

***Asbestos Refurbishment/ Demolition Survey
on behalf of
Liskeard Town Council***

***at
Liskeard Town Hall,
Liskeard
Cornwall.***



COMPILED BY: PDavies Consultancy Ltd 1st Issue DATE: 20th June 2016

Asbestos Survey Data Sheet

ClientName: **Liskeard Town Council**Address: **3-5 West Street****Liskeard****Cornwall****PL14 6BW**Tel No: **01579 345407**

SURVEY NUMBER**PD200616/01****DATE****12-13.04.16****SURVEYOR****P Davies****Signed
Date**
20.06.16

SiteName **Liskeard Town Hall**Address: **West Street****Liskeard****Cornwall****PL14 6BW**

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Summary

PD Davies Consultancy Ltd was requested to undertake an Asbestos Refurbishment/ Demolition Survey on behalf of Liskeard Town Council to select areas at Liskeard Town Hall, Liskeard, Cornwall PL14 6BW. The surveyor conducted this survey on the 12th- 13th May 2016. The objective of this survey is to produce a report, in a data base format, indicating areas with asbestos containing materials (A.C.M's).

The surveyor was met on site by a representative of the client and shown all areas which were required to be inspected prior to visually inspection works being undertaken by a structural engineer to various areas in the property. The building has had large amounts of remedial works undertaken since the original construction and with the original ceilings being a mixture of lath & plaster and fibre board. The walls are generally rendered stone and the flooring is concrete on the ground floor and suspended timber on the first floors.

Asbestos Management Advice and Recommendations

This report documents specific locations and describes, as far as reasonably practicable, all asbestos containing materials discovered during a management survey. A description of the asbestos containing material, results of analysis and an indication of current condition of the material is given.

A. Materials requiring immediate removal that pose a health and safety risk:

- Bitumen Adhesive to floor in the stairwell where a lift is to be installed.

B. Materials requiring remedial action:

- None

C. Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs) that are required to be regularly monitored:

- Asbestos Cement Floor Drain in First Floor Void

Summary of Findings

A. Asbestos has been positively identified to be in the following items:

- Bitumen Adhesive

B. Asbestos has been Presumed in the following items:

- Asbestos Cement Floor drain in void

Sampling was not conducted on these items for one of the following reasons:

Due to age and type of product, the surveyor in line with the HSG 264 recommendations presumed or strongly presumed the material to contain asbestos.

These materials are internal and external elements, located uniformly and randomly (material dependant) within the building structure.

C. Refer to summary by incidence sheets for full information

Objectives

Scope

To locate and identify materials containing asbestos on the premises under inspection (as far as reasonably practicable).

Quantify or give measurement of the asbestos containing materials within all areas surveyed.

Types of Surveys

Management Survey (Presumptive survey)

The purpose of the survey is to locate, as far as reasonably practicable, the presence and extent of any suspect ACMs in the building and assess their condition. This survey essentially defers the need to sample and analyse for asbestos (or the absence thereof) until a later time (e.g. prior to demolition or major refurbishment). The duty holder bears the potential additional costs of management for some non- asbestos containing materials. All areas should be accessed and inspected as far as reasonably practicable (e.g. above false ceilings and inside risers, service ducts, lift shafts, etc) or must be presumed to contain asbestos. Any material, which can reasonably be expected to contain asbestos, must be presumed to contain asbestos, and where it appears highly likely to contain asbestos, there should be a strong presumption that it does. All materials, which are presumed to contain asbestos, must be assessed.

Management Survey (Sampling survey)

The purpose and procedures used in this survey are the same as for a presumptive management survey, except that representative samples are collected and analysed for the presence of asbestos. Samples from each type of suspect ACMs found are collected and analysed to confirm or refute the surveyor's judgement. If the material sampled is found to contain asbestos, other similar homogeneous materials used in the same way can be strongly presumed to contain asbestos. Less homogeneous materials will require a greater number of samples. The number should be sufficient for the surveyor to make an assessment of whether asbestos is or is not present. Sampling may take place simultaneously with the survey, or as in the case of some larger surveys, can be carried out as a separate exercise, after the Type 1 survey is complete.

Pre-demolition / major refurbishment survey

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

Sampling Procedure

Sampling activity is undertaken in such a manner that the following objectives are achieved.

A representative sample of the material is obtained. For example, when sampling thermal insulation, it is important that a complete full depth core sample is taken, rather than just surface samples are obtained.

Sampling is undertaken in such a way that cross-contamination is prevented and erroneous results are not produced. Sampling is undertaken in a manner that does not place surveyors or third party at risk. Careless sampling will give rise to unnecessary release of asbestos.

All our surveyors when sampling use the following Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Overalls - Disposable white overalls Type 5&6
RPE - P3 Ori Nasal type mask
Fibre release Prevention Methods.
Shadow Vac method using a Type 'H' (BS5415) Vacuum cleaner
Hand pressurised sprayer.
Restricted access signage for use when sampling to warn occupants.

Limitations

It is not always possible to carry out exhaustive sampling of each and every structural element present on site due to building occupancy at the time of the survey. In order to produce a definitive survey of asbestos materials, a representative selection of samples is obtained.

Where elements pose an electrical hazard, for example fuse boxes in electrical cupboards; the surveyor will not attempt to access the element due to health and safety issues.

The exception will be if the electrical supply has been isolated, or can be isolated without creating a nuisance or hazard to the occupants of the building.

The surveyor will not attempt to access heating or electrical equipment, such as boilers or extractor fans units unless assisted by a suitable engineer. In addition, surveyors will not attempt to access Lift Shafts without the assistance of a qualified Lift Engineer.

Areas not accessed at the time of the survey have been summarised in 'Excluded Areas'. These areas have been classified as 'No Access' due to the area totally enclosed within the structure or access denied for security.

Where products or materials, which have not been sampled but has been presumed by the surveyor to contain asbestos, the surveyor will add the asbestos type according to material believed to be used (Always the higher asbestos fibre type). This will apply to items such as Boilers, Electrical units, Ventilation equipment and Fuse boxes etc, where no access within is available.

Note: This may vary from asbestos type when sampled.

Quantities of ACM's given in this report are approximate only and therefore should only be used as a guide for the pricing of future works.

Presumption or Identification of ACMs

An experienced, well-trained surveyor, familiar with the range of asbestos products, can usually by inspection alone, say that the material can be 'Presumed' to contain asbestos. The surveyor will make a presumption of the material based on the following:

Certain items can be identified by their nature assumed to have asbestos in the material content, for example;

Gaskets
Sealants associated with heating systems
Fuses, Flash Guards etc. associated with electrical distribution panels.
Bitumen Products
Window Sealant
Fire Doors
Bonded plastics (Toilets, cisterns and electrical items)

Where asbestos has been presumed to be present in materials / items in this report, it has been based on the guidance of HSG 264.

Legislative References

A. Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 (HSW)

- B. Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations 2012 (CAWR)
- C. Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999
- D. Construction Design and Management Regulations 2015 (CDM)
- E. HSG 264 Management Asbestos Surveys (2010)
- F. Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances 77 (Asbestos in bulk materials: Sampling and identification by polarised light microscopy) (MDHS77)
- G. Work with asbestos insulation, asbestos coatings and asbestos insulating board. (ACOP L28).
- H. Work with asbestos, which does not normally require a licence. (ACOP L27).
- I. The management of asbestos in non-domestic premises. (ACOP L127)

TECHNIQUES

Suspect Materials

Where suspect materials were thought to contain asbestos, the surveyor took sample as necessary. Where one type of material appeared to be extensive, only one representative sample was taken. Where similar items exist in the building, only one or two samples have been taken to ascertain the material content. It was presumed that similar products were of the same material.

Sampling and Analysis

Sampling suspect materials is normally regarded as being representative of the entire element under inspection e.g. floor tiles. However, sampling Pipe Lagging cannot be assumed to be representative as the Pipe Lagging is extensive and sampling cannot be exhaustive enough to detect Residual Lagging. Without removing the entire network of Pipe Lagging (revealing any Residual Lagging), it must be strongly presumed that asbestos containing materials are present.

Asbestos Bulk Sample Analysis is conducted by using Polarised Light Microscopy (PLM) and Dispersion Staining Techniques. All analysis of asbestos samples taken during the survey will be examined by a United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) accredited laboratory using the current Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances 77 (MDHS77) and Health and Safety Guidance 248 (HSG 248).

The Bulk Samples are analysed by an approved independent laboratory. We cannot be held responsible for the accuracy of the laboratory analysis or the interpretation of the results shown within this report. Fibre content levels are visually assessed but fall outside the scope of the UKAS accreditation. The laboratory will retain all samples for a minimum of 6 months, any clarification of the results must be highlighted within this timescale.

Maintenance Activity

The first and most important factor, which must be taken into consideration, is the level of maintenance activity likely to be taking place in an area. Maintenance trades such as plumbers and electricians are the group who the duty to manage is primarily trying to protect. There are two types of maintenance activity, planned and unplanned. Planned work can be assessed and carried out using procedures and controls to reduce exposure to asbestos. Unplanned work requires the situation to be dealt with as found and the controls that can be applied may be more limited. The frequency of maintenance activities also need to be taken into account in deciding what management action is appropriate.

Occupant Activity

The activities carried out in an area will have an impact on the risk assessment. When carrying out a risk assessment the main type of use of an area and the activities taking place within it should be taken into account. For example a little used storeroom or an attic will rarely be accessed and so any asbestos is unlikely to be disturbed. At the other end of the scale, in a warehouse lined with asbestos insulating board panels, with frequent vehicular movements, the potential for disturbance of ACMs is reasonably high and this would be a significant factor in the risk assessment. As well as the normal everyday activities taking place in an area, any secondary activities will need to be taken into account.

Likelihood of Disturbance

The two factors that will determine the likelihood of disturbance are the extent or amount of the ACM and its accessibility/vulnerability. For example, asbestos soffits outdoors are generally inaccessible without the use of ladders or scaffolding, are unlikely to be disturbed. The asbestos cement roof of a hospital ward is also unlikely to be disturbed, but its extent would need to be taken into account in any risk assessment. However, if the same ward had asbestos panels on the walls they would be much more likely to be disturbed by trolley/bed movements.

Human Exposure Potential

The human exposure potential depends on three factors: the number of occupants of an area, the frequency of use of the area, and the average time each area is in use. For example, a school boiler room is likely to be unoccupied, but may be visited daily for a few minutes. The potential for exposure is much less than say in a classroom lined with asbestos insulating board panelling, which is occupied daily for six hours by 30 pupils and a teacher.

Restrictions

Whilst every effort was made to locate the ceiling panels, wall partitions and other panels, which may have been constructed from asbestos boarding, none other than those detailed were found. Some may have been missed due to repairs, alterations etc, where false and other finishes have been applied or where different specifications (including a possible mixture of asbestos and non-asbestos) panels have been used in the same area. Only by sampling each panel would the composition of all the materials be known. This was clearly not practical in terms of cost or time.

Assumptions

All the recommendations described in this report are based upon assumptions made after consideration of the type of material, condition of the material, its location, analysis result and type of use the area is thought to be subjected to. However, statutory authorities or others could require amendments based on local knowledge, change in legislation, change in use or indeed, other conditions of criteria.

Notes

General Information

Asbestos is the term used for the fibrous form of a number of naturally occurring silicates minerals, which have been exploited commercially for their useful properties of incombustible, tensile strength, flexibility, low thermal conductivity and resistance to chemical attack.

The three common types of asbestos are:

Crocidolite - Blue
Amosite - Brown
Chrysotile - White

Other forms are found, but are less common in use, i.e. e. Anthophyllite, Tremolite and Actinolite.

Broad classifications of these materials are:

Loose Insulation
Sprayed Coatings
Thermal insulation
Asbestos Boards
Paper, felt and Cardboard
Textiles
Friction Products
Cement Products
Other Encapsulated Materials

Asbestos Products

Loose Insulation

Safes have been presumed to contain asbestos (between the safe casing walls). This material is known as loose fill insulation. This is usually found to be pure asbestos, consisting of Crocidolite (blue) and Chrysotile (white). Loose asbestos may readily become airborne if disturbed from within the safe casing. If dry, this material will give rise to high exposures.

Fortunately, the safe casing is an extremely durable material, which, is unlikely to become damage during normal usage. In the event of damage to the safe - please ensure all staff report the exposure immediately. We recommend the safe remain in-situ and disturbance is avoided (drilling, sawing etc).

Sprayed Coating

Used as a thermal and anti condensation insulation on undersides of roofs and sometimes the sides of industrial buildings and warehouses. Also used as acoustic insulation in theatres, halls etc, and fire protection on steel and reinforced concrete beams/ columns. This material normally contains 55 - 85% asbestos; outer surface hardens only, high potential for fibre release if unsealed, particularly if knocked or surface abraded.

Thermal Insulation

Thermal Insulation can be applied to pipes, boilers, pressure vessels and calorifiers. A variety of product types are used for thermal insulation e.g. hand-applied lagging, pipe lagging, boiler lagging, slabs, blocks, tape, rope, paper, quilts, felt and blankets. All types of asbestos were used for thermal insulation and the content can vary from 6 - 85%.

Sampling Pipe Lagging cannot be assumed to be representative. The Pipe Lagging is extensive and sampling cannot be exhaustive enough to detect Residual Lagging. Without removing the entire network of Pipe Lagging (revealing any residual Lagging), it must be strongly presumed that asbestos-containing material is present.

Asbestos Boards

Asbestos Insulation Board (AIB) are typically used for fire protection, thermal and acoustic insulation, resistance to moisture movement and general building board. These boards usually contain 15 - 25% Amosite (Brown Asbestos). Some boards contain up to 40% asbestos. This material can readily be broken giving significant fibre release. If the board is damaged, mild disturbance may release fibres e.g. strong air current. If this material is likely to be contacted and disturbed regularly (e.g. contacted during storage and moving equipment) a long-term solution needs to be considered. This may involve over cladding the Insulating Board with timber to prevent damage or, removal of the board if it becomes damaged. We strongly advise these materials to be monitored regularly and any deterioration reported immediately. In a good-coated condition with minimal disturbance, these materials are considered to be lower risk.

Please contact an Asbestos Expert for further advice; this product is a licensable material.

Storage Heaters

Storage and Electricaire Heaters are common in many properties. Dimplex is one of many heater brands associated with containing an asbestos material. Asbestos is incorporated in the base insulation slabs. These can contain up to 40% asbestos.

No action is necessary unless the heater is damaged or requires removal. Please be aware of the asbestos material and consult an Asbestos Specialist prior to removal. Fully controlled conditions apply to the removal of this item.

Fire Doors

Fire doors have been presumed to contain an asbestos sandwich within the timber panels. This material is known as Asbestos Insulating Board (AIB). These boards contain a high content of asbestos fibres, used for heat and sound protection. An intrusive inspection within the door panel is beyond the scope of a Asbestos Management Survey and can lead to potential contamination. We advise contacting an Asbestos Specialist prior to removal or refurbishment.

Ceiling Tiles

Ceiling tiles can contain a significant content of Amosite and Chrysotile (Brown and White Asbestos). Avoid any disturbance to these tiles and inform maintenance worker of their content. If you require the tiles to be removed or disturbed, contact an asbestos expert to sample the suspect material, prior to works.

Paper, felt and cardboard

Some older Fibreboard can contain asbestos or, are fitted with an asbestos paper liner. Asbestos paper can contain 100% Chrysotile (White). Paper materials, if not encapsulated or bonded can easily be damaged and release fibres when subject to abrasion or wear.

Prior to major refurbishment works the ceiling panels must be sampled to determine the fibre content. We recommend the ceiling panels remain in-situ with no disturbance.

Textiles

Ropes and Cloth

Ropes, cloth and yarns are used as pipe insulation, packing, heat resistant sealants (boilers, ovens and flues) and fire resistant materials (blankets, mattresses, gloves, curtains and aprons). Chrysotile and Crocidolite were widely used due to strength and flexibility. The asbestos content of these materials is near 100%.

Flash Guards

Electrical boxes are presumed to contain asbestos fuse flash guards (Cloth). Access to boxes may be restricted due to being live at the time of inspection. Recommend care when entering electrical boxes as these textiles can contain 100% Chrysotile asbestos.

Gaskets

Gasket and washers are strongly presumed to contain asbestos. Gaskets are used in hot water boilers, industrial power and chemical plants. They contain up to 90% asbestos, used for acid resistance and chlor-alkali.

We recommend that any maintenance work on gaskets and sealants are to be restricted to authorised personnel only.

Friction Products

Commonly used in brakes and clutches of machinery. Resins were reinforced with woven Chrysotile cloth usually contain 20 – 50% asbestos. Minor emissions when braking, most asbestos degrades with frictional heat. Recommend care when entering these machines, as the asbestos will be contained within the dust.

Cement Products

Profiled Sheets and Semi-Compressed Flat Sheets are used for roofing, wall cladding and shuttering. These typically contain 10-15% asbestos. Chrysotile (White Asbestos) is commonly found in these products, sometimes with traces of Amosite and Crocidolite (Brown and Blue Asbestos). Pre-formed moulded products such as Flue pipes, Rainwater goods, fascias and soffits contain 10 - 15 % asbestos. This type of material can have blue, brown and white asbestos depending on the year of manufacture up to November 1999. Asbestos is released when the matrix is exposed by external and acid conditions.

Asbestos fibres are tightly held with the structure of the cement matrix and are classified as low risk asbestos products. They are likely to release increasing levels of fibres if broken, abraded, sawn or worked on with power tools. Any disturbance or abrasive action must be kept minimal unless under fully controlled conditions, where Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is used.

Note: Please seek Health and Safety advice before starting structural alterations. Refer to HSE (Health and Safety Executive) Guidance: Working with asbestos Cement (HSG189/2).

Other encapsulated materials

Textured Coating

Textured / decorative coatings are used on ceilings and sometimes walls, this type of coating can contain between 3-5% Chrysotile (White) asbestos. Chrysotile was added to these products up to approximately 1984 but non-asbestos versions were available from mid - 1970's. Generally fibres are well contained in the matrix but may be released when the coating is sanded down, scraped off or suffer damage (e.g. water damage). Asbestos fibres are unevenly distributed within textured coatings; therefore one sample is not representative of the entire ceiling, recommend a minimum of two samples taken of the coating per room.

Roofing Felts

Roofing felts usually contain 8% Chrysotile (White Asbestos), used until 1992. The felt/ bitumen is used as a damp-proof course (dpc). Fibre release is unlikely under normal use (low disturbance). Fibres are tightly bonded within the bitumen structure of the felt. The felt is generally in good condition. We advise the material remains in-situ.

Mastic Pads

Many Stainless Steel Sink Pans have an adhesive pad on their underside. These pad are an acoustic / anti-drumming pad. The composite pad is similar to a bitumen pad. Asbestos fibres are held tightly within the material and fibre release is unlikely during normal use. Fortunately, the location of many anti-drumming pads means they are at low risk from potential damage or disturbance. Asbestos containing acoustic pad were used until 1992.

Window Sealants

Window seals / putty sealants have been presumed to contain asbestos. Generally, they contain between 1 - 10% Chrysotile (White Asbestos). Some amphiboles were used to give acid resistance. Fibre release is unlikely, except during breakage when minor emissions are likely.

Vinyl Floor Tiles

Vinyl / Thermoplastic Floor Covering and Tiles are common in many work place environments like, Industrial Units, Domestic Premises, Schools and Hospitals. The tiles are often hardwearing and suitable for frequent cleaning. These tiles can contain up to 25% asbestos, but normally 7% Chrysotile (White Asbestos). Fibre release is unlikely to be a hazard under normal service conditions. Fibres may be released when the flooring is cut, or damaged. This fibre release can be significant if the flooring has an asbestos paper backing (normally associated with PVC floors).

Reinforced Plastics

Reinforced Plastics and Resin Bonded products are used for Toilet Cisterns, Light Switches and casing, seats, banisters, lab bench tops. Generally, these products contain between 1 - 10% Chrysotile (White Asbestos), some cisterns were reinforced with amphiboles e.g. Amosite (Brown Asbestos) to improve acid resistance. Fibre release is unlikely during normal usage but minor fibre emissions are likely during cutting. We recommend leaving this product in-situ and the condition to be monitored. Any damage should be reported immediately

Bulk Sample Sheets



Plymouth
Unit 13 Barn Close
Langage Business Park
Plymouth
PL7 5HQ
T: 0844 561 6735 F: 01752 347 749



16/PLY/B/ 932


Certificate of Analysis for Bulk Identification

Customer Address

PD Davies Consultancy Ltd,
Great Tregastick,
Widegates, Looe,
Cornwall,
PL13 1PZ

Site Address

Liskeard Town Hall,
Liskeard,
Cornwall.

Customer Order No	Not Received
Samples Submitted By	Peter Davies
Sampled By	Peter Davies
No. of Samples Submitted	8
Date Samples Submitted	16/05/2016
Date Samples Analysed	18/05/2016
Samples Analysed In	Plymouth
Samples Analysed By	Janie Cleal
Analyst / Authorised Signature	

REC (Asbestos) Ltd. accepts no responsibility for sampling activities undertaken by the client. Analysis is conducted in accordance with HSG 248 / Bulk Analysis Procedures. Where the presence of Asbestos Fibres in soil analysis is required the technique used is as described in Quantification Procedures Stage 1. The material description shall be regarded as tentative and is not included in the UKAS Accreditation for this laboratory. Opinions and interpretations expressed herein are outside the scope of UKAS Accreditation. Where this document has been digitally signed, printed copies are uncontrolled.

Samp No	Origin / Location of Material	Material Type	Asbestos Type(s)	Comments
1	PD120516/01 Long Room. Door lining. Panel.	Board / Panel	No Asbestos Detected	
2	PD120516/02 Kitchen. Panel below dumb waiter.	Board / Panel	No Asbestos Detected	
3	PD120516/03 CF. Store. Floor. Lino.	Vinyl	No Asbestos Detected	
4	PD120516/04 Refreshment Room. Stair nose tread.	Vinyl	No Asbestos Detected	
5	PD120516/05 Refreshment Room. Ceiling void. Roof felt.	Felt	No Asbestos Detected	
6	PD120516/06 New Liskeard Room. Ceiling. TC.	Textured Coating	No Asbestos Detected	
7	PD120516/07 Refreshment Room. Ceiling TC.	Textured Coating	No Asbestos Detected	
8	PD120516/08 Rear Entrance to Quimperce Room. Floor. VFT.	Bitumen	Chrysotile	No Asbestos Detected in VFT

Summary by Incidence

Key: *Blue Text : No further action required* *Red Text : Positive/ Strongly Presumed Asbestos locations*

Plan Ref	Floor	Room	Location	Material	Quantity	Photo No.	Sampled	Condition	Risk	Comments
FF01	First	Refreshment Room	Stair nose tread	Vinyl		01	PD12051 6/04			No Asbestos Detected In Sample (N.A.D.I.S.). No Further Action Required
FF01	First	Refreshment Room	Ceiling Void	Roofing Felt		02	PD12051 6/05			N.A.D.I.S. No Further Action Required
FF01	First	Refreshment Room	Ceiling	Textured Coating		03	PD12051 6/07			N.A.D.I.S. No Further Action Required
FF01	First	Refreshment Room	Boxing to RSJ to be Inspected	Plasterboard		04				No Further Action Required
FF01	First	Refreshment Room	Floor Under Carpet Tiles	Wood & Concrete						No Further Action Required
FF02	First	New Liskeard Room	Ceiling	Textured Coating		05	PD12051 6/06			N.A.D.I.S. No Further Action Required
FF03	First	Kitchen	Ceiling	Textured Coating			Ref: PD12051 5/07			N.A.D.I.S. No Further Action Required
FF03	First	Kitchen	Dumb Waiter	No Asbestos Visually Detected (N.A.V.D.)						Timber Boxing on Brick & Block. No further Action Required
FF04	First	Caretakers room	Ceiling	Textured Coating		06	Ref: PD12051 5/06			N.A.D.I.S. No Further Action Required
FF05	First	Void	Floor drain	Asbestos Cement	1Lm Visible	07	Strongly Presumed	Good	Low	Monitor. Refer to Recommendations
FF06	First	Rear entrance to Quimperce room	Floor	Vinyl & Adhesive	2m ²	08	PD12051 6/08	Good	Very Low	Only Bitumen is Positive. Remove. Refer to Recommendations
FF06	First	Rear entrance to Quimperce Room	Core Sample	N.A.V.D.						Concrete - No Further Action Required
GF01	Ground	Long Room	Boxing to RSJ on Ceiling	N.A.V.D.		09				Plasterboard - No Further Action Required

GF01	Ground	Long Room	Fire Door - Door Lining	Board		10	PD12051 6/01			N.A.D.I.S. No Further Action Required
GF02	Ground	Kitchen	Ceiling	N.A.V.D.						Plasterboard - No Further Action Required
GF02	Ground	Kitchen	Boxing	N.A.V.D.						Plasterboard & Ply wood – No Further Action Required
GF02	Ground	Kitchen	Dumb waiter	Panel – Low Level		11	PD12051 6/02			N.A.D.I.S. No Further Action Required
GF03	Ground	Store	Ceiling	N.A.V.D.						Plasterboard - No Further Action Required
GF03	Ground	Store	Ceiling Boxing	N.A.V.D.						Plasterboard- No Further Action Required
GF03	Ground	Store	Lintel Over Door way	N.A.V.D.						Plasterboard – Visible Lath & Plaster lining to stair case in refreshment room above. No Further Action Required
GF03	Ground	Store	Floor	Lino			PD12051 6/ 03			N.A.D.I.S. No Further Action Required
GF03	Ground	Store	Core Sample	N.A.V.D.						Concrete - No Further Action Required



Photo 01



Photo 02



Photo 03



Photo 04



Photo 05



Photo 06



Photo 07



Photo 08



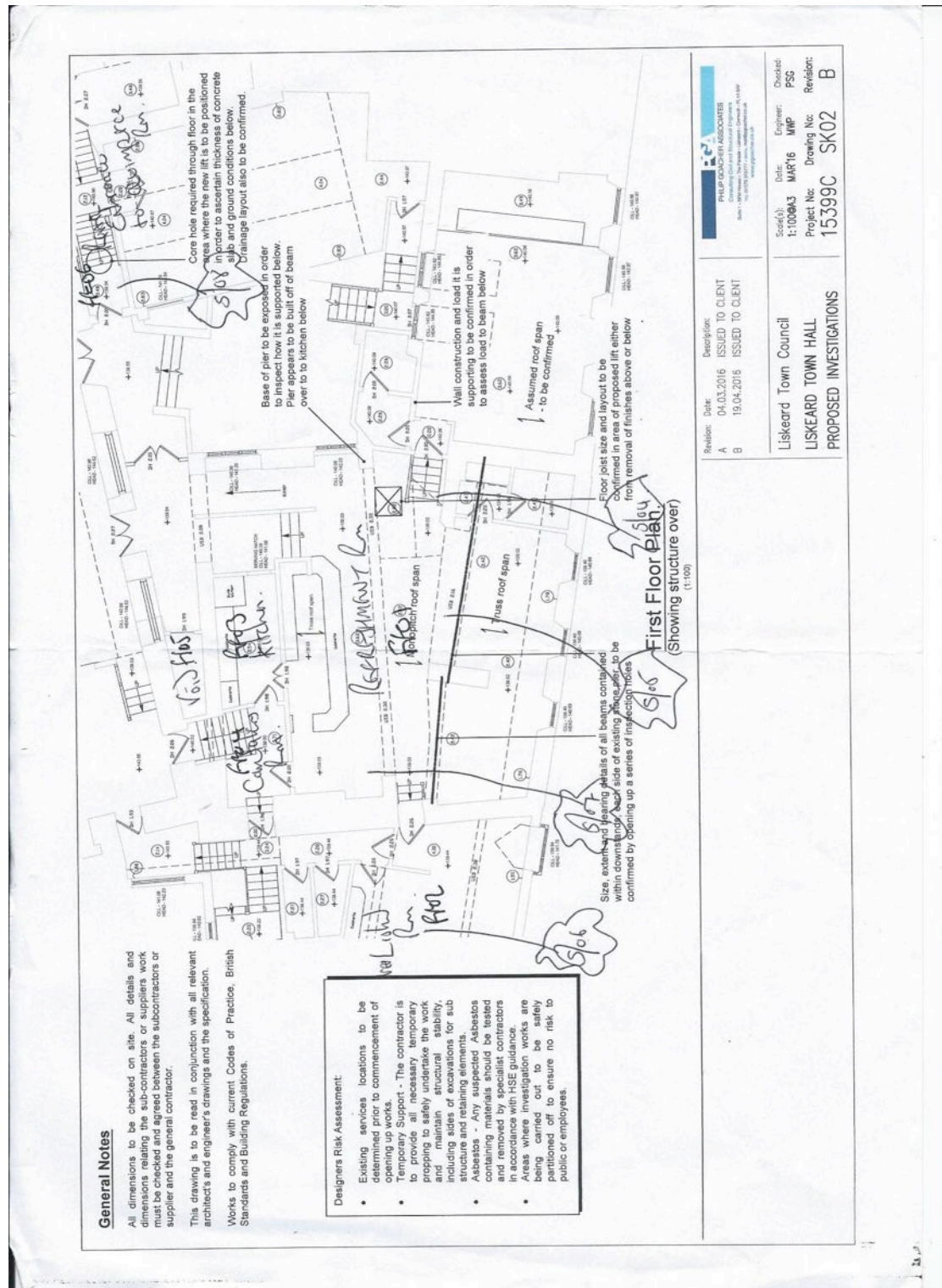
Photo 09



Photo 10



Photo 11

FLOOR PLAN

General Notes

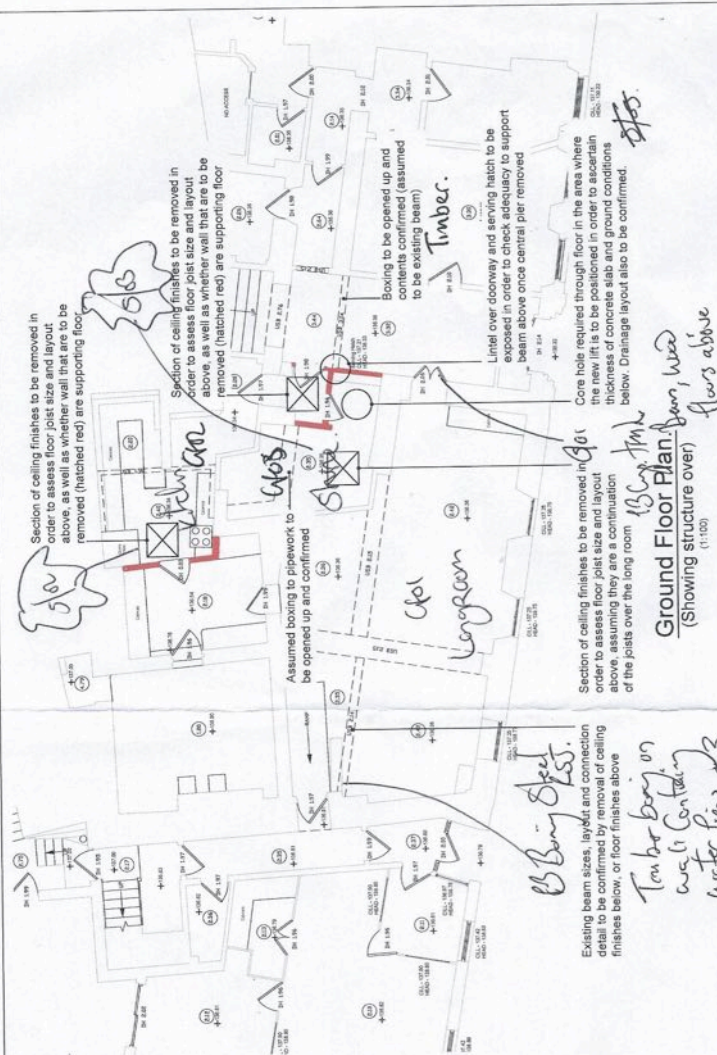
All dimensions to be checked on site. All details and dimensions relating to subcontractors or suppliers work must be checked and agreed between the subcontractors or supplier and the general contractor.

This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant architect's and engineer's drawings and the specification.

Works to comply with current Codes of Practice, British Standards and Building Regulations.

Designers Risk Assessment:

- Existing services locations to be determined prior to commencement of opening up works.
- Temporary Support - The contractor is to provide all necessary temporary propping to safely undertake the work and maintain structural stability, including sides of excavations for sub structure and retaining elements.
- Asbestos - Any suspected Asbestos containing materials should be tested and removed by specialist contractors in accordance with HSE guidance.
- Areas where investigation works are being carried out to be safely partitioned off to ensure no risk to public or employees.



Revision	Date	Description
A	04.03.2016	ISSUED TO CLIENT
B	19.04.2016	ISSUED TO CLIENT

Scale: 1:100	Date: MAR'16	Engineer: WMP	Checked: PSS
Project No: 15399C	Drawing No: SK01	Revision: B	

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Management Plan

This survey will assess the material under inspection and provide valuable information for the risk assessment, as to the location, material and the condition. The Employer or the Duty Holder under CAR 2012 is required to make the risk assessment, using information given in this survey. The risk assessment will form the basis of the Management Plan, which details and records the actions to be undertaken, to manage and reduce the risks from asbestos.

Safety Briefing

Any person undertaking work within the buildings should be told of the presence of asbestos. This briefing also applies to any other person associated with the site, including staff, sub-contractors and others.

Findings

A detailed description of asbestos containing materials is defined in Section 4 - Notes. The following items listed below will need to be included into the Management Plan:

- The surveyor was shown around the site by the representative of the client and shown all areas where inspection works were to be undertaken and only these areas were inspected at the time of the inspection. If additional areas are required to be inspected, it is strongly recommended that a competent person is contacted, prior to commencing any works.
- In the void area on the first floor an asbestos cement drain has been identified, however the works which are being undertaken in this area will not effect the drain and therefore it has been recommended that the drain remains insitu. The material is classed as low grade, low risk and non licensable, which means that if the material is being removed it does not require a licensed contractor to remove it and it also does not require a 14 day notification to the HSE prior to the works. The contract involved in the works requires the relevant qualifications (working with non licensable materials and an in date asbestos refresher course) and the associated insurances.
- The floor tile adhesive has been positively identified in this report in the rear entrance to the Quimperce room. The material is classed as very low grade, very low risk and non licensable. The surveyor removed a section of the adhesive in order to core through the concrete slab at the time of the inspection. It is recommended that the adhesive is removed prior to commencing any works on the area.

EXCLUDED AREAS

- All areas except those mentioned in this report.

CAVEAT

This report is based upon an inspection of an unfamiliar site. During the course of the survey all reasonable efforts were made to visibly identify the physical presence of materials containing asbestos. It is known that asbestos materials are frequently concealed within the fabric of buildings or within sealed building voids so that it is not possible to regard the findings of any survey as being definitive. It is clear that previous refurbishment works have been undertaken on site and there is an increased likelihood of ACM's being hidden.

PDavies Consultancy Ltd. can not be held accountable for any additional materials identified once intrusive works are undertaken as all areas mentioned to the surveyor were inspected at the time of the survey and every effort was made to identify all visible ACM's.

Only Areas mentioned in this report were accessed at the time of the survey.