

Recommended Guidelines on
Commissioning, Conducting
or Interpreting a Type 3
Asbestos Survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Guidance Note has been produced by the Technical Committee of the Asbestos Removal Contractors Association (ARCA) as an aid to those commissioning, conducting, or interpreting a Type 3 Survey. This guidance is intended to supplement the Health and Safety Laboratory (HSL) Publication "MDHS 100 Surveying Sampling and Assessment of Asbestos Containing Materials" with particular reference to Type 3 Surveys.

Inadvertent damage to asbestos materials is a major concern for tradesmen, as they may disturb asbestos materials during the course of their work. As a result they may inhale asbestos fibres resulting in an increased risk of developing certain types of lung diseases and in particular mesothelioma.

To counter this, the Health and Safety Commission (HSC) revised the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations in 2002 to create a new duty on owners, managers, and controllers of premises, known as Dutyholders, to manage the risk from asbestos in all non-domestic premises. This duty remains unchanged in Regulation 4 of the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2006. Dutyholders are required to assess the presence and condition of asbestos containing materials (ACMs) in the buildings that they are responsible for.

In addition, clients commissioning refurbishment or demolition of buildings have duties under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007 (CDM) to identify the presence of ACMs and pass on that information to potential contractors. Usually this will require a Type 3 (invasive) survey of the building or structure. A Type 3 survey is designed to be used as a basis, but not solely, for tendering the removal of ACMs from the building prior to demolition or major refurbishment.

The purpose of all asbestos surveys is to identify the location; type and extent of ACMs in order to collect information which will assist in the preparation of a management plan. The principal means of achieving compliance is for the Dutyholder to commission a formal asbestos survey.

Type 1 and 2 surveys should identify easily visible or accessible ACMs, whereas type 3 surveys should additionally identify ACMs which may be concealed within the fabric of a building. Even the most diligent surveyor may not find them all and careful consideration should be given by the surveyor to stating the limitations of a type 3 asbestos survey. In some instances ACMs will be so integral to the fabric of a building that they may only be discovered during the course of refurbishment or demolition. As a consequence the client should make provision for this possibility.

As well as guidance on procurement, conducting and interpreting a type 3 survey, the guidance also describes the Client's significant role in ensuring that the best possible survey report is produced. The Client should ensure that the purpose of the survey is made quite clear to the surveyor at the outset, and appropriate access should be given to all relevant areas. This should ensure that the information contained within the survey report is likely to be fit for purpose.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. The purpose of this Guidance is to supplement the Health and Safety Laboratory's (HSL) document "MDHS 100 Surveying, sampling and assessment of asbestos-containing materials". MDHS 100 defines 3 types of asbestos surveys, which are:
- Type 1: Location and assessment survey (presumptive survey)
 - Type 2: Standard sampling and assessment survey (sampling survey)
 - Type 3: Full access sampling and identification survey (pre demolition / major refurbishment survey)
- 1.2. This guidance is intended to aid those conducting or commissioning a Type 3 Survey and should be read in conjunction with MDHS100. The guidance is directed both to the client who commissions this type of survey and surveyor who is requested to undertake it.
- 1.3. The purpose of a Type 3 survey is to identify all asbestos containing materials, "so far as reasonably practicable" within the scope of work and the objectives as agreed with the client. Where the objectives would require the disturbance of elements of the building then these areas would be included in the scope. MDHS 100 states that Type 3 surveys are appropriate in buildings which are to be subject to planned works including alterations, refurbishment or demolition (either partial or complete).
- 1.4. Where the surveyor is required to identify all asbestos containing materials 'so far as is reasonably practicable', they must take account of the degree of risk on the one hand, and on the other the sacrifice, whether in money, time or trouble, involved in the measures necessary to avert the risk. Unless it can be shown that there is a gross disproportion between these factors and that the risk is insignificant in relation to the time, trouble and expense, the surveyor must take measures to reduce the risk to the lowest level that is reasonable. The higher the risk, the greater the effort that is considered reasonably practicable to control that risk.

2. WHAT IS A TYPE 3 SURVEY?

- 2.1. MDHS 100 is HSE's general guidance on the conduct of surveys, sampling and assessment of asbestos containing materials in buildings (MDHS 100 is downloadable from www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/mdhs/pdfs/mdhs100.pdf). It defines a Type 3 survey as a 'Full access sampling and identification survey (pre-demolition/major refurbishment surveys)'. Para 15 of MDHS 100 states:

'This type of survey is used to locate and describe, as far as reasonably practicable, all ACM's (asbestos-containing materials) in the building and may involve destructive survey, as necessary, to gain access to all areas, including those that may be difficult to reach. A full sampling programme is undertaken to identify possible ACMs and estimates of the volume and surface areas of the ACMs made. The survey is designed to be used as the basis of tendering the removal of ACMs from the building prior to demolition or major refurbishment so the survey does not assess the condition of the asbestos, other than to note areas of damage or where additional asbestos debris may be expected to be present'.

- 2.2. The term major may be deemed to be unnecessary as the term refurbishment applies to all changes to structure, fabric or services, including planned maintenance activities, where there is the possibility of disturbing ACM. This

type of survey is carried out to provide information on the quantities of ACM to form the basis for asbestos removal tendering process.

- 2.3. Type 3 surveys are intended to locate all the asbestos within the identified scope as far as reasonably practicable. It is therefore an intrusive and destructive survey which may need to penetrate all parts of the building structure. Destructive survey techniques may extend to opening up walls, ceilings, cladding and partitions. Clients must understand that whilst effecting the investigations necessary to enable the objectives to be met restrictions cannot be imposed on the survey scope, activities, or techniques without potentially jeopardising the effectiveness of the survey results. If the client has to impose restrictions for whatever reason, these decisions must be agreed by the client and the surveyor and should be documented. The Client should be aware that any restrictions placed upon the surveyors activities may impact upon the survey objectives.

3. IMPORTANT ITEMS FOR CLIENTS TO NOTE WHEN COMMISSIONING A TYPE 3 SURVEY

3.1. Survey Restrictions

- 3.1.1. Clients must be aware that these types of surveys are time-consuming and expensive if they are to be done thoroughly. The surveyors must be allowed sufficient time to complete the survey fully.
- 3.1.2. Individual consultancies may have differing specifications for a Type 3 Survey and the client should carefully review both the proposal and method statement, particularly noting any terms, conditions, and caveats to ensure that the service that is about to be commissioned fulfils the client's requirements.
- 3.1.3. A Client may have the expectation that he has paid for a service that has identified all the ACMs, regardless of any mitigating circumstances. This is in some cases an unrealistic expectation as ACMs in buildings may have been used in a concealed, composite and sometimes random way. As such they may only be revealed during demolition, despite the survey being undertaken with all due diligence.
- 3.1.4. Due to the nature of the investigations to be carried out, Type 3 surveys can only be conducted in clearly defined and unoccupied areas, this is to minimise risks to members of the public or employees on the premises.
- 3.1.5. The client should provide any information available to him, including plans, site drawings or bills of quantity, as well as hazards specific to the site.
- 3.1.6. A problem associated with Type 3 Surveys is the complaint from the client that excess damage has occurred to the fabric of the building being surveyed. There is a distinct difference in approach to conducting a Type 3 survey in a building that is about to be refurbished as opposed to one that is about to be demolished. The client should acknowledge the invasive and potentially destructive nature of the surveying process and match this with the actual scope of work being undertaken. Where a building is subject to demolition, the surveyor should be able to undertake the survey in the knowledge that the client should not make claims in respect of damage to the fabric of the building. Any items to be salvaged or retained should be clearly identified prior to the survey work commencing.
- 3.1.7. The Client should appreciate that following this type of survey reinstatement may be necessary. As this may impact upon the safe occupation and use of

the building assessments may need to be carried out to ensure fire and other health and safety procedures are still appropriate and the area is still fit for occupation.

3.2. **Training, Qualifications, Experience and Competence of a Surveyor**

3.2.1. Anyone undertaking asbestos surveys must be able to demonstrate specific training and experience in the problems associated with these types of surveys.

3.2.2. When employing the services of an asbestos surveyor a Client should satisfy himself that the surveyor selected is competent. A competent surveyor is a person who has received adequate information; instruction and training for the task being undertaken and can demonstrate an adequate and up to date understanding of the work. In addition they must have sufficient experience to apply this knowledge effectively.

3.2.3. The surveyor should hold a ²BOHS P402 Certificate or an ³RSPH Level 3 Certificate in Asbestos Inspection Procedures. Other equivalent qualifications may be appropriate, including BOHS Certificate of Competence in Asbestos (CoCA).

3.2.4. The surveyor should hold adequate insurances including Professional Indemnity Insurance which clearly states that the cover extends to asbestos surveying activities, as well as adequate levels of Public Indemnity Insurance.

3.2.5. In addition, the surveyor should be able to demonstrate training and knowledge in the following areas:

- Building construction techniques and likely areas where ACMs could be found;
- The building products which may contain asbestos
- Legislative controls for asbestos licensing and notification.

3.2.6. The surveying organisation should be accredited by ⁴UKAS to ⁵ISO 17020 as an Inspection Body for Asbestos. Alternatively, individual surveyors should be certified under a personal certification scheme accredited by ⁴UKAS to ⁶ISO 17024, such as ⁷NIACS (National Individual Asbestos Certification Scheme).

3.3. **Residual Risk**

3.3.1. With all Type 3 surveys, despite the best endeavours of the surveyors, there may be ACMs within the structure which cannot be detected or located until the building is demolished. In all cases where demolition or disturbance of the structure is to take place, the contractor must be made aware of this possibility and instructed to be alert for ACMs not found by the Type 3 survey.

3.3.2. The client should develop a protocol for the possible discovery of asbestos and it may include the following procedures:

- Provide Instruction, Information, and Training on asbestos awareness for all operatives and sub-contractors working on site. This is explicit in the ⁸Approved Code of Practice that supports the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2006.
- Prepare contact details for sampling and analysis.

- Prepare contact details of an HSE licensed asbestos contractor
- Consider engaging an HSE licensed asbestos contractor to undertake or assist when soft stripping is to be carried out.

4. IMPORTANT ITEMS FOR SURVEYORS TO NOTE WHEN CONDUCTING A TYPE 3 SURVEY

4.1. Surveyor / Client Understanding of the Scope

4.1.1. Both the Surveyor and the Client may have different interpretations of the term “as far as reasonably practicable” and this lack of definition can result in litigation. In order to minimise this risk, a detailed scope describing exactly what will be surveyed should be prepared and agreed with the client, prior to any survey work commencing. Failure to do this can result in surveyors being seen by the client to have assumed liability for not only residual non identified ACM, but also all of the associated consequential costs.

4.1.2. Some surveying companies have failed to appreciate the level of financial risk associated with undertaking Type 3 Surveys. Failure by the surveyor to identify the full extent of asbestos to be removed can lead to substantial cost, claims, and possible legal and contractual difficulties, such as:

- potential exposure of people to asbestos;
- Civil action
- Additional costs of removal and disposal of ACMs or disposal of contaminated items or building materials.
- The disturbance of concealed asbestos during refurbishment or demolition works, which otherwise could have been reasonably detected during this type of survey, could render the Client and any parties associated with the works liable to punitive action by an enforcing authority.
- Time delays – the discovery of significant or additional quantities of asbestos mid way through the project is likely to require an additional 14-day notification period.
- The presence of additional asbestos and contaminated items etc, may lead to claims for extra payment resulting in contractual disputes, time delays and budget overruns.

4.1.3. Effective communication between client and surveyor is essential, in particular affording access to areas which may be inaccessible or temporarily unavailable. Prior to survey works commencing both client and surveyor need to be very clear about:

- the purpose of the survey and the ultimate objectives of the project for which the survey has been commissioned;
- the scope and specification of the survey works;
- the resources needed for efficient and effective conduct of the survey, and;

- the possible future consequences, due to the absence of information, such as inaccessible areas, despite the best efforts of the Client and surveyor.

4.1.4. The premises should be left in a safe condition after the survey works have been completed. The client may require reinstatement of the fabric of the building, and if so this should be clearly stated and allowed for in the contract.

4.2. **Health and Safety**

4.2.1. Prior to survey work commencing suitable and sufficient Risk Assessments shall be completed by a competent person in order to ensure safe systems of work. These shall be made available on site for the surveyors and any others who may be affected by the work.

4.2.2. The surveyor should be aware of any hazards which may be outside their sphere of competence, such as electrical hazards, confined spaces or structural safety, and provision may need to be made for additional professional assistance,

4.2.3. For safety reasons, a Type 3 survey should be carried out by a team of at least two. Lone working on unoccupied sites should be avoided. Suitable emergency procedures should be in place.

5. **SURVEY PLANNING**

The survey planning should follow the 5-step procedure outlined in paragraph 17 of MDHS 100. In addition, there should also be an initial enquiry step which enables a structured exchange of information between client and surveyor. This may be done with a formal questionnaire but should include the information detailed in paragraph 24 of MDHS 100.

(i) **Initial Enquiry**

The initial enquiry must define the following information and be clearly understood by both client and surveyor:

- Purpose of the Type 3 survey
- Name, address and contact details of client
- Name, address and contact details of surveyor organisation
- Description and use of property (i.e. industrial, office, retail, domestic, education, health care, etc.)
 - Age, type and construction details
 - Any plant or equipment installed
 - Whether listed building, Conservation area, etc.
- Extent or scope of survey required (possibly indicated on a site plan or architects' drawings)
 - Is the surrounding ground and associated buildings to be included in scope of the survey?
 - Are plans, drawings, or bills of quantities available?
 - Are the premises vacant or occupied?
 - Any restrictions on access?
 - Special requirements or instructions
 - Is survey damage to be made good?

- Site-specific hazards (mechanical, electrical, chemical, biological, etc.)
 - Responsibility for isolation of services, power, gas, chemicals, water, etc.
 - Working machinery or plant (including lifts) to be made safe
- Programme requirements
 - Survey programme and report delivery dates
 - Report format, number of copies required
 - Client's availability during the survey for consultation
 - Client contact or Project Coordinator where applicable
- Terms of engagement
 - Contract type
 - Any warranties required
 - Whether contract is to include a rolling programme of further surveys e.g. during demolition works
 - Fee costs (day rate, sample analysis rates, additional report copies)
 - Conditions for release of survey findings or information to other parties on behalf of the client
- Ability to undertake the work
 - Available resources
 - Intended programme of works
 - Expected equipment to be used for access:
 - Whether additional trades (licensed asbestos removal contractor, carpenter, electrician, builder) will be needed to gain access during the survey or to reinstate areas on completion
 - Bulk sampling strategy and expected number of samples to be taken.
 - Professional Indemnity cover held by the surveyor or surveyor's organisation.

(ii) Preliminary site meeting and walk through

The preliminary site visit is essential to confirm the information provided at the initial enquiry stage and to further enable the surveyor to plan the site works. It allows the surveyor to discuss with the client the particular issues and difficulties that a Type 3 survey will present. In particular the Client should make available to the surveyor any existing surveys and relevant asbestos records.

Prior to the meeting all relevant drawings and site information should be provided by the Client. These may be architect's plans, plans 'as built', or up-to date plans, these may be marked up and form part of the final survey report. If no plans are available, the client and surveyor will need to agree what form the report should take, but it must include at least a sketch plan, or photographs, to a standard which permits other contractors to readily and reliably identify the location of the ACMs.

The site walk through should be conducted with someone who is familiar with the site. This should confirm the accuracy of the available

plans and drawings, and enable the surveyor to identify potential access problems in addition to any safety hazards which may exist.

(iii) Desk-top study

The desk-top study collates all the available information regarding the site, building structure, plant and machinery, to ascertain the likely applications of asbestos which may be found. The study will start with the available plans or drawings which may need updating.

If the site is of an age where substantial works, including demolition or asbestos removal, have already been undertaken in the past, it will be necessary to establish a full history of the site with the client. The aim is to decide whether any asbestos residue has been left in these areas.

The Client will need to provide the surveyor with information relating to all services, heating and ventilation ducts, plant rooms, riser shafts and lift shafts if these are not already shown on the plans. Any previous asbestos surveys (Type 1 or Type 2), current asbestos registers and all records of asbestos removal or repairs should be obtained and consulted. The more information that can be provided by the Client the more comprehensive the survey will be.

(iv) Survey plan and sampling strategy

The survey plan can now be prepared, and it should cover:

- The scope of the buildings and any external areas to be surveyed
- The survey procedures
- Sampling strategy and sampling frequencies
- Method for making good (if needed)
- Information to be recorded and format to be used
- Quality assurance checks to be carried out

(v) Health and safety risk assessments

Type 3 surveys are liable to present more serious health and safety hazards which will need to be identified, assessed and controlled. The main hazards to be addressed will include:

- Structural safety of the building or premises
This may require the services of a qualified structural engineer or surveyor
- Personal safety of the surveyors from intruders, squatters, animals, etc.
- Biological hazards - Weil's disease, animal or bird droppings, contaminated syringes, etc.
- Chemical hazards (including gases, solvents, etc.)

- Working at heights including the use of mobile towers, elevated platforms (MEWP) or 'cherry pickers' may be needed. Working off ladders or step ladders should be avoided unless the work is low risk and short duration.
- Electrical hazards

Adequate risk assessments should have been prepared by a competent person. The surveyors should be familiar with the risk assessments and observe the control measures.

(vi) Recording and presenting data

Where a survey is being undertaken in a multi-occupied premises all the dwellings and common part areas should be surveyed. No reliance should be placed on data extrapolated from a small sample.

Where the data is to be passed on to another contractor, it must be presented in a format which is unequivocal, complete and accurate. As a minimum it should be presented as a drawing or plan of the site showing the location and extent of the ACMs and any associated debris.

The report should clearly state that it is to be used in its entirety and that it should not be passed to a third party unless it contains all the information and comments supplied by the surveyor. Colour coded copies of reports should not be provided in black and white.

6. SURVEYING SPECIFICATION

6.1 It is suggested that the following elements/areas are examined for ACMS (this is not exhaustive).

Internal partitions	Roof linings
Boiler Flues	Ceiling tiles
Beam casings	Ceiling return panels
Soffits	Fire Breaks
Thermal insulation	Window sills
Riser shafts	Heater units
False ceilings	Bulkheads
Door Cladding Panels	Seals and gaskets
External roofs and gutters	Waste pipes
Roof Voids	Floor Voids
Textured Coatings	Thermoplastic Floor Tiles

The site should be unoccupied and electrical power supplies should be isolated. A surveyor will only open up the above areas where it is safe to do so and it can be carried out using hand tools. It should be noted that surveyors use standard hand tools, such as pliers, screwdrivers and craft knives.

6.2 Out of Scope Area

The following areas may be out of scope.

6.2.1 Contaminated Materials

It is possible that non-asbestos materials have been laid / poured / covered over asbestos materials or asbestos residue from a previous asbestos removal contract. For example if sprayed coatings have been removed from structural steelwork to a satisfactory standard in the past, it would be unreasonable for the surveyor to routinely inspect for residual debris in cavity walls, floor screeds and over spray areas without prior knowledge that such work had taken place.

6.2.2 Cavity Walls (Brick/Block)

It is known that ACMs have been used as cavity closers in this type of construction.

Cavity closers, normally composed of asbestos cement, are low risk ACMs. Normally these are detected and dealt with at the demolition stage.

In practice, cavity walls are difficult to detect and the ACMs within them are difficult to detect without removal of structural brickwork.

Any client that wishes to confirm the presence of such materials is advised to seek the advice and services of a structural engineer, who is in a better position to provide advice and recommendations in respect to any additional opening up activity.

It is recommended that a suitably trained and competent licensed asbestos removal contractor is used to undertake such investigations

6.2.3 Permanent Shuttering & Fixings

Asbestos cement sheeting has been used as shuttering which has been subsequently covered with a cement, screed, or plaster finish. Asbestos insulation board has often been used as a 'ground' to fix into around door and window frames. Such concealed features may only be discovered during demolition.

6.2.4 Composite Materials

Asbestos may have been used a part of a 'composite' material, for example as a layer of insulation beneath reinforced rendering or sandwiched between timber boards / panels.

Such materials may only be found during the soft strip process. It may be necessary to employ the services of a suitably trained and competent licensed asbestos removal contractor to assist in the soft strip.

6.2.5 Re-insulated Pipe Work and Vessels Following Asbestos Removal

This work should be carefully inspected for evidence of asbestos contamination. If any doubt exists then the survey report should recommend that the re-insulation material be removed by a licensed asbestos removal contractor.

6.2.6 Fire Doors

These may contain an inner layer (core) of asbestos that is not detectable without impairing the integrity of the door.

If the door is to be removed it would be necessary to sample to determine the presence of an asbestos internal layer.

6.2.7 Flat Roofing

Roofing may contain a layer of asbestos based felt or/and an asbestos boarding between other non asbestos layers. These materials are not detectable without impairing the integrity of the roof. Only if the building was to be demolished would it be reasonable to include this in the scope of the survey.

6.2.8 Soil Pipes

Asbestos has been used as a packing/jointing material to pipe collars. These are difficult to detect unless they are destructively tested.

The sampling process can lead to damage to the packing/jointing material and therefore, as soil pipes normally remain in situ during refurbishment; they should only be sampled if they are to be removed.

6.2.9 Electrical Switchgear and Storage Heaters

It is common for fuse boxes and storage heaters to contain woven asbestos materials as a backing behind the fuses or as a door seal, asbestos cement boards have also been used as isolation shields. For safety reasons these should not be inspected unless all power has been isolated.

6.2.10 Concealed risers, service ducts, under floor heating within floor slabs and cavities

It may be impossible to detect these areas during the survey and therefore they will only be revealed during refurbishment and demolition. This also applies to ducts which may have been installed, capped and then covered with screed. Without as built drawings, there is very little chance of any of these concealed areas being detected.

6.2.11 Machinery, Plant & Ductwork

Items of plant or machinery will not be inspected, unless they are isolated, safely accessible and form part of the agreed scope of work.

6.2.12 Suspected Asbestos Materials Concealing other Asbestos Materials

It is possible that asbestos materials are concealed by other asbestos materials such as asbestos ceiling tiles or asbestos textured coatings.

For example an asbestos ceiling could conceal the presence of asbestos firebreaks, fillets, contaminated plant, air conditioning services, conduits, cabling etc and sprayed coating. Similarly, a service duct clad or lined with asbestos insulating board may conceal asbestos insulated pipe work.

Access through, behind or above a suspect asbestos material for survey purposes is possible, but may require additional time on site once analysis

of suspect materials is known. This exercise may require a separate instruction and may be subject to further cost implications, unless originally instructed as part of the survey scope.

7 FINAL REPORT

7.1 The Type 3 final report and accompanying drawings should be consulted before any demolition or refurbishment work is carried out.

- All building users should be made aware of the contents of the report and its scope
- It should not be used as the sole source of information for the purposes of costing asbestos removal work, as there may be additional asbestos present in inaccessible areas.
- The survey inspection report should detail all areas that were accessed and also list all known areas where access was not gained. Areas of no access must be presumed to contain asbestos unless proven otherwise.

8 REGULATIONS

The Health and Safety at Work, etc, Act 1974 (HSWA) requires an employer to provide a safe workplace. Regulations made under HSWA 1974, include:

- Control of Asbestos Regulations 2006
- Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007
- Confined Spaces Regulations 1997
- Work at Height Regulations 2005

Regulations made under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 include:

- Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005

This is not an exclusive list of regulations and surveyors must be aware of all health, safety and environment related regulations, approved codes of practice and other guidance which govern the work they will be undertaking. (See also the References and Further Reading).

9 REFERENCES

¹ Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances (MDHS) 100 – Surveying, sampling and assessment of asbestos containing materials. Published July 2001

² The British Occupational Hygiene Society (BOHS) Proficiency Module P402 Buildings Surveys and Bulk Sampling for Asbestos (Including Risk Assessment and Risk Management Strategies)

³ The Royal Society for the Promotion of Health (RSPH) Level 3 Certificate in Asbestos Inspection Procedures

⁴ The United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS)

⁵ International Standards Organisation Standard (ISO) ISO/IEC 17020
General criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection

⁶ International Standards Organisation Standard (ISO) ISO/IEC 17024
Conformity Assessment. General requirements for bodies operating certification of persons

⁷ National Individual Asbestos Certification Scheme (NIACS)

⁸ Work with materials containing asbestos : Control of Asbestos Regulations
2006 Approved Code of Practice and guidance, L143

10 FURTHER READING

- The management of asbestos in non-domestic premises: Regulation 4 of the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2006 Approved Code of Practice and guidance – L127
- A comprehensive guide to Managing Asbestos in premises – HSG227
- Asbestos: The analysts guide for sampling, analysis and clearance procedures- HSG 248

