

Code of Practice:

WORK WITH DOMESTIC SOFFITS & RAINWATER GOODS
CONTAINING ASBESTOS CEMENT

April 2006

1. SCOPE

The aim of this document is to give practical advice and to set standards of Best Practice for work with roofline and rainwater products containing Asbestos Cement on single domestic premises, as the circumstances are inherently different from most other situations where Asbestos Cement is removed; this will aid compliance with the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations. (Ref 1).

IMPORTANT!

The scope of this document is not intended to extend beyond the normal work of replacing the following Asbestos Cement products:

Domestic Fascias, Soffits, and Rainwater Goods (i.e. Guttering and Down pipes).

This document does not cover work on non-domestic properties or work with products such as corrugated roofs, wall panels, ceiling boards, internal pipe work, fire protection, decorative coatings etc., as adequate HSE guidance already exists for these products.

Where products are identified as containing Asbestos Insulating Board, removal may only be carried out by a Licensed Asbestos Contractor (LAC). **This is not covered by this guidance. : Newer rights**

Where products are identified as containing Asbestos Cement, removal may be carried out by the Home Improvement Company (HIC) Personnel, using this guidance.

This guidance also includes general advice on over cladding of the Asbestos Cement products listed above.

2. WHAT IS ASBESTOS CEMENT?

Whilst Asbestos Cement is normally a light grey (but see below regarding colour) and hard material, the colour and texture alone are not sufficient to establish this fact. Asbestos Cement generally contains 10% to 15% asbestos fibre but occasionally can contain up to 40%, bound in a matrix of Portland cement or autoclaved calcium silicate.

The majority of asbestos cement products contain mainly Chrysotile (white) asbestos but some old products, such as sheet material, may contain the more hazardous Crocidolite (blue) or Amosite (brown) asbestos. All are considered dangerous but Crocidolite and Amosite are known to be more hazardous than Chrysotile, with Crocidolite being the most dangerous. However, different types cannot be identified by their colour alone. Where asbestos is affected by heat and chemicals, or combined with other substances, the colour and appearance can change.

Some manufacturers have also added cellulose pulp to their Asbestos Cement products. The resulting boards have densities similar to semi-compressed and fully compressed boards. They also exhibit similar strength. This type of asbestos cement was used as flexible partition board and lining, with improved bending strength and lower thermal conductivity.

Asbestos wood is also an asbestos cement mixture, containing approximately 21% asbestos. It was intended for purposes similar to fully compressed flat sheet, where a lighter board was required with good fire protection properties.

3. GENERAL RISKS FROM ASBESTOS

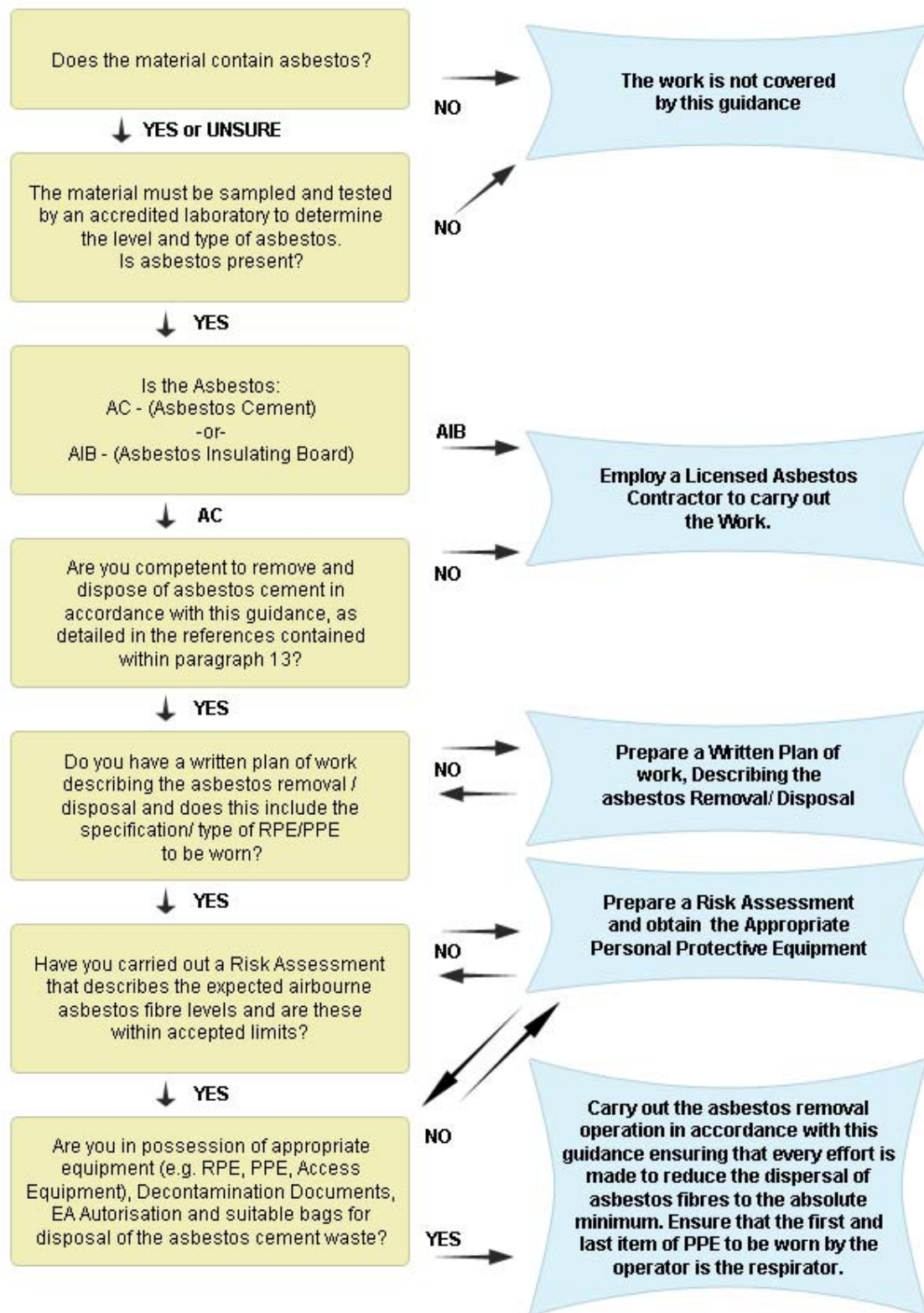
Breathing in asbestos fibres can lead to asbestos related lung diseases. The risk of developing disease is determined by the length of time and level of exposure. These diseases can take from 15 – 60 years to develop, so you may not be immediately aware of a change in someone's health until long after they have inhaled the fibres. This can result in death.

The following are the more common diseases:

- **ASBESTOSIS:**
Fibrosis/scarring of lung – irreversible
- **LUNG CANCER:**
Identical to that of smoking. The risk of lung cancer substantially increases if the exposed person is also a smoker.
- **MESOTHELIOMA:**
Specific cancer of inner lining of chest wall or abdominal cavity.

Note: These diseases have a long latency period (15 – 30 years) but once the symptoms become evident death can occur quickly.
- **PLEURAL PLAQUES:**
Discrete fibrous or partially calcified areas of the parietal pleura.
Non-Malignant and not fatal.

4. SAMPLE PRE-WORK FLOWCHART



5. PRIOR STARTING TO WORK

Information Required

1. Preparation

During the planning and preparation stage it is necessary to collect relevant information regarding the work. It is recommended that information is collected either through written details, photographs or sketch plans. This will help with the following:

- To undertake the risk assessment for the survey and removal of the asbestos. Where appropriate a survey required.
- Preparation of the Method Statement, Plan of Work required for the removal of the Asbestos Cement by the HIC.
- To enable the LAC to put together a concise method statement and notification to the HSE should the results of the material samples taken be identified as Asbestos Insulating Board.

Competency Requirements

2. Comply:

You must ensure before starting work that you have sufficient knowledge about working with Asbestos Cement and the methods that should be used to comply with the law and to work safely. This will normally be acquired through training, experience and relevant knowledge.

References have been provided at the back of this document that will assist you to source this information. This does not remove the need for suitable training and competency.

Your knowledge should include at least:

- How to sample material suspected to contain Asbestos
(HSG 248 (Ref.2))
- How to determine whether the removal work should be carried out by a Licensed Asbestos Contractor
(L11 ACOP (Ref. 3))
- How to carry out work with Asbestos Cement
HSG 189/2 Ref. 4)
- What Personal Protective Equipment and Respiratory Protective equipment is required?
INDG 288 (Ref. 5)
- MDHS 100 Surveying, sampling and assessment of asbestos-containing material
(Ref. 11)

Survey

3. Risk Assessment

Prior to entering the site for survey, a Risk Assessment should be undertaken to ensure that all risks to the surveyor have been considered and that appropriate control measures have been implemented. It is recommended that HICs develop a safe system of work for this activity. Surveyors will wear appropriate PPR/RPE as defined in the method statement. The collection of information by the HICs surveyor will be identical for Asbestos Insulating Board and Asbestos Cement as at this stage the sample analysis results will not be known.

Relevant information to collect in the survey may include (but not be limited to):

- Details of all asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) to be removed, the product and approximate dimensions (especially length and breadth of sections).
- Details of the type of asbestos and its condition.
- Details of any items attached to the asbestos products such as alarm systems, cables, fittings, etc.
- Details on the nature of the property e.g. terraced or semi-detached, commercial or domestic use and information where the soffit will have to be cut.
- Plans or sketches, and photographs of elevations of the property, its location within the site boundary and the surrounding area.
- Presence of structures or buildings presenting access difficulties.
- Narrow side entrances restricting the use of access equipment.
- Access information; in particular, regarding uneven, soft or sloping ground, or any obstructions to access, for example, garages or conservatories, fragile roofs, chimneys, satellite dishes, soil pipes and access to the rear for equipment and personnel.
- Pests Wasps Bees
- Information on parking in relation to mains services (power, water and drainage) for any decontamination unit requirements.

The HICs surveyor must closely inspect the full run of the soffit around the property and take a representative sample of the material for analysis. Where there is any evidence of any variation of the soffit material, additional samples must be taken from each material unless the material can be positively identified as non-asbestos. The number of samples taken will solely depend on the type and variations of soffit material.

The surveyor shall then submit the representative samples to an accredited laboratory for analysis in accordance with a defined HIC procedure.

On receipt of the samples the accredited laboratory shall determine whether the suspected asbestos-containing material:

- a. Is Asbestos Cement (AC) and can be removed by the HIC in accordance with this guidance.
- b. Is Asbestos Insulating Board (AIB) and requires removal by an LAC.
- c. Does not contain asbestos and no further action is required under this guidance. The survey report, particularly access details, sketch plans and photographs, will form part of any LAC notification to the HSE and therefore must be completed and accurate (Ref.6: GGF W.A.H. Doc

N.B. Programming of any work that includes AIB must include provision for a 14-day notification period to the Health and Safety Executive which is a condition of all licences issued to Asbestos removal contractors. A further time allowance will also be needed for the preparation of the method statement. Generally a minimum of 21 days will elapse between an instruction to commence work and arrival on site.

Planning the Work

It is very important that the survey is complete and accurate and where necessary passed to the HIC's Operatives in the form of a comprehensive "Survey Pack".

A "Survey Pack" should contain the following:

1. Risk Assessment for carrying out the work.
2. Information covered during the survey

N.B. During the planning phase consideration must always be given to the possibility of unforeseen contamination. In the event of unforeseen contamination, arrangements should be in place for a Licensed Asbestos Removal Company to undertake a full decontamination.

- The HIC shall arrange for competent employees to remove the asbestos cement in accordance with Approved Code of Practice L27 (Ref. 7) and their Plan of Work and should ensure that the required information specified above is maintained and is available for inspection on site at all times. The HIC's procedures shall take account of the special nature of Asbestos Cement removal, particularly with regard to work at height and fibre suppression techniques.

Preparing the Plan of Work & Method Statement

The Plan of Work (i.e. Method Statement) details the specific method that will be used by the HIC to remove the Asbestos Cement soffits. This will make particular reference to measures being taken to protect safety with regard to work at height. Personal Protective Equipment, fibre suppression techniques, decontamination, and Hazardous Waste disposal.

Preparing the Risk Assessment

A suitable, sufficient and detailed risk assessment for the task should be prepared from the information obtained in the initial survey by the HIC. The risk assessment should consider the following:

- The type of work and its duration;
- The type, quantity and condition of the asbestos cement;
- The steps taken to prevent or reduce exposure to the lowest level reasonably practicable;
- All methods of access and egress;
- The steps taken to control the release of asbestos into the immediate and surrounding environment;
- Details of expected exposures and the number of people affected;
- The procedures for the selection, provisions, use and decontamination of Personal Protective Equipment, including Respiratory Protective Equipment;
- Procedures for the removal of Asbestos Cement waste;
- Procedures for dealing with cleaning and decontamination of site;
- Procedures for dealing with emergencies;
- Training and competency of the operatives.

Please Note: A copy of the Plan of Work and the associated Risk Assessment for work with Asbestos Cement must be available for inspection at the removal site to allow the removal operation to be independently audited by any Enforcement Authority.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT - (General)

Washing

HIC installers should ensure that suitable facilities are available for washing etc. Paper towels should be used that can be disposed of as asbestos waste. Client's facilities must not be used for this purpose.

Clothing

Operators should wear PPE as specified in the Plan of Work which is suitable for the prevailing conditions.

Disposable coveralls with elasticated wrists, ankles and a hood to a minimum of Type 5 Class 3 should be worn.

When removing Asbestos Cement the operative may wear his normal clothing under the coverall provided that the coverall is intact. In the event of wet weather, waterproof clothing may be required.

Eye Protection

Goggles or safety glasses may be required.

Any item of non-disposable PPE or clothing, including cold and wet weather garments, will have to be treated as contaminated and cleaned using normal decontamination procedures or passed for disposal. All protective clothing used during the removal of Asbestos Cement must be provided by the employer.

Easily cleanable footwear should be worn e.g. lace less boots or similar.

Respiratory Protective Equipment

Selection

The type of RPE should be determined by risk assessment. In many cases disposable RPE can be used by the surveyor sampling suspect material and by home improvement companies' operatives removing asbestos cement. The minimum standard of respirator should be a filtering face piece 3 (FFP's).

Face Fit Test

All wearers of tight fitting respirators must have a face fit test to ensure that the mask fits properly.

The Risk Assessment shall consider the practical difficulties associated with the fit of the respirator (shape, dimensions, etc), type of face seal (plastic and rubber cause sweating) and method of ventilation/filtration (e.g. with or without exhaust valve, are goggles worn? etc).

Fibre Control

Disposable respirators avoid the need for cleaning, examination and complex record-keeping. The disposable type is also not so critically dependent on personal hygiene, being discarded after each use. On the other hand, full face or or nasal respirators are critically dependent on effectively maintaining the inside of the respirator free from contamination over its whole life.

PPE and RPE should be worn at all times when in the defined work area (see below). It is not normally expected that RPE would be required during pre-inspection or site set up. RPE should always be worn during decontamination and should be the **last** item of protective equipment to be removed.

Site Preparation

The HIC installers must thoroughly inspect the site and satisfy themselves that the Plan of Work and Site Specific survey and Risk Assessment are accurate. Removal of Asbestos Cement Soffits invariably required work to be carried out above ground level; therefore this guidance should be read in conjunction with the associated GGF/HSE guidance to the Work at Height Regulations 2005 – "Work at Height in the Domestic Replacement Window Industry" (Ref. 6).

The access equipment should be appropriate for the job and platform height should be set to work with the soffit at check level. Scaffolding erected by others should be inspected and certified by the scaffolder in accordance with the guidance contained in HSG 150 "Health & Safety in Construction" (Ref 8). In event of the access arrangements not being satisfactory, the job must be delayed until the matters are dealt with.

The working platform should be suitably protected to prevent persons or debris falling.

The extent of the work area should be established (by hazard tape, signage, etc), and will consist of an area extending approximately 3 metres from the house. Every consideration should be given to prevent the spread of dust and debris into the property and any adjoining premises if appropriate.

Householders should be asked to shut all windows and doors and keep clear of the work area by either going out, or at least remaining indoors. All windows, doors and other openings should be closed and/or sealed with adhesive tape. All sources of air intake including fans, vents and airbricks should be sealed off. Balanced flue boilers should not be sealed as this may cause combustion problems with the boiler. Window and door edges should be examined for gaps and sealed up if appropriate. Ingress into the loft or roof space should be considered.

It is recommended that to avoid undue concerns the householder be provided with an explanatory leaflet setting out why the precautions are necessary and the steps being taken to eliminate and reduce any risks. This should include a telephone number/name of the HIC contact.

The installer shall not amend the Plan of Work without the specific authority of the senior HIC manager.

7. WORK METHOD FOR REMOVAL

The work methods below form an essential part of the control regime to minimise the release of fibres. The methods will vary to some extent depending on the nature of the premises.

This guidance assumes that:

- All or part of the fascia will be removed to provide access to the upper surface of the soffit to allow dust control measures to be carried out.
- The soffits are not in friable condition.
- The work is relatively straightforward and does not involve large-scale disturbance of Asbestos Cement.
- The soffit will be removed in whole or large sections with minimal breakage (although some unintentional breakage is likely and may be unavoidable).
- The work will also be of short duration (hours at most) and will be located outside.
- The work may be subject to the vagaries of the weather.

General

The removal process should consist of the following control measures to minimize release of fibres and debris when removing Asbestos Cement:

- The first aim should be to minimise the release of fibres using low/dust-free work methods and techniques.
- The soffit boards should be removed using dust control techniques with minimal breakage.
- All waste should be wrapped or bagged at the earliest opportunity.

- Asbestos Cement sheets must **never** be broken to fit inside a bag – the bag must always be altered to fit the sheets.
- The work area should be kept clean and tidy.

Preliminary personal decontamination procedures should be carried out every time a person moves outside the defined work area.

Note: the greatest hazard to health posed by Asbestos Cement is the inhalation of airborne fibres. For this reason the first and last item of PPE to be worn is the RPE (Respirator)

Work Method

- Inspect the site, verify the plan of work.
- Remove any debris on the ground.
- The work site should be prepared and isolated to prevent accidental exposure of other persons to asbestos fibres.
- Any access equipment should be erected/checked for safety/certification.
- The immediate work area at ground level should be protected using robust disposable sheeting or a cleanable tarpaulin which should extend out an appropriate distance from the building. The sheeting should not cause a slipping hazard.
- Wear appropriate PPE/RPE as defined in the HIC Plan of Work.
- Thoroughly wet the asbestos work area with water containing a proprietary “wetting agent”.
- Split the fascia horizontally along the grain to allow removal of the lower edge of the fascia to give adequate access to the upper, unpainted, surface of the horizontal soffit and soffit cavity.
- Thoroughly wet down the top surface of the soffit board.
- Carefully prise the soffit down using a flat bar from the joist then ease back into place to reveal protruding nails or screws. Remove the nails and screws progressively while enclosing them in wet wipe to ensure controlled removal.
- Where breaking of the soffit is necessary, for example at the boundary of a semi-detached property, it should be done cleanly with minimal fibre release. Asbestos Cement soffit board should be scored (protected by wet wipe) and then snapped. It should not be cut with a power or pneumatic tool.
- Spray and remove the Asbestos Cement sheet, lowering it carefully to the floor to avoid breakage and wrap it in coloured 500 gauge polythene sheet/bags (e.g. end to end). The asbestos cement sheets should be placed directly into waste bags or, if too large or bulky, wrapped in coloured polythene sheeting sealed with adhesive tape. Pass to the ground and double bag or double wrap/seal in clear polythene sheeting/bags.
- Seal any remaining broken edges or areas (e.g. noggins) with PVA Paint, Sealant, etc. as required to seal in any trapped fibres.

- Seal coloured (inner) bag containing asbestos cement waste and wrap this in clear 500 gauge and two distinct independent seals.
- Place Asbestos Cement waste in a secure storage area (by arrangement with customer) to await collection and disposal in accordance with the Hazardous or Special Waste Regulations (Ref. 9 & 10).
- Any visible dust and debris/cobwebs etc. on exposed joists or other surfaces in the roof structure should be removed using spray, wet brush, wet wipe or other dust suppression measures.
- Spray exposed timber surfaces with PVA or other similar sealant.
- Remove the tape seals and any other contaminated items as asbestos waste.
- Clean and decontaminate all materials, tools and equipment and exposed areas of the building (ledges, etc.). Pass decontaminated tools, etc. to the ground.

Note: Dry sweeping of Asbestos Cement dust/debris is strictly prohibited!!!!

- Inspect the access equipment for debris – decontaminate as required.
- Remove the scaffolding platform.
- Clean the ground level disposable sheeting by wet sweeping and dispose of as asbestos waste.
- Repeat the procedure around the house.
- Carry out personal decontamination process (see below) ensuring that the last item of PPE to be removed is the RPE (respirator).
- Place all contaminated waste material in coloured asbestos bag as above and treat as asbestos waste.
- Load all tools and equipment into the van.
- Complete a thorough visual inspection of work area with all sheeting and equipment removed.
- Remove site isolation measures and permit other installation operations to commence.

8. OVERCLADDING

Over cladding involves the attachment of material to the building to cover the existing Asbestos Cement Soffits.

Work will be classed as “work with asbestos” if:

- Any attachment to the existing Asbestos Cement Soffit is made.
- Any cutting, drilling or other disturbance of the Asbestos Cement Soffit is made.

- “Work with Asbestos” on Asbestos Cement Soffits shall be undertaken in accordance with the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations 2002 (Ref. 1) as detailed in this guidance.
- Where existing Asbestos Cement Soffits have been over clad there is a risk that the hidden Asbestos Cement may be unwittingly disturbed.
- The outer surface of the over cladding shall therefore bear suitable indication (e.g. labels) of the presence of Asbestos Cement behind the over cladding.

9. PERSONAL DECONTAMINATION

Correct Personal decontamination is of critical importance. This should be carried out in the following manner with Respirator **still in place**:

- Using the “Buddy” technique remove any heavy or loose contamination/debris from suit/shoes with wet wipes or similar.
- Remove hood by rolling it so that the outside surface is innermost.
- Unzip and remove the suit by rolling it downwards and outwards (like removing a glove or sock) whilst ensuring that the contaminated side remains innermost.
- With the suite inside out at the feet step out of it and treat as asbestos waste (see above).
- Thoroughly clean any remaining exposed parts of the body (face, hands) and shoes with clean wet wipes.
- Wipe clean the outside of the face and respirator with clean wet wipes.
- Hold respirator firm to face and remove straps from head as shown in Illustration 1 and 2.
- Avoiding inhalation, remove respirator in a forward direction and dispose of as asbestos waste as shown in Illustration 3.
- Wipe face, then hands, with clean, unused wet wipes as shown in Illustration 4.
- Carry out normal washing/personal hygiene.

Note: Respirators must never be removed in one movement. Do not breathe in when lifting the respirator forward off the face as the action may lift any loose fibres at the edge of the respirator which could then be inhaled.

10. WASTE DISPOSAL

The disposal of asbestos cement waste is controlled by the “Hazardous” or “Special” Waste Regulations (Ref. 9 & 10). HIC arrangements may vary depending on their operational needs. These should include as a minimum:

- The Asbestos Cement waste may only be removed from the site of production to an authorised landfill or Licensed Waste Transfer Facility.
- The carrier must hold a valid “Certificate of Registration under the Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989”.

- Regulation 21 of HWR required that “where hazardous waste is produced at, or removed from, any premises must be notified to the Agency” (EA). SEPA and The Environment Agency records these notifications by means of a registration scheme and each registered premises is allocated a unique “Registration Code”. Normally each HIC local regional office will require a Registration Code to allow them to dispose of Asbestos Cement waste from domestic sites under their control
- Asbestos Cement waste must be doubled bagged (coloured inner and clear outer) with each bag separately sealed.
- Asbestos Cement waste is classified as “Hazardous Waste”. Each movement should be accompanied by a consignment note. A log of all movements should be maintained. This is liable to inspection by The Environment Agency (EA).
- The Asbestos Cement waste must be stored at the site of production awaiting disposal in a suitable place, in consultation with the customer, away from likely sources of damage/disturbance.
- The Asbestos Cement waste must be labelled, packaged and transported in accordance with Schedule 2 of the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations (Ref. 1) and the Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Regulations 2004 (Ref. 12)

11. EXPOSURE MONITORING

General

Exposure levels are defined in No. 1 Section 13.

Personal Exposure Monitoring

Personal Exposure sampling should be performed on a routine basis to confirm that the control measures are effective and to allow an accurate exposure record to be built up. The frequency will depend on the material and range and type of properties.

Monitoring should be sufficient to determine that exposure levels are reduced as low as possible and do not exceed control limits.

12. TRAINING AND COMPETENCY

Training requirements for Asbestos Cement removal operators will normally include 4 main elements:

- Induction
- Training
- Competency
- Monitoring

The Induction comprises a general introduction to the company, briefing on the Asbestos Cement removal process, its hazards, and countermeasures.

The Training comprises a record of all training and experience to date. This may be supplemented by certificates of training and course certificates. It should be noted that certification of training is **not** evidence of competency.

Competency can be defined as having sufficient training and knowledge and other qualities to enable the task to be performed properly without undue risk to Health & Safety. Effective refresher training is required to maintain competency.

Monitoring consists of inspections and auditing of contract sites and documents, personnel records, competency, and inspections of equipment including PPE and RPE.

This may be carried out as:

- Pre-Process: Verification that everything is correct before work starts.
- In Process: Verification during the removal process that everything is being done correctly.
- Final Inspection: Verification at the end or after the removal process that everything has been done correctly.

Monitoring visits can be pre-notified but a sufficient number and type must be made without notice to verify compliance and competence of operators. A written record should be maintained of all Monitoring visits.

N.B. Your chosen method of training should consider the following areas:

Managers and Surveyors

- What is asbestos?
- Asbestos in buildings (in relation to AC and AIB only, emphasising the differences);
- Health hazards of asbestos;
- Outline of legislation relating to working with asbestos, in particular licensing;
- Bulk sampling of Asbestos Cement and Asbestos Insulation Board;
- Interpretation of bulk sample results;
- Plans of Work/Risk Assessments for Asbestos Cement removal;
- Waste disposal;
- Record keeping;
- Working at Heights (Ref. 6)
- Auditing of operatives and suppliers.

Operatives

- What is Asbestos (abbreviated format);
- Asbestos in buildings (in relation to AC and AIB only, emphasising the differences);
- Health hazards of asbestos;
- Outline of legislation relating to working with asbestos;
- Working at Heights (Ref. 6);
- Plans of Work and Risk Assessments for Asbestos Cement removal;
- Asbestos Cement waste carriage and disposal;
- Record keeping;
- Examination, use and storage of RPE and PPE
- Decontamination processes;
- Protection of the building, signage;
- Work methods and removal techniques.

13. REFERENCES

- No. 1: The Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations 2002, The Stationery Office 1978 ISBN 0 1107 8115 5 (as amended by the Control of Asbestos at Work (Amendment) Regulations 1992 SI 1992/3068. The Stationery Office 1992 ISBN 011025738 3 and the Control of Asbestos at Work (Amendment) Regulations 1998 1998/3235 The Stationery Office 1998 ISBN 011 080277 2)
- No. 2: HSG 248: HSE Publication HSG 248 (Asbestos the analysts guide for sampling, analysis and clearance procedures).
- No. 3: ACOP L11: A Guide to the Asbestos Licensing Regulations 1983 as amended (second edition) – Guidance on Regulations – ISBN 071 762435 8
- No. 4: HSG 189/2: Working with Asbestos Cement.
- No. 5: INDG 288: Selection of Suitable Respiratory Protective Equipment for Work with Asbestos – ISBN 071 762534 0
- No. 6: Code of Practice for Working at Heights in the Domestic Replacement Window Industry (Glass & Glazing Federation (GGF))
- No. 7: ACOP L27: Work with Asbestos which does not Normally Require a License (4th Edition) – Approved Code of Practice – ISBN-0 7176 2562 1
- No. 8: HSG 150: Health & Safety in Construction 2001 – ISBN 0 7176 2106 5

- No. 9: Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005. Statutory Instrument No. 894. ISBN 0 1107 2685 5
- No. 10: The Special Waste Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2004. Scottish Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 112. ISBN 0 1106 9030 3
- No. 11: MDHS 100 SURVEYING, Sampling and assessment of asbestos-containing materials. HSE Publication 2001 – ISBN 0 7176 2076 X
- No. 12 Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2004 S1 2004/568 The Stationery Office 2004. ISBN 0 1104 9063 0.

While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the references listed in this publication their future availability cannot be guaranteed.