

## KAM rule 36 Rules for (potentially suspected) asbestos material at USPB

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1	20-Mar-2024	New KAM rule for dealing with (potentially suspected) asbestos material at USPB	Stichting-ALt	Management
Rev.	Date	Description	Author	Approved by

## 1. Changes to the previous version

Not applicable. First version of this KAM rule.

## 2. Introduction

In the past, asbestos was often used because of its superior properties: it is strong, wear-resistant, can withstand high temperatures and is cheap. Because to these properties, asbestos was incorporated into numerous products such as cement, sewage pipes, floor coverings and hot plates.

From 1993 onwards, the use of asbestos has been prohibited due to the harmful consequences of exposure to asbestos (fibres). Exposure to asbestos fibres does not always result in immediate harm, the harmful consequences may only manifest themselves years later (after 10-60 years).

Materials containing asbestos are still present in various buildings at Utrecht Science Park Bilthoven (USPB). As long as asbestos is properly encapsulated in another material, it poses no risk and can remain in place provided that the material is not damaged. As building owner, in 2013 PSP executed asbestos inventories (type A) for various buildings. Based on this asbestos inventory, the asbestos was remediated at the time if there was a high-risk situation. Non-risk situations are included in the asbestos management plan.

## 3. Purpose

This KAM rule outlines the safe handling of (potentially suspected) materials containing asbestos and is applicable to all organisations at the USPB.

## 4. Responsibilities

Organisations at the USPB are responsible for:

- Being familiar with the risks of asbestos and the degree of control;
- How to act correctly in the case of potentially suspected asbestos-containing materials;
- Reporting to the ServiceCenter of PSP if there is potentially suspected asbestos-containing materials;
- Inventory of possible sources of asbestos in their own equipment and/or installations, such as a stove, oven or safe.
- Mandatory delivery to PSP of the documents listed below if the organisation itself gives an order for asbestos remediation:
  - Work plan
  - Asbestos inventory report
  - Release report/statement
  - Disposal slips (evidence of disposal)

As building owner, PSP is responsible for:

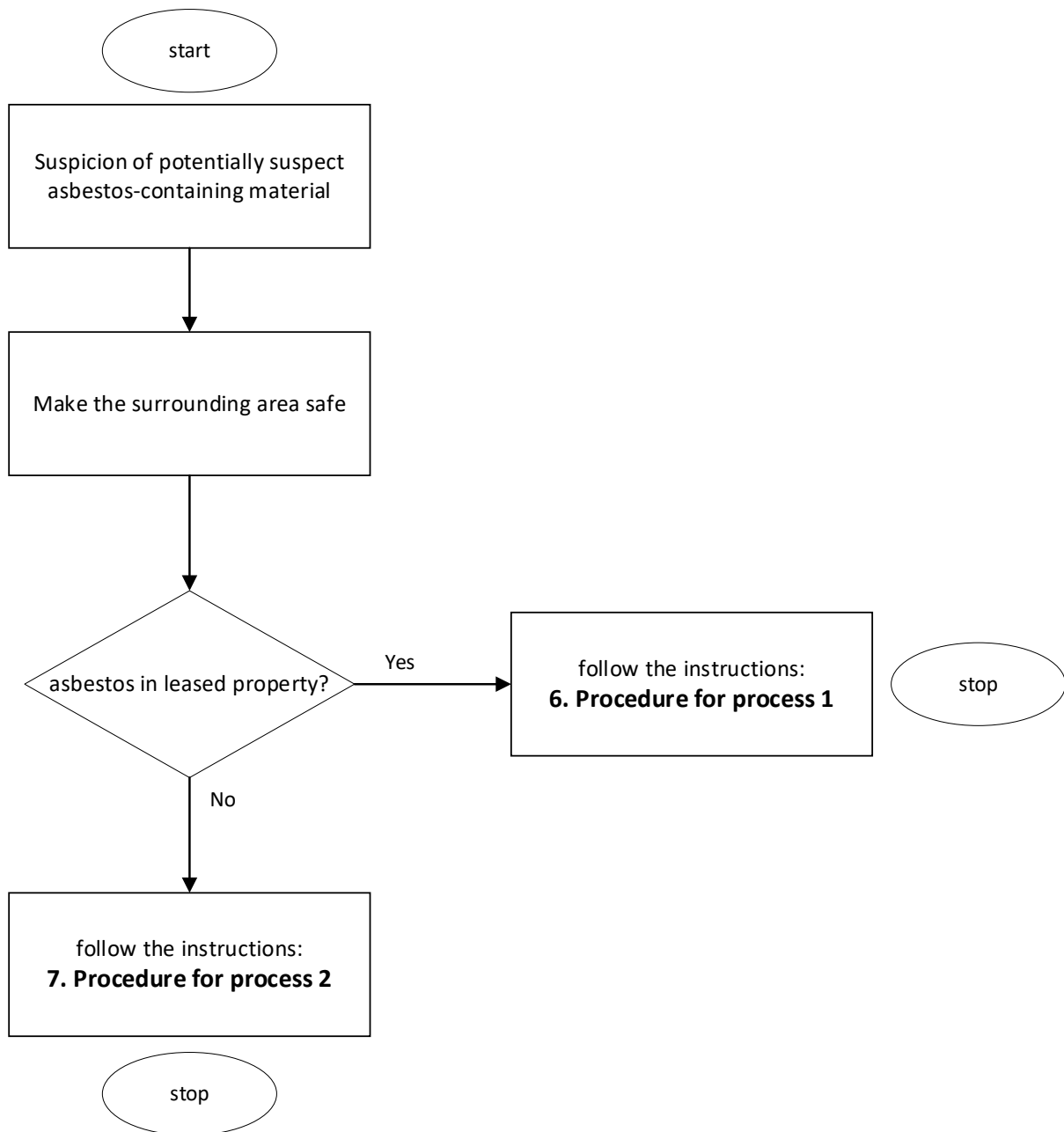
- Being familiar with the risks of asbestos and the degree of control;
- Dealing correctly with potentially suspected asbestos-containing materials;
- Ensuring the smooth operation of the process, from identifying potentially suspected asbestos-containing materials to the issuance of the release report/statement;
- Archiving the work plans, asbestos inventory reports and release statements.

### Stichting-ALt

As holder of the environmental permit, Stichting-ALt is obliged in accordance with rules and regulations:

- To report the disposed quantity of asbestos annually to the competent authorities via the e-PRTR (electronic annual environmental report). For this purpose, Stichting-ALt annually requests the disposal slips of the disposed asbestos from PSP.

### 5. Flowchart



In the event of potentially suspected asbestos-containing material, it is crucial to treat it as actual asbestos until proven otherwise. This means:

- Make the surroundings safe, ensure no further asbestos fibres can be released by shielding the source and/or closing off the room or building.
- Document the individuals present, anyone who was there previously and/or who have carried out maintenance at the site in question.

## 6. Procedure for process 1

If potentially suspected asbestos-containing material originates from the leased property, then PSP is responsible for the correct handling. PSP will first assess the situation on-site based on the existing asbestos documents.

If this assessment confirms that it is indeed potentially suspected asbestos-containing material, then PSP will be responsible for preparing an asbestos inventory report. If it is determined that the asbestos needs remediation, then PSP is responsible for commissioning it. PSP documents the above steps in the process.

## 7. Procedure for process 2

Asbestos might be present in places other than a leased property. In such a situation, the organisation concerned could determine themselves how to deal with this.

However, it is expressly advised to involve PSP in this.

PSP possesses the required expertise and connections, enabling them to swiftly liaise with the necessary external specialists and/or firms, ensuring the safe and proper removal of asbestos in compliance with rules and regulations.

If an organisation decides to independently issue an order for asbestos remediation, the following must be verifiable/accessible upon request by Stichting-Alt:

- Asbestos inventory report;
- (Legally mandatory) Asbestos removal report;
  - Report in LAVS
  - Demolition report to the municipality
- Asbestos removal work plan;
- Remediation carried out based on the asbestos inventory report;
- Release report/statement and disposal slips are shared with PSP.

## 8. Abbreviations and terminology

### Abbreviations

<b>LAVS</b>	National Asbestos Monitoring System
<b>PSP</b>	Poonawalla Science Park B.V.
<b>USPB</b>	Utrecht Science Park Bilthoven

### Terminology

<b>Asbestos</b>	Asbestos is the collective name for a number of minerals that consist of microscopic, needle-like fibres. The asbestos types used most are white asbestos (chrysotile), brown asbestos (amosite) and blue asbestos (crocidolite).
<b>Asbestos in leased property</b>	Is asbestos that is present in all leased (building) elements, which are leased by an organisation at USPB from PSP.
<b>Asbestos inventory</b>	Is research in a building into the presence of asbestos.
<b>Potentially suspected asbestos-containing material</b>	<p>Asbestos has specific characteristics that can aid in its identification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Year of construction (before 1993)</li> <li>• Structure (fibrous, waffle or honeycomb structure)</li> <li>• Flammable (asbestos fibres are not flammable)</li> </ul> <p>If there is inadequate evidence or justification to confirm that it is not asbestos, then it is considered asbestos until proven otherwise by means of an asbestos inventory report, including laboratory analysis of samples, which confirms that it is <b>not</b> asbestos.</p>
<b>Making safe</b>	The purpose of this is to ensure no further asbestos fibres can be released by e.g. shielding the source and/or closing off the room or building.