

Protective clothing,
changing and
washing facilities for

ASBESTOS

Asbestos Manufacturing
Guidance Booklet 3



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**Protective clothing, changing
and washing facilities for
asbestos**

A guidance booklet prepared by the
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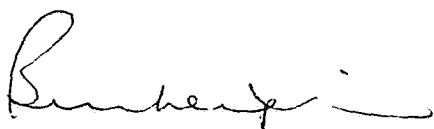
Foreword

This guidance is issued by the Health and Safety Commission's Asbestos Manufacturing Industry Working Group which was appointed in August 1983 to issue guidance to the asbestos manufacturing industry on the precautions which should be taken when working with asbestos. The membership of the Working Group is drawn from employers in the asbestos manufacturing industry and from trade unions with significant membership in the industry.

The purpose of this booklet is to assist management in the asbestos manufacturing industry and in other manufacturing industries using asbestos containing materials in the selection and use of protective clothing for work with asbestos and in the provision of changing and washing facilities.

This is an authoritative document that will be used by health and safety inspectors in describing reliable and fully acceptable methods of achieving health and safety in the workplace. It remains open to employers to achieve equivalent levels of health and safety using other acceptable means; if so, reference is likely to be made to the document by inspectors to demonstrate the level that has to be achieved. Equally, while it has no legal force, its standing as agreed practical guidance means that it may be referred to in a court or tribunal to demonstrate the standards that need to be met under the law.

The Working Group accepts, however, that industry may not be able to follow some of the recommendations in this booklet without major modifications to existing facilities and that there may be a delay before all companies can meet these recommendations in full.



MISS B M LEIGHTON
Chairman, Asbestos Manufacturing Industry Working Group

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The Health and Safety Commission has endorsed the practical guidance contained in this document, which it commends to the asbestos manufacturing industry.

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Introduction

1 Protective clothing will be needed wherever there is a significant risk of clothing becoming contaminated with asbestos fibre. So, usually, will changing and washing facilities. This booklet deals with the provision of these in manufacturing industries. It does not, however, cover asbestos insulation removal, demolition or the use of asbestos containing materials in construction.

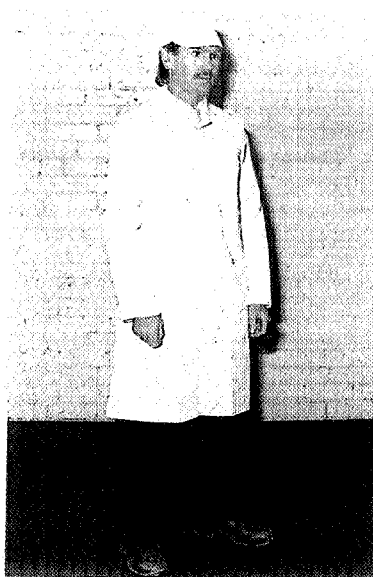
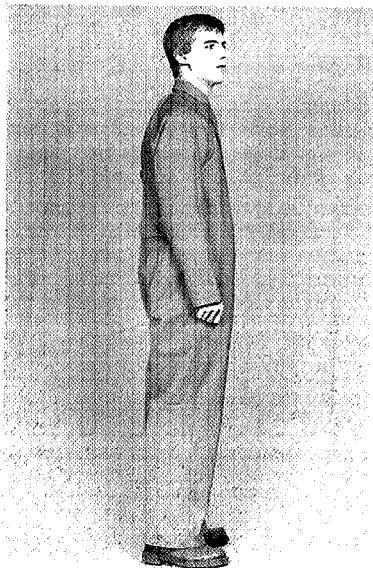
2 The guidance is based on the requirements of the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations 1987 (CAW) which require every employer to provide protective clothing for workers when a significant quantity of asbestos is liable to be deposited on their clothing. Under these Regulations employers are also required to make sure that there are adequate washing and changing facilities. The guidance also reflects the best practices already followed in industry. In deciding on the form of precautions required, employers should take into account the risks and needs of the work being done.

Protective clothing

3 Good protective clothing should do three things. It should protect the wearer's body and personal clothing from contamination, it should prevent the spread of contamination and it should facilitate decontamination.

4 To achieve the first two aims the protective clothing should prevent any personal clothing from being contaminated. This includes not only workers' own clothing but also such items as donkey jackets provided for outside work. For asbestos work the protective clothing should generally include overalls and headgear. In some cases protective footwear or gloves may also be needed.

5 Protective clothing should always be worn in any area with a risk of contamination to personal clothing either through handling asbestos containing products, working directly with asbestos, or its presence in the air. The employer must make a judgement as to whether or not protective clothing is required. Between activities where protective clothing is clearly needed and those activities where it is not there will be cases where it is not immediately obvious and the work to be done will have to be examined in detail. Many processes in the manufacture of



Examples of protective clothing in use

asbestos products will lead to significant quantities of dust being deposited on employees' clothing and many workers will need to wear protective clothing besides those who work in a respirator zone or asbestos zone as defined under Regulation 14 of CAW. Protective clothing will not be required where dust emissions are at a low level; for example where emissions are short-lived, arise from small sources and there is little risk of contact with asbestos materials likely to stick to the clothing.

6 Contaminated protective clothing should never be worn in a clean area. This includes offices, canteens, restrooms, in fact anywhere which is not an area where protective clothing is required to be worn. Before leaving such an area, contaminated protective clothing should be removed.

7 Under no circumstances should protective clothing be worn off the premises or taken home. To do so could put other people, including the worker's family, at risk.

Provision

8 An employer carrying out work with asbestos should provide protective clothing for his employees and anyone else who may be at risk, eg contractors or visitors. Wherever possible this should be a personal issue. Usually two sets of clothing per person are needed - one to wear and one for cleaning or repair. Where this is not possible clothing should be issued for a specific job and should be returned when the work is finished. All employees and visitors must be aware of where protective clothing is needed and use it.

9 When another employer's workers create a risk to themselves he must provide their protective clothing. This may happen, for instance, if a cleaning contractor is working over a weekend or holiday period. To avoid confusion, any written contract should make clear what protective clothing is necessary, where it is needed and who will provide it.

Survey

10 It is unlikely that one type of protective clothing will be suitable for all circumstances, a range will be needed. The employer should identify the risks and needs and match them to suitable protective clothing.

11 The best way to find out the requirements is by a comprehensive survey carried out by someone who understands the processes, risks, work methods, sources of contamination and asbestos in air concentrations involved. The survey will normally form part of the assessment required by Regulation 5 of the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations 1987 and should accordingly be updated when necessary. Workers' representatives should be involved in the survey and, where necessary, the advice of the protective clothing supplier sought.

12 The survey should cover:

- (a) *All departments and activities where contamination could occur.* Maintenance work and activities such as research and development, quality control, warehousing and cleaning should be included. Decisions should not be made solely on asbestos in air measurements, factors such as visible dust, or fibre on clothing or surfaces should be taken into account.
- (b) *The nature of the contamination.* Is it dry material which can easily be removed by vacuum cleaning? Is it a wet mix or slurry which could soak through the protective clothing? Is it from the rubbing of the clothing against dusty materials or surfaces? All these factors are relevant in deciding on the correct material and cleaning frequency for protective clothing.
- (c) *The degree of contamination.* As well as contamination during normal work the effects of possible spillages, plant failures or other incidents should be included.
- (d) *Environmental factors.* Are the working conditions hot, wet or cold? If the conditions are hot the clothing should minimise the discomfort from sweating - it should breathe. If they are wet it will need to be waterproof. If they are cold thermal clothing may need to be worn under the protective clothing or, alternatively, treated as protective clothing. Personal comfort is a big factor in wearers actually using protective clothing properly.
- (e) *Non-asbestos factors.* Protective clothing may have to deal with hazards other than asbestos. These could arise from the use of chemicals, oils or resins or from the work itself. As well as protecting against the hazard the clothing should not introduce a new one. It should not create static

if flammable solvents are used. Welding sparks should not make it burn or melt.

- (f) *General safety.* Protective clothing should never create or increase the risk to the wearer. Rotating machinery presents a risk of entanglement for belts, buttoned cuffs and, particularly, gloves which should not be worn at these machines. The possibility of falling objects means that extra protection may be needed for the head and feet.
- (g) *Body contamination.* What part of the body needs protection? If a leg brushes against asbestos or there is evidence of dust on it, suitable protection will be needed. Similarly, asbestos on the shoes shows a need for foot protection.
- (h) *Special circumstances.* Different protective clothing may be needed for special circumstances such as emergency repairs or holiday period cleaning. The clothing needed should be laid down in writing and be either available or readily obtainable.

13 It is also important to talk to the people who will have to wear the protective clothing. Find out their special job requirements. Ask their views on comfort. Carry out wearer trials. Take their opinions into account. Comfortable protective clothing is more likely to be worn properly. Comfort, however, should not be achieved by reduced protection. Maximum protection must be the overriding aim.

Clothing material

14 The choice of material for the protective clothing will depend on the survey. It will usually involve some compromise as there may not be a perfect material. In reaching such a compromise, protection against asbestos should be the priority.

15 Some of the advantages and disadvantages of common materials are given in Table 1.

16 The properties to look for include:

- (a) *Low asbestos penetration.* Either air-impermeable or closely, tightly woven materials are best. These prevent or minimise penetration of asbestos, so offering maximum protection.
- (b) *Low asbestos adherence and airborne release.* Smooth surfaced materials are best. Rough or hairy ones are

Table 1 Protective clothing materials

	<i>Asbestos penetration</i>	<i>Asbestos adherence and airborne release</i>	<i>Comfort and breathability</i>	<i>Suitable for normal asbestos work</i>	<i>Suitable for gross contamination⁴</i>
<i>Cotton¹</i>	High	High	Good	No	No
<i>Polyester cotton²</i>	Medium	Variable	Good	Yes	No
<i>Nylon and terylene</i>	Low	Low	Poor	Yes	Dependent on weave
<i>Ceramic grade terylene</i>	Low	Low	Poor	Yes	Yes
<i>Synthetic disposable³</i>	Very low	Very low	Fair	Yes	Yes

- Notes:**
- 1 Some cotton cloths may be suitable. The traditional cotton overall material usually has too high a level of asbestos penetration, adherence and airborne release to be effective.
 - 2 Polyester/cotton is often a good compromise between cotton and nylon and terylene.
 - 3 Synthetic disposable protective clothing suppliers should be asked to confirm its suitability for asbestos.
 - 4 Gross contamination refers to work in the higher asbestos in air levels found during dust plant bag changing, opening plant for maintenance etc.

are unsuitable. Any asbestos which does adhere should not be easily released back into the air. If it is the wearer will spread contamination as he moves and surround himself in a dust cloud.

- (c) *Comfort.* The material should allow ease of movement. It should breathe to reduce discomfort through condensation or sweating. Completely impermeable materials can be uncomfortable. New materials, which are impermeable to asbestos dust or slurries yet still able to breathe, are becoming available.



Head in a cloud ... from a dusty overall

- (d) *Strength.* The material, particularly for disposable clothing, should stand up to normal wear and tear, for instance snagging.
- (e) *Washability.* For reusable clothing the material should not shrink or lose its strength, over its anticipated life, when washed. It should also keep its original properties. When washed it should easily release the asbestos.

17 If there is doubt about the suitability of a material, information on its properties should be sought from the supplier. This is important for new materials.

Table 2 Protective clothing styles

	<i>Degree of protection provided</i>	<i>Suitable for normal asbestos work</i>	<i>Suitable for gross contamination¹</i>
<i>Knee length dust coat</i>	Upper body only	Yes	No
<i>Dust coat/separate top and trousers</i>	Whole body and legs	Yes	No
<i>Coveralls</i>	Whole body and legs	Yes	No
<i>Coveralls with integral hood</i>	Whole body and legs	Yes	Yes

Note: 1 Gross contamination refers to work in the higher asbestos in air levels found during dust plant bag changing, opening plant for maintenance etc.

Type

18 Any type of protective clothing should be chosen primarily for its ability to protect the worker. Sex and status are irrelevant. If male workers in a department need leg protection, so will females and supervisors.

19 Table 2 describes the types of clothing commonly used in the industry and summarises the conditions for which they are suitable.

20 If other types are being considered, advice should be sought from the local Health and Safety Executive office.

General

21 There are certain points to consider when choosing any type of protective clothing. These include:

- (a) *Body protection.* All parts of the body, arms and legs which could be contaminated should be covered. Sleeves and trouser legs should be full length. Open necks should be avoided. There should not be gaps between tops and trousers.
- (b) *Size.* A large range of sizes should be available. People should not wear protective clothing which is too long, too short or too tight.

- (c) *Fastening.* The clothing must fasten throughout its full length. Zip fasteners are preferable but press studs may be used if their spacing and overlap prevents gaping. Buttons should not be used.
- (d) *Freedom of movement.* The clothing should not restrict movement. Sleeves should not ride up when the wearer bends or stretches.
- (e) *Strength.* The seams and fastenings should stand up to normal wear and tear. Sewn seams should be overlocked.
- (f) *Asbestos traps.* Any features which can trap asbestos should be avoided. If pockets are needed they should have flaps which can be fastened.

Head covering

22 Hair should not be contaminated, it must be covered. For normal work a separate cap can be worn. As it should cover all hair, people with long hair need caps with attached snoods. The head covering should have the same properties as protective clothing material.

Gloves

23 Gloves are not needed for protection against asbestos. If they are needed for other reasons they should be smooth, eg rubber, PVC or PVC impregnated cotton. Traditional cotton-backed or rough leather gloves have high asbestos adherence and airborne release and should not be used.

Footwear

24 If footwear can be contaminated protection is needed, eg overshoes, wellington boots.

Gross contamination

25 Gross contamination refers to work in the higher asbestos in air levels such as those found in areas designated as respirator zones under Regulation 14 of CAW, and commonly found when changing dust plant collector bags, opening plant for maintenance etc.

26 For this work, only pocketless zip fastened coveralls should be used, ankles and wrists should be elasticated. There should be an integral hood with an elasticated or draw-stringed front to give a close fit.

Decontamination

27 Before leaving the asbestos work area contamination on the clothing should be vacuumed off. This should be done before removing the clothing. Contaminated footwear should be vacuumed or washed. *Compressed air, hand brushes or hand beating must never be used.*

28 When there is gross contamination in an asbestos work area and the changing facilities are not immediately adjacent, one of the following methods should be used:

- (a) Two coveralls should be worn when working. The outer one is vacuumed and removed on leaving the asbestos work area. The inner one is removed in the changing facilities.



Before leaving the asbestos work area contamination on clothing should be vacuumed off

- (b) One overall is worn when working. This is vacuumed before leaving the asbestos work area and a second transit overall put on over it. Both coveralls are removed in the changing facilities and are treated as asbestos contaminated clothing.

29 If respirators are worn they should be kept on until all protective clothing has been removed.

Changing frequency

30 Protective clothing should be changed whenever it becomes badly contaminated. How often this is will vary, depending on the job and the degree and rate of contamination. The period between changes, however, should generally never exceed one week. It is anticipated that the number of occasions where protective clothing is changed at intervals of more than once a week will be very few. Whatever the laid down changing frequency, it should be flexible. Table 3 can be used as a guide.

31 Spare protective clothing should be available so that it can be changed earlier if necessary.

Table 3 Guide to changing frequencies

<i>After each job or work period (whichever is the shorter)</i>	<i>At the end of each shift</i>	<i>Weekly</i>
1 Dust plant bag changing	1 Raw fibre blending	1 Clean machining operations
2 Maintenance work on contaminated plant	2 Dry fibre mix handling	2 Inspection
	3 Work with friable materials	3 Warehouse work
	4 Work with asbestos slurries	
	5 Dusty machining operations	

Note: This table is intended for guidance only. Whatever the laid down frequency it should be flexible.

In-house laundering

32 If the contaminated protective clothing is laundered in-house the method must be capable of removing all contamination. Inadequately laundered clothing can release significant amounts of asbestos. Washing is the only suitable method. Dry cleaning alone is unsuitable. Where clothing needs to be dry cleaned, ie because of soiling with oil or grease, it must be washed first.

33 Contamination in the laundry can arise from two sources, the clothing itself and the plant, eg lint traps and air exhausts at washers and driers, sump deposits. Suitable protective clothing and, where necessary, respirators should be worn. Adequate training and supervision are also needed.

34 The best way to avoid contamination is to keep the containers sealed and never handle dry clothing. The clothing should be sent in sealed water soluble bags, marked 'Asbestos contaminated clothing', and placed unopened in the washing machine. Plastic bags can also be used. These should be sealed and marked and only opened under water. Reusable solid containers are the least suitable. If they are used the contents should be thoroughly wetted before removal and the containers washed before reuse. Dry contaminated clothing should only be handled as an exception and this should be done under effective local exhaust ventilation.

35 After laundering, damaged clothing should be repaired. Containers for contaminated clothing should never be used for the clean garments.

Contract laundering

36 The laundry must have the experience and equipment to launder asbestos contaminated clothing safely and effectively. This should be checked by enquiry and the laundry should be informed in writing that the clothing is contaminated with asbestos.

37 Contaminated clothing should be sent to the laundry in sealed double bags. The outer bag should be clearly marked 'Asbestos contaminated clothing' and have the asbestos 'a' logo clearly visible. The inner bag should be a water-soluble one.

Contaminated personal clothing

38 Under normal circumstances correctly selected and used protective clothing will stop personal clothing being contaminated. However procedures for dealing with accidental contamination should exist. These should treat the personal clothing the same way as protective clothing, for instance it should not be taken home for cleaning. The procedures should be in writing and brought to the attention of supervisors and workers.

39 If personal clothing becomes contaminated the circumstances should be investigated. The cause should be identified. Any action needed to prevent a recurrence should be taken immediately.

Training and supervision

40 Protective clothing will only be effective if it is used correctly. Without training and supervision this will not happen.

Training

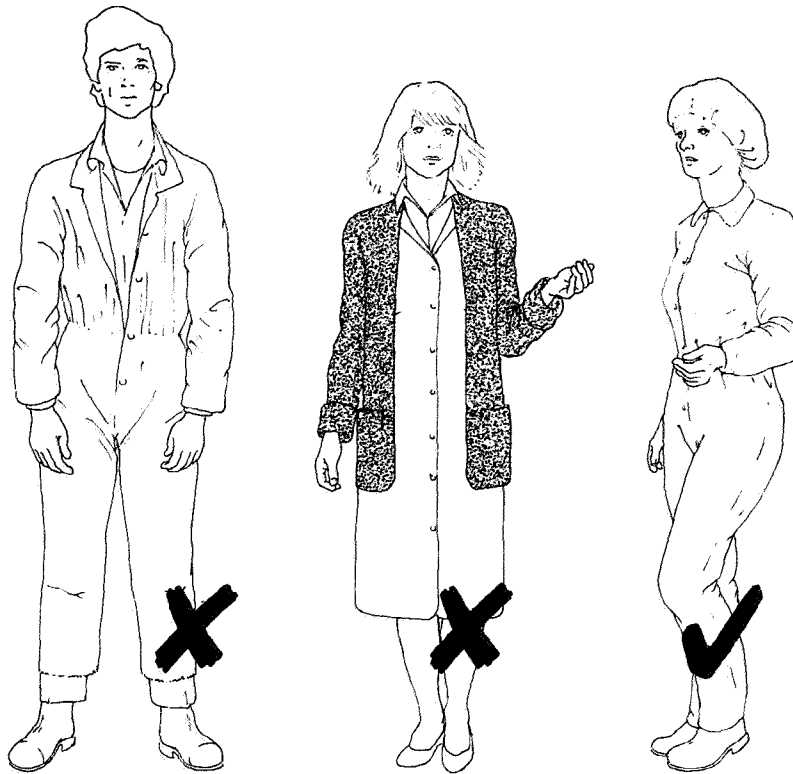
41 Training in the use of protective clothing should be formal. Personal records should be kept of the training received and when. This applies to supervisors as well as other employees.

42 New employees should be trained when they start. Existing employees should get any necessary additional training when changing jobs or departments. Refresher training may also be needed, for instance if standards deteriorate.

43 The formal training programme should cover:

- why protective clothing is needed;
- where it is needed;
- what it should be;
- how it is issued, changed, repaired, replaced;
- how it should be worn;
- how it should be decontaminated;
- where it should not be worn;

Don't take dust home. Wear protective clothing correctly



The wrong way ...
the overall is too small
and not buttoned up

The wrong way ...
wearing personal clothing
over the dust coat

The right way ...
protection from
head to toe

It should also cover:

- the procedure for dealing with contaminated personal clothing;
- the wearer's legal obligations;
- the use of the changing and washing facilities.

Supervision

44 Senior management, through line management, are ultimately responsible for the correct use of protective clothing. Effective supervision is therefore needed. Supervisors should:

- set an example in the use of protective clothing;
- ensure that the correct clothing is issued and worn;
- ensure that it is worn correctly and is in good condition;
- identify and investigate any inadequacies in the clothing and take remedial action.

Changing and washing facilities

45 Regulation 17 of CAW requires employers to provide adequate and suitable washing and changing facilities. The type and nature of the facilities should be related to the nature and degree of exposure shown by the assessment carried out under Regulation 5 of CAW. Separate facilities will be required for persons exposed to asbestos except that where exposure is low and infrequent facilities may be shared with other workers not liable to such exposure. The standards for changing and washing facilities described in this booklet should be followed



An example of good washing facilities

when providing new or refurbishing existing facilities. Where reasonably practicable existing arrangements should eventually be brought up to this standard.

46 Good changing and washing facilities are essential. It is not enough however just to provide them. They must be properly used. This can only happen if they are conveniently positioned and workers are allowed sufficient time to use them.

Location

47 One set of facilities for men and a separate set for women may be sufficient if there is a single or adjacent asbestos work area. If there are a number of asbestos work areas spread around the site additional facilities will be needed. The number will depend on the size of the site and the location of the areas. Clearly defined gross contamination areas, for instance dust plants, will need separate arrangements adjacent to those areas.

48 Facilities should be convenient to the routes to any canteen, restroom or clocking-in point. Everyone should be able to enter the accommodation to put on protective clothing without going through an asbestos work area.

49 Facilities should be adjacent to the asbestos work area. If this is not possible the distance from the work area should be a minimum. The route from the work area to the accommodation should be treated as part of the asbestos work area.

Layout

50 Layout of the facilities depends on the space available. They should always contain vacuum cleaning, dirty clothing, washing and clean clothing areas. There should be a natural flow through these.

51 Figure 1 shows the best arrangement, a series of connected rooms. New facilities should be to this standard.

52 Figure 2 shows the arrangement which should be followed when separate rooms are not possible. The different areas of the room should be clearly marked and preferably separated by partitions. The washing facilities should be between the clean and dirty sides.

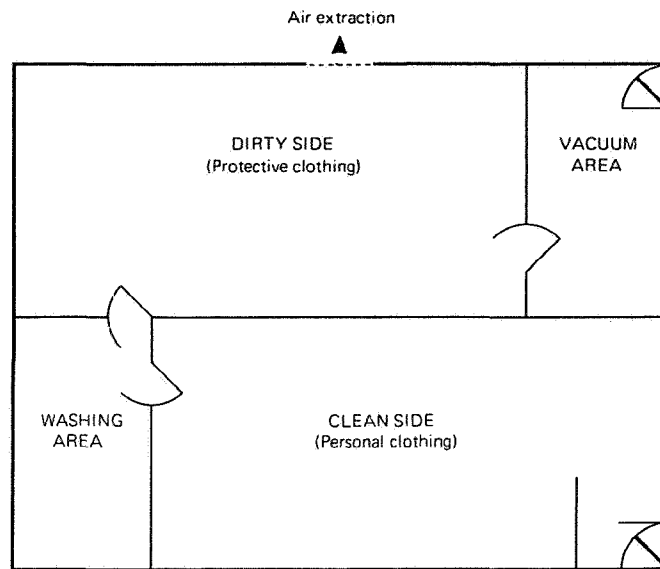


Fig 1 Changing and washing facilities: layout of connected rooms

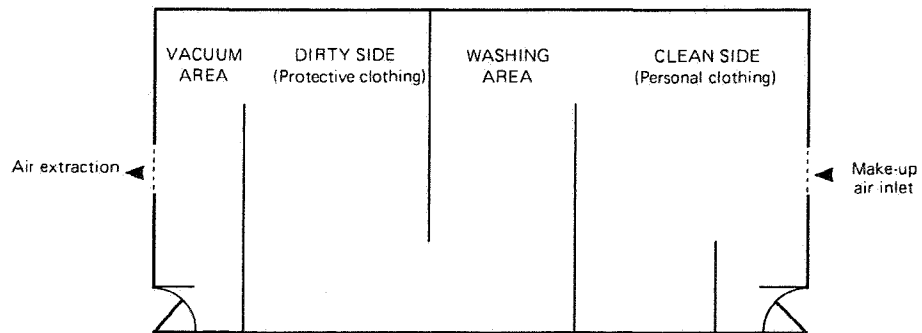


Fig 2 Changing and washing facilities: single room layout

53 Adequate exhaust ventilation and clean warm make-up air are needed. Airflow should be from the clean to the dirty side. A separate dirty side room should be under slight negative pressure relative to the connected washroom or clean side room. If there is a single room, the make-up air should enter the clean side and the exhaust ventilation be in the dirty side or vacuum area.

54 Heating is important. All the facilities should be well heated, particularly the washing area when there are showers. Special arrangements will be needed if the facilities are used when the factory heating system is shut down. There should be provision for drying wet clothing in the clean and dirty sides.

55 The facilities should be easy to clean. Flat surfaces on which dust can accumulate should be avoided. Walls, ceilings and floors should be smooth, impervious and easily washed. Washable paints, ceramic tiles and stainless steel are suitable. Adequate floor drainage is needed.

Equipment

56 Table 4 lists the equipment and other provisions which are needed. When providing the equipment the following points should be borne in mind:

- (a) *Wash basins.* Basins or troughs are acceptable, 600 mm of trough being equivalent to one basin. Basins should be large enough for the arms to be immersed up to the elbows. The number needed will depend on the maximum number of people expected to wash at any one time. As a minimum there should be one for every 10 persons. For particularly dirty work this should be at least 1 to 5.
- (b) *Showers.* These are needed for people subject to gross contamination. There should be at least one for every five persons expected to shower at any one time. Each shower bath should have partitions and doors or curtains to ensure privacy.
- (c) *Towels.* Communal towels must not be used. Individual towels, disposable towels, and where suitable roller towel machines or hot air drying machines are acceptable. Hot air machines should be able to dry the face and when necessary the hair.

Table 4 Changing and washing facilities equipment

<i>Clean side (personal clothing)</i>	Clothing accommodation Personal security lockers ¹ Benches Waste bins Drying facilities
<i>Washing area</i>	Wash basins Showers Soap (or other cleansing agent) Towels Nail brushes Hot and cold running water
<i>Dirty side (protective clothing)</i>	Protective clothing accommodation Respirator storage Contaminated protective equipment containers Asbestos waste containers (for disposable respirators and protective clothing) Mirrors Benches
<i>Vacuum area</i>	Vacuum cleaning equipment Equipment washing facilities Full length mirrors

Note: 1 Personal security lockers are needed if lockable individual clothing accommodation is not provided.

- (d) *Contaminated protective equipment containers.* These are needed for protective clothing and respirators which are to be cleaned. They should be kept closed and be marked to show what equipment they contain and that it is asbestos contaminated.
- (e) *Vacuum cleaning.* There should be enough lines and attachments to avoid undue delay in their use. The suction should be strong enough to remove the asbestos without sucking clothing into the nozzle. The ends of attachments should not cause skin injury. They should be soft, a brush fitment is acceptable. Vacuum lines without suitable attachments should not be used.

- (f) *Equipment washing.* Showers can be used to decontaminate waterproof suits, hose pipes or foot baths with scrubbing brushes can be used for wellington boots.

Cleaning

57 Facilities should be cleaned daily either by washing down or vacuuming. Washing of the vacuum cleaning area and dirty side is preferable. Lockers should be regularly cleaned inside.

58 There should be a written cleaning procedure. This should include:

- cleaning frequency;
- cleaning method;
- protective equipment needed;
- who is responsible for checking the cleaning.

Area offices of the Health and Safety Executive

Area and Area No	Area Address	Telephone No
South West (01)	Inter City House, Mitchell Lane, Victoria Street, Bristol BS1 6AN	0272 290681
South (02)	Priestley House, Priestley Road, Basingstoke RG24 9NW	0256 473181
South East (03)	3 East Grinstead House, London Road, East Grinstead, West Sussex RH19 1RR	0342 26922
London North (05)	Maritime House, 1 Linton Road, Barking, 1G11 8HF	01-594 5522
London South (06)	1 Long Lane, London SE1 4PG	01-407 8911
East Anglia (07)	39 Baddow Road, Chelmsford, Essex CM2 0HL	0245 284661
Northern Home Counties (08)	14 Cardiff Road, Luton, Beds LU1 1PP	0582 34121
East Midlands (09)	Belgrave House, 1 Greyfriars, Northampton NN1 2BS	0604 21233
West Midlands (10)	McLaren Building, 2 Masshouse Circus, Queensway, Birmingham B4 7NP	021-200 2299

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Scotland East (20)	Belford House, 59 Belford Road, Edinburgh EH4 3UE	031-225 1313
Scotland West (21)	314 St Vincent Street, Glasgow G3 8XG	041-204 2646

Other asbestos publications

The Health and Safety Executive's Library and Information Services has produced an asbestos subject catalogue. Copies of this catalogue *Asbestos: List of HSC/E and other government departments publications, leaflets and films* are available, free of charge, from Area Offices of the Health and Safety Executive or HSE's public enquiry points at the addresses given on page (ii).

Publications from the catalogue with specific relevance to this booklet are:

Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations 1987
HMSO (SI 1987 No 2115) ISBN 0 11 078115 5

Approved Code of Practice *The control of asbestos at work*,
HMSO, 1988, ISBN 0 11 883984 5

Working with Asbestos: A guide for supervisors and safety representatives (Asbestos manufacturing guidance booklet 1)
HMSO, 1985, ISBN 0 11 883790 7

This booklet includes a series of questions and answers on the use of protective clothing.

Asbestos and you: working with asbestos
HSE, 1988, IND(G)17
Free leaflet for employees. Includes advice on wearing protective clothing.

The Asbestos Code
HSE, 1984, IND(G)18
Free pocket card for employees. Includes advice on protective clothing and use of washing facilities.

The Asbestos Code
HSE, 1984, IND(G)20
Free poster giving Asbestos Code.

Asbestos alert for garage workers
HSE, 1985, IND(S)13
Free pocket card for garage workers. Includes advice on protective clothing.



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