

# The Scottish Ambulance Service



## Policy and Procedure For Management of Asbestos

## Review History

Issue No	Reason for Review and brief description of changes made	Effective Date
1	Initial issue	Dec 2005
2	Reviewed June 2008 – no changes	June 2008
3	Reviewed March 2014 – due to changes in legislation, job titles and new format	March 2014
4	Reviewed – processes updated to reflect RoSPA requirements	August 2017
5	Reviewed – reference change to updated legislation	October 2019

<b>Owner:</b> L. McAffer	<b>Version No:</b> 5	<b>Doc &amp; page:</b> Management of Asbestos	<b>Review arrangements:</b> 2 yearly
<b>Date of Release:</b> October 2019	<b>Date Intranet Posting:</b> October 2019	<b>Implementation:</b> October 2019	<b>Approved by:</b> Audit Committee
<b>Equality &amp; Diversity Impact Assessment:</b> No adverse impact has been detected			
<b>Please support the Service's Environmental Programme by not printing this document unnecessarily</b>			
<b>Distribution Arrangements:</b> Via Service document control arrangements			
<b>Important Information:</b> Prints of this document are uncontrolled and may not be extant or approved versions – check with the Service intranet and or document author/ owner. The Scottish Ambulance Service title, crest, uniform & vehicle design are variously protected in European, UK & Scottish law. In addition, all copyright is retained by the Service © <b>Scottish Ambulance Service 2006</b> who will always act to redress any identified breach or non-authorized use. The Service adheres to Data Protection, Freedom of Information and Public Sector Information Regulations – further information on these; our licensing requirements and copying approvals are available on the Scottish Ambulance Service web site or on request. Note that this document may be liable to release to other parties under Freedom of Information legislation and the SAS use of email Policy.			

**1. Introduction**

This policy covers the management of asbestos, and applies to all buildings owned, occupied or maintained by the Scottish Ambulance Service. It covers activities where inadvertent exposure to asbestos may occur (e.g. maintenance work).

**2. Asbestos Management Statement of Intent**

The Scottish Ambulance Service recognise their duties under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 and all associated Approved Codes of Practices and is committed to the effective management of asbestos.

The Scottish Ambulance Service recognise their responsibilities to contractors and others involved in building and maintenance projects established through the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007 and its duties as the 'Duty Holder' of the managed buildings as defined by Regulation 4 of the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012.

This policy enables the Scottish Ambulance Service to manage the risk from asbestos to its employees (& others) in all of their workplaces.

It is the policy of the Scottish Ambulance Service that a documented risk assessment is made of all known and presumed asbestos materials that exist in all workplaces that are occupied by our employees.

These risk assessments will meet the requirements of the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012, and any other relevant legislation.

All assessments will be completed as soon as possible, in accordance with the Regulations, and shall be subject to regular review and audit. It shall be the responsibility of the Head of Estates with the assistance of designated members of the Estates team to ensure that the assessments are performed and documented for each workplace, and that they are reviewed on a proscribed basis.

In addition the Responsible Person is to ensure that the information contained in these assessments is made available to all relevant personnel, including non-staff working on site, e.g. building contractors.

This document and the procedures outlined, require the cooperation of all employees, all staff, building users and contractors who also have responsibilities to ensure a safe and healthy working environment is maintained at all times.

The estates department will ensure that all employees involved in the management and maintenance of the Scottish Ambulance Service estate receive adequate information, instruction and training. All contractors who are liable to be exposed to asbestos will be required to show evidence of similar information, instruction and training to Scottish Ambulance Service staff, as part of the vetting procedure for contractors to work on the Scottish Ambulance Service premises.

The Scottish Ambulance Service will not undertake or contract out work to any building without adequate information on the nature, condition and extent of any asbestos-containing material likely to be disturbed. The asbestos register will be consulted, along with the premises asbestos management plan. Works orders and works risk assessments shall indicate that this has occurred or include details of the asbestos information.

Any areas that are thought to contain asbestos will be checked against the register. If information does not exist then this management system document will be followed.

The estates department will ensure that for all asbestos that is to be left in situ (i.e. in good condition, sealed and unlikely to be disturbed or damaged) compliance with the asbestos management plan is followed.

Prior to the undertaking of **ANY** work, anyone responsible (within estates) for commissioning the work **WILL** consider whether that work will expose or is liable to expose any person to asbestos-containing materials.

Prior to the commencement of any work which will expose or is likely to expose any person to asbestos, the person responsible for commissioning that work shall ensure that a suitable and sufficient work assessment has been undertaken of the potential risk created by any exposure.

Estates will maintain an asbestos record of all identified asbestos-containing materials for all premises under its control and ensure these records and plans are kept up to date and are available for inspection at all times.

Estates personnel commissioning work will ensure the contractor is informed of the location of any asbestos-containing material which is in the vicinity of that work.

If an incident occurs where there is an uncontrolled release of suspected asbestos, the contractor undertaking the works will contact Estates immediately and follow the asbestos emergency procedures.

This policy shall be subject to formal audit, and reviewed every 2 years, or upon the issue of new or amended Regulations.

### **3. Roles and Responsibilities**

#### **3.1 Chief Executive**

The Chief Executive of the Scottish Ambulance Service Board is ultimately responsible for:

- ensuring statutory compliance.
- ensuring that appropriate policies and procedures are in place in relation to safe working with asbestos.
- ensuring that one of the executive directors is designated as responsible to the Scottish Ambulance Service Board in relation to safe working with asbestos.

### 3.2 Director of Finance & Logistics

The designated Executive Director with responsibility for safe working with asbestos is the Director of Finance & Logistics, who is responsible for:

- ensuring compliance with the requirement of current legislation contained within this policy.
- ensuring that arrangements for asbestos management within the fabric of the Estates are satisfactory and that adequate resources are made available to allow the implementation of this document.
- appointing a Responsible Person.(Head of Estates).

### 3.3 Director of Human Resources and Organisational Development

The Director of HROD is responsible for ensuring that H&S issues are appropriately considered for all Board decisions; ensuring that H&S is appropriately resourced; ensuring that competent H&S advice is available; ensuring the H&S system is effective and audited; to recommend to the Board corporate strategies for continuous improvement in health and safety performance in line with Service goals.

### 3.4 Head of Estates – Responsible Person

The Head of Estates as delegated Responsible Person is responsible for:

- developing the Asbestos Register to maintain accurate information and risk assessments on asbestos materials contained in Ambulance premises.
- develop appropriate systems for asbestos management and monitor their implementation.
- implement procedures for training and communicating relevant information on asbestos and this management system to all relevant staff.
- ensure that robust asbestos management reporting structures are established and reviewed regularly to monitor effectiveness.

### 3.5 Estate Manager – Deputy Responsible Person

The Estate Manager has delegated responsibility for:

- undertake a holding role in the absence of the Head of Estates
- overall management of the Asbestos Register. Ensuring an effective asbestos management system is maintained as detailed in this document and to ensure that appropriate measures of controlling the risks from asbestos containing material (ACM) are undertaken.
- ensuring that the Asbestos Management System is regularly reviewed and amended as required.
- carrying out investigations of any uncontrolled exposure to airborne asbestos fibres as a result of work upon Service premises.

- ensuring that the Asbestos information is made available to all relevant persons in a timely manner and to commission surveys and/or sampling as required in compiling the information for the register.
- ensuring that a suitable competent asbestos removal contractor is used for any asbestos removal works. Ensuring that the paperwork received from the asbestos removal contractor is present and in good order.
- managing all asbestos removal contractors throughout works, raise issues with contractors on site and make reports to the Head of Estates of non-compliance.
- provide information, support and advice to staff on all matters concerning the management of ACM.
- ensuring before any plans of work are started on any project that information is obtained on any ACM within the area of the project and arrange demolition survey/samples prior to commencement of refurbishment works.

### 3.6 Estate Personnel - Authorised Persons

Estate personnel designated as a Authorised Person has delegated responsibility for:

- ensuring that before any work is started on any premises that the Asbestos Register has been consulted, and that the prospective work area is also assessed for previously unidentified materials.
- informing the Deputy Responsible Person in advance, of any works that will, or may involve the removal/disturbance of asbestos.
- ensuring that every area is assessed for possible asbestos materials prior to the contractor starting work.
- informing all relevant staff and contractors of the presence and location of any known asbestos, which may be affected by the works, and of the procedures to be followed if suspect materials are disturbed.
- ensuring that all staff comply with the relevant parts of this document when working in Service premises.
- reviewing, prior to work starting, the contractors and/or sub-contractors Method Statement, Risk Assessment(s), Notices and any other relevant documentation.
- halting any works and informing occupants if suspected materials are discovered during the course of the works and arranging, for samples to be taken by a suitably qualified consultant.
- advising the Deputy Responsible Person of any works which have altered the status of any asbestos containing materials and providing such information as may be required in order that the Asbestos Register may be updated.

### 3.7 Regional Directors

Regional Directors responsible for the various Regions of the Scottish Ambulance Service shall work with the Director of Finance & Logistics and the Responsible Person to make adequate arrangements to ensure that as far as is reasonably practicable, staff, follow safe systems of work and that working conditions are healthy and safe for employees, contractors and others.

### 3.8 All Staff

All staff owe a duty of care to themselves, visitors and other members of staff under the Health and Safety at Work Etc Act 1974, which extends to aspects of asbestos management. It is the duty of staff to:

- comply with statutory requirements and this management system.
- act to prevent asbestos risks in accordance with this management document and procedures.
- ensure that they do not knowingly compromise safety through their actions or negligence.
- follow safe systems of work as identified by line managers.
- report any concern in regard to any potential health and safety risk to their line manager or other responsible person.

### 3.9 All Contractors

All contractors undertaking works in Service premises are responsible for:

- ensuring that prior to commencement of any remedial/repair works that they have obtained the relevant information on the location of any existing asbestos present within the area in which they are working in.
- ensure that the procedure laid down in this document for accidental disturbance of ACMs during works is followed.
- that all works undertaken on Service premises are in compliance with current legislation and all relevant Approved Codes of Practice and Guidance Notes.
- ensuring that they hold valid insurances with adequate cover for the works undertaken.
- when attending site to assess and prepare quotations must raise any possible issues relating to health and safety with the Deputy Responsible Person.
- providing a written Plan of Works and Risk Assessments to the Deputy Responsible Person when appropriate. The risk assessments and Plan of

Works must identify suitable resources and timescales. Emergency procedures must be discussed with the Deputy Responsible Person, agreement must be obtained before works are permitted to start.

- providing statutory information to the Health and Safety Executive.
- arranging for disposal of asbestos waste materials in accordance with legislation and provide copies of related paperwork to the Deputy Responsible Person.
- complying with the Service's site rules and this asbestos management policy

## **4. Asbestos Management Procedures**

### **4.1 Implementation**

- this policy & procedures will be formally adopted by the Estates Department, and will be the basis for all asbestos management activities.
- Estates staff with asbestos responsibility will receive relevant training with regard to these procedures.

### **4.2 Management of ACM**

The Scottish Ambulance Service will manage the asbestos within its estate through the following approaches:

- **In situ Management:**

The preferred option is always to remove asbestos where possible. Asbestos that is in good condition with a low risk of accidental damage is perfectly safe, and may be left in place for many years. All asbestos materials will have a full risk assessment performed and will be inspected on a regular basis, and their assessments updated accordingly.

- **Remediation & Management:**

Asbestos that is currently in a poor condition need not necessarily be removed. If the assessment identifies a material as posing an elevated risk, it may be that remedial work such as encapsulation can reduce the risk to an acceptable level, so that the material can be left in-situ and managed. Materials requiring remediation should be assessed on a case-by-case basis, and the difficulty and costs involved should be balanced against any achievable reduction in risk. It should be noted that certain asbestos materials require such stringent control measures during encapsulation that removal may prove to be a better option in the longer term.

- **Removal:**

The Service will only allow licensed asbestos removal contractors to perform removal operations on its estate. As noted above, removal is not

always an easy option, and frequently it can prove impossible to remove all asbestos materials from an area, as they may have been installed mid-construction for example. Asbestos removal works should be planned in some detail, and all parties should be aware of what is required, the desired outcome and how to most safely achieve it.

Whilst an asbestos material is present in a building, its existence will be noted in the Building Register. The Building Register will note its location, type, dimensions and asbestos content amongst other things. It will also include its risk assessment rating and will be updated with re-inspection reports and incidents over its lifetime, before detailing its final removal as appropriate

#### 4.3 Building Register – Availability, Updating and retention of records

The Building Register is made available through the Service's intranet, SAS. This information is on general release to all members of staff within the Service.

##### Updating of the Building Register

It is crucial that once active, the building register is kept up to date and accurate. Any time that:

- previously unrecorded asbestos materials are found;
- asbestos removal/remediation is performed;
- a regular re-inspection is carried out;
- the condition of an asbestos material changes for whatever reason;

Then the asbestos register should be updated, and the evidential records filed in the correct place.

New information added to the register should not over-write the previous records: all historical information is to be retained. Information on materials that have been removed should be retained, albeit clearly identified as removed.

#### 4.4 Re-inspection & Re-assessment

All asbestos materials will require re-inspection on a regular basis according to a specified frequency. The frequency will be based upon their overall risk rating, but may be adjusted based on specific site conditions:

- high Risk Materials:- Monthly until removed or downgraded via encapsulation. If the affected area is locked with a unique key, then re-inspection is not required.
- significant Risk:- Three monthly until removed or downgraded via encapsulation.

- medium Risk:- Six monthly.
- low Risk:- Annually.

The re-inspections will be performed by suitably qualified contractors and the data gathered entered into the asbestos register.

The register format should ensure that the re-inspection notes are cumulative, and do not overwrite the results of earlier inspections.

#### 4.5 Material Identification via surveys & sampling

##### Material Identification

All suspected asbestos materials shall be identified by analysis performed by an approved laboratory unless they can be positively identified as non-asbestos, e.g. timber or plasterboard or yellow fibreglass. Soft insulation boards and other insulations should always be considered suspect until a positive analysis result can be obtained. If, for whatever reason, they cannot be analysed, then they shall be assumed to contain amphibole asbestos in the case of insulation and insulation boards, or Chrysotile in the case of vinyl and cement materials.

Visually similar materials may be assumed to be of the same content as sampled materials within a building, where strong evidence of their homogeneity exists. Care must be taken with painted insulation boards and enclosed runs of pipe insulation that there is not a mixture of materials. If a material is to be worked upon/removed, and any doubt exists, it must have a negative sample analysis result, or be presumed to contain asbestos and treated accordingly.

##### Surveying & Sampling

All surveying, sampling and analysis works will be undertaken by a UKAS accredited laboratory. and that their insurance cover is adequate. The level of accreditation required will be:

- sampling: The organisation will hold UKAS accreditation for sampling of asbestos in bulk materials according to ISO/IEC 17025:2017.
- analysis: The organisation will hold UKAS accreditation for analysis of asbestos in bulk materials according to ISO/IEC 17025:2017.
- surveying: The organisation will hold UKAS accreditation for surveying of asbestos in premises according to ISO/IEC 17020:2017.

##### Survey Types

- Management Surveys: The most common survey type usually involves the sampling of suspect materials. These can usually be performed upon occupied buildings, and should locate most asbestos materials that may be encountered during normal occupation and routine

maintenance. They are NOT suitable prior to major works.

- Refurbishment/Demolition Surveys: Often referred to as fully invasive or destructive surveys, these are highly focused inspections designed to find all possible asbestos materials within an area or property. They are most suitable prior to major refurbishment or demolition, and cannot be performed while an area is occupied. Refurbishment/Demolition surveys require very precise planning, and it should be ensured that the prospective surveyor is well aware of the planned building works, their extent and what is expected from the survey.

#### 4.6 Labelling

All asbestos that is to remain in place is to be labelled. However, labelling is not to be relied upon as a control measure in itself and should be seen as a back up. The procedures outlined in this management procedure should be followed.

**ALWAYS CHECK THE REGISTER.**

#### 4.7 Removal & Remediation

All works performed directly upon major asbestos materials will only be carried out by specialist licensed asbestos removal contractors.

Remedial work upon asbestos will usually be required for the following reasons:

- Building Refurbishment: If asbestos is present in an area planned for refurbishment, it will usually be removed unless it is physically impossible to do so. As part of the contract planning, a Refurbishment/Demolition survey will be performed, and a scope of works for asbestos removal drawn up. The removal will then be programmed into the refurbishment plan. This will usually be coordinated by the Project Manager.
- Results of Risk Assessment: If the condition of an ACM is found to have changed since its last assessment to the degree that remediation is required, this work will be scoped and performed as soon as possible. This will be organised by the Estates Authorised person.
- Emergencies: If an asbestos material is damaged by building works, accident or vandalism, then remedial works are usually required immediately. An assessment of the situation will be made by the Estates Authorised Person, with input from a specialist consultant as necessary.

#### Air Testing

Air testing must only be performed by a UKAS accredited laboratory holding accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 for both asbestos in air sampling and fibre counting.

Air testing will be instigated by the Service to meet all legislative requirements (e.g. clearance testing after asbestos removal) but may also be used to ensure the efficacy of control measures by the following means:

- leak Tests: Leak tests are performed outside asbestos removal enclosures in order to prove that the integrity of the enclosure is being maintained, and that no asbestos fibre is escaping.
- background Tests: Usually performed adjacent to asbestos works that do not require an enclosure, or during works that may disturb asbestos materials.
- reassurance Tests: Performed in the presence of asbestos materials that are not being actively disturbed. Their purpose is to reassure building occupants that the materials pose no actual hazard.
- personal Monitoring: This is conducted using an air sampler affixed to the person of someone engaged in works on or near asbestos while using RPE, and is used to assess their exposure.

These four types of test are generally measured against the Control Limit as defined in the regulations, but for the purposes of the Service they will be used to ensure that no staff, visitors or sub-contractors (excepting Asbestos removal contractors or analysts) are exposed to levels above the Clearance Indicator which is currently  $<0.01 \text{ f/cm}^3$ .

#### 4.8 Contractor Control

It will be a requirement that all contractors who work for the Service will ensure that their staff have received adequate general asbestos awareness training if required the company should confirm this in writing.

Additional information will be sent to all contractors by email, regarding asbestos within the Service premises and shall include:

- specific information relating to what asbestos information they should receive prior to commencing works and emphasising that they should ask for it if they don't receive it.
- the procedures to be followed if suspected asbestos materials are encountered during works.
- emergency procedures and contact details.

#### 4.9 Routine Estate Maintenance

All works should be considered for the presence of asbestos materials. This can be based upon an interrogation of the asbestos register, via the Authorised Person, together with an assessment of the particular building and the location of the planned works. Information to consider in this assessment could include:

- interrogation of the register relevant to the area of planned works.
- consideration of the building profile, and known asbestos within the property.
- consideration of the destructiveness of the planned works and whether investigation is required prior to the works.

It should be noted that the assessment need only be as rigorous as required by the planned works and need not greatly delay required maintenance. For example the changing of a fluorescent tube would require no assessment as it is the replacement of an existing item. The installation of a new fitting however would need to be assessed to ensure that it is not being affixed to asbestos. If however the property was known to contain asbestos ceilings, then the area should be inspected by a competent person.

#### 4.10 Projects

All projects shall have an initial asbestos assessment performed in the early stages of planning.

If the project is a new build on a greenfield site requiring no connection to existing service ducts or plant rooms etc. then the assessment may be accordingly concise and not involve further investigation.

However, most projects will require some type of formal risk assessment and site investigation which may include:

- contaminated land survey: Brownfield sites will generally require an inspection for various types of contamination, and it should be ensured that a check for asbestos debris from previous demolition is made.
- if a project involves alteration, demolition or the attachment of a new build to an existing construction, then a Refurbishment / Demolition survey must be performed prior to works commencing. The only exceptions will be if an assumption is made that an area contains asbestos and that all materials will be removed under controlled conditions. Where required, an F10 notification will be completed and issued to the Health & Safety Executive / Local Authority.
- buildings unsafe to enter should be assessed for likely asbestos risk based on age, use and construction type. The planned demolition/refurbishment works should be carefully carried out with clear instructions to the building contractor to stop immediately should any suspect material be observed, or as soon as it is safe to enter in order to allow an inspection to be carried out.
- all assessments, paperwork and decisions relating to projects shall be documented and retained within the project file by the Authorised Person.

- during the course of the project, regular meetings will be held between and client and contractor to identify and discuss any health and safety issues.

#### 4.11 Emergencies

In any emergency the primary concern should always be the immediate safety of the building occupants, followed by those who may have to enter the building as a result of the emergency and then those who are nearby. Nothing that is contained within this document shall override any instruction or procedure related to building evacuation.

Emergencies may include, but are not limited to, fire, flood, explosion, collapse or power failure.

##### Consequences of Emergencies

- despite its heat-resistant properties, all asbestos materials are affected by fire or intense heat to some degree, and may begin to release airborne fibre. Asbestos cement particularly, is prone to exploding when subjected to fire.
- explosions or building collapses are likely to release large quantities of fibre into the atmosphere, should asbestos materials be present to a significant degree.
- water, whether as a result of a flood or the efforts of the Fire & Rescue Service, can seriously degrade most asbestos materials and spread fibre over a wide area. When the area dries, the fibres can become airborne.
- power failures can pose a direct hazard such as the failure of the negative pressure units to live removal enclosures, or indirectly such as resulting in floods.

In all cases the net result could be the release of a hazardous level of respirable asbestos fibres.

##### Actions

In the event of any of the above, the more immediate hazards will take priority. Once these are contained, and the immediate safety of building occupants secured, then it must be ensured that no further hazard is presented by exposure to airborne asbestos fibres.

The asbestos register should be checked at the earliest opportunity, and if asbestos was known or thought to exist in the affected area, then it should be secured from further entry until it can be investigated.

Notwithstanding the contents of the asbestos register, if asbestos material is suspected or revealed by the cause of the emergency, then again the area should be secured until investigation can take place.

### Personal Exposure & Minor Incidents

Despite the control measures that are in place, it is possible that an employee, visitor, contractor or sub-contractor may inadvertently disturb a previously concealed or unrecorded asbestos material.

As soon as it is realized that the material may contain asbestos it is imperative that the following steps are taken:

- **STOP WORK-DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CLEAN UP.**
- attempted cleaning will only spread the contamination further, and increase the exposure to airborne asbestos. Leave the room, and if possible close the door and prevent further access.
- immediately contact the Estates Help Desk using the contact details below. Advice will then be given on how to proceed.

Telephone: **0141 842 3230**

Email: **Scotamb.estatehelpdesk@nhs.net**

It is important to remember that the key factor in asbestos exposure is time rather than amount of asbestos. Therefore it is imperative that anyone who accidentally disturbs asbestos removes themselves and others from the source of contamination as soon as possible, and does not prolong exposure by attempting to clean up.

### Asbestos Removal

All removal contractors supply written procedures, within their Plan of Work, detailing actions to follow in the event of an emergency within a removal enclosure. These should be contained within the site file and available for inspection at any time.

Removal enclosures should never be entered by Service personnel, even if they are the source of a building emergency, such as a flood. The Fire & Rescue Service may enter if they so choose, but they should be informed upon arrival that a live asbestos removal enclosure is present, to enable them to plan accordingly.

The procedures given in APPENDIX 1; Asbestos Incident Reporting Flow Chart should be followed, so far as reasonably practicable, in the event of an emergency.

The release „out of, or in connection to, work of Asbestos fibres is reportable to the HSE as a „dangerous occurrence “under RIDDOR”. The Service Safety Department shall also be informed and a Datix web DIF1 form submitted.

Confirmed exposures should be noted in personnel records and occupational health records. A copy of this should be given to the employee and retained for 40 years. Staff who may have been exposed should be offered health counselling from the Occupational Health Department.

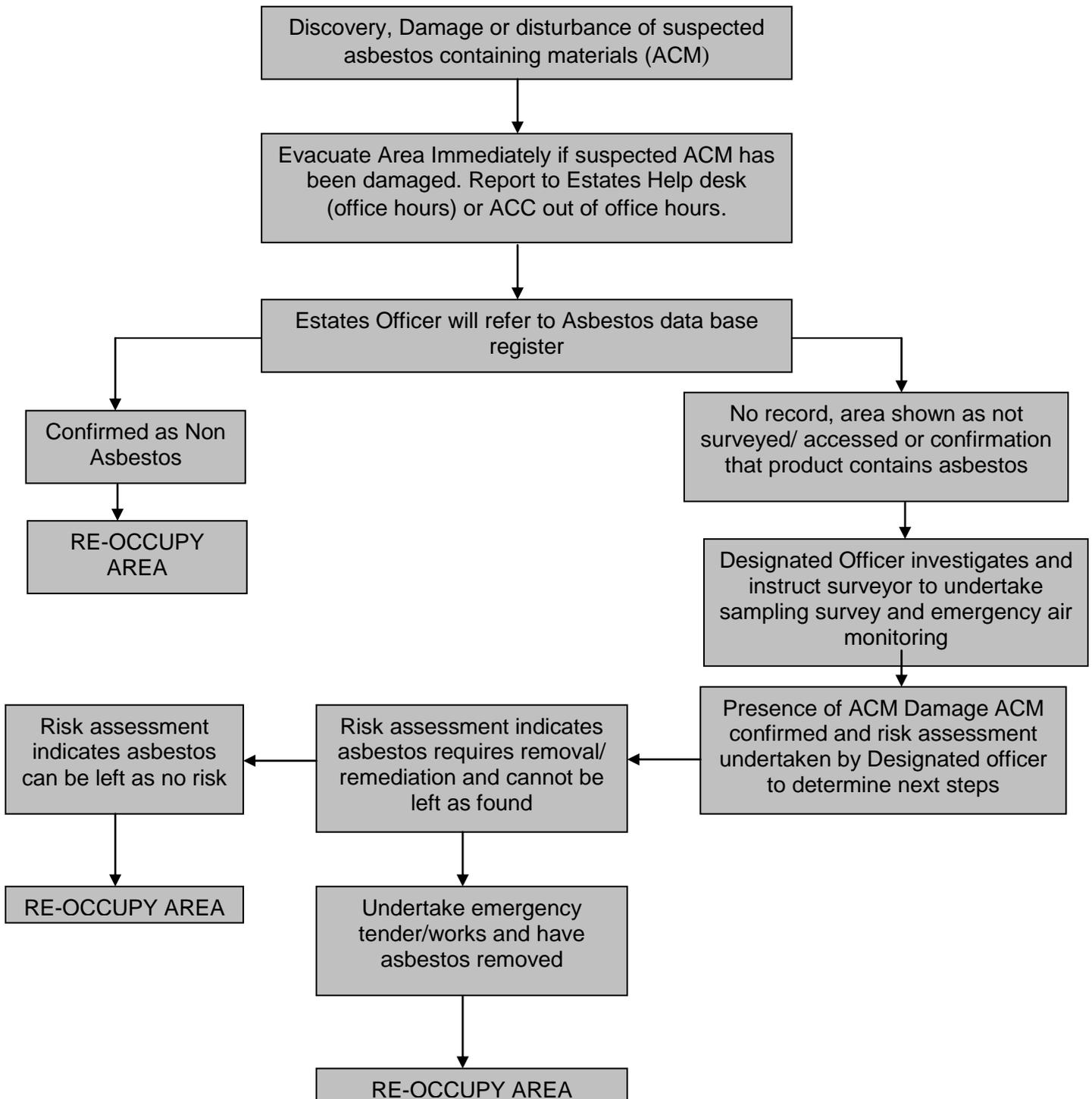
#### 4.12 Audit & Review of Asbestos Management

Regular internal checks of the asbestos management system will be carried out according to the relevant procedures. These will examine:

- whether the re-assessment of known and suspected ACMs is being performed on time, and the results recorded.
- a review of these Policy and Procedures to ensure that they still meet the requirements of the Service.
- a review of the documented asbestos management structure to ensure it is up to date.

## Appendix 1

### ASBESTOS INCIDENT FLOWCHART



## **REFERENCES**

There are a large number of official publications relating to Asbestos at Work. The following list contains the most significant and relevant items, but is not exhaustive. For an up to date list refer to: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/1998/2451/contents/made>

Health and Safety at Work Act 1974  
The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012  
Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999  
The Environmental Protection Act 1990  
The Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances Regulations (2008)  
The Control of Pollution (Special Waste) Regulations 1980 as amended.  
The Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992  
Reporting of Incidents, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrence Regulations 1995  
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations  
Confined Spaces Regulations 2007  
Work at Height Regulations 2005, as amended by the Work at Height (Amendment) Regulations 2007.  
The Fire Safety (Employees' Capabilities) (England) Regulations 2010  
Health and Safety (Offences) Act 2008  
Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007.  
The Confined Spaces Regulations 1997

### **HSE Approved Codes of Practice (ACOP)**

L21: Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992  
L27: The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012  
L127: The management of Asbestos in non-domestic premises, 2006.

### **HSE Guidance Notes Relating to Duties of Licensed Contractors**

HSG 53: Respiratory Protective Equipment at work: A practical guide, 2010.  
HSG 248: The Analysts Guide for Sampling, Analysis and Clearance procedures, 2005.  
HSG 264: Asbestos; The Survey Guide.  
HSG 247: Asbestos: Licensed Contractors' Guide, 2006.  
EH10: Asbestos: The Analysts' guide for sampling, analysis and clearance procedures.

### **EH40: Occupational Exposure Limits.**