



## ASBESTOS AWARENESS HANDBOOK

A handbook for owners and occupiers of,  
and building professionals dealing with, older  
CLASP buildings.

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**The contents of this Asbestos Awareness  
Handbook do not in anyway override or  
substitute for policies and procedures  
established in accordance with the Control of  
Asbestos at Work Regulations, which should  
be followed on every occasion.**

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Scape System Build Limited  
Chartwell House  
67/69 Hounds Gate  
Nottingham  
NG1 6BB  
T: (0115) 958 3200  
F: (0115) 958 3232  
E: [general@scapebuild.co.uk](mailto:general@scapebuild.co.uk)  
W: [www.scapebuild.co.uk](http://www.scapebuild.co.uk)

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# 1. Background



CLASP (the Consortium of Local Authorities Special Programme) is a Group of mainly Local Authorities which was first formed in 1957. At that time there was an overwhelming demand for new education accommodation which the Building Industry was incapable of meeting by traditional methods. The Consortium's main purpose was, therefore, to develop a method of building which did not rely on traditional building skills or wet trades as a means of providing a fast, efficient and cost effective method of meeting the demand for permanent education buildings.

As time went on what became known as the "CLASP Building System" was used for a wide range of buildings including hospitals, computer installations, universities, fire stations, ambulance stations and offices, as well as schools. The system has also been used in most European countries, Venezuela, Algeria and Hungary. There are now some 4,000 CLASP buildings worldwide, 3,500 of which are in the UK.

Very few "CLASP buildings" have been designed by the Consortium itself. In most cases they have been designed by Private or Public Sector architects using CLASP standard details, specifications and structural system.

The objective of the Consortium today is still the development of the CLASP Building System for new building construction incorporating pitched roofs and brick cladding. However, through its Development Group of professional staff, it also offers research and development consultancy and is involved in building technology matters in general. An increasing resource is also devoted to the provision of advice and consultancy in respect of existing CLASP buildings.

This wide range of involvement in buildings from their inception, through the construction to occupation and maintenance together with the fact that the system is still 'client owned' is expressed in the mission statement:-

"CLASP is a collaborative design organisation committed to improving efficiency and economy in the whole building process for the benefit of owners and users through a systematic approach to research, design, and construction".

## 2. Asbestos in CLASP Buildings



Asbestos-based materials or products were widely used in all building construction, particularly from the 1950's onwards, and CLASP buildings were no exception to this. In the light of legislation resulting from increasing knowledge about the potential health risks of asbestos, building owners and occupiers are now faced with the problem of locating and identifying asbestos in their buildings. This can involve the expense and disruption of full scale surveys by specialists, particularly where the original drawings and details of the construction no longer exist.

The Consortium has maintained the archive of all the standard details used in all the versions of CLASP since 1957. In 1974, the Consortium researched the archive to identify where asbestos was likely to have been used in the standard detailing and contacted where possible all suppliers of original components and materials to establish the asbestos status of their products. The information resulting from this work was published in the form of a report titled "Asbestos in CLASP" which was sent to all the technical departments of Local Authorities which owned CLASP buildings.

Since then knowledge about asbestos has increased and, particularly over the past few years, there has been a trend towards financial and management delegation which has put increasing responsibilities on those who occupy buildings in the public sector. In response to these changes and to requests from the CLASP Maintenance Study Group the original report has been reviewed and rewritten in order to make information on the use of asbestos in standard CLASP construction generally available in a more readily accessible form.

In this new form it should give the CLASP building owner or occupier the advantage of being able to identify where asbestos occurs in standard construction, even if the original project drawings no longer exist. This means that any necessary specialist survey can concentrate on non-standard areas of construction where the Project Architect may have introduced asbestos based products.

In this respect the tables in section 7 will be of value to both building owners or occupiers, and their professional advisors. The other sections are designed to give basic guidance on asbestos to non-professionals. Whilst in a guide of this type it has not been possible to cover the subject comprehensively, it is hoped that there is sufficient information to allow the non-professional to decide whether or not professional advice is appropriate.

CLASP is grateful for the assistance of members of the CLASP Maintenance Study Group and other building and maintenance surveyors employed by Local Authority owners of CLASP buildings. Their willingness to share their in-depth knowledge and experience of existing CLASP buildings has been invaluable in the preparation of this handbook.

### 3. The Nature and Use of Asbestos



Asbestos is a mineral of hydrated magnesium silicate which occurs mainly in rock formations in the form of bundles of long thin fibres. The asbestos-containing rock is crushed and milled at the mining site to produce raw asbestos of various grades. The main sites of commercial production are in Canada, the Soviet Union, and South Africa. It does not occur naturally in the United Kingdom.

There are three main types of asbestos used in buildings:-

chrysotile ("white" asbestos)

amosite ("brown" asbestos)

crocidolite ("blue" asbestos)

The import of Crocidolite and Amosite to the United Kingdom was banned in 1972 and 1980 respectively.

As a building material, asbestos has been commonly used in this country for about 70 years, although it has been known and used for other purposes for more than 400 years. Asbestos fibres possess a unique combination of properties. They have high mechanical strength, are dimensionally stable, and are highly resistant to heat and chemical attack. As a result, asbestos has been incorporated over the years in a wide range of building products. The most common of these is asbestos board where the fibres are used as reinforcement for cement or plastics, producing boards which are relatively cheap, do not suffer from corrosion and have fire resisting properties suitable for fire compartment walls, ceilings and the protection of steel structures. The fibres can also be woven into fabrics which in buildings, have been used as very effective fire barriers. Sprayed asbestos has been commonly used as a heat insulant (eg around central heating pipes) and, again, to provide fire resistant construction.

Earlier Building Regulations listed asbestos insulating board and sprayed asbestos as being particularly suitable for fire resisting construction. Approved documents to current Building Regulations still refer to asbestos-cement products for use as imitation slate, corrugated sheet and roof decking, pipes for drainage and sewerage and flues for boilers.

Under the influence of market forces and new and impending legislation, manufacturers of asbestos-based building products are gradually introducing non-asbestos products, but asbestos products such as slates are likely to be manufactured for a number of years.

The main use of slates in buildings occurred from the late 1950s through to about the mid-1970s. Almost any building from that period is, therefore, likely to contain asbestos. In the case of CLASP buildings, no asbestos based products have been specified as part of standard construction since 1980.

## 4. Health Effects of Asbestos



It is essential to emphasise that there is no risk to human health from a simple presence of asbestos-containing materials in a building if they are left alone and are undamaged. It is only when respirable fibres are released that the risk becomes apparent and then only to a degree as described below.

The principal diseases known to be caused by exposure to asbestos are:-

**Asbestosis** - Fibrosis or scarring of the lung in which the tissue becomes less elastic making breathing progressively more difficult. It is irreversible and may progress even after cessation of exposure to asbestos. Asbestosis is an industrial disease associated with high levels of exposure to airborne dust during manufacturing processes and there is no risk of contracting this disease from normal levels of environmental exposure to asbestos.

**Lung Cancer** - An increased incident of lung cancer has been found amongst people who work with asbestos. The increase in risk depends on the degree of exposure and is very much greater for smokers than for non-smokers. All three types of commonly used asbestos fibre can cause lung cancer, but crocidolite and amosite are thought to be more dangerous than chrysotile.

**Mesothelioma** - A cancer of the inner lining of the chest or the abdominal wall. The incidence in the general population is very low; the overwhelming majority of cases are attributable to occupational exposure to asbestos.

The risk of contracting an asbestos related disease depends on a number of factors, of which the accumulative dose, the length of exposure, and the type and size of the asbestos fibres are the most important.

Of the three types of asbestos used in buildings crocidolite (blue) asbestos and amosite (brown) asbestos are regarded as being significantly more dangerous than chrysotile (white).

It must be emphasised that the highest probability of disease being caused by exposure to asbestos occurs with those involved in the production of asbestos-containing products or materials, and those who work with such materials over a long period.

The risk arising from typical levels of exposure to asbestos resulting from the occupation of buildings in the UK is very small, especially when compared to other common risks, such as road accidents or accidents in the house. Nevertheless there is no known threshold level for exposure to asbestos below which there is no risk, and it is therefore advisable to reduce exposure to the minimum that is reasonably practicable. In cases where there is potential for long periods of exposure, as in homes, or where children are involved, as in schools, particular efforts should be made to ensure that levels are as low as possible.

In the general population, the risk of mesothelioma and lung cancer attributable to asbestos cannot be quantified reliably and are probably undetectably low. The risk of asbestosis is virtually zero.

Some of the risks associated with asbestos have been suspected since the beginning of the twentieth century but the first Regulations about the use of asbestos were not made until 1931 and were concerned only with some occupations carrying a risk of exposure. They also did not take into account mesothelioma and lung cancer hazards since they were not recognised at the time. The 1961 and 1969 Regulations reflected the increasing knowledge about the risks and the effects but were still primarily concerned with the production of asbestos based products.

The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the Control of Pollution Act 1974 both provided a framework for the repeal of outdated asbestos Legislation and the making of Regulations about asbestos. In particular it allowed the broadening of the scope of Regulations to cover all work activities, employees, members of the public, consumer products and the disposal of waste, rather than simply the effects of those actually concerned with the production of asbestos based products. Since then there have been a succession of Regulations made covering subjects ranging from the importation of asbestos, the sale of asbestos based products, the disposal of asbestos waste, and controlling working with asbestos.

The majority of CLASP buildings are in the ownership and control of public sector organisations such as Local Authority, Government Departments, Universities, and Health Authorities etc. These organisations will have specific responsibilities in law and their professional staff or consultants dealing with their buildings will have a responsibility to ensure compliance with the Acts of Parliament and Regulations concerned with asbestos when work is carried out.

However, a significant number of CLASP buildings are in private ownership and there is now an increasing trend to devolving the management of public sector buildings to individual establishments. The duties and responsibilities of the building owner or person responsible for the building in this situation are less specifically defined but are in general derived from chapter 37 of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 as follows:-

Chapter 37 Section 2(d) places a general duty on employers to: "so far as is reasonably practicable as regards any place of work under the employers control, the maintenance of it in a condition and without risks to health, and adequate as regards facilities and arrangements for their welfare at work."

Section 3 places a general duty on employers and the self employed to persons other than their employees: "it shall be the duty of every employer to conduct his undertaking in such a way as to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that persons not in his employment who may be affected thereby are not thereby exposed to risks to their health and safety."

Section 4 places a general duty on persons concerned with premises to persons other than their employees in non-domestic premises "to take such measures as it is reasonable for a person in his position to take to ensure so far as is reasonably practicable, that the premises, ---- and any plant or substances in the premises or, as the case may be, provided for use there, is or are safe and without risks to health."

Furthermore if any work with asbestos is carried out in a building 'The Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations 1987' (Statutory Instrument 1987 No 2115 which came into force on 1 March 1988) specifically states under Regulation 3 that duties imposed on employers to protect their employees are extended to anyone else who may be affected by working with asbestos including members of the public.

The approved Code of Practice explains further that duties extend from employees to:-

- i) visitors to the place where work with asbestos is being carried out and;
- ii) people in the neighbourhood who might be incidentally exposed to asbestos dust arising from the work.

In practice it would not be expected that the owner or person responsible for a building would necessarily have the technical knowledge about the nature of asbestos and the methods of dealing with it. However, it would be expected that, if the existence of asbestos is known, then appropriate advice or guidance would be sought.

The 2002 amendment of the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations takes the matter further. It will apply to persons if they have maintenance and repair responsibilities for non-domestic premises either through a contract or tenancy agreement or because they own the premises. The duty will require them to manage the risk from asbestos by:

- finding out if there is asbestos in the premises, its amount and what condition it is in;
- presuming materials contain asbestos, unless you have strong evidence that they do not;
- making and keeping up to date a record of the location and condition of the ACM's or presumed ACMs in your premises;
- assessing the risk from the material;
- preparing a plan that sets out in detail how they are going to manage the risk from this material;
- taking the steps needed to put their plan into action;
- reviewing and monitoring their plan and the arrangements made to put it in place;
- providing information on the location and condition of the material to anyone who is liable to work on or disturb it.

Anyone who has information on the whereabouts of asbestos in premises is required to make this available to the duty holder. Those who are not duty holder, but control access to the premises, would have to co-operate in managing the asbestos.

## 6. Dealing with Asbestos



Local Authorities and large organisations have well developed policies for dealing with asbestos. These policies will be based on the latest Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations (2002 at the time of writing). Therefore occupiers are strongly recommended to follow the established policy. Not to follow the policies and by inference the Regulations is a criminal offence.

For small organisations, or owners of a single building they are recommended to urgently seek professional assistance to establish procedures and policies required by the Regulations.

The information contained in the attached schedules is for guidance purposes only. The schedules show where the standard CLASP details indicated the use of asbestos containing materials. However the construction industry used asbestos as a general packer and in connection with services routinely and these are not shown on the drawings. Also projects which adapted the CLASP system for buildings outside its normal design range used asbestos containing materials in places not specified on the drawings.

Therefore the contents of this Asbestos Awareness Handbook do not in anyway over ride or substitute for policies and procedures established in accordance with the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations, which should be followed on every occasion.

To assist the Analyst's search for asbestos and make use of the schedules it will be necessary for the property manager to establish the mark of CLASP from which the building was constructed. This can be done by making reference to the property's Asset Management Plan.

The approximate dates for the various Marks of CLASP are as follows:-

Mark 2 -	1957-1960
Mark 3 -	1959-1962
Mark 3b -	1962-1966
Mark 4 -	1966-1968
Mark 4b -	1968-1971
Mark 5 -	1970-1984

If information about when construction took place or which Mark was used is not available locally, the CLASP Development Group will have the information on its data base in most cases.

## 7. Location Schedules for Asbestos In CLASP Construction



The following schedules are in two sections:-

1. Those showing where asbestos was used in the original construction of the building as part of CLASP Standard Details. This information is based on research into the CLASP archive of Standard Detailed Drawings and, where possible, information from the manufacturers of the original components. It may therefore be regarded as authoritative.
2. Those showing where asbestos could have been used in a CLASP building but was not part of the CLASP Standard Detailing. Such uses may have been the result of decisions by the original Project Architect to use asbestos or have resulted from repairs and alterations subsequent to the original construction of the building.

The information for this part of the schedule is based on research on the general use of asbestos in buildings and feedback from CLASP and other building owners. The information is not based on documentary evidence specific to any particular building therefore it should be used as a guide only.

The contents of this Asbestos Awareness Handbook do not in anyway over ride or substitute for policies and procedures established in accordance with the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations, which should be followed on every occasion.

## 7. Location Schedules – Asbestos in CLASP Standard Details



Asbestos Product	Component	Asbestos Type % content	Location/Use	Building Mark						Exposed/ Concealed	Applied Finish	Remarks
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Known location</li> <li>○ Possible location</li> </ul>								
				2	3	3b	4	4b	5			
1.01 Asbestolux (Cape)	Board or plank packing pieces	Amosite 18-20%	Found in some suspended ceilings, normally in porches or over recessed areas and in wet locations such as kitchens. Also used for fire protection.	●	●	●	●	●	●	Exposed	Painted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Asbestos fibres are "locked in" a calcium silicate base.</li> <li>○ Ceilings are frequently damaged/disturbed or are used for fixings.</li> <li>○ This material is normally included within a removal programme through a licensed specialist.</li> </ul>
1.02 Asbestolux (Cape)	Board	Amosite 18-20%	Recirculated warm air heater cabinet baffles and casings.	●	●	●	●			Concealed	Painted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Unlikely to be damaged due to concealment, however if damaged fibres can be readily circulated, therefore best removed as above.</li> </ul>
1.03 Asbestolux (Cape)	Board or plank	Amosite 18-20%	Internal surface wall linings to stud frames particularly in stairwells and high levels in halls and where damp conditions may be expected (eg kitchen).	●						Exposed	Painted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Vulnerable to mechanical damage and best removed.</li> <li>○ Normally included within a removal programme through a licensed specialist.</li> <li>○ This material could be disturbed during window replacement schemes.</li> </ul>
1.04 Asbestolux (Cape)	Board	Amosite 18-20%	Backings to pressed metal sheet casings to columns and window heads.		●	●	●	●		Concealed	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Unlikely to be damaged due to concealment.</li> <li>○ Window replacement work could disturb window head casing. A licensed specialist should therefore remove this prior to the work.</li> </ul>
1.05 Asbestolux (Cape)	Board	Amosite 18-20%	Backings to window infill panels.		●					Exposed	Painted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Likely to be damaged mechanically by furniture etc particularly in schools.</li> <li>○ Should be removed as part of an asbestos removal programme by a licensed specialist.</li> <li>○ This material will be disturbed during window replacement schemes.</li> </ul>
1.06 Asbestolux (Cape)	Packing pieces	Amosite 18-20%	Tolerance packs in 1.4 casings of steel columns.						●	Concealed	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Unlikely to be damaged due to concealment.</li> </ul>
Asbestos Product	Component	Asbestos Type % content	Location/Use	Building Mark						Exposed/ Concealed	Applied Finish	Remarks
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Known location</li> </ul>								

## 7. Location Schedules – Asbestos in CLASP Standard Details



				○ Possible location								
				2	3	3b	4	4b	5			
1.07 Asbestolux (Cape)	Board or plank	Amosite 18-20%	Lining to window board (where fire protection to the external wall is required).		●	●	●	●	●	Concealed	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Unlikely to be damaged due to concealment.</li> <li>○ This material will be disturbed during replacement window schemes.</li> </ul>
1.08 Asbestolux (Cape)	Packing pieces	Amosite 18-20%	Fillet/packing pieces between ceilings and stair support beams.						●	Part Concealed	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Edge of pack may be exposed, but it is epoxy bonded to steel and therefore should not be dislodged.</li> <li>○ Unlikely to be damaged due to location.</li> </ul>
1.09 Marinite (Cape)	Strips/ Channels	(Brown) Amosite 25%	Glazing beads internal fire doors.	●	●	●	●	●	●	Part Exposed	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Likely to be disturbed upon re-glazing.</li> <li>○ Consider non-asbestos based replacements upon re-glazing.</li> </ul>
1.10 (TAC) Asbestos Cement	Flat strip	Chrysotile 12%	Plinth weather upstand at foot of external cladding components; pitched roof undercloaks. Blocking strip to boiler room roof.						●	Concealed	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Unlikely to be damaged due to concealment.</li> <li>○ This material may be disturbed by replacement window or re-cladding work.</li> </ul>
1.11 (TAC) Asbestos Cement	Flat sheet	Chrysotile 12%	Gutter unit.	●						Exposed	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Freely ventilated situation.</li> <li>○ Requires care during removal/replacement.</li> </ul>
1.12 Asbestos Cement (Turners)	Flat and Profile Sheet	Chrysotile 12%	Troughed boiler house roof deck and linings.	●	●	●	●	●	●	Exposed	None	
1.13 Fortex (TBA)	Cloth	Chrysotile (white) possible Crocidolite (blue) before 1970	Fire stops above suspended ceilings in floors and roofs.						●	Concealed	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Possibility of damage during maintenance work to services.</li> <li>○ Consider removal by a licensed specialist and replacement with a non-asbestos equivalent.</li> </ul>

## 7. Location Schedules – Asbestos in CLASP Standard Details



Asbestos Product	Component	Asbestos Type % content	Location/Use	Building Mark						Exposed/ Concealed	Applied Finish	Remarks
				● Known location ○ Possible location								
				2	3	3b	4	4b	5			
1.14 Fortex (TBA)	Cloth	Chrysotile (White)	Bedding strips between steel beams and PC conc. floor decks.						●	Concealed	None	○ Trapped within the construction. ○ Unnecessary and impractical to remove.
1.15 Moulded Asbestos Wood Insulation (TAC)	Moulded casings	Chrysotile 25%	Moulded casing to columns.				●			Exposed	Painted	○ Likely to be mechanically damaged by furniture etc. ○ Consider removal through a licensed specialist and replacement with suitable equivalent.
1.16 Vinyl Asbestos (various manufacturers) eg. Dunlop Semtex Ltd.	Floor tiles	Generally Chrysotile 20%	Floor finishes.	●	●	●	●	●	●	Exposed	Polished and sealed	○ Asbestos bound in thermoplastic resins. ○ All flooring materials can wear but negligible risk of fibre release.
1.17 "Stair-tread" Ferodo	Sheet	Chrysotile 50%	Staircase finishes.				●	●	●	Exposed	None	○ Fibres sealed in rubber but subject to wear. Minimal risk of fibre release but high percentage asbestos content.
1.18 Ferodo Inserts	Inserts	Chrysotile 50%	Stair nosings.		●	●	●	●	●	Exposed	None	○ As 1.16.
1.19 Plastic Lagging - Andrews-Weatherfoil	Insulation	Probably Amosite 18-20%	Boiler lagging.	●	●	●	●	●	●	Exposed	Painted	○ Consider removal by a licensed specialist and replacement with a suitable equivalent.
1.20 'Criggion Green' Aggregate	Pre-cast concrete	Actinolite % not known	Concrete Cladding panels with green aggregate finish.	○	○	○	○	○	○	Exposed	None	○ Not considered hazardous unless panels are damaged. ○ Specialist consultation advised before drilling or removing panels.
1.21 Asbestolux (Cape)	Board	Amosite 18-20%	Underneath some sink drainers and worktops.	○	○	○	○	○	○	Exposed	None	○ Could be mechanically damaged depending on location. ○ Consider removal.

## 7. Location Schedules – Not Specified by CLASP but sometimes found in CLASP Buildings (See section 2 Page 4)

Asbestos Product	Component	Asbestos Type	Location/Use	Building Mark						Exposed/Concealed	Applied Finish	Remarks
				2	3	3b	4	4b	5			
2.01 Asbestos cement (AC) (TAC)	Profiled sheets Roofing-felt Andersons/ Briggs- Amasco	10-15% asbestos (some flexible boards contain a small proportion of cellulose). Crocidolite and Amosite have been used in the manufacture of AC products, although Chrysotile is the most common type.	Cycle sheds external store roofs etc.  Linings to Boiler Rooms.	○	○	○	○	○	○	Exposed	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Open air situations unlikely to result in high concentrations of dust. Not considered hazardous in situ.</li> <li>○ Weathering results in a very low rate of fibre release over years which presents no significant hazard.</li> <li>○ HSE consultation is required before repairing roofs or attempting to clean off moss/lichen</li> </ul>
2.02 Asbestos cement (AC) (TAC)	Performed moulded products	As above.	Cisterns and tanks, drains, sewer pipes and rainwater goods flue pipes. Roofing components (Fascias, soffits etc).	○	○	○	○	○	○	Mainly Exposed outside	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Rainwater goods and sewers are not considered to be a hazard in normal use. But if worked upon and altered could result in dust therefore precautions are necessary.</li> <li>○ Open air works reduce the risk of high dust concentrations.</li> </ul>
2.03 Various	Asbestos laggings	All types of asbestos have been used. Content varies (6-8% in Calcium- silicate slabs, 100% in blankets, felts, etc).	Thermal insulation of pipes, boilers, pressure vessels, preformed pipe sections, slabs tape, rope, corrugated paper, quilts, felts and blankets.	○	○	○	○	○	○			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Alterations/heating system upgrading could have resulted in the use of such materials.</li> <li>○ Friability depends on the nature of the lagging.</li> <li>○ Potential for fibre release unless sealed.</li> <li>○ Potential increases as the materials age or become friable and disintegrate.</li> <li>○ Dust released may then accumulate.</li> <li>○ Removal of lagging is a licensed activity.</li> </ul>
2.04 Roofing Felt Andersons/ Briggs- Amasco	Bitumen impregnated roofing felt	Chrysotile fibre or asbestos paper (approx 100% asbestos in bitumen).	Roof finishes.	○	○	○	○	○	○	Concealed	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Bonded in and fibre release highly unlikely.</li> <li>○ Fibres could be released in the event of a fire.</li> <li>○ Discarded materials should not be burnt upon re-roofing.</li> </ul>

## 7. Location Schedules – Not Specified by CLASP but sometimes found in CLASP Buildings (See section 2 Page 8)

Asbestos Product	Component	Asbestos Type	Location/Use	Building Mark						Exposed/ Concealed	Applied Finish	Remarks
				2	3	3b	4	4b	5			
2.05 Various	Sprayed asbestos coatings	Chrysotile Amosite or Crocidolite % varies (up to 85% in sprayed asbestos).	Thermal and acoustic insulation. Fire and condensation protection.	○	○	○	○	○	○	Varies	Usually none	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Some materials form part of CLASP design. Repairs alterations and upgrading could have resulted in these.</li> <li>○ Sprayed coatings contain up to 85% asbestos.</li> <li>○ A mixture of types was used until 1974.</li> <li>○ Amosite was used for fire protection of structural steel, condensation protection and acoustic control.</li> <li>○ Chrysotile, mixed with mineral wool and binder, was used until 1974.</li> <li>○ Chrysotile was also used as a coating on top of other sprayed asbestos.</li> <li>○ Potential for fibre release unless sealed.</li> <li>○ Potential increases as the materials age or become friable and disintegrate. Dust released may then accumulate.</li> <li>○ Removal of sprayed coatings is a licensed activity.</li> </ul>
2.06 Various	Insulating boards Varies Varies	All types % varies.	Fire protection, thermal and acoustic insulation, resistance to moisture movement and general building board. Used in ducts, firebreaks, infill panels, partitions and ceilings (including ceiling tiles), roof underlays, wall lining, bath panels, external canopies and porch linings.	○	○	○	○	○	○	Varies	Varies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Crocidolite used for some boards up to 1965. 16-40% Amosite or a mixture of Amosite and chrysotile.</li> <li>○ Likely to cause a dust hazard if very friable, broken, abraded, sawn or drilled.</li> <li>○ Architect's project design or could result from alterations.</li> </ul>

## 7. Location Schedules – Not Specified by CLASP but sometimes found in CLASP Buildings (See section 2 Page 8)

Asbestos Product	Component	Asbestos Type	Location/Use	Building Mark						Exposed/ Concealed	Applied Finish	Remarks
				2	3	3b	4	4b	5			
2.07	Insulating board cores and linings of composite products	All types % varies.	Acoustic attenuators, cladding infill panels, domestic boiler casings, partition and ceiling panels, oven linings and suspended floor systems.	○	○	○	○	○	○	Varies	Varies	As above.
2.08 Various	Semi-compressed flat sheet and partition board  Fully compressed flat sheet and partition board.  Tiles and slates (made from fully compressed flat sheet).	Chrysotile, Amosite or Crocidolite % varies.	Partitioning, shuttering, decorative panels for facings, bath panels, soffits, linings to walls and ceilings and composite panels for fire protection.  As above but where stronger materials are required.  Cladding.  Decking and promenade tiles.  Roofing.	○	○	○	○	○	○	Varies	Varies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Unlikely to release fibres in situ. Potential to release fibre if abraded, handsawn or worked on with power tools, cleaned with high power hoses, deteriorated or decomposed.</li> <li>○ 10-15% asbestos (some flexible boards contain a small proportion of cellulose).</li> <li>○ Crocidolite and Amosite have been used in the manufacture of AC products, although Chrysotile is the most common.</li> </ul> <p>As above.</p>

### **SUMMARY OF SOME RELEVANT LEGISLATION, CODES OF PRACTICE AND GUIDANCE NOTES**

Note in reviewing this section that Legislation, Codes of Practice and Guidance Notes change over time therefore before considering action check to ensure that the documents listed are current.

#### **Legislation**

Health and Safety at Work Act 1974

#### **Regulations**

Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1992

Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations 1987, amended 1992, 1998 and 2002 L27

Work with Asbestos Insulation, Asbestos Coating and Asbestos Insulating Board (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition) L28

The management of asbestos in non domestic premises. Regulation 4 of the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations 2002. Approved Code of Practice L127 2002

The Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992

The Asbestos (Licensing) Regulations 1983 (as amended)

The Asbestos (Prohibitions) Regulations 1992 (as amended)

The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994

The Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations 1996

Guidance Notes and Other Useful Publications

Health and Safety: Responsibilities and Powers (DfES/0803/2001)

Managing Asbestos in Workplace Buildings

Managing Asbestos in Premises HSE INDG223 (rev3) November 2002

Surveying, Sampling and Assessment of Asbestos-Containing Materials HSE MDHS100 2001

Asbestos Essential Task Manual: Task guidance sheet for the building maintenance and allied trades HSE HSG210 2001

How are you today? The risks of asbestos in buildings HSE Video 2001

A comprehensive guide to managing asbestos in premises HSE HSG227 2002

Having construction work done? Duties of clients under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994 HSE1999

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994: The role of the client HSE1995  
Asbestos alert for building, maintenance, repair and refurbishment workers. Be aware of asbestos the hidden killer HSE 1995

Asbestos dust kills: Keep your mask on HSE ING255 (rev 1) 1999

Asbestos and man made mineral fibres in buildings: Practical Guidance DoE 1999

Special Waste Regulations 1996. The controls on special waste: How they affect you. DoE EP147 1996

### ORGANISATIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM WITH SPECIAL INTEREST IN ASBESTOS

Health and Safety Executive  
[www.hse.gov.uk](http://www.hse.gov.uk)

Department of the Environment and Rural  
Affairs  
[www.defra.gov.uk](http://www.defra.gov.uk)

Asbestos Removals Contractors  
Association  
ARCA House  
237 Branston Road  
Burton on Trent  
Staffordshire  
DE14 3BT  
T:0128 353 1126

Asbestos Control and Abatement Division  
TICA House  
Allington Way  
Yarm Road Business Park  
Darlington  
DL1 4QB  
T: 0132 546 6704

Asbestos Building Inspectors Certification  
Scheme  
Suite 2 Georgian House  
Great Northern Road  
Derby  
DE1 1LT  
T: 0133 229 8087

The Royal Institution of Chartered  
Surveyors  
12 Great George Street  
Parliament Square  
London  
SW1P 3AD  
E: [asbestos@rics.org.uk](mailto:asbestos@rics.org.uk)

United Kingdom Accreditation Service  
21-47 High Street  
Feltham  
Middlesex  
TW13 4UN  
T: 0208 917 8400