



## Information for those undertaking asbestos assessments



This information has been jointly developed by the  
Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency and the  
Victorian Asbestos Eradication Agency.

 @AsbestosSafety

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The aim of this information is to improve the consistency of asbestos assessments undertaken in Australia, to ensure different people assessing the same site achieve consistent, high quality outcomes.

This document refers to the asbestos assessment process throughout – it should be noted that this process may also commonly be referred to as an asbestos inspection, audit or survey.

This information has been developed following an extensive literature review of best practice approaches, pilot testing of various approaches and extensive consultation with a range of industry stakeholders.

This document is designed to provide information to enable industry to assess its consistency with the approach outlined. The prompts enclosed are not an exhaustive list of questions to ask, but are intended to provide a guide regarding key issues that should be considered when assessing a site for asbestos-containing materials (ACMs).

This information should not be considered regulatory guidance – its intention is to support the existing guidance contained in the WHS Regulations and Codes of Practice. The use of this information must be supplemented by relevant assessor experience, training and expertise.

Asbestos assessments and the preparation of associated documents (including asbestos registers and management plans) must be carried out by a competent person.

A competent person should be:

- trained and experienced in taking asbestos samples
- knowledgeable and experienced in identifying asbestos
- able to determine the risk and the action that should be taken
- familiar with building and construction methods to identify where asbestos is likely to be.

Professionals who may meet this definition include:

- Occupational Hygienists who have experience with asbestos
- Licensed Asbestos Assessors
- individuals who have undertaken a recognised training course in asbestos identification.

# 1. Undertake research before you begin the assessment

This stage involves the assessor accessing written and/or verbal information about the site to help determine the likelihood of the presence of asbestos. The reliability of the information gained from stakeholders needs to be considered.

Undertaking this initial stage before the assessment starts can inform you about where you should look to identify ACMs. Key questions to ask and issues to consider include:

## Building information

- When was the building constructed?
- Are original building plans or design specifications available?
- What is the building currently used for?
- What is known about its previous uses?
- What types of products were used in its construction?
- Have there been any additions/renovations since the original construction? (Remember – even if a site was built/renovated after the ban in 2003, there is still the potential for ACMs from illegally imported products containing asbestos to be present).
- What is the general condition of the building/land site? (e.g. is it damaged/derelict, abandoned or currently operational).

## Correspondence with stakeholders

- Have you contacted the owner and maintenance staff to ascertain their knowledge of the site and its history?

- Have you ensured that you can access all areas? (e.g. arranged for keys to be available for all locked areas).
- Have you recorded the site owners/occupiers' reasons for the inspection? (e.g. Is the inspection for the purpose of an asbestos register and management plan, or pre-demolition/renovation).
- Is there a standard template/register format that your client requires you to use?
- Which sections of the site are to be assessed? (e.g. Building, other structures, soil etc).
- Have you received permission to conduct any required invasive sampling?

## Asbestos history and environmental site use

- Is there a record of any previous ACM assessments and documents, including details of past removal, clearances, remedial works or concerns raised? (Remember that where previous asbestos removal work has been undertaken, it may not have been to the same standard as today so ACMs or ACM debris may still be present).
- Do you need to review any environmental/contaminated land reports?
- What businesses have operated on the site?
- Is there any reason to believe there could be contaminated landfill present? (Consider where waste building materials may have been discarded on site).

## 2. Systematically search the site and identify ACMs

This stage involves the asbestos assessor creating a systematic plan to search the site thoroughly and then undertaking the search.

### Create a systematic, logical and thorough assessment plan

- What order will buildings, structures and other areas be searched?
- What order will the search be undertaken within buildings? (e.g. top floor to bottom floor)
- Consider previously inaccessible areas (e.g. roof and sub-floor spaces, ventilation systems, structures, soil, lift shafts, decommissioned plant/equipment that may be within scope.)

### Consider safety issues

- What level of PPE may be required? (Consider this prior to commencing your search, especially if you are unfamiliar with the site.)
- Identify and implement your safe work method for access and sampling (e.g. for cavities, risers, height-restricted areas).

### Implement the search

- Commence the assessment in the room/area that was determined as the starting point in the assessment plan.

### Search the area and room in a consistent manner

- Start on the floors, then walls, ceilings, non-fixed or installed contents, plant, furniture, ceiling and wall cavities. Ensure that the same systematic approach is taken in each room. Every surface in the room should be visually and/or physically assessed for potential ACMs.

- Pay particular attention to potential multiple lower layers of floor covering and the walls beneath rendered layers. Construction joints should also be checked for the presence of any asbestos mastics or insulation encased within the joint. When checking below top layers of floor covering, ensure that you check multiple areas of the room as the lower layer of floor covering may not be consistent throughout the room.
- Check all walls within the area as not all walls within the room will necessarily be made of the same material. Make sure to inspect windows, caulking, infill panels etc.

### Inspect plant and equipment

- Remember to inspect plant and equipment for the presence of ACMs. ACMs should be assumed present in equipment where access within could not be gained. The assessor should question the specific use of the equipment to determine what possible use asbestos may have in its manufacture.
- When inspecting the equipment, the assessor should check the ID plate on the equipment (if present) to determine the age of manufacture. The source of the equipment should also be checked, as even new equipment imported to Australia may contain asbestos components. Refer to the website of the Australian Border Force (Department of Home Affairs) for countries found to be the source of illegal asbestos imports into Australia [www.homeaffairs.gov.au/asbestos](http://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/asbestos).

### Pipes

- Where pipe runs are in place, particular attention needs to be paid to pipe brackets, pipe elbows, floor and wall penetrations and on walls adjacent to pipe runs.

- Where an older building has what appears to be new style insulation applied to pipework (e.g. foil wrapped synthetic mineral fibre), the underside of the insulation should be checked to determine if any residual asbestos lagging is present on the pipework. Walls, ceilings, soffits etc. adjacent to the pipework should be checked to determine if any overspray is present from the original insulating process.

### Ceiling cavities

- Ceiling cavities should be well inspected with the assistance of a strong light source for the presence of additional asbestos materials. Ensure a detailed inspection is conducted around pipework, perimeter beams and to any cladding brackets that may be present. Penetrations through concrete slabs should be checked for insulating products or packing material. Horizontal surfaces should be thoroughly inspected for an accumulation of asbestos-containing dust and/or debris from existing or previously existing asbestos materials.
- Buildings with previous limpet removal works should have the previous removal zones assessed thoroughly for any residual asbestos that may be present. This includes beside brackets, fixings and within concrete imperfections. Limpet also has the potential for contaminating voids/risers/cavities that are in close proximity to original sprayed fixings.
- If the building has a corrugated asbestos-cement roof, or is of a style of building that may have previously had a corrugated cement sheet roof, the roof cavity (or the steel structure of the building) will likely be contaminated by asbestos-containing dust. It is important that any persons entering (or assisting with entry) into a cavity that could potentially contain debris or dust-like materials wear the correct PPE and RPE prior to accessing the roof cavity.

### Plant rooms

- Plant rooms in older buildings often contain asbestos. When assessing plant rooms, every pipe should be individually checked to ensure consistency in what material has been used.
- Where friable insulation products have been used in the room, the room should be checked in its entirety for the presence of dust and debris that may have dislodged from its parent material through air movement, previous maintenance work or accidental disturbance.
- Asbestos materials are also commonly found in plant rooms associated with water containment, heat containment and electrical containment. All pipework should be inspected for the presence of asbestos-containing gaskets, valves, brackets and bitumen coated polystyrene insulation. All boilers should be inspected for the presence of remnant lagging, burner gaskets, inspection hatch and other rope seals. All electrical equipment should be visually inspected (if safe to do so) for the presence of electrical backing boards, fuses, bitumen coatings, rope sheath and flash guards.
- Stored items should also be checked - gaskets, fuse cartridges, rope gaskets etc., may be present within old boxes, on shelves or on floors.
- Doors should be inspected. If the door is a fire door, the spine of the door could indicate the standard to which the door was manufactured to and in what year it was manufactured. This will help the assessor get a better idea of the possibility of the presence/absence of asbestos within the core.

### External areas

- External walls, joints and infill panels should be assessed thoroughly.
- Pipework and/or ductwork protruding from the building should also be checked, including their flange joints.

- Roof tops need to be checked. Determine what type of materials may have been used to waterproof a flat roof building. Has a bituminous membrane been used? Membranes may have been replaced and repaired in sections over the years, so sampling in just one location may not be adequate.
- When sampling roof membrane, ensure that a sample is taken to the full depth of the material. It is strongly advised that where waterproof membranes are penetrated, that the area be fixed with a waterproof material prior to leaving the site.
- Asbestos corrugated roof sheeting should be thoroughly inspected for any damage or major deterioration. Ground/soil areas adjacent to buildings with corrugated asbestos-cement (AC) roofs should be checked for the presence of debris. Guttering and rainwater goods should be inspected for the presence of run-off debris and dust from the corrugated roofing.
- Joints to parapet walls, window sills, expansion joints and window frames should all be inspected for the presence of caulking, putty or mastics.

## Ground surface contamination

- Assess the ground around the building for any potential surface contamination such as fragments of AC sheeting. Fragments of AC sheeting on the surface may indicate previous removal works on site. It could also indicate further contamination at the site, either within or outside the building.
- Communications/electrical/Telstra pits and water services pipework may all be present within the grounds of the site, but not necessarily within the building itself. A site walk through should be conducted to identify any of these potential items.

## Sampling and analysis

- Identify suspected ACMs and take samples for analysis by a National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accredited laboratory.

- For information on the sampling process, refer to Appendix A of the *How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace Code of Practice*.
- Remember that in the absence of sampling, material must be assumed as containing asbestos and must be treated as if it does for the purposes of monitoring, management and removal.
- Where sampling cannot be conducted for whatever reason, the assessor should identify the reason in any report or register that is developed for the site.

### Recommended contents of a sampling kit (non-exhaustive)

- Hammer
- Chisel
- Flat head screwdriver
- Phillips head screwdriver (alternatively use a motorised screwdriver with replaceable heads)
- Carpet lifter/carpet cutter
- Knife (e.g. Stanley knife)
- Torch (head or hand held)
- Adjustable spanner
- Spray bottle (water with surfactant such as dish washing liquid/PVA)
- Wet wipes
- Zip-lock sample bags
- Pen/pencil
- P2 rated respiratory protection (at a minimum)
- Disposable suit (including large zip lock bag for suit disposal)
- Putty (non-asbestos), silicone
- Asbestos warning labels
- Ladder

## 3. Assess the risk of the material

This stage involves assessing the condition of the ACMs using a set of standard condition descriptions and assessing the risk of disturbance.

### Determine friability and material type

- Is the material friable or non-friable?
- What type of material is it?
- What is the material made of?
- What has the material been used for? (e.g. insulation, floor covering, wall linings.)

### Assess condition

- Examine the ACMs identified and assess their condition using the set of standard condition descriptions provided in the table at Appendix A.

### Assess site use/disturbance potential

- What is the area used for?
- Who has access?

- How often is it used?
- Is it a highly trafficked area?
- Is it potentially subject to mechanical damage? (e.g. warehouse or hospital sites where forklifts, vehicles and the movement of equipment and patients is routine)
- Is it exposed to weathering or air movement?
- Is it used/accessed by members of the public? (e.g. community buildings)
- Is it used/accessed by children or groups who may be more prone to cause physical damage? (e.g. schools)
- Are there any planned renovations/building works that could result in disturbance?
- What type of cleaning or maintenance occurs?

These three factors all contribute to the risk rating. The worse the condition of the material, the higher the disturbance potential and the materials friability. This will determine the risk level of the material.



## 4. Record and present findings

This stage involves providing the client with written (and typically verbal) records and recommendations regarding suggested next steps to manage and address any ACM risks. The provision of the report should precede/follow verbal discussion to ensure the client understands the recommendations.

Assessment outcomes should be fully recorded to inform future asbestos assessments and, in the case of workplaces, meet legal requirements. Asbestos registers need to be properly structured and completed so that the known status of ACMs in the premises is clearly and fully specified. Well labelled indexed photographic records should be provided where possible.

### Register format

- Is the register format you are providing consistent with client and regulatory requirements?
- Consideration of format is important when dealing with clients who have multiple property holdings to allow for future consolidation of currently separate registers and to ensure consistency.
- Use of a single format also makes it easier for organisations to train employees and contractors to understand their asbestos registers and inform them of the location of ACMs.
- Has the register/report made clear the scope of the assessment? (e.g. does it identify the areas that may not have been included?)

### Communication of outcomes

- Does the client understand the process undertaken and outcomes presented?
- Does the client understand how the register should be used and who it should be provided to?

### Management plan

- Is an asbestos management plan required?
- If so – does the management plan clearly identify the actions required to manage the risks?
- Does the client understand the management plan, including timeframes and responsibilities for implementing it?

### Inaccessible areas

- Have you clearly noted the inaccessible areas and whether you have reason to believe they have ACMs?
- Have you documented the reasons why you could not access the area and made clear recommendations for how/when these areas may be inspected?

### Monitoring and re-inspection timeframes

- Have you clearly communicated the necessary monitoring and review timeframes?
- Have you clearly identified a timeframe for re-inspection/register review?

## Further information

For further information, please refer to the following National and state based organisations:

Organisation	Website	Phone
Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency	<a href="http://www.asbestossafety.gov.au">www.asbestossafety.gov.au</a>	1300 326 148
Comcare	<a href="http://www.comcare.gov.au">www.comcare.gov.au</a>	1300 366 979
Safe Work Australia	<a href="http://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au">www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au</a>	
SafeWork NSW	<a href="http://www.safework.nsw.gov.au">www.safework.nsw.gov.au</a>	13 10 50
SafeWork SA	<a href="http://www.safework.sa.gov.au">www.safework.sa.gov.au</a>	1300 365 255
WorkSafe Victoria	<a href="http://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au">www.worksafe.vic.gov.au</a>	1800 136 089
WorkSafe ACT	<a href="http://www.accesscannberra.act.gov.au">www.accesscannberra.act.gov.au</a>	13 22 81
WorkSafe WA	<a href="http://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/WorkSafe">www.commerce.wa.gov.au/WorkSafe</a>	1300 307 877 or 08 6251 2200
WorkSafe Tasmania	<a href="http://www.worksafe.tas.gov.au">www.worksafe.tas.gov.au</a>	1300 366 322 or 03 6166 4600
Workplace Health and Safety Queensland	<a href="http://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au">www.worksafe.qld.gov.au</a>	1300 362 128
NT WorkSafe	<a href="http://www.worksafe.nt.gov.au">www.worksafe.nt.gov.au</a>	1800 019 115

### Relevant codes of practice and legislative requirements:

- How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace Code of Practice:  
[www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/model-code-practice-how-manage-and-control-asbestos-workplace](http://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/model-code-practice-how-manage-and-control-asbestos-workplace)
- How to Safely Remove Asbestos Code of Practice:  
[www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/model-code-practice-how-safely-remove-asbestos](http://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/model-code-practice-how-safely-remove-asbestos)
- Workplace Health and Safety Regulations (2011):  
[www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2011L02664/Download](http://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2011L02664/Download)

- AC Asbestos-cement sheeting
- ACM Asbestos-containing materials
- NATA National Association of Testing Authority
- PPE Personal Protective Equipment
- RPE Respiratory Protective Equipment

## Appendix A – ACM CONDITION DESCRIPTIONS

Condition category	Description	Recommended actions
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Firmly bonded</li> <li>➤ Painted or sealed</li> <li>➤ Without visible cracks or damage</li> <li>➤ Without associated debris</li> <li>➤ Without weathering or deterioration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Label as appropriate</li> <li>➤ Ensure information is contained in the register</li> <li>➤ Manage and inspect on a regular basis</li> <li>➤ Avoid damage or abrasion</li> <li>➤ Remove if impacted by planned refurbishment or demolition</li> </ul>
Fair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Unpainted or unsealed</li> <li>➤ Subject to minor or infrequent weathering</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Apply sealant/encapsulate any damaged/deteriorating areas to avoid fibre release</li> </ul>
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Friable but encapsulated (e.g. pipe lagging wrapped in plastic)</li> <li>➤ Without significant visual damage or deterioration (e.g. minor cracks or frayed edges)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Continue to monitor closely for signs of further deterioration</li> <li>➤ Consider scheduling for future removal</li> </ul>
Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Un-bonded</li> <li>➤ Unstable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Restrict access to the area and arrange removal</li> </ul>
Deteriorated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Significant damage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure warning signs are clearly displayed and occupants are notified</li> </ul>
Damaged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Friable and damaged</li> </ul>	
Broken down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Fire damaged</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Remove debris and ensure area has been decontaminated prior to resuming use of the area</li> </ul>
Dilapidated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Visible debris</li> </ul>	
Unknown	<p>Only use when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Material is inaccessible</li> <li>➤ Area or room is inaccessible but it is assumed to have ACMs within it</li> <li>➤ For consolidated registers – you are transcribing information from one register/report and the condition is not stated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Schedule for future inspection and testing when access will be available</li> <li>➤ Ensure access to the area remains restricted and the area is signed as being assumed to contain ACMs</li> </ul>

## Appendix B – List of common asbestos items and materials

Please note – these lists should not be considered exhaustive.

### A

Above door  
Access hatch  
Air conditioning trunking  
Air handling unit  
Awning lining

### B

Backing panel  
Backing panel box lining  
Bagged waste  
Bain marie  
Ballustrade  
Bath surround panels  
BBQ top  
Beams  
Behind heater  
Bench top  
Benchtop lining  
Beneath carpet  
Beneath floor covering  
Beneath roof  
Beneath sink  
Beneath slab(s)  
Board  
Boiler  
Boiler gasket  
Boxing  
Brake lining  
Bulkhead

### C

Cabinet lining  
Cable tray  
Calorifier  
Capping  
Ceiling  
Ceiling and awning  
Ceiling and vertical infill panel

Ceiling and walls  
Ceiling cavity  
Ceiling lining  
Ceiling strapping  
Ceiling tiles  
Chalk board  
Chimney  
Cistern boxing  
Cladding  
Cladding brackets  
Clearstorey Eaves  
Clutch pad  
Coils (electrical)  
Columns  
Communications pit  
Compressor(s)  
Conduit  
Contact panel  
Contaminated soil  
Cover battens  
Cubicle partition(s)  
Culvert cover  
Cupboard  
Cupboard lining

### D

Dado wall  
Debris  
Decking  
Desk  
Door  
Door frame  
Door seal  
Down pipe  
Draining board  
Drip guard  
Duct cover  
Ductwork  
Ductwork flange joint  
Ductwork insulation  
Dumb waiter  
Dust and debris

### E

Eave and awning  
Eave and porch ceiling  
Eave lining  
Electrical backing board  
Electrical board  
Electrical cabinet  
Electrical cabinet door lining  
Electrical cabinet lining  
Electrical cables  
Electrical components  
Electrical meter  
Exhaust  
Expansion joint  
Extraction cover

### F

Fascia  
Fencing  
Filing cabinet  
Fire door(s)  
Fire fighting equipment  
Fire hose cupboard lining  
Fire proofing  
Fireplace  
Fireproof cupboard  
Flammable good cabinet  
Flange joints  
Flash guards  
Floor  
Floor and walls  
Floor covering  
Floor covering (beneath carpet)  
Floor covering (lower layer)  
Floor covering (upper layer)  
Floor covering adhesive  
Floor covering lining  
Floor penetration  
Floor underlay  
Flower pot(s)  
Flue  
Formwork

Fume cupboard  
Furnace door seal  
Fuse box  
Fuse cartridge

## G

Gable lining  
Gas meter  
Gattic cover  
Gauze mats  
Gland packing  
Gutter

## H

Heat mats  
Heater  
Heater flue  
Hot plate  
Hot water service  
Hot water system

## I

In cupboard  
Incinerator  
Incinerator flue  
Incubator lining  
Infill panels  
Infill panels below windows  
Inspection hatch  
Insulation  
Internal components  
Internal lining

## J

Joint

## K

Kiln lining

## L

Lid  
Lift car  
Lift landing doors  
Lift motor  
Light switch  
Lining to ceramic tiles  
Lining to tiles

Louvres  
Lower walls

## M

Manhole cover  
Membrane  
Meter box

## O

On floor  
On ground  
Oven  
Oven door seal

## P

Packing material  
Panel(s)  
Partition wall(s)  
Pebblecrete joint  
Penetration packing  
Pie warmer  
Pipe flange joint  
Pipework  
Pipework brackets  
Pipework flange joints  
Pipework insulation  
Pit  
Plant and equipment  
Porch  
Porch ceiling  
Porch floor  
Porch stoop  
Pump flange joints

## R

Rainwater goods  
Reheat unit (to ductwork)  
Residual debris  
Retaining wall  
Riser  
Rock sample  
Roof  
Roof cavity  
Roof covering  
Roofing

## S

Safe  
Sanitary incinerator  
Seal  
Seat  
Service riser  
Settled on surfaces  
Shelving  
Shower and bath surrounds  
Shower cubicle  
Skirting  
Soffit  
Soffit penetration  
Speaker  
Splashback  
Splashback lining  
Stairwell  
Stored item(s)  
Strapping to eave lining  
Stump packing  
Subfloor  
Switch (pitch)  
Switchboard  
Switchboard backing  
Switchboard cupboard lining  
Switchboard lining

## T

Textured coating  
Throughout  
To beam  
Toilet cistern  
Toilet seat  
Trolley

## U

Underside of ceiling  
Underside of floor  
Underside of floor tiles  
Underside of roof  
Underside of sink  
Underside of tiles  
Unknown  
Upper wall(s)  
Urinal  
Urinal backing

## V

Valve  
Vent  
Vent cover  
Veranda  
Void

## W

Wall and gable lining  
Wall beading  
Wall cavity/void  
Wall cladding  
Wall coating  
Wall covering  
Wall lining  
Wall panelling  
Wall strapping  
Wall(s)  
Walls and ceiling  
Washer  
Waste pipe  
Water pipe  
Water tank  
Waterproofing  
Window frame  
Window frame (between frame and glass)  
Window frame (between frame and wall)  
Window infill panels  
Window sill  
Within kiln

## ACM product type

Acoustic pad (underside of sink)  
Adhesive/glue  
AIB (insulation board)  
Bitumen coated paper  
Bitumen coated polystyrene  
Bitumen coating  
Bitumen coating to underside of sink  
Blackjack adhesive to flooring  
Brake pads  
Cardboard  
Ceiling tiles  
Cement flues/pipes  
Cloth  
Communications pit  
Compressed electrical panels  
Compressed flat sheeting  
Concrete/levelling compound  
Contaminated materials  
Corrugated roof sheeting  
Debris  
Dust  
Electrical arc shields  
Electrical cable shrouding  
Electrical components  
Faux brick cladding  
Faux timber panelling/sheeting  
Fibrous material  
Fire brick  
Fire door core  
Fireproof bags/pillows  
Flange gaskets  
Flat sheeting  
Galbestos  
Gasket(s)  
Gaskets and washers  
Gland packing  
Hessian (as a result of contamination)  
Insulation  
Insulation board  
Internal insulation (suspected)  
Lagging (thermal Insulation)

Laminated cement sheeting  
Limpet  
Malthoid  
Mastic  
Mastic (flange joints)  
Mastic/caulking/putty  
Millboard  
Millboard/paper-backed sheet  
vinyl  
Moulded sheet  
Naturally occurring  
Other types of adhesive (usually in tube)  
Paper  
Pipe lagging residues (to walls, ceilings, pipework)  
Plaster/lath  
Profiled roof sheeting  
Rainwater guttering  
Residual debris  
Resinous block  
Ridge capping  
Roof products (excluding sheeting)  
Roof tiles/slates asbestos roof tiles  
Rope and string  
Rope/braided gasket  
Rubber gasket  
Rubber products  
SMF insulation (as a result of contamination)  
Tape  
Textured coating  
Tilux sheeting  
Vermiculite  
Vinyl sheet  
Vinyl sheet and adhesive  
Vinyl tiles  
Vinyl tiles and adhesive  
Water tanks  
Waterproof membranes and damp proof courses  
Weatherboards