

## ASBESTOS IN SOILS

### OVERVIEW:



'Asbestos' refers to a group of fibrous minerals that are known to cause serious health effects (including mesothelioma and lung cancer) when inhaled. The three most commonly used asbestos minerals that we come across are, Chrysotile (white asbestos), Amosite (brown asbestos) and Crocidolite (blue asbestos).

Asbestos containing materials (ACMs) were widely used in construction in the past, and may not have been completely removed from buildings before demolition. As a result, asbestos is commonly found in soils on previously developed sites and in order to protect site users, adequate attention needs to be paid to potential risks from asbestos-containing soils (ACSs).

Depending on type and concentration, asbestos in soils may be licensable, non-licensable notifiable or non-licensable non-notifiable. ERS has considerable experience and expertise in non-licensable treatment and removal.

### OUR ADVANTAGES:



- Evaluation of risk from ACS, to develop an appropriate remedial or risk management strategy for the site
- Utilising alternative approaches to assess and control the risk of ACS that don't involve costly removal and disposal
- Addressing risks from ACS to ensure compliance with The Control of Asbestos Regulations (CAR) 2012, and to mitigate potential for liability in the future
- Use of a multiple lines of evidence approach to demonstrate verification of the chosen risk management or remedial strategy, and that site-specific remediation objectives have been met

### TECHNIQUES:



How asbestos contaminated soils are remediated depends on a number of factors, such as the type and form of asbestos, area or volume of soil, current or proposed land use, and any other contamination at the site.

Examples of types of remediation techniques we use include:

- Cover systems and capping
- On-site Treatment:
  - Hand-picking
  - Screening
  - Stabilisation/Solidification
- On-site controlled re-use
- Off site treatment
- Off site disposal