# Article information:

Reinforced Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (RAAC): frequently asked questions | GOV.WALES  
<https://www.gov.wales/reinforced-autoclaved-aerated-concrete-raac-frequently-asked-questions>

# Article summary:

1. Reinforced Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (RAAC) is a lightweight form of precast concrete that was frequently used in public sector buildings in Wales from the mid-1960s to the 1990s. It has been found to be less durable than traditional concrete and can have significant safety consequences if not properly maintained.

2. The Welsh Government has been monitoring and managing buildings with RAAC since 2018, working with the UK Government and other devolved governments. NHS organizations and local authorities have been notified about the risk of RAAC planks failing and have been conducting reviews of their buildings to identify any containing RAAC.

3. The safety of buildings with RAAC depends on various factors, including construction quality, maintenance, and specific conditions. Regular inspections and proper maintenance can help identify any issues at an early stage. The Welsh Government has invested in its school estate, with increased capital funding for education buildings and a program for refurbishment and building of schools and colleges. The cost of dealing with RAAC in Wales is currently unknown, but safety is a top priority for public bodies responsible for maintaining their buildings.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Reinforced Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (RAAC): frequently asked questions" provides information about RAAC and the efforts being made to manage buildings with this material in Wales. While the article offers some useful information, there are several areas where critical analysis is warranted.

Firstly, the article states that RAAC is a lightweight form of precast concrete that was frequently used in public sector buildings in the UK from the mid-1960s to the 1990s. It mentions that RAAC is less durable than traditional concrete and can have significant safety consequences. However, it does not provide any evidence or specific examples to support these claims. Without such evidence, it is difficult to assess the extent of the safety risks associated with RAAC.

The article also mentions that research has shown that RAAC has a lower structural loading capacity than other reinforced concrete products and its condition deteriorates if water is present. Again, no specific studies or data are provided to support these claims. This lack of evidence makes it challenging to evaluate the validity of these statements.

Furthermore, the article discusses how UK governments have been aware of the vulnerabilities of RAAC since the 1990s and highlights a safety alert published by SCOSS in 2019 following a roof failure in a school made from RAAC. While this information suggests that there may be legitimate concerns about buildings with RAAC, it does not provide a balanced perspective by including any counterarguments or alternative viewpoints.

The article also mentions that local authorities and NHS organizations in Wales have been notified about the risk of RAAC planks failing and have been conducting reviews of their buildings. However, it does not provide any details on what actions have been taken or what measures are being implemented to address any identified issues. This lack of information leaves readers without a clear understanding of how these concerns are being addressed.

Additionally, while the article briefly mentions that regular inspections and proper maintenance can help identify issues with RAAC, it does not provide any guidance or recommendations on how to effectively manage and maintain buildings with this material. This omission leaves readers without practical information on how to mitigate the potential risks associated with RAAC.

In terms of biases, the article appears to be primarily focused on providing information from the perspective of the Welsh Government. It highlights the investments made in the school estate in Wales and emphasizes that the Welsh Government has been managing its school building program well, contrasting it with the declining condition of school buildings in England. This promotional content may suggest a bias towards presenting a positive image of the Welsh Government's actions rather than providing a balanced analysis of the RAAC issue.

Overall, while the article provides some basic information about RAAC and efforts being made to manage buildings with this material in Wales, it lacks specific evidence, counterarguments, and practical recommendations. The article also appears to have a bias towards promoting the actions of the Welsh Government without fully exploring potential risks or alternative perspectives.

# Topics for further research:

* Research studies on the safety risks and durability of reinforced autoclaved aerated concrete (RAAC)
* Case studies of structural failures or incidents related to RAAC buildings
* Best practices for managing and maintaining buildings with RAAC
* Alternative viewpoints or criticisms of the Welsh Government's approach to RAAC buildings
* Guidelines or recommendations for conducting inspections and assessments of RAAC structures
* International standards or regulations for the use of RAAC in construction

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/6fb9d27aaa1c96b0d207141e2c5f2516>