elastic Cuffs, W/Hood, Plastic Tyvek.
- e. **Footwear.** Safety footwear shall be lace-less design.

18. At the completion of any asbestos work, non disposable PPE is to be cleaned with a damp cloth and the cloth then disposed of as asbestos contaminated waste.

## DISCOVERY OF SUSPECTED ASBESTOS

### Overview

19. The procedure to be followed when equipment is discovered containing material suspected of being asbestos is shown in Figure 1. This flow diagram takes into consideration the amount of suspected asbestos found. A small quantity of items of inventory may still contain asbestos. It is important that when discovered, these are clearly identified and registered for action.

20. Any material suspected of containing or being asbestos is to be treated as asbestos until proven otherwise. Components suspected of being asbestos are to be assumed to be asbestos for maintenance and disposal procedures.

21. Parts containing asbestos are not to be fitted to Defence equipment. All Defence inventory replacement parts have now been identified with a non-asbestos substitute. Personnel who have a Defence equipment maintenance supervisory responsibility must consult with the National Fleet Manager (NFM) and the Regional Fleet Manager (RFM) when a lack of information exists or suspected asbestos is identified.

22. Each step of the flow diagram in Figure 1 is expanded and explained in the subsequent paragraphs.

### Suspected Asbestos Discovered

23. **Immediate Actions on Discovery of Suspected Asbestos.** The immediate actions on discovery of suspected asbestos are:

- a. **Isolate Suspected Asbestos.** Isolate the equipment that contains the suspect asbestos by notifying others around your work area that you suspect asbestos and that they should keep clear of the equipment. You can also simply close access covers, bonnets or secure smaller items to restrict access to the suspected asbestos source.
- b. **Notify Supervisor – Seek Guidance.** Suspend any maintenance activity on the equipment. Notify your supervisor that you suspect asbestos on the equipment. Your supervisor must then take control of any further maintenance activity on the equipment and must ensure that the appropriate procedures for handling asbestos are employed and enforced. Supervisors may contact the relevant equipment RFM for asbestos advice if required. Supervisors must report asbestos or suspect asbestos to the applicable equipment NFM in DMO via RODUM unless notified in writing by the equipment NFM that no further RODUM reporting is required. Personnel shall wear the appropriate PPE in accordance with the provisions detailed in Para 16.

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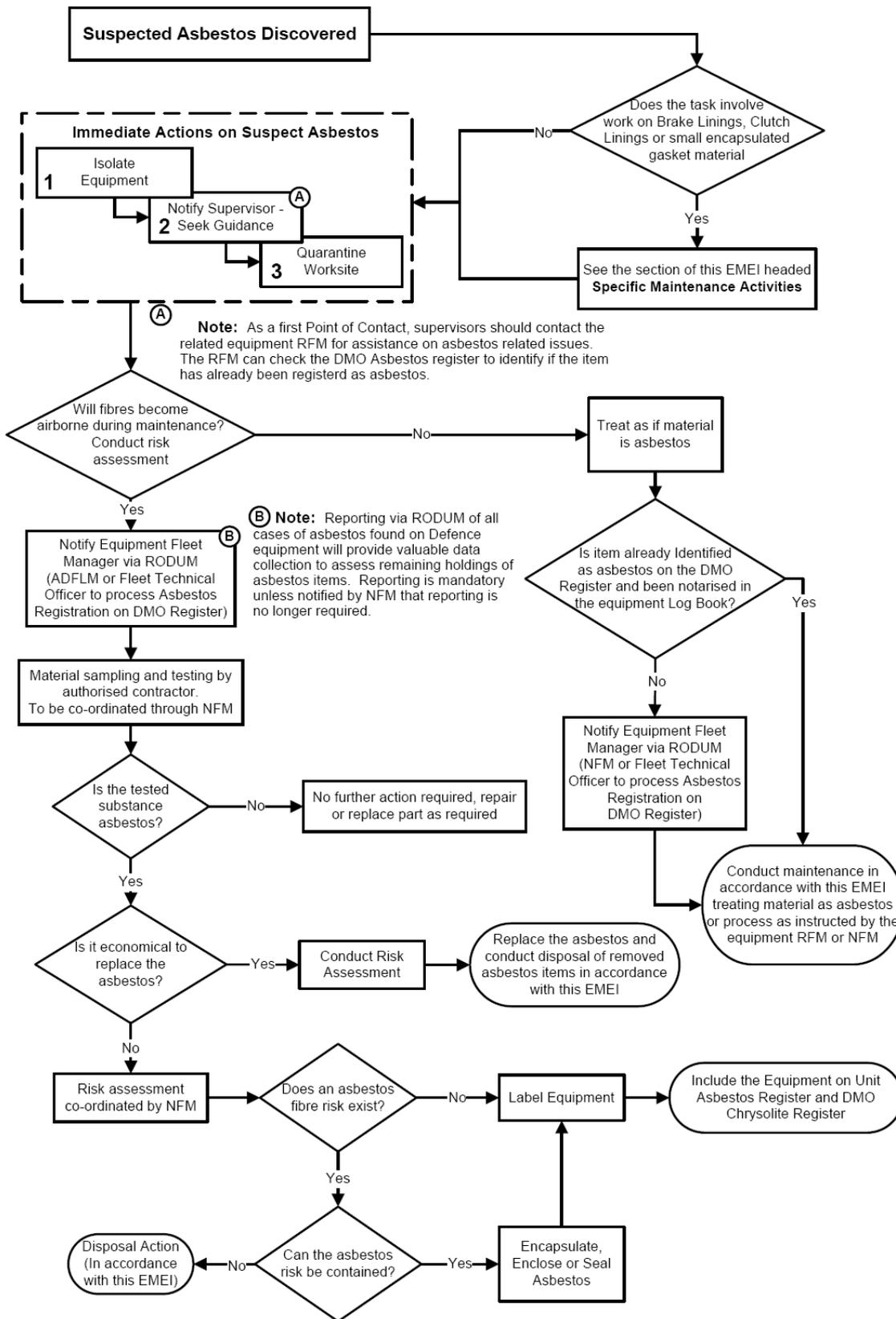


Figure 1 Flow Diagram for Discovery and Actions on Suspected Asbestos

- c. **Quarantine Worksite.** Until all asbestos or suspected asbestos is removed and disposed of, the worksite where the equipment is located must be quarantined from general access. Only essential staff wearing the appropriate PPE should enter the workspace where maintenance activity on the asbestos or suspected asbestos is being undertaken. The extent of asbestos should be assessed by the supervisor and an appropriate quarantine zone applied. In most equipment cases where gaskets or friction materials are the suspected asbestos item, the only quarantine zone requirement will be to exclude non-essential personnel from the working bay in which the maintenance activity is being undertaken. Ensure the workplace supervisor has inspected the worksite and certified that the safety requirements on the worksite have been met prior to re-commencement of the maintenance activity. Annex C of the reference identified in Para 2.c provides an Asbestos Warning Sign necessary for the establishment and control of a quarantine zone.

24. All suspected asbestos should be assessed to determine whether it is likely that fibres will become airborne during maintenance. If this is unlikely, the material is to be treated as asbestos during the maintenance and disposal process.

25. If it is likely that fibres from the suspected asbestos will become airborne, then, in the first instance, the Regional Fleet Manager (RFM) for that equipment should be contacted for advice. The NFM or Equipment Tech Adviser may also be contacted to seek further advice if required. Most gaskets and insulation are normally adequately sealed to prevent fibres becoming airborne. In any case where asbestos or suspected asbestos is discovered, the reporting of the asbestos discovery via RODUM is mandatory unless notified in writing from the equipment NFM or Equipment Tech Adviser that reporting is no longer required.

26. **Chrysotile Disposal Advice.** The NFM or persons responsible for the remediation process for the disposal of any located asbestos is to promulgate the reporting requirements and list them on the disposal instructions for tracking / audit purposes.

#### DMO Division Representatives for Chrysotile Asbestos

27. Representatives have been appointed across the various Divisions of DMO to act as asbestos reporting, recording and liaison officers for asbestos issues. The first Point of Contact (POC) for units in regard to asbestos issues is via the relevant equipment RFM, who will liaise with the NFM and DMO Division representative as required.

28. The equipment NFM is responsible for checking if the RODUM reported equipment item is listed on the Chrysotile Asbestos Register. The equipment NFM is also responsible to ensure that the necessary actions are conducted to complete the entry requirements for the Chrysotile Asbestos Register should it be found that the item has not been previously identified as asbestos.

#### NOTE

Material sampling is not to be undertaken unless directed by the NFM.

#### Material Sampling

29. Material Sampling is to be co-ordinated through the NFM utilising a licenced contractor. Maintenance facilities are not to undertake material sampling unless authorised by the NFM.

#### Risk Assessment

#### NOTE

The outcome of a risk assessment is **never** to identify a lower level of PPE or disposal action than the minimum level outlined in this EMEI.

30. The risk assessment must be documented and a copy held by the unit for each asbestos related maintenance activity.

31. The risk assessment may involve specialised personnel or licensed civilian contractors to ascertain whether the equipment presents a health hazard. The risk assessment is to determine the likelihood of fibre liberation. It shall also consider the condition, location and function of the asbestos. Where a hazard is found to exist, it may be possible to isolate the asbestos through encapsulation, enclosure or other engineering controls. The risk assessment method, outcomes and implementation must be documented and copies held by the unit for each asbestos related maintenance activity. Where required, the equipment NFM may request copies of the risk assessment prior to commencement of work.

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**Label Equipment**

32. Where the asbestos is found to present no hazard, the equipment is to be signposted with one or both of the adhesive labels shown in Figures 2 and 3. The labels are to be placed adjacent to the equipment classification label (where fitted) or in a conspicuous position on equipment without classification labels or tags. Labels are to be placed on the equipment such that maintenance cannot be conducted without first observing a label. The labels are available as follows:

- a. NSN 7690-66-136-4741 Label, Vinyl, Pressure Sensitive Adhesive, 'Caution: Asbestos Fibres, Conduct Maintenance Procedures in Accordance with EMEI Workshop E 410', Black and Yellow, 90 mm by 55 mm, (Figure 2); and



Figure 2 Adhesive Label Equipment – Asbestos Caution – 90 mm by 55 mm (Shown Actual Size)



Figure 3 Adhesive Label Equipment – Asbestos Caution – 140 mm by 120 mm (Shown Actual Size)

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- b. NSN 7690-66-136-4740 Label, Vinyl, Pressure Sensitive Adhesive, 'Caution: Asbestos Fibres, Conduct Maintenance Procedures in Accordance with EMEI Workshop E 410', Black and Yellow, 140 mm by 120 mm, (Figure 3).

**NOTE**

Where an asbestos label is to be adhered to a vehicle fitted with a windscreen, the asbestos label, 90 mm by 50 mm (Figure 2) is to be positioned adjacent to the useability label. The label is to be positioned as to not obstruct the operator's vision.

Asbestos caution labels are not to be removed without authority from the NFM

- 33. Asbestos caution labels are only to be removed from the equipment on the direction of the NFM. This is to occur only when all asbestos items have been removed.
- 34. When an asbestos caution label becomes damaged or illegible, it is to be replaced.

**Unit Asbestos Hazard Register**

- 35. A Unit Asbestos Hazard Register is to be maintained for all unit owned equipment that contains asbestos. The annexes of the SAFETYMAN Volume 1, Part 5 provide a detailed guide as to the contents of the register and an example register is also provided in the appendix to 'Asbestos Management Principles' section of the manual.

**Inspection Programs**

- 36. The OC/CO is to ensure that asbestos in equipment (which is included in the Unit Asbestos Hazard Register) is inspected to assess deterioration or identify any damage that may have occurred. Visual inspection is to be conducted every 12 months. More frequent inspections can be conducted where it is deemed necessary, depending on the use of the equipment or where accident damage may have occurred. Where asbestos exists in equipment requiring regular maintenance or servicing, the interval of inspection is to follow the servicing requirements.
- 37. Asbestos is to be inspected to determine whether it has become friable (i.e. easily crumbled) or whether fibres can become airborne. Any sealant present is to be checked to ensure it fully contains the asbestos. If asbestos has been enclosed, there is no requirement for inspection of the asbestos; the sealant only is to be inspected. Details of the inspection are to be entered on the Unit Asbestos Hazard Register.

**Disposal Action**

- 38. Asbestos (or equipment containing asbestos) which is to be disposed of is to be contained in heavy duty polyethylene bags of thickness no less than 0.2 millimetres. The correct bags are available as follows:
  - a. NSN 8105-66-136-4697 Bag, Plastic, Polyethylene, Asbestos Bag, 610 mm x 915 mm, 0.2 mm thick;
  - b. NSN 8105-66-136-4698 Bag, Plastic, Polyethylene, Asbestos Bag, 700 mm x 1100 mm, 0.2 mm thick; and/or
  - c. NSN 8105-66-136-4699 Bag, Plastic, Polyethylene, Asbestos Bag, 1000 mm x 1500 mm, 0.2 mm thick.
- 39. **Bagging Process.** The bagging process is as follows:
  - a. Bags should only be filled to 50 per cent capacity and sealed.
  - b. Where equipment may damage the bag due to sharp edges, it should be wrapped or placed in a cardboard box or similar container before being placed in the bag.
  - c. Bags should be twisted tightly, folded over and the neck secured in the folded position with wire ties or adhesive tape.
  - d. Asbestos is to be double bagged with the first half filled bag placed inside a second bag and sealed.
  - e. Loaded bags should not be handled roughly. Any bag which is damaged or punctured should be placed in a new bag which is to be sealed, folded and secured.
- 40. Where material is to be disposed of due to asbestos hazard, the whole item is to be placed in the bag. The asbestos should not be removed purely for separate disposal. Where the item is too large for the bags described in Para 38, a licensed contractor is to conduct removal and disposal.
- 41. Where liquid waste is decanted into plastic containers (bottles), the bottled asbestos waste is to be double bagged.

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### Labelling of Bags and Boxes with Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Inventory

42. All bags containing ACM are to be labelled with an Asbestos Containing Material Hazard Warning Label positioned prominently on the package to ensure that the contents are clearly identified. The label is available as NSN 7690-66-153-1390, Label, Asbestos Containing Material Warning Label, 150 mm x 125 mm, Vinyl Pressure Sensitive (Figure 4).

#### NOTE

When labelling boxes and bins, the warning 'DO NOT OPEN BAG' must be cut from the base of the label

43. Packaged (bagged) ACM, including bagged, bottled waste, is to be placed in a suitable size cardboard box or plastic bin with lid with labels shown on two adjacent sides and one on top as shown in Figure 4. Two copies of the relevant SDS must accompany the containers.

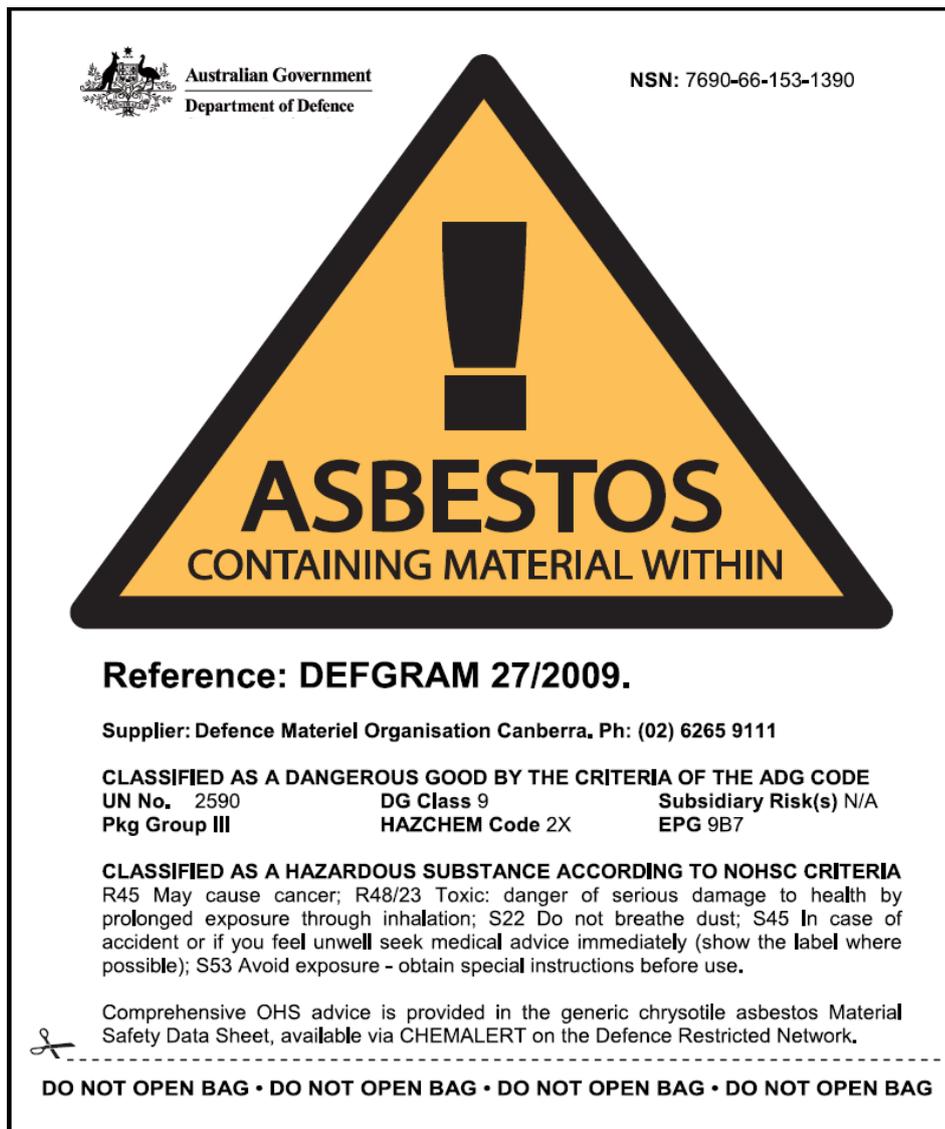


Figure 4 Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) Warning Label (Shown Actual Size)

### Packaging for Transport

44. Packaged asbestos is to be forwarded to the regional Joint Logistic Unit (JLU) or the Defence National Supply and Distribution Centre (DNSDC) (whichever is nearest) for disposal by licensed contractors. JLU or DNSDC are to ensure that asbestos packaged items are held in a quarantined area where degradation of the packaging will not occur prior to collection by the assigned contractor.

45. Local JLU are responsible for coordinating the disposal of bagged asbestos waste. The supporting JLU should be contacted to confirm packaging requirements and arrangements in the local area.

## Transportation of Assemblies Suspected of Containing Encapsulated Asbestos

### NOTE

Assemblies that are suspected of containing encapsulated asbestos that has not been disturbed do not present a hazard and do not require bagging.

An ACM warning label (Figure 4) is to be prominently affixed to the packaging in accordance with Para 43.

46. Where a repairable assembly suspected of containing encapsulated asbestos is to be transported, the assembly is to be inspected to ensure the encapsulated asbestos does not present a hazard. The assembly is then to be packaged as per the requirement for transportation with ACM warning labels prominently affixed in accordance with Para 43.

## MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

### Safety Precautions

47. Where asbestos is in good condition, airborne concentrations of asbestos fibres will generally be very low. If asbestos is crumbling or powdery (friable), it can no longer be considered safe and should be removed and disposed of. Large scale removal of asbestos is only to be undertaken by civilian contractors.

### WARNING

**Asbestos components should not be machined, drilled or sanded. No activity is to be undertaken which will generate airborne asbestos fibre. Use hand tools only as air or power tools may disperse asbestos fibres.**

**Do not dry sweep work area and do not use standard vacuum cleaners. Use wet rags to clean up the work area and dispose of rags as asbestos waste.**

**Vacuum cleaners suspected of being used for collection of asbestos fibres are to be treated as hazardous in accordance with Para 40.**

**Personnel shall not eat, drink or smoke in the asbestos removal area.**

**All tools used during the activity must be decontaminated with a damp cloth and the cloth then disposed of as asbestos contaminated waste at the end of the task.**

48. During all maintenance or repair of equipment which contains asbestos the following precautions shall be taken:

- a. PPE in accordance with Para 17 is to be worn.
- b. Care is to be taken not to unduly disturb the asbestos where possible.
- c. Where possible, the asbestos is to be dampened down with water to reduce the possibility of fibre liberation.
- d. If fibres appear to have been liberated and settled on surfaces, they are to be wiped up with a wet rag. Rags contaminated with asbestos fibres are to be disposed of as asbestos waste.

## SPECIFIC MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

### Brake and Clutch Linings

### WARNING

**Under no circumstances is compressed air to be used to remove brake and clutch dust.**

49. There may be some brake and clutch linings that were fitted prior to the prohibition of asbestos and therefore may still contain, or be made from, asbestos. New spare part components should not contain asbestos; however, it

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must be assumed that asbestos is present to ensure safe working conditions. The dust from non-asbestos substances is still capable of creating a health hazard. When working on the components, respiratory protection shall be worn.

**WARNING**

**Under no circumstances is asbestos contaminated water to be emptied into storm water drains or grey water drainage. Asbestos contaminated water must be decanted and disposed of as asbestos waste.**

**50.** All dust and fibres are to be cleaned prior to the commencement of work. A suitable collection device (i.e. tray or container) should be located where the work will be carried out to collect any dust or run-off. Using a misting spray bottle, wet the wheel and brake area with a fine water spray. If the use of spray equipment to wet the asbestos is likely to disturb asbestos fibres, alternate wetting agents, such as a water-miscible degreaser or a water and detergent mixture, should be used.

**51.** Partially open the housing and softly spray the inside with water using a misting spray bottle. Any spillage of dust, debris or water must be controlled (e.g. through the use of containers to capture runoff) and disposed of as asbestos waste. Rags used to damp down work or dry work after mist spraying are to be disposed of as asbestos waste.

**52.** Fully open the housing and remove the components.

**53.** Where maintenance of brake shoes is a frequent activity, water basins are to be made available to wash and clean asbestos contaminated parts. Where appropriate, parts can be washed with hot soapy water. The water can then be decanted as asbestos waste into suitable screw cap plastic bottles which are then labelled as asbestos waste. The bottle lids should be taped closed and the bottles packaged for transport and disposal in accordance with the instructions in Para 41, 43 and 44.

### **Gaskets and Sealing Compounds**

**54.** When removing gaskets and sealing compounds which are suspected of containing asbestos, respiratory protection is to be worn. Where possible, the substance is to be soaked with water to prevent the fibres becoming airborne. Removal of the substance is to be conducted by scraping or cutting in such a way that fibre liberation is kept as low as practicable.

### **Recording Action**

**55.** On completion of the replacement of a suspected asbestos part/s by the installation of a certified non asbestos containing part/s, the following action is to be taken:

- a.** Complete the repair details in the Record Book for Service Equipment, GM 120 and MMM if applicable.
- b.** Create an MSQ620 Work Order Job Card specifically for the installation of non asbestos containing parts. The Work Order Description field is to commence with ASBESTOS REPLACEMENT – .
- c.** The Job Instruction is to positively identify the item/s replaced by either NSN, RPS or user manual reference.
- d.** Forward the work order number to the relevant NFM for the equipment.

**END**

Distribution List: **WKSP E 02.0 – Code 1** (Maint Level)  
(Sponsor: ENG SPO, V&MSE)  
(Authority: ECO ENG SPO 021-09)

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