Grantham Villages' CE Primary Schools Federation

Marston Thorold's Charity Church of England Primary School

Premises Management Policy & Asbestos Management Survey

Approved by:	**Full Governing Board**	**Date:**	**February 2026**
Last reviewed:	**January 2026**		
Next review:	**January 2027**		

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Appendix A: St Sebastian's Asbestos Survey

Appendix B: Marston's Asbestos Survey

1. Statement of Intent

Grantham Villages' CE Primary Schools Federation has a duty to ensure that buildings under its control comply with the statutory and regulatory standards.

The school will consider each building's:

- **Condition:** focussing on the physical state of the premises to ensure safe and continuous operations, as well as other issues involving building regulations and other non-education centric statutory requirements.
- **Suitability:** focussing on the quality of the premises to meet curriculum or management needs and other issues impacting on the role of the school in raising educational standards.

2. Legal Framework

This policy has due regard to all relevant legislation and guidance including, but not limited to, the following:

- Statutory Premises Management Documents
- Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974
- School Standards and Framework Act 1998
- The Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER)
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999
- The Education (School Premises) Regulations 1999
- Equality Act 2010
- The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012
- The School Premises (England) Regulations 2012
- DfE (2015) 'Advice on standards for school premises'
- DfE (2023) 'Site security guidance'
- DfE (2023) 'Managing asbestos in your school'
- DfE (2022) 'First aid in schools, early years and further education'
- DfE (2022) 'Health and safety: responsibilities and duties for schools'
- DfE (2023) 'Good estate management for school (GEMs)'
- DfE (2023) 'Good estate management for schools: estate management competency framework
- DfE (2023 'Emergency planning and response for education, childcare, and children's social care settings'
- DfE (2024) 'Keeping children safe in education 2024'
- 'Protective security and preparedness for education settings

This policy operates in conjunction with the following school policies:

- Accessibility Policy with Audit and Action Plan
- Lockdown Policy with Critical Incident Plan
- Health and Safety Policy
- Fire Safety Policy with Evacuation and Emergency Plans
- Food in School Policy
- First Aid Policy

3. Roles and Responsibilities

The governing board and the executive headteacher are responsible for:

- The overall implementation of this policy.
- Taking a strategic approach to the management of the school's land and buildings, in line with business planning objectives.
- Having the right plans and documents in place to help create an environment that supports good teaching and learning.
- Ensuring the school's policies and procedures help to manage the estate effectively and efficiently.
- Understanding the legal interests, limitations, and responsibilities for the school estate.
- Possessing a comprehensive understanding of the condition, suitability and sufficiency of the land and buildings on the school estate.
- Using the knowledge of the school estate to inform strategic planning and decision-making.
- Delivering effective performance management across the estate.
- Ensuring energy, water and other resources are used efficiently and waste is kept to a minimum.
- Ensuring the school estate is safe for all users.
- Ensuring that the condition of the school estate and supporting policies fully comply with relevant legislation and regulatory standards.
- Ensuring maintenance is effectively planned and prioritised, informed by accurate and up-to-data condition data and the needs of the school's users.
- Ensuring all estate-related projects are clearly defined, follow approved processes, and use resources to best effect.
- Ensuring all estate-related projects deliver the desired outcomes.
- Ensuring asbestos is managed in line with the Asbestos Management Policy and Asbestos Management Plan.
- Ensuring the school is accessible and suitable for pupils, staff and visitors with disabilities.

The executive headteacher is also responsible for:

- Reporting any issues with the premises to the site manager, SBM and governing board as appropriate.
- Reviewing this policy in liaison with the site manager.
- Ensuring any potential risks are identified, formally recorded, assessed and managed – this should include taking appropriate preventative and protective measures.
- Promoting the safety and wellbeing of pupils and staff.

The Schools Business Manager (SBM) is responsible for:

- Supervising the delivery of activities identified in the estate strategy and asset management plan.
- Identifying and addressing training needs of operative staff.
- Ensuring operational working practices are actively and consistently applied across the estate that reflect the school's strategic approach.
- Monitoring, collecting and assisting in producing information for reporting to senior leadership and governing body.
- Escalating staff and wider stakeholder complaints to senior leadership.
- Ensuring operative staff carry out their activities in accordance with organisational estate-related policies and procedures.

- Acts promptly to deal with estate issues and condition risks.
- Making sure work is approved and signed off in line with set processes and procedures as necessary.
- Helping to keep track of spending across the estate in line with available budgets.
- Challenging others appropriately where they see wastage and raising with team or manager as appropriate.
- Ensuring recognised financial procedures and practices are being followed.
- Supervising and supporting external contractors on-site to ensure procurement requirements are met.
- Supporting the implementation of business continuity and emergency planning processes.
- Managing or overseeing any lettings in line with the Lettings Policy.
- Purchasing new equipment and resources for the school.
- Managing the relevant staff members who are responsible for the management of the premises, e.g. catering staff and the site manager.

The schools' security lead is also the Executive Headteacher and is responsible for:

- Coordinating and overseeing the school's protective security measures.
- Developing, maintaining, and updating policies and procedures that promote an effective security culture.
- Determining how staff should respond to varying security incidents.
- Ensuring that all staff members are aware of their roles and responsibilities in relation to protective security.
- Liaising with external agencies.
- Managing and delegating responses to a security incident within the school.

Security leads generally become incident leads once a security incident occurs. Incident leads are responsible for:

- Leading the initial response to a security incident within the school.
- Making fast, clear, and safe decisions.
- Responding appropriately to any safety concerns.
- Leading the post-incident aftercare.

The site manager is responsible for:

- The day-to-day implementation and management of the stipulations outlined in this policy, in collaboration with the executive headteacher and/or SBM.
- Identifying and escalating concerns about areas for improvement on the school estate.
- Providing basic information about the school estate to senior leadership as appropriate.
- Working within set processes and procedures relating to the management and operation of the estate.
- Assisting and supporting external contractors on site to ensure procurement requirements are met.
- Carrying out, recording and reporting premises walk-arounds and physical inspections on a regular basis.
- Following and ensuring adherence with any statutory guidance and documentation, such as asbestos surveys and registers to ensure no breaches occur.
- Reporting condition and any health and safety issues to appropriate colleagues.

- Checking the school's compliance with the relevant health and safety and premises management legislation, and reporting any issues to the governing board.
- Ensuring that hygiene is maintained at the school, including that the appropriate drainage is in place.
- The security of the school, including locking down the school after-hours and reopening the school.
- Conducting the relevant premises risk assessments, e.g. fire safety.
- Arranging for periodic inspections to take place to comply with the requirements of the Electricity at Work Regulations 1989.

4. Asbestos

The governing board, executive headteacher and site manager will ensure that the school meets its duty to manage asbestos in school.

A duty holder will be appointed who will be responsible for ensuring that asbestos materials are properly managed. The appointed person will be provided with the resources, skills, training and authority required to ensure the asbestos materials are managed effectively.

The school will have an asbestos register, including associated remedial actions, and an Asbestos Management Plan. The site manager will review the school's Asbestos Management Plan annually, and regularly monitor the effectiveness of asbestos management arrangements to ensure that the risks are controlled. The site manager will ensure that all staff are informed of any asbestos located within the school and, in collaboration with the governing board and SBM, will arrange for any necessary repairs to the school regarding asbestos. The site manager and executive headteacher will ensure that an asbestos survey is undertaken by a qualified contractor whenever necessary and that the outcomes are recorded.

The executive headteacher will ensure that the stipulations in the Asbestos Management Policy are adhered to at all times. All staff, workers and contractors will receive adequate training and understand the precautions detailed in the Asbestos Management Plan.

5. Water Supply

The site manager will ensure that the school's water supply meets the regulatory requirements by carrying out the necessary checks at appropriate intervals, so that:

- The school has a clean supply of water for domestic purposes, including a supply of drinking water.
- Toilet facilities have an adequate supply of cold water and washbasins, and sinks and showers have an adequate supply of hot and cold water.
- Hot water at the point of use does not pose a scalding risk.

Risks relating to legionella bacteria will be managed by the school in the following ways:

- A competent person will be appointed to take day-to-day responsibility for controlling any identified risks.
- Sources of risk will be identified and assessed in line with the HSE's Approved Code of Practice L8.
- The Legionella Health and Safety Policy will be adhered to at all times
- A Legionella Control Scheme (or course of action) for preventing or controlling risks will be implemented and this scheme will be monitored

- Records will be kept of checks conducted to ensure measures in place are effective.
- A legionella risk assessment and the preparation of the course of action will be undertaken by a company which offers these specialist services.

6. Temperature

The heating systems will be able to maintain a temperature of 18°C.

Fan heaters will be checked and inspected periodically to check the fan operation and condition of electrical connections. Air conditioning systems will be inspected by an energy assessor at regular intervals, not exceeding five years. Bi-annual checks and an annual maintenance schedule will also be undertaken.

7. Toilet and Washing Facilities

Toilet and washing facilities will be planned to ensure that handwashing facilities are provided within the vicinity of every toilet and the facilities are properly lit and ventilated. These facilities will be located in areas that provide easy access for pupils and allow for supervision by members of staff, without compromising the privacy of pupils.

In line with the Toilet, Washing and Changing Facilities Risk Assessment, disabled toilets will have a toilet, washbasin and where possible, a shower or wash-down fitting. Disabled toilets will also have a door opening directly onto a circulation space that is not a staircase and can be secured from the inside. Where possible, a number of facilities will be available, to ensure a reasonable travel distance that does not involve changing floor levels. Where possible, shower areas will be separate from toilets, and they will provide adequate privacy.

The SBM will ensure that there are appropriate facilities in place for pupils who are ill.

8. Accessibility

The executive headteacher and SENCO will keep the school's Accessibility Plan up to date to ensure the premises is accessible to staff, pupils and visitors with disabilities and other specific needs. The Accessibility Plan will include the health and safety needs of individuals with disabilities and other specific needs.

The school will take account of its Accessibility Policy when managing and maintaining the school site.

The school will ensure that Personal Emergency Evacuation Plans (PEEPs) are in place for those who require additional assistance if an emergency situation occurs in the setting. The implementation of the PEEP is done so by the 'responsible person' identified in the PEEP (SENCO, SBM).

The school will ensure that the PEEP is flexible to suit a range of unpredictable emergency scenarios and are kept under review.

9. Drainage

The site manager will carry out regular checks to ensure that there is adequate drainage for hygiene purposes and for the disposal of waste water and surface water – external drainage specialists will be called in should problems arise.

The site manager will ensure gutters are regularly cleaned. Ponding on roofs will be dealt with as a matter of urgency as it can cause deterioration of roof finishes and, in severe cases, can overload roofs, contributing to structural failure.

10. Lighting

Lighting will be appropriate for a learning environment; where possible, natural lighting will be used. Blinds or other window covers will be provided, to avoid glare or excessive sunlight.

External lighting will be provided to ensure safe pedestrian movement after dark. Car parks will be well lit. Emergency lighting will be provided for areas which are accessible after dark. Security lighting will be provided around the perimeter of school buildings with dusk-to-dawn lighting on all elevations where there is an entrance door. Lighting will be designed to eliminate potential hiding points.

Some of the adaptations the school will make may include:

- Ensuring the school has colour and contrast, which helps in locating doors and handles, stairs and steps.
- Avoiding glare, including high gloss paint.
- Using light sources, such as high frequency fluorescent luminaires, to avoid subliminal flicker.
- Clearly marking large areas of glazing, e.g. with frosted glass, to avoid accidents.

The site manager will arrange for fixed electrical systems to be tested around the school site. This will cover all of the electrical wiring within the buildings and grounds, including:

- External lighting and supplies
- Main panels
- Distribution boards
- Lighting
- Socket outlets
- Air conditioning
- Other fixed plants.

11. Security

The SBM, site manager and security lead will make adequate security arrangements for the grounds and buildings, including, but not limited to, ensuring:

- Each building is securely locked and alarmed each night.
- Each building has a secure entrance.
- The school's perimeters are sufficiently secure.

The school's security arrangements are based on a risk assessment, which is regularly reviewed by the SBM, site manager and SLT, that explicitly considers the:

- Location of the school.
- Physical layout of the school.
- Movements needed around the site.
- Arrangements for receiving visitors.
- Staff and pupil training in security.

The site manager and security lead will ensure the school's security arrangements are adequate for the effective safeguarding of pupils and adhere to the expectations of the DfE, the LA and any local safeguarding partners, where possible.

The school will compile emergency grab bags for use during a response to a terrorist incident. Grab bags contain a selection of items which can prove useful in an emergency, such as communications equipment, bottled water, and plasters and/or cotton wool for treatment of injuries.

The school will ensure that emergency grab bags are placed in strategic positions within the setting, as well as consider adjusting the contents to suit the individual needs of specific learners.

12. Bomb Threat

The school will ensure that all bomb threats, however received (phone call, social media message, face-to-face), are treated seriously, however implausible they may initially seem.

If a bomb threat is received, the school will remain calm and record as much information as possible from the person making the threat. The school will use its Bomb Threat Checklist (Appendix 2 Lockdown Policy with Critical Incident Policy with Business Continuity Plan) to understand and document what details to record.

When considering the actions to take following a bomb threat, the incident lead should consider the following options:

- Which exit and evacuation routes are the safest to use?
- Are there any pre-existing details of suspicious behaviour in or around the school setting that could be linked to the bomb threat?
- Is there any available recent CCTV footage which may be of help in identifying the person making the threat?

The school will ensure that any bomb threats are reported to the police.

13. Weather

The site manager will ensure that the school buildings provide reasonable resistance to penetration by rain, snow, wind and moisture from the ground by conducting regular visual checks. Any issues identified will be relayed to the SBM. The school's Adverse Weather Policy will be adhered to at all times.

14. Invacuations and Evacuations

The site manager will ensure there is sufficient access so that emergency invacuations and/or evacuations can be completed safely for all pupils and staff, including those with SEND, by ensuring that all entries and exits are kept clear and unobstructed, and by carrying out regular checks.

To ensure the safety of pupils with SEND, the site manager will liaise with the SENCO to establish the needs of pupils. Any issues will be reported to the governing board and SENCO, where appropriate.

When assessing the safety of the school, the Invacuation, Lockdown and Evacuation Policy will be considered, and reviews will be made where necessary.

The site manager will also liaise with the school's security lead to determine the effectiveness of the school's emergency invacuation and/or evacuation procedures.

If a security incident occurs, the security lead adopts the role of the incident lead to direct the school's initial response to the incident within the setting. The incident lead must be aware of which pupils and staff in the school have additional needs and who therefore may require additional help when evacuating or invacuating.

15. Suitability

The SBM will maintain the school by referencing the Environmental Health Authority's appropriate documentation, to avoid being condemned. The SBM and site manager will further ensure that, in terms of the design and structure of school buildings, no areas of the school compromise health and safety, in line with the school's Health and Safety Policy.

16. Fire Safety

School premises, accommodation and facilities will be maintained to a standard that ensures, so far as is reasonable, the health, safety and welfare of pupils and staff, including in relation to fire safety.

Fire risk assessments will be undertaken to identify the general fire precautions needed to ensure the safety of occupants in case of a fire. Procedures will be in place for reducing the likelihood of fire including fire detection and alarm systems. Those completing fire risk assessments, or providing advice in relation to them, will be appropriately qualified or experienced.

Staff and pupils will be familiarised with emergency evacuation procedures and risk assessments will be updated if there are any significant changes to the premises. All school procedures and provisions relating to fire safety are outlined in the school's Fire Safety Policy.

Fire detection and alarm systems will have a weekly alarm test. In systems with multiple manual call points, a different one will be tested each week, so that all are eventually included in the schedule of testing over a period of time. The site manager will ensure all fire doors remain in efficient working order and should be regularly checked and maintained.

17. Catering

The school's Whole-school Food Policy will be adhered to at all times. The SBM, in consultation with the catering manager, will ensure that where food is served, there are adequate facilities in place for its hygienic preparation, serving and consumption.

18. Cleaning

The SBM will be responsible for managing cleaning staff and will ensure that classrooms and other parts of the school are maintained in a tidy, clean and hygienic state by monitoring standards. Adequate measures should be taken to prevent condensation and noxious fumes in kitchens and other rooms.

19. Maintenance

The SBM will ensure that there is a satisfactory standard and adequate maintenance of decoration by implementing the school's planned maintenance programme, including statutory and good practice checks. Most of this work will take place during holiday periods, but smaller tasks may be completed during term time.

20. Furnishings

The SBM, in consultation with the executive headteacher and relevant heads of department, will ensure that the furniture and fittings are appropriately designed for the age and needs, including any SEND or medical conditions, of all pupils registered at the school.

Consideration will be given to specific requests for furniture and fittings generated as a result of the annual departmental review of furniture and fittings conducted by the site manager.

21. Grounds

The SBM, in consultation with the executive headteacher, heads of schools and relevant heads of department, will ensure that there are appropriate arrangements for providing outside space for pupils to play and exercise safely. Under section 77 of The School Standards and Framework Act 1998, playing fields are protected from development.

The condition of all playground areas will be monitored by the site manager and deficiencies will be addressed. The school will ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, that the premises are safe and without risks to health. This includes external areas and means of access to and from the school.

The school will ensure risks associated with individuals entering or leaving the school estate are assessed and the school perimeter will be secured and controlled accordingly. There will be clear segregation and delineation of pedestrian and vehicular access routes, and separation of parking and playground areas.

22. Health and Safety Audit

The SBM will ensure that the school premises are subject to a regular health and safety audit. The site manager will monitor that health and safety risk assessments are completed annually for each department. Any risks identified will be formally recorded, assessed and managed. This will include taking appropriate preventative and protective measures. Risk assessments will be reviewed regularly and kept up to date. This could be as a result of changed circumstances such as bringing in new equipment, using an area for a different purpose or if someone reports a hazard.

As well as formal risk assessments undertaken by competent persons, staff and pupils will be encouraged to report risks, and there will be a system in place to formally record and act on issues raised.

Health and safety monitoring arrangements will be referred to when carrying out any repairs, maintenance and improvement projects.

23. Electrical Testing and Inspection

A PAT exercise will take place annually. The schematic of the supply route and primary distribution will be updated annually. Fixed wiring and all distribution boards and safety devices will be inspected annually. All fixed wiring and all distribution boards will be tested at least once every five years.

All electrical testing and inspection will be carried out by a competent person.

For portacabins, the time interval between periodic inspection and testing of is a matter of engineering judgement and will depend on a variety of factors, including the level of supervision of the unit previously, the frequency of use and the severity of the external influences to which it is exposed, e.g. the weather.

A visual inspection will be carried out on all connecting cables, plugs and socket outlets before every use of the unit. The results of the visual inspection will be written in a log book as a permanent record of the condition of the electrical equipment.

It is at the discretion of the designer of the installation to use their professional engineering judgement and indicate the recommended inspection timeline on the certification provided.

Testing of all distribution boards in mobile accommodation will be conducted on an annual basis.

24. Other Equipment, Systems and Storage

In line with The Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER), the school will ensure that lifts used by employees for work are safe to use. Plans will be implemented to ensure the safety of users in the event of the lift breakdown or stopping between floors.

The school will ensure equipment used for physical education is safe to use. To ensure that equipment is maintained in a safe condition, it will be regularly inspected.

25. Monitoring and Review

This policy is reviewed annually by the executive headteacher and the site manager. The next scheduled review date for this policy is January 2027.

Any changes to this policy will be communicated to all relevant staff members.

1.1.1 C. Cooter Consultancy

Asbestos Management Survey for

Mrs M. Waddell Head Teacher

at

St Sebastian's
School

High Street

Great Gonerby

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Project Number: 413

1.1.2 C. Cooter Consultancy

Names and Addresses

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1.1.3 **C. Cooter Consultancy**

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SECTION ONE

1.2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.2.1 C. Cooter Consultancy

Executive Summary

1.1.1 General Information:

C. Cooter Consultancy were instructed by Mrs M. Waddell Head Teacher to carry out an Asbestos Management Survey to inspect for the presence of asbestos containing materials (ACMs) at the following site:
St Sebastians School.
A circa 1970s building has been built on to the original school, this was further extended at a latter date by forming ground floor classrooms etc. The risk of asbestos being concealed with the fabric of the 1970 build are high, asbestos insulation board was identified within the ceiling void. Asbestos boarding may have also been used to fire protect the 1st floor and has since been concealed by the groundfloor development. This should be taken into account when carrying out maintenance or refurbishment works.

(See below for full list of areas inspected)

Area	Comments	Accessed
Ground Floor - Entrance Porch	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Ground Floor - Head Teacher Office	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Ground Floor - Reception Office	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Ground Floor - Photo-copier/Stationary Room	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Ground Floor - Gents WC	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Ground Floor - Care Taker Store	No samples taken, asbestos materials presumed present (Floor Tile)	Yes
Ground Floor - Boys WC	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Ground Floor - Classroom Tigers	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Ground Floor - Store	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Ground Floor - Hallways & Corridors	No samples taken, asbestos materials presumed present (Floor Tile)	Yes
Ground Floor - Cloak Room	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Ground Floor - Table Store	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Ground Floor - Chair Store	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Ground Floor - Hall	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Ground Floor - Staff Toilets	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Ground Floor - Resources Room	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Ground Floor - SENCo Office	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
External - Boiler Room	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes

Ground Floor - Boiler Room/Storage Space	Restricted access refer to excluded areas section	No
Ground Floor - Classroom Pandas	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Ground Floor - EYFS Toilets	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Ground Floor - Boys WC	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Ground Floor - Girls WC	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Ground Floor - Cloak Room	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Ground Floor - Staff Room	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Ground Floor - Classroom Polar Bears	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Ground Floor - Store	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Ground Floor - Classroom Koalas	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Ground Floor - Porch	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Ground Floor - Classroom Pandas	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Ground Floor - Ceiling Voids	No samples taken, asbestos materials presumed present, Restricted access refer to excluded areas section	Yes
Main Staircase	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
Rear Staircase	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
1st Floor - Library/ICT Suite	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
1st Floor New Classroom	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
1st Floor Intervention Room 1	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
1st Floor - Store	No samples taken, asbestos materials presumed present - (Floor Tile)	Yes
1st Floor - Boiler Room	Sample taken, asbestos materials present. (Ceiling Void Boarding)	Yes
1st Floor - Cloakroom	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
1st Floor - Library Area	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
1st Floor - Intervention Room 2	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
1st Floor - Classroom Elephants	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
1st Floor - Classroom Wolves	No Sample taken, no asbestos materials present.	Yes
1st Floor Ceiling Voids	Sample taken, asbestos materials present. (Above boiler room door must be presumed to be above fire doors and walls for fire compartmentation)	No

Site Address:	St Sebastians School. High Street, Great Gonerby, Grantham, Leicestershire, NG31 8LB	Site Description:	Page 2 of 2

SECTION TWO

1.3 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

1.3.1 C. Cooter Consultancy

Survey Objectives

1 To inspect as far as is reasonably practicable, all areas of the building (including all specified areas of intrusive inspection included in the scope of the survey) to locate suspect asbestos containing materials and to supply sufficient information to allow an asbestos register and management plan to be generated;

Produce a report, in a database format, indicating areas containing identified and suspected asbestos based materials, including photographic records of asbestos occurences where possible.

2 To visually assess and presume asbestos to be present within common homogenous suspect materials, or materials previously sampled and analysed (strong presumption), or areas or items which could not be accessed or inspected for safety and accessibility purposes (default presumption)

To give an estimation of the extent of the material;

3 To take representative samples of suspect materials and to analyse those samples to determine the type of asbestos present;

4 To complete a Material Risk Assessment (MRA) for each ACM or presumed ACM in accordance with HSG264, and thus give an assessment of the ability of each ACM to release asbestos fibres;
To propose management and control actions to ensure the continued safe management of ACM and presumed ACM.

SECTION THREE

1.4 SURVEY TECHNIQUES

1.4.1 **C. Cooter Consultancy**

Survey Techniques

1 Materials of a similar type were only occasionally sampled and it was assumed that other surfaces identical to where the sample was taken, was of a similar composition.

2 Where necessary photographs were taken at all of the sample locations (unless otherwise stated).

3 Where necessary samples were returned to the Main Laboratory for analysis.

4 Asbestos Bulk Sample Analysis is conducted by using Polarised Light and Dispersion Staining Techniques.

Dispersion Staining is used to describe the colour effects produced when a transparent colourless particle or fibre is immersed in a liquid having a refractive index near to that of the particle or fibre, and is viewed under a microscope using transmitted white light (based on HSE Publication MDHS 77).

5 Material Assessment and Algorithm

The material assessment is an assessment of the condition of the ACM, or the presumed ACM, and the likelihood of it releasing fibres in the event of it being disturbed in some way.

This material assessment will give a good initial guide to the priority for management, as it will identify the materials, which will most readily release airborne fibres if disturbed. However, there are other factors to take into account when prioritising action.

HSG264 recommends the use of an algorithm to carry out the material assessment, and contains an example. The algorithm is a numerical way of taking into account several influencing factors, giving each factor considered a score.

These scores can then be totaled to give a material assessment score. The use of algorithms is not infallible, but the assessment process is clear for all to see, so if discrepancies arise, it should be possible to track back through the assessment process to find the root of the error.

The algorithm shown in HSG264 considers four parameters that determine the risk from ACM: that is the ability to release fibres if disturbed. These four parameters are:

Product type;
- Extent of damage;
- Surface treatment; and
- Asbestos type

Each of the parameters is scored and added to give a total score between 2 and 12:

Materials with scores of 10 or more should be regarded as high risk with a significant potential to release fibres if disturbed;

Those with a score between 7 and 9 are regarded as medium risk;

Materials with a score between 5 and 6 are low risk; and

Scores of 4 or less are very low risk.

1.4.2 **C. Cooter Consultancy**

Survey Techniques

6 PRIORITY ASSESSMENT AND ALGORITHM

We have carried out the risk assessment on your behalf, however you, as the duty holder under CAW, are required to make the risk assessment, you therefore MUST review our assessment using the information given in the survey report and your detailed knowledge of the activities carried out within your premises. The risk assessment will form the basis of the management plan, so it is important that it is accurate.

The material assessment identifies the high-risk materials, that is, those which will most readily release airborne fibres if disturbed. It does not automatically follow that those materials assigned the highest score in the material assessment will be the materials that should be given priority for remedial action. Management priority must be determined by carrying out a risk assessment which will also take into account factors such as:

Maintenance activity;
- Occupant activity;
- Likelihood of disturbance;
- Human exposure potential.

THE RISK ASSESSMENT INCLUDES A MATERIAL ASSESSMENT AND A PRIORITY ASSESSMENT.

THE MATERIAL ASSESSMENT LOOKS AT THE TYPE AND CONDITION OF THE ACM AND THE EASE WITH WHICH IT WILL RELEASE FIBRES IF DISTURBED.

THE PRIORITY ASSESSMENT LOOKS AT THE LIKELIHOOD OF SOMEONE DISTURBING THE ACM.

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.

1.4.3 **C. Cooter Consultancy**

Survey Techniques

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.

PRIORITY ASSESSMENT ALGORITHMS
Taking all these factors into account in a logical, consistent manner is difficult. Using an algorithm will help you to produce priority assessments that have taken the factors into account in a consistent way. The number of factors relevant at any one site needs to be carefully considered, as the more factors included in an algorithm, the lower the influence of the most important risk factors becomes, and this may produce anomalies. For this reason it is recommended that the number of factors that are scored is limited to four, the same as the number of factors in the material assessment. There is no single set of factors that can be recommended that will apply equally to all types of premises. Therefore four general headings have been used and one or more factors can be taken into account and averaged under each heading to suit the circumstances. If you choose to use more than one factor under a general heading, then average the scores under that heading, rounding up where necessary.

The scores from the material assessment (i.e. the condition of the ACM or presumed ACM) are added to the scores of the priority assessment (the likelihood of disturbance), to give the overall risk assessment. Risk assessment scores for different ACMs can then be compared to develop your action plan. In many circumstances the scores will be similar, making decisions more difficult. For example a boiler house with asbestos pipe work insulation in poor condition may get the same or similar risk assessment score to an office with asbestos insulating board in reasonably good condition. This is simply because the ACM in the boiler house received a higher score than the ACM in the office because the ACM in the boiler house was in poor condition. However, the priority assessment for the office will get a higher score than the boiler house since the office is occupied more often. Add the scores together for the material and priority assessments, and you get similar scores. If this is the case then you may decide that the office needs doing first because it is used daily. On the other hand you may decide that the poor condition of the ACM in the boiler house means that it should be done first. If the office was a classroom, the young age of the occupants may be a deciding factor. Algorithms are provided to help you, but they are best guesses and will often require you to make your own additional judgements.

SECTION FOUR

1.5 SURVEY CAVEAT

1.5.1 C. Cooter Consultancy

Survey Caveat

1 This report is based upon a non-destructive inspection of an unfamiliar site. During the course of the survey all reasonable efforts were made to identify the physical presence of materials containing asbestos within the areas of the building which are subject to future refurbishment works.

2 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 must always remain a possibility that further asbestos containing materials may be found during refurbishment or demolition activities.

3 For reasons set out in this report, the results cannot give an assurance that all asbestos materials have been found and must not be thought to do so. The nature of the survey was a non-destructive inspection at key locations of accessible voids and areas.

4 We recommend that samples be taken of suspect materials which may be uncovered within the areas of the site which were not included in this survey

5 For reasons set out in this report, the results cannot give an assurance that all asbestos materials have been found and must not be thought to do so.

SECTION FIVE

1.6 SURVEY NOTES

1.6.1 C. Cooter Consultancy

Survey Notes

1 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.

2 Where similar items exist in the building, only one or two samples have been taken to ascertain the material content. It was assumed that similar products were of the same material. Only random sampling was carried out

3 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.

4 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.

5 Equipment, machinery, ducting etc were not moved, opened up or examined for the purpose of this investigation except in the odd occasion where hatches were available.

6 All measurements detailing the extent of asbestos are estimates only. It is the responsibility of contractors quoting for asbestos removal works to take their own measurements to establish the precise extent of asbestos to be removed prior to tendering for the works.

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SECTION SIX

1.7 SURVEY SUMMARY

1.7.1 **C. Cooter Consultancy**

Survey Summary

1 The purpose of a management survey is to positively identify if a material contains asbestos via analysis of representative samples and presumption of common ACM's based upon surveyor experience and/or reference to materials sampled elsewhere in the property. The survey is limited to those materials easily accessible and not hidden within the fabric of the building. Within the definition of the management survey, it is possible to include limited intrusive surveying if it is deemed likely that foreseeable maintenance/installation work will demand it. Intrusive access was not included within the scope of this survey.
.

2 For positive identification of asbestos bearing materials please refer to the individual sample data sheets

3 The scope of the survey should be noted in conjunction with all agreed and additional access limitations, and care taken for any work in areas excluded from the scope or extent of the survey, particularly where the fabric of the building may be opened up for maintenance or building work.

4 The duty holder must have arrangements must put in place procedures to ensure that asbestos registers are checked prior to work commencing and, that there are procedures for dealing with any suspect/ suspicious / unknown material i.e. stop work, check material etc

Client Name:	Mrs M. Waddell Head Teacher	Project Number:	413
		Survey Date:	10 April 2019
Site Address:	St Sebastians School, High Street, Great Gonerby, Grantham, Leicestershire, NG31 8LB	Printed On:	02 May 2019
		Survey Summary:	Page 1 of 1

SECTION SEVEN

1.8 SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS

1.8.1 **C. Cooter Consultancy**

Survey Recommendations

1 We recommend that samples be taken of suspect materials which may be uncovered within the areas of the site which were not included in this survey

2 We recommend that an intrusive survey is undertaken of the ground and first floor ceiling voids, special attention should be given to areas above fire doors and glazed fire walls.

SECTION EIGHT

1.9 ASBESTOS REGISTER

MATERIAL SCORES ABOVE 10 HAVE HIGH POTENTIAL TO RELEASE FIBRES

Site Name: St Sebastians School

Project Number: 413

.9.1.1 *Asbestos Register*

Location	Product type and name		Extent	Accessibility	Condition	Surface treatment	Asbestos Type	Sample	Sample no	Material Risk Score	Priority Risk Score	Total Score
All where similar product used, Boiler room	Asbestos Insulating Board	Bulkhead upstand	<=10 m² or <=10 m pipe run	Difficult Accessibility	Medium damage	Unsealed AIB	Amosite & Chrysotile	Identified	01	8	2	10
All where similar product used, Boiler room	Ropes and woven textiles	Electrical Equipment	Small items strings gaskets	Difficult Accessibility	No visible damage	Unsealed laggings and sprays	Amosite & Chrysotile	Presumed	02	7	1	8
Ground floor, All where similar product used	Vinyl floor tiles	Floor tile	>50 m² or >50 m pipe run	Easy Accessibility	No visible damage	Vinyl tiles	Chrysotile/Amosite	Presumed	03	3	3	6

MATERIAL SCORES ABOVE 10 HAVE HIGH POTENTIAL TO RELEASE FIBRES

SECTION NINE

1.10 MATERIAL ASSESSMENT: SUMMARY BY AREA

Site Name: St Sebastians School

Project Number: 413

1.10.1.1.1 Area:
Main
Building

Sample Date	Location Ref	Location ID	Drawing Reference	Floor	Room	Asbestos Type	Product Name	Material Risk Score	Material Risk Band	Priority Risk Score	Comments	Action	Survey Type
10/04/19	01	39		All where similar product used	Boiler room	Amosite & Chrysotile	Bulkhead upstanc	8	Medium Risk	2	The item is within the false ceiling above the the fire door, this product was found repeated above the fire door leading to the rear protected staircase. It can be assumed that this is repeated throughout the building for fire compartmentaion purposes	Encapsulate and Apply Warning Labels	MS
10/04/19	02	40		All where similar product used	Boiler room	Amosite & Chrysotile	Electrical Equipment	7	Medium Risk	1	Products of this age and type have been known to contain small amounts of asbestos known as flashguards. Guidance regarding flashguards can be found here:- http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/guidance/a33.pdf	No Action Required	MS
10/04/19	03	41		Ground floor	All where similar product used	Chrysotile/Amosite	Floor tile	3	Very Low Risk	3	Vinyl floor tiles are relativity safe, this item is repeated in small store rooms, also possibly under floor coverings in stairwells and corridors. Further guidance can be found here:- http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/guidance/a23.pdf	No Action Required	MS

SECTION TEN

1.11 MATERIAL ASSESSMENT (PHOTO)

Printed: 02/05/2010 By: C. Coster Consultancy Using Multihaze Software

1.11.1 C. Cooter Consultancy

1.11.1.1 Material Assessment (Photo)

Sorted by: Location ID

Site Address: St Sebastians School, High Street, Great Gonerby, Grantham, Leicestershire, NG31 8LB

Client Name: Mrs M. Waddell Head Teacher

Project Number: 413

Location ID:	39	Survey Type:	MS
Location Ref:	01	Product Type:	Asbestos Insulating Board
Product:	Bulkhead upstand	Damage:	Medium damage
Area:	Main Building	Treatment:	Amosite & Chrysotile Unsealed AIB
Floor:	All where similar product used	Asbestos Type:	Identified
Room:	Boiler room	Identification:	0.5m²
Surveyor Name:	Christopher Cooter P402, GIFireE	Quantity:	
Drawing Ref:			
Asbestos ?	Yes		
Date:	10 April 2019		
Next Inspection:	09 July 2019		

Material Risk Score:	8
Material Risk Band:	Medium Risk
Priority Risk Score:	2

Action: Encapsulate and Apply Warning Labels



Material: The item is within the false ceiling above the the fire door, this product was found repeated above the fire door leading to the rear protected staircase. It can be assumed that this is repeated throughout the building for fire compartmentaion purposes

Comments:

1.11.2 C. Cooter Consultancy

1.11.2.1 Material Assessment (Photo)

Sorted by: Location ID

Site Address: St Sebastians School, High Street, Great Gonerby, Grantham, Leicestershire, NG31 8LB

Client Name: Mrs M. Waddell Head Teacher

Project Number: 413

Location ID:	40	Survey Type:	MS
Location Ref:	02	Product Type:	Ropes and woven textiles
Product:	Electrical Equipment	Damage:	No visible damage
Area:	Main Building	Treatment:	Amosite & Chrysotile Unsealed laggings and sprays
Floor:	All where similar product used	Asbestos Type:	Presumed
Room:	Boiler room	Identification:	Small Amounts
Surveyor Name:	Christopher Cooter P402, GIFireE	Quantity:	
Drawing Ref:			
Asbestos ?	Yes		
Date:	10 April 2019		
Next Inspection:	09 July 2019		

Material Risk Score:	7
Material Risk Band:	Medium Risk
Priority Risk Score:	1

Action: No Action Required



Material: Products of this age and type have been known to contain small amounts of asbestos known as flashguards. Guidance regarding flashguards can be found here:- http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/guidance/a33.pdf

Comments:

1.11.3 C. Cooter Consultancy

1.11.3.1 Material Assessment (Photo)

Sorted by: Location ID

Site Address: St Sebastians School, High Street, Great Gonerby, Grantham, Leicestershire, NG31 8LB

Client Name: Mrs M. Waddell Head Teacher

Project Number: 413

Location ID:	41	Survey Type:	MS
Location Ref:	03	Product Type:	Vinyl floor tiles
Product:	Floor tile	Damage:	No visible damage
Area:	Main Building	Treatment:	Chrysotile/Amosite Vinyl tiles
Floor:	Ground floor	Asbestos Type:	Presumed
Room:	All where similar product used	Identification:	50m² (Approx)
Surveyor Name:	Christopher Cooter P402, GIFireE	Quantity:	
Drawing Ref:			
Asbestos ?	Yes		
Date:	10 April 2019		
Next Inspection:	09 April 2020		

Material Risk Score:	3
Material Risk Band:	Very Low Risk
Priority Risk Score:	3

Action: No Action Required



Material: Vinyl floor tiles are relativity safe, this item is repeated in small store rooms, also possibly under floor coverings in stairwells and corridors. Further guidance can be found here:- http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/guidance/a23.pdf

Comments:

SECTION ELEVEN

1.12 PRIORITY ASSESSMENT: SUMMARY BY AREA

12.1.1 Priority Assessment: Summary by Area

Site Name: St Sebastians School

Project Number: 413

1.12.1.1.1 Area:
Main
Building

Sample Date	Location Ref	Location ID	Drawing Reference	Floor	Room	Comments	Normal Occupant Activity	Likelihood Of Disturbance	Human Exposure Potential	Maintenance Activity	Risk Score
10/04/19	01	39		All where similar product used	Boiler room	It is understood thatit is planned to replace all the ceiling tiles, the possibility of debris and damaged boards must be taken into account. It is reccomended that a more intrusive survey is carried out prior to the ceiling tile replacement works.	0	1	0	1	2
10/04/19	02	40		All where similar product used	Boiler room		0	1	0	0	1
10/04/19	03	41		Ground floor	All where similar product used	Drilling and the use of abrasive tools should be avoided as theses can create a fibre release.	0	2	1	0	3

SECTION TWELVE

1.13 PRIORITY ASSESSMENT RECORD

1.13.1 C. Cooter Consultancy

1.13.1.1 Priority Assessment Record

Sorted by: Location ID

Site Address:	St Sebastians School, High Street, Great Gonerby, Grantham, Leicestershire, NG31 8LB
Client Name:	Mrs M. Waddell Head Teacher
Project Number:	413

Location ID:	39
Location Ref:	01
Product:	Bulkhead upstand
Area:	Main Building
Floor:	All where similar product used
Room:	Boiler room
Surveyor Name:	Christopher Cooter P402, GIFireE
Drawing Ref:	
Asbestos ?	Yes
Date:	10 April 2019



Priority Comments: It is understood that it is planned to replace all the ceiling tiles, the possibility of debris and damaged boards must be taken into account. It is reccomended that a more intrusive survey is carried out prior to the ceiling tile replacement works.

Priority Assessment Algorithm			
Assessment factor	Variable(s) selected	Score for each variable	Overall score
Normal Occupant Activity:			
Main type of activity in area:	Rare disturbance	0	average
Secondary activities for area:	Low disturbance	1	0
Likelihood Of Disturbance:			
Location:	Rooms up to 100 m2	2	
Accessibility:	Usually inaccessible or unlikely to be disturbed	0	average
Extent/Amount:	<=10 m² or <=10 m pipe run	1	1
Human Exposure Potential:			
Number of occupants:	None	0	
Frequency of use of area:	Infrequent	0	average
Average time area is in use:	<1 hour	0	0
Maintenance Activity:			
Type of maintenance activity:	Minor disturbance	0	average
Frequency of maintenance activity:	<=1 per year	1	1

Total Priority Assessment Score:	2

Material Assessment Score (supplied by surveyor):	Medium Risk	8

1.13.2 C. Cooter Consultancy

1.13.2.1 Priority Assessment Record

Sorted by: Location ID

Site Address:	St Sebastians School, High Street, Great Gonerby, Grantham, Leicestershire, NG31 8LB
Client Name:	Mrs M. Waddell Head Teacher
Project Number:	413

Total of Material and Priority Assessment Scores:	10

Location ID:	40
Location Ref:	02
Product:	Electrical Equipment
Area:	Main Building
Floor:	All where similar product used
Room:	Boiler room
Surveyor Name:	Christopher Cooter P402, GIFireE
Drawing Ref:	
Asbestos ?	Yes
Date:	10 April 2019



Priority Comments:

Priority Assessment Algorithm			
Assessment factor	Variable(s) selected	Score for each variable	Overall score
Normal Occupant Activity:			
Main type of activity in area:	Rare disturbance	0	average
Secondary activities for area:	Rare disturbance	0	0
Likelihood Of Disturbance:			
Location:	Rooms up to 100 m2	2	
Accessibility:	Usually inaccessible or unlikely to be disturbed	0	average
Extent/Amount:	Small items strings gaskets	0	1
Human Exposure Potential:			
Number of occupants:	None	0	
Frequency of use of area:	Infrequent	0	average
Average time area is in use:	<1 hour	0	0
Maintenance Activity:			
Type of maintenance activity:	Minor disturbance	0	average
Frequency of maintenance activity:	Unlikely to be disturbed	0	0

Total Priority Assessment Score:		1
Material Assessment Score (supplied by surveyor):	Medium Risk	7

Total of Material and Priority Assessment Scores:	8

1.13.3 C. Cooter Consultancy

1.13.3.1 Priority Assessment Record

Sorted by: Location ID

Site Address:	St Sebastians School, High Street, Great Gonerby, Grantham, Leicestershire, NG31 8LB
Client Name:	Mrs M. Waddell Head Teacher
Project Number:	413

Location ID:	41
Location Ref:	03
Product:	Floor tile
Area:	Main Building
Floor:	Ground floor
Room:	All where similar product used
Surveyor Name:	Christopher Cooter P402, GIFireE
Drawing Ref:	
Asbestos ?	Yes
Date:	10 April 2019



Priority Comments: Drilling and the use of abrasive tools should be avoided as theses can create a fibre release.

Priority Assessment Algorithm			
Assessment factor	Variable(s) selected	Score for each variable	Overall score
Normal Occupant Activity:			
Main type of activity in area:	Rare disturbance	0	average
Secondary activities for area:	Rare disturbance	0	0
Likelihood Of Disturbance:			
Location:	Rooms up to 100 m2	2	
Accessibility:	Easily disturbed	2	average
Extent/Amount:	>50 m² or >50 m pipe run	3	2
Human Exposure Potential:			
Number of occupants:	None	0	
Frequency of use of area:	Daily	3	average
Average time area is in use:	<1 hour	0	1
Maintenance Activity:			
Type of maintenance activity:	Minor disturbance	0	average
Frequency of maintenance activity:	Unlikely to be disturbed	0	0

Total Priority Assessment Score:		3
Material Assessment Score (supplied by surveyor):	Very Low Risk	3

Total of Material and Priority Assessment Scores:	6

SECTION THIRTEEN

1.14 EXCLUDED AREAS

1.14.1 **C. Cooter Consultancy**

Excluded Areas

The Following rooms / areas could not be accessed during the survey. Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs) should be deemed as being present in these areas until proven otherwise.

1 Due to working at height restrictions, we were unable to undertake a full inspection of the high level and roof areas, but what we were able to determine from ground level asbestos containing materials were not observed

2 Due to stored items we were unable to gain access to the ground floor store/void above themain boiler room.

3 Due to damage and possible spread of asbestos debris we were not able to gain full access to the ceiling voids.

SECTION FOURTEEN

BULK IDENTIFICATION REPORT

REPORT RAISED BY:

Signed: …….. Print: ……..

Asbestos Survey & Management Limited
Suite 3 New Media Centre 36-42 New Tythe Street
Long Eaton Nottingham NG10 2DL
Phone: 0115 9462688
E-mail: info@asm-ltd.co.uk

2544

CONFIDENTIAL
BULK SAMPLE ANALYSIS TEST REPORT

Report No: 13414

Customer: C COOTER CONSULTANCY	NA No: 20311	Date Sample Received: 11.04.19
Customer Address: 16 HADLEIGH CRESCENT, TOTON, NOTTINGHAM, NG9 6JG		Date of Analysis: 15.04.19
Site Address: ST SEBASTIANS PRIMARY, HIGH STREET, GREAT GONERBY, GRANTHAM, NG31 8LB		
Samples Removed By: Only the analysis of the samples is included within the UKAS accreditation. ASM cannot accept responsibility for samples that have been incorrectly collected or dispatched by external customers	Customer: YES	3rd Party:

Sample No:	Bulk ID No:	Description/Location:	Identification:	Analysed By:
01	155032	BOARD FIRE STOPPING - FIRST FLOOR - CEILING VOID - PLANT ROOM	AM & CHRY	RT

NOTE:
Qualitative identification of asbestos type carried out by a documented in house method using stereomicroscopy and polarised light microscopy coupled with dispersion staining microscopy in accordance with HSE document HSG248. Results only relate to the actual samples as recieved or testing. No alterations can be made to this certificate under any circumstances, and copying of this test certificate may only be carried out with written consent from the Technical Manager.

Number of samples 1 from total of 1 samples received.

Key: Fibre Type Amosite (Brown) – Am / Chrysotile (White) – Chry / Crocidolite (Blue) – Croc / Actinolite = Act / Anthophyllite = Anth / Tremolite = Trm / NADIS = No Asbestos Fibres Detected in Sample / ND = No fibres detected in sample.

Analyst: Rebecca Taylor Signature:

Signed out by: Rebecca Taylor Signature:
Quality Manager

Report Date: 16.04.19

RILMAC
insulation & asbestos

Asbestos Services Fabrication Fire Protection Insulation Scaffolding

Report to Client

TYPE 2

ASBESTOS BUILDING SURVEY

OF

MARSTON THOROLD'S PRIMARY SCHOOL

SCHOOL LANE

MARSTON

GRANTHAM

NG32 2HQ

Survey Date : 7th April 2006

Report Date : July 2006

Report Prepared By: **Sam Scoffield**
Asbestos Surveyor

pp. R. Tindall

Report Prepared For: **Mr R. Belton**
Planning Supervisor
HBS Property Services
Brayford Wharf North
Lincoln
LN1 1YT

INVESTOR IN PEOPLE A C A D T I C A constructionline

Rilmac Insulation Ltd
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Tel: 01522 531711 Fax: 01522 510291
www.rilmac.co.uk

Registered in England No. 1022984

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Appendix 1 Survey Data Sheets

Appendix 2 Certification of Sample Analysis

Appendix 3 Photographs

Appendix 4 Site Plans

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rilmac (Insulation) Ltd received an instruction from Rob Belton of HBS Property Services to undertake a Type 2 : standard sampling, identification and assessment asbestos survey of Marston Thorold's Primary School. This asbestos survey was carried out in accordance with guidance given in Health & Safety Executive (HSE) document MDHS 100.

1.2 The survey requested related principally to identification of asbestos containing materials (ACM's) and includes for the provision of a detailed survey report, together with recommendations.

1.3 The purpose of the survey was to locate, so far as was reasonably practicable, the presence and extent of any suspect ACM's in the building and to assess there condition. To achieve these objectives representative samples were collected and analysed for the presence of asbestos. All areas of the premises were inspected (including voids above suspended ceilings, inside riser cupboards and service ducts etc.) or presumed to contain asbestos.

1.4 Site layout plans provided by HBS Property Services have been used to orientate the report and to highlight the extent of any ACM's found. These plans are located in Appendix 4 of this report.

1.5 Photographs were taken to amplify the report findings. These photographs can be found in Appendix 3 of this report.

1.6 Sam Scoffield and Ryan Hubbard conducted the survey on the 7th April 2006. This report has been compiled by Sam Scoffield.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Marston Thorold's Primary School has been divided into four blocks containing classrooms, offices, storerooms, toilets and boiler rooms.

2.2 The majority of the areas have plasterboard ceilings and the floors are concrete or wooden. Internal walls are generally plasterboard or plasterfaced.

2.3 At the time of the survey the site was occupied and the electrical power to the site was operational

3. SURVEY CONDITIONS / NO ACCESS

3.1 Representative access to floor voids and service ducts was gained where access covers were easily lifted. No access was gained into floor ducts where the access hatches were hidden beneath floor coverings.

3.2 At the request of the client no attempt was made to gain access to suspect ACM's below any type of floor covering as this was deemed likely to cause inconvenient cosmetic damage.

3.3 Generally, there was limited access to roof voids containing a layer of 'Man Made Mineral Fibre' (MMMF) blanket insulation.

3.4 For safety and technical reasons access within plant and machinery is excluded from this survey.

3.5 For safety reasons, it was not possible to inspect electrical equipment systems or the internal areas of ventilation systems.

3.6 Fire doors frequently contain an inner layer of asbestos material for fire retardant purposes. Internal sections of fire doors were not therefore examined, as this would have caused significant damage to the doors. Fire doors should therefore be assumed to contain asbestos until proved otherwise.

3.7 There was limited access into pipe/ductwork flanges. Any gaskets found during flange separation should be considered as asbestos containing until proven otherwise.

3.8 Only limited visual access was gained to high-level areas of the School.

3.9 For further more specific areas of no access, refer to the Survey Data Sheets in Appendix 1 of this report.

4. SURVEY PROCEDURES / STRATEGY AND SAMPLE ANALYSIS

4.1 The survey was conducted by means of visual inspection and subsequent sampling of materials suspected of containing asbestos. The survey was carried out by trained surveyors with knowledge of building construction/design and experienced in techniques of recognising and sampling asbestos materials. Whilst the survey was as thorough as possible, accessing all rooms and areas, this was not a Type 3: full access sampling and identification survey (pre-demolition/major refurbishment surveys) involving sampling of materials which would have caused unacceptable damage to building fabric or decor as is occasionally required to guarantee that all ACM's have been identified. Rilmac (Insulation) Ltd, cannot be held responsible for failing to detect ACM's obscured behind other non-asbestos materials where there was no reasonable evidence that they could or might be present.

4.2 Where the surveyor suspected a material contained asbestos, a bulk sample was taken for analysis using a sharp knife, cork borer, or if the material was damaged, tweezers or small pliers. Representative samples of materials suspected of containing asbestos were carefully collected and transferred to containers prior to transfer to the laboratory. Equipment used for the collection of samples was decontaminated prior to each sample being collected.

4.3 After collection of a sample, the surfaces of the area around the sampled point were sealed whenever possible, in order to prevent fibre release. The sample was given a reference number and a self-adhesive Rilmac (Insulation) Ltd label was affixed to the area sampled. Rilmac (Insulation) Ltd cannot accept liability for cosmetic or structural damage incurred during sampling and surveying following the sampling strategy agreed with the client. By its very nature, an asbestos survey requires a reasonable degree of damage to components for subsequent laboratory identification.

4.4 In areas where there were substantial quantities of visually uniform materials, then a small number of samples were taken as being representative of the whole area. Using this strategy, the surveyor must interpret the results such that where asbestos is or is not detected in a material, such as board or beam cladding, then all visually similar material in the same area must be assumed to be of identical composition.

4.5 Where the suspect ACM to be sampled is a textured coating from a wall or ceiling a different sampling strategy was employed. Due to the low asbestos content and heterogeneous nature of most textured coatings it is not always possible to detect the presence of asbestos in these materials, using the techniques prescribed in MDHS 100 and HSG 248. One sample result may be unrepresentative of the whole textured coating. To help overcome this problem, composite samples were collected where textured coatings were detected. One composite sample was made up of material collected from several locations across the area where the textured coating was applied. It is possible to analyse samples with a greater degree of accuracy using Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) facilities. This can be arranged at substantially greater cost following a specific request from the client.

4.6 Rilmac (Insulation) Ltd accepts no responsibility for the failure to identify suspected ACM's that may be located in small randomly distributed amounts where other points in the same structure have been checked and shown to be asbestos free, for example, in CLASP buildings or portable buildings, where asbestos products can often be used as packers etc.

4.7 Where the surveyor has identified a material as being non-asbestos on visual inspection and when no analysis of samples has been carried out, for example, man made mineral fibre (MMMF) lagged pipework covered with metal cladding, caution in interpreting the results has to be taken. In such circumstances, it is possible that there may be trace residues of asbestos trapped on the pipework underneath these applied laggings as a consequence of poor quality stripping methods carried out at some time in the past, especially prior to the introduction of the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations in 1987. It is therefore not possible to confirm the existence or extent of such trace residues without removal of all or most of the overlying non-asbestos insulation, such as may occur during major alterations. Rilmac (Insulation) Ltd cannot accept liability for the failure to detect such residues in this survey. If major alterations are to be carried out in a specific area where it is possible that residual asbestos may be found, then a further investigation of the specific area should be carried out before any work is commenced.

4.8 Where there was large numbers of identical items distributed in numerous locations throughout the site, e.g. cement flue pipes, oven door seals etc., fewer samples may have been collected by the surveyor for analysis. In this case it is assumed that all identical items have the same composition as those analysed.

4.9 Where a specified area was not accessible to the surveyor at the time of the survey, either because of locked rooms or because to gain entry would have required an unreasonable degree of dismantling of the structure of the building, it should be assumed that ACM's may be present in these areas.

4.10 Where there is only limited access to an area, for example, a void above a suspended ceiling overlaid with MMMF blanket insulation, care must me taken in interpreting the conclusions of the surveyor. If subsequent access to one of these areas exposes materials, which could reasonably be expected to contain asbestos, work should cease immediately and competent assistance be sought to identify the material. The author of this report would represent competent assistance.

4.11 Analysis of samples collected during the survey was performed by a UKAS accredited laboratory in accordance with procedures detailed by the HSE in their Guidance Note HSG 248.

4.12 In addition to recording the location, extent and product type of all suspect ACM's identified during the survey, information on the accessibility, condition and surface treatment was also noted. These parameters were used to carry out a material risk assessment that enabled recommendations to be made that could be used by the client in their asbestos management program.

5. MATERIAL RISK RATING

5.1 The material risk rating assigned to each identified ACM is determined by using the material assessment algorithm defined in HSE document MDHS 100. Four main parameters are used to determine the potential fibre release from an ACM. These include:

- Product type
- Condition (Extent of Damage / Deterioration)
- Surface Treatment
- Asbestos Type

5.2 Each parameter is scored as: high = 3, medium = 2 or low = 1; two categories also allow a nil score. The value assigned to each of the four parameters is added together to give a total score of between 2 and 12. Materials assumed to contain asbestos are scored as crocidolite unless analysis of similar samples from the building shows a different asbestos type. Examples of scoring for each parameter are shown in Table 1 over the page.

5.3 ACM's with assessment scores (Material Risk Ratings) of 10 or more are regarded as having a high potential to release fibres, if disturbed. Scores of between 7 and 9 are regarded as having a medium potential, and between 5 and 6 a low potential. Scores of 4 or less have a very low potential to release fibres. Non-asbestos materials are not scored.

5.4 The material assessment identifies the high-risk ACM's, that is, those that will most readily release airborne fibres if disturbed. This material risk rating, together with the extent and accessibility of the ACM is used to make a recommendation as to the best form of remedial action required in the implementation of an asbestos management policy.

5.5 All information obtained during the survey is recorded on a survey data sheet. A description of the survey data sheet is given in section 6.

TABLE 1

Material Assessment Algorithm

Sample Variable	Score	Examples of Scores
Product Type	1	Asbestos Cement, Textured Coatings, Floor Coverings, Bitumen Roofing Felts & Sink Pads, Toilet Cisterns.
	2	Asbestos Insulating Board, Mill Boards, Asbestos Gaskets, Asbestos Rope, Thermal Insulation Paper.
	3	Thermal Insulation, Sprayed Coating, Asbestos Debris.
Condition (Extent of Damage / Deterioration)	0	Good condition : no visible damage.
	1	Satisfactory condition : a few scratches or surface marks: broken edges on boards, tiles, etc.
	2	Poor condition : significant breakage of materials or several small areas where material has been damaged revealing loose asbestos fibres.
	3	Bad condition : delamination of materials, sprays and thermal insulation. Visible asbestos debris.
Surface Treatment	0	Composite materials containing asbestos : reinforced plastics, resins, vinyl tiles.
	1	Enclosed sprays and lagging, AIB (with exposed face painted or encapsulated), asbestos cement sheets etc.
	2	Unsealed AIB, or encapsulated lagging and sprays.
	3	Unsealed lagging and sprays
	1	Chrysotile (White)
Asbestos Type	2	Amphibole asbestos including Amosite (Brown)
	3	Crocidolite (Blue), or Assumed Asbestos Content

6. SURVEY DATA SHEETS

6.1 The results of the sample analysis carried out on suspect ACM's are recorded in the survey data sheets in Appendix 1 and should be read in conjunction with the recommendations made in Section 8 of this report.

6.2 The survey data sheets contain the following:

- **SAMPLE No:**

  Given to any sample taken on site. A self adhesive Rilmac (Insulation) Ltd label is affixed adjacent to the sampling point which has on it the sample number and date of collection.

- **LOCATION:**

  i.e. Building identifier, room identifier and position. The identifiers assigned to each room on the building plans supplied by HBS have been used wherever possible.

- **PRODUCT TYPE:**

  Abbreviated type of asbestos bearing material i.e.

  AC - Asbestos Cement
  SC - Spray Coating
  TI - Thermal Insulation
  TIP - Thermal Insulation Paper
  AG - Asbestos Gasket
  AIB - Asbestos Insulating Board
  AR - Asbestos Rope/String
  FC - Floor Covering
  TC - Textured Coating
  AD - Asbestos Debris
  COM - Composite materials e.g. plastics or resins.

- **ASBESTOS TYPE (ANALYSIS RESULT):**

  Brown (amosite), Blue (crocidolite), White (chrysotile), or None detected.

- **CONDITION:**

  Good – Sound condition, no visible damage or signs of deterioration.
  Satisfactory – Sound condition, but may show a few scratches or surface marks, or broken edges on floor tiles etc.
  Poor – Showing signs of surface deterioration such as hairline cracks, water stains, broken edges and minor blemishes.
  Bad – Badly water-stained, broken, badly cracked or fibrous materials are exposed i.e. there is significant damage that is likely to release fibres. Probably visible asbestos debris.

- **SURFACE TREATMENT:**

  Sealed, partially sealed or unsealed.

- **EXTENT:**

  Approximate (not for costing purposes) e.g. length (m), area (m^2) or volume (m^3).

- **ACCESS:**

  Low – Normally inaccessible except for deliberate access, for example, by maintenance staff.
  Medium – Can be damaged by employees but would require deliberate act.
  High – In a position where it could be inadvertently damaged by employees and public.

- **FLOOR COVERING:**

  At the request of the client, the type of floor covering present in each room was also recorded during the survey. Floor covering categories include carpet, linoleum, wood, concrete and floor tiles. The carpet category includes carpet tiles as well as carpet roll. The floor tile category includes ceramic, stone and slate floor tiles.

7. SURVEY FINDINGS

7.1 The results of the bulk analysis carried out on the eight material samples collected during this survey are given in the certificate of analysis located in Appendix 2.

7.2 No ACM's were identified during this survey

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

All work with ACM's is controlled under the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations 2002. The object of these regulations, which are made under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, is to minimise worker's and anyone else's exposure to asbestos fibres both within the workplace and the surrounding area. To comply with these regulations and all other relevant health and safety regulations, guidance notes and approved codes of practice the following should be implemented:

8.1 Remedial Action

8.1.1 ACM's that have a high material risk rating and are highly accessible usually require urgent attention. The ACM should either be removed or repaired / encapsulated (if possible) together with the decontamination of all associated areas.

8.1.2 ACM's that have a medium material risk rating and are accessible may require the repair / encapsulation of the material together with decontamination of all associated areas. The sealing system chosen will depend on the nature of the asbestos material, its condition and the type of protection required (taking into consideration flammability requirements). All ACM's should also be fitted with appropriate warning labels as described in the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations Approved Code of Practice.

8.1.3 Generally, all asbestos removal / repair work should be carried out by a licensed contractor in accordance with the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations 2002. Disposal of all asbestos waste materials should be carried out in accordance with the Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005.

8.1.4 ACM's that have a low risk of releasing asbestos fibres, even if accessible, should usually be left in place wherever possible and managed in situ. If absent, asbestos warning labels should be applied to the ACM.

8.1.5 All ACM's left in place in a building should be regularly inspected by a competent person to confirm that there has been no change in their condition.

8.2 Generally

8.2.1 All access and activities causing disturbance to areas containing asbestos should be restricted and associated risks appropriately assessed.

8.2.2 The asbestos findings should be brought to the attention of all those persons who are likely to come into contact with asbestos, especially any contractors working on site, ideally at the tendering stage.

8.2.3 The client should be aware of the limitations and scope of this survey and the possible presence of further asbestos containing materials that can only be identified by further more detailed investigative survey works.

8.2.4 It is important to point out that the client's duty of care under criminal and civil law still exists, with respect to precautions taken when working on areas of a building in which no asbestos has previously been detected. In the event of material being exposed that could reasonably be expected to contain asbestos, work should cease immediately and competent assistance be sought to identify the material. Rilmac (Insulation) Ltd as authors of this report would represent a good example of competent assistance.

Appendix 1

Survey Data Sheets

ASBESTOS BUILDING SURVEY DATA

Sample No.	Location	Product Type	Asbestos Type	Condition	Surface Treatment	Material Risk Rating	Extent (Approx.) $m/m^2/m^3$	Access	Photo Ref.	Visual Observations Or Recommended Remedial Action	Action Taken	Floor Covering
	_Block 01, 1 Classroom	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	No access above suspended ceiling. Visually no suspect asbestos material.	_	CPT
Material Assessment Algorithm						0						
1	Block 01, 2 Prac, Bitumen Sink Pads	COM	ND	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	LINO
Material Assessment Algorithm						0						
	_Block 01, 5 St	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	Visually no suspect asbestos material	_	CON
Material Assessment Algorithm						0						
	_Block 01, 6 Library	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	Limited access to ceiling void. Visually no suspect asbestos material.	_	CPT
Material Assessment Algorithm						0						

KEY :

PRODUCT TYPE :	
Composite Materials (1)	COM
Floor Coverings (1)	FC
Textured Coating (1)	TC
Asbestos Cement (1)	AC
Asbestos Insulating Board (2)	AIB
Thermal Insulation P2 ( )	TIP
Asbestos Gaskets ( )	AG
Asbestos Rope / Textiles ( )	AR
Thermal Insulation ( )	TI
Sprayed Coating 3 ( )	SC
Asbestos Debris 3 ( )	AD

ASBESTOS TYPE :	
White (1)	Chrysotile
Brown (2)	Amosite
Blue (3)	Crocidolite
ND (0)	None Detected

SURFACE TREATMENT :	
S - Composite (0)	
S - Sealed (1)	
P - Partially Sealed ( )	
U - Unsealed 1, 2 or 3 ( )	

CONDITION :	
A - Good 0 ( )	
B - Satisfactory ( )	
C - Poor 2 ( )	
D - Bad 3 ( )	

ACCESS :	
H	- High
M	- Medium
L	- Low

MATERIAL RISK RATING :	
Ability to release fibres	Algorithm Score
High	10 or more
Medium	7 to 9
Low	5 to 6
Very Low	4 or less

FLOOR COVERINGS :			
CPT	- Carpet	CON	- Concrete
LINO	- Linoleum	FT	- Floor Tiles
W	Wood		

NOTE : Numbers in brackets are used to calculate material risk rating (See Section 5 of report)

ASBESTOS BUILDING SURVEY DATA

Sample No.	Location	Product Type	Asbestos Type	Condition	Surface Treatment	Material Risk Rating	Extent (Approx.) $g/m^2/m^3$	Access	Photo Ref.	Visual Observations Or Recommended Remedial Action	Action Taken	Floor Covering
2	Block 01, 17 Store, Boarding Lining Ceiling	Board	ND	–	–	–	–	– 2		–	–	CPT
Material Assessment Algorithm						0						
	Block 01, 18 Stair	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Visually no suspect asbestos material	–	W
Material Assessment Algorithm						0						
	Block 01, 7 Classroom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Limited access to ceiling void. Visually no suspect asbestos material.	–	CPT
Material Assessment Algorithm						0						
As 1	Block 01, 8 Prac, Bitumen Sink Pads	COM	ND	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CPT
Material Assessment Algorithm						0						

KEY :

PRODUCT TYPE	
Composite Materials ( )	COM
Floor Coverings 1 ( )	FC
Textured Coatir 1 ig ( )	TC
Asbestos Cement (1)	AC
Asbestos Insulating Board ( )	AIB
Thermal Insulation Paper 2) (	TIP
Asbestos Gaskets (2)	AG
Asbestos Rope / Textiles (2)	AR
Thermal Insulation (3)	TI
Sprayed Coating (3)	SC
Asbestos Debris (3)	AD

ASBESTOS TYPE	
White	(Chrysotile
Brown 2)	(Amosite
Blue	(3Crocidolite
ND (0)	None Detected

SURFACE TREATMENT	
S - Composite (0)	
S - Sealed (1)	
P - Partially Sealed (2)	
U - Unsealed (1, 2 or 3)	

CONDITION	
A - Good (0)	
B - Satisfactory (	
C - Poor 2 ( )	
D - Bad 3 ( )	

ACCESS	
H	- High
M	- Medium
L	- Low

MATERIAL RISK RATING :	
Ability to release fibres	Algorithm Score
High	or more
Medium	to 7 9
Low	5 to 6
Very Low	4 or less

FLOOR COVERINGS	
CPTCarpet	CON - Concrete
LINO - Linoleum	FT - Floor Tiles
W - Wood	

NOTE : Numbers in brackets are used to calculate material risk rating (see Section 5 of report)

ASBESTOS BUILDING SURVEY DATA

Sample No.	Location	Product Type	Asbestos Type	Condition	Surface Treatment	Material Risk Rating	Extent (Approx.) $m/m^2/m^3$	Access	Photo Ref.	Visual Observations Recommended Remedial Action	Action Taken	Floor Covering
	Block 01, 10 MWC									Visually no suspect asbestos material		LINO
Material Assessment Algorithm						0						
	Block 01, 11 FWC									No access		
Material Assessment Algorithm						0						
	Block 01, 4 Blr									Visually no suspect asbestos material		CON
Material Assessment Algorithm						0						
	Block 01, 19 PE St									No access. Roofing felt not sampled.		
Material Assessment Algorithm						0						

KEY :

PRODUCT TYPE :		ASBESTOS TYPE :		CONDITION :		MATERIAL RISK RATING :	
Composite Materials (1)	COM	White (1)	Chrysotile	A - Good (0)		Ability to release fibres	Algorithm Score
Floor Coverings (1)	FC	Brown (2)	Amosite	B - Satisfactory (1)		High	10 or more
Textured Coating (1)	TC	Blue (3)	Crocidolite	C - Poor (2)		Medium	7 to 9
Asbestos Cement (1)	AC	ND (0)	None Detected	D - Bad (3)		Low	5 to 6
Asbestos Insulating Board (2)	AIB					Very Low	4 or less
Thermal Insulation Paper (2)	TIP						
Asbestos Gaskets (2)	AG						
Asbestos Textiles (2)	AR						
Thermal Insulation (3)	TI						
Sprayed Coating (3)	SC						
Asbestos Debris (3)	AD						

SURFACE TREATMENT :		ACCESS :		FLOOR COVERINGS :	
S - Composite (0)		H - High		CPT - Carpet	CON - Concrete
S - Sealed (1)		M - Medium		LINO - Linoleum	FT - Floor Tiles
P - Partially Sealed (2)		L - Low		W - Wood	
U - Unsealed (2 or 3)					

NOTE : Numbers in brackets are used to calculate material risk rating (see Section 5 of report)

ASBESTOS BUILDING SURVEY DATA

Sample No.	Location	Product Type	Asbestos Type	Condition	Surface Treatment	Material Risk Rating	Extent (Approx.) $m/m^2/m^3$	Access	Photo Ref.	Visual Observations Or Recommended Remedial Action	Action Taken	Floor Covering
–	Block 01, 20 PE St	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No access. Roofing felt not sampled.	–	–
Material Assessment Algorithm						0						
–	Block 01, 21 PE St	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No access. Roofing felt not sampled.	–	–
Material Assessment Algorithm						0						
7	Block 01, External, Roof Tiles	Cement	ND	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
Material Assessment Algorithm						0						
8	Block 01, External, Roof Tile Verge Undercloak	Cement	ND	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
Material Assessment Algorithm						0						

KEY :

PRODUCT TYPE :	
Composite Materials (1)	COM
Floor Coverings (1)	FC
Textured Coating (1)	TC
Asbestos Cement (1)	AC
Asbestos Insulating Board (2)	AIB
Thermal Insulation Paper (2)	TIP
Asbestos Gaskets (2)	AG
Asbestos Rope / Textiles (2)	AR
Thermal Insulation (3)	TI
Sprayed Coating (3)	SC
Asbestos Debris (3)	AD

ASBESTOS TYPE :	
White (1)	Chrysotile
Brown (2)	Amosite
Blue (3)	Crocidolite
ND (0)	None Detected

SURFACE TREATMENT :
S - Composite (0)
S - Sealed (1)
P - Partially Sealed (2)
U - Unsealed (1, 2 or 3)

CONDITION :
A - Good (0)
B - Satisfactory (1)
C - Poor (2)
D - Bad (3)

ACCESS :	
H	- High
M	- Medium
L	- Low

MATERIAL RISK RATING :	
Ability to release fibres	Algorithm Score
High	10 or more
Medium	7 to 9
Low	5 to 6
VeryLow	4 or less

FLOOR COVERINGS :	
CPT - Carpet	CON - Concrete
LINO - Linoleum	FT - Floor Tiles
W - Wood	

NOTE : Numbers in brackets ( )are used to calculate material risk rating (See Section 5 of report)

ASBESTOS BUILDING SURVEY DATA

Sample No.	Location	Product Asbestos Type	Asbestos Type	Condition	Surface Treatment	Material Risk Rating	Extent (Approx.) $m/m^2/m^3$	Access	Photo Ref.	Visual Observations Or Recommended Remedial Action	Action Taken	Floor Covering	
4	Block 02, 1 Staffroom, Bitumen Sink Pads COM	ND		–	–	–	–	4		–	–	CPT	
Material Assessment Algorithm					0								
5	Block 02, 2 St & 16 Shwr / WC, Beige Floor Tiles FC	ND		–	–	–	–	5		–	–	As 5	
Material Assessment Algorithm					0								
	Block 02, 3 ANC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		Visually no suspect asbestos material	–	CPT	
Material Assessment Algorithm					0								
As 7	Block 02, External, Roof Tiles Cement	ND		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Material Assessment Algorithm					0								

KEY :

PRODUCT TYPE	
Composite Materials (1)	COM
Floor Coverings (1)	FC
Textured Coating (1)	TC
Asbestos Cement (1)	AC
Asbestos Insulatin g Board (2)	AIB
Thermal Insulation Pa per (2)	TIP
Asbestos Gaskets (2)	AG
Asbestos Rope / Tex 2 tiles ( )	AR
Thermal Insulation (3)	TI
Sprayed Coating (3)	SC
Asbestos Debris (3)	AD

ASBESTOS TYPE	
White	Chrysotile
Brown	Amosite
Blue 3	Crocidolite
ND (0)	None Detected

SURFACE TREATMENT
S - Composite (0)
S - Sealed (1)
P - Partially Sealed (2)
U - Unsealed (1, 2 or 3)

CONDITION
A - Good (0)
B - Satisfactory (1)
C - Poor (2)
D - Bad 3 ( )

ACCESS	
H	High
M	Medium
L	Low

MATERIAL RISK RATING	
Ability to release fibres	Algorithm Score
High	10 or more
Medium	7 to 9
Low	5 to 6
Very Low	4 or less

FLOOR COVERINGS		
CPT	Carpet -	CON - Concrete
LINO	Linoleum	FT Floor Tiles
	Wood -	

NOTE : Numbers in brackets ( ) are used to calculate material risk See Section 5 of report)

ASBESTOS BUILDING SURVEY DATA

Sample No.	Location	Product Type	Asbestos Type	Condition / Surface Treatment	Risk Rating	Material (Approx.) $m/m^2/m^3$	Extent	Access	Photo Ref.	Visual Observations Or Recommended Remedial Action	Action Taken Covering	Floor
Block 02	External, Roof Tile Verge Undercloak	Cement	ND	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Material Assessment Algorithm					0							
Material Assessment Algorithm					0							
Material Assessment Algorithm					0							
Material Assessment Algorithm					0							

KEY :

PRODUCT TYPE :	
Composite Materials ( )	COM
Floor Coverings ( )	FC
Textured Coating ( )	TC
Asbestos Cement (1)	AC
Asbestos Insulating Board (2)	AIB
Thermal Insulation ( )	TIP
Asbestos Gaskets ( )	AG
Asbestos Rope / Textiles (2)	AR
Thermal Insulation ( )	TI
Sprayed Coating (3)	SC
Asbestos Debris (3)	AD

ASBESTOS TYPE :	
White	Chrysotile
Brown	Amosite
Blue 3	Crocidolite
ND (0)	None Detected

SURFACE TREATMENT :	
S - Composite (0)	
S - Sealed ( )	
P - Partially Sealed (2)	
U - Unsealed ( )	

CONDITION :	
A - Good ( )	
B - Satisfactory ( )	
C - Poor 2 ( )	
D - Bad (3)	

ACCESS :	
H	High
M	Medium
L	Low

MATERIAL RISK RATING :	
Ability to release fibres	Algorithm Score
High	10 or more
Medium	7 to 9
Low	5 to 6
Very Low	4 or less

FLOOR COVERINGS :		
CPT	Carpet-	CON - Concrete
LINO	Linoleum	FT Floor Tiles
	Wood-	

NOTE : Numbers in brackets are used to calculate material risk Section 5 of report

ASBESTOS BUILDING SURVEY DATA

Sample No.	Location	Product Type	Asbestos Type	Condition	Surface Treatment	Material Risk Rating	Extent (Approx.) $m/m^2/m^3$	Access	Photo Ref.	Visual Observations Or Recommended Remedial Action	Action Taken	Floor Covering
	Block 04, 1 Office	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Limited access. Visually no suspect asbestos material.	–	CPT
Material Assessment Algorithm					0							
	Block 04, 2 Head	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Visually no suspect asbestos material	–	CPT
Material Assessment Algorithm					0							
	Block 04, 3 Recep	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Visually no suspect asbestos material	–	CPT
Material Assessment Algorithm					0							
	Block 04, 4 MWC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Visually no suspect asbestos material	–	LINO
Material Assessment Algorithm					0							

KEY :

PRODUCT TYPE	
Composite Materials ( )	COM
Floor Coverings 1 ( )	FC
Textured Coatin g (1)	TC
Asbestos Cement ( )	AC
Asbestos Insulating Board ( )	AIB
Thermal Insulation ( )	TIP
Asbestos Gaskets (2)	AG
Asbestos Rope / Textiles (2)	AR
Thermal Insulation (3)	TI
Sprayed Coating (3)	SC
Asbestos Debris (3)	AD

ASBESTOS TYPE	
White (1)	Chrysotile
Brown (2)	Amosite
Blue (3)	Crocidolite
ND (0)	None Detected

SURFACE TREATMENT	
S - Compos 0 ite ( )	
S - Sealed 1 ( )	
P - Partially Sealed (2)	
U - Unsealed (1, 2 or 3)	

CONDITION	
A - Good 0	( )
B - Satisfactory	( )
C - Poor 2	( )
D - Bad 3	( )

ACCESS	
H	- High
M	-Medium
L	- Low

MATERIAL RISK RATING	
Ability to release fibres	Algorithm Score
High	10 or more
Medium	7 to 9
Low	5 to 6
Very Low	4 or less

FLOOR COVERINGS	
CPT - Carpet	CON - Concrete
LINO - Linoleum	FT - Floor Tiles
W - Wood	

NOTE : Numbers in brackets are used to calculate material risk (see section 5 of report)

ASBESTOS BUILDING SURVEY DATA

Sample No.	Location	Product Type	Asbestos Type	Condition	Surface Treatment	Material Extent (Approx.)	Rating	Access	Physical Observations Or Recommended Remedial Action	Action Taken	Floor Covering
	Block 04, 5 DWC / FWC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Visually no suspect asbestos material	–	LINO
Material Assessment Algorithm					0						
6	Block 04, 6 Blr, Boarding Board Lining Ceiling	ND		–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	CON
Material Assessment Algorithm					0						
	Block 04, 7 Hall	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No access to ceiling void. Visually no suspect asbestos material.	–	W
Material Assessment Algorithm					0						
	Block 04, 8 Anc	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Visually no suspect asbestos material	–	CPT
Material Assessment Algorithm					0						

KEY :

PRODUCT TYPE		
Composite Materials	(1)	COM
Floor Coverings	( )	FC
Textured Coating	(1)	TC
Asbestos Cement	( )	AC
Asbestos Insulating Board	( )	AIB
Thermal Insulation Pipe	( )	TIP
Asbestos Gaskets	(2)	AG
Asbestos Rope / Textiles	( )	AR
Thermal Insulation	( )	TI
Sprayed Coating	( )	SC
Asbestos Debris	(3)	AD

ASBESTOS TYPE		
White	(1)	Chrysotile
Brown	( )	Amosite
Blue	( )	Crocidolite
ND	(0)	None Detected

SURFACE TREATMENT		
S - Composite	( )	
S - Sealed	( )	
P - Partial	( )	Sealed
U - Unsealed	( )	

CONDITION		
A - Good	( )	
B - Satisfactory	( )	
C - Poor	( )	
D - Bad	( )	

ACCESS	
H	High
M	Medium
L	Low

MATERIAL RISK RATING	
Ability to release fibres	Algorithm Score
High	10 or more
Medium	7 to 9
Low	5 to 6
Very Low	4 or less

FLOOR COVERINGS			
CPT -	Carpet	CON -	Concrete
LINO -	Linoleum	FT	Floor Tiles
W -	Wood		

NOTE : Numbers in brackets are used to calculate material risk See Section 5 of report)

ASBESTOS BUILDING SURVEY DATA

Sample No.	Location	Product Type	Asbestos Type	Condition	Surface Treatment	Material Risk Rating	Extent (Approx.) $m/m^2/m^3$	Access	Photo Ref. Or Recommended Remedial Action	Visual Observations	Action Taken	Floor Covering
	Block 04, 9 Clks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Visually no suspect asbestos material	–	CPT
Material Assessment Algorithm					0							
	Block 04, 10 Anc	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Visually no suspect asbestos material	–	CPT
Material Assessment Algorithm					0							
	Block 04, 11 M.I	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Roof hatch accessed. Visually no suspect asbestos material.	–	CPT
Material Assessment Algorithm					0							
	Block 04, 12 Server	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No access	–	–
Material Assessment Algorithm					0							

KEY :

PRODUCT TYPE :	
Composite Materials ( )	COM
Floor Coverings 1 ( )	FC
Textured Coating ( )	TC
Asbestos Cement 1 ( )	AC
Asbestos Insulating Board 2 ( )	AIB
Thermal Insulation Paper (2)	TIP
Asbestos Gaskets (2)	AG
Asbestos / Rubber Textiles 2 ( )	AR
Thermal Insulation ( )	TI
Sprayed Coating 3 ( )	SC
Asbestos Debris 3 ( )	AD

ASBESTOS TYPES :	
White	(Chrysotile
Brown	(Amosite
Blue 3	(Crocidolite
ND (0)	None Detected

CONDITION :
A - Good (0)
B - Satisfactory ( )
C - Poor (2)
D - Bad 3 ( )

MATERIAL RISK RATING :	
Ability to release fibres	Algorithm Score
High	10 or more
Medium	7 to 9
Low	5 to 6
Very Low	4 or less

SURFACE TREATMENT :
S - Composite (0)
S - Sealed (1)
P - Partially Sealed (2)
U - Unsealed (1, 2 or 3)

ACCESS :	
H	- High
M	- Medium
L	- Low

FLOOR COVERINGS :		
CPT	- Carpet	CON - Concrete
LINO	- Linoleum	FT - Floor Tiles
W	Wood	

NOTE : Numbers in brackets ( ) are used to calculate material risk rating (See Section 5 of report)

ASBESTOS BUILDING SURVEY DATA

Sample No.	Location	Product Type	Asbestos Type	Condition Treatment	Surface	Material Risk Rating	Extent (Approx.) m^2/m^3	Access	Photo Ref.	Visual Observations Or Recommended Remedial Action	Action Taken	Floor Covering
_	Block 04, 13 I.C.T.	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	Visually no suspect asbestos material	_	CPT
Material Assessment Algorithm					0							
_	Block 04, 14 Anc	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	Visually no suspect asbestos material	_	CPT
Material Assessment Algorithm					0							
_	Block 04, 15 Cloaks	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	Visually no suspect asbestos material	_	CPT
Material Assessment Algorithm					0							
_	Block 04, 16 BWC	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	Visually no suspect asbestos material	_	LINO
Material Assessment Algorithm					0							

KEY :

PRODUCT TYPE	
Composite Materials (1)	COM
Floor Coverings (1)	FC
Textured Coating (1)	TC
Asbestos Cement (1)	AC
Asbestos Insulating Board (2)	AIB
Thermal Insulation (2)	TI
Asbestos Gaskets ( )	AG
Asbestos Rope / Textiles (2)	AR
Thermal Insulation ( )	TI
Sprayed Coating ( )	SC
Asbestos Debris ( )	AD

ASBESTOS TYPE	
White (1)	Chrysotile
Brown (2)	Amosite
Blue (3)	Crocidolite
ND (0)	None Detected

SURFACE TREATMENT	
S - Composite ( )	
S - Sealed (1)	
P - Partially Sealed ( )	
U - Unsealed (3)	

CONDITION
A - Good (0)
B - Satisfactory (1)
C - Poor (2)
D - Bad (3)

ACCESS	
H	- High
M	-Medium
L	- Low

MATERIAL RISK RATING :	
Ability to release fibres	Algorithm Score
High	10 or more
Medium	7 to 9
Low	5 to 6
Very Low	4 or less

FLOOR COVERINGS :	
CPT - Carpet	CON Concrete
LINO Linoleum	FT Floor Tiles
W Wood	

NOTE : Numbers in brackets are used to calculate material risk (see Section 5 of report)

ASBESTOS BUILDING SURVEY DATA

Sample No.	Location	Product Type	Asbestos Type	Condition	Surface Treatment	Material Risk Rating	Extent (Approx.) $m/m^2/m^3$	Access	Photo Ref.	Visual Observations Or Recommended Remedial Action	Action Taken	Floor Covering
	Block 04, 17 GWC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Visually no suspect asbestos material	–	LINO
Material Assessment Algorithm					0							
	Block 04, 18 Clnr	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No access	–	–
Material Assessment Algorithm					0							
	Block 04, 19 St	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Visually no suspect asbestos material	–	CPT
Material Assessment Algorithm					0							
	Block 04, 20 Chair St	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No access through roof hatch. Visually no suspect asbestos material.	–	LINO
Material Assessment Algorithm					0							

KEY :

PRODUCT TYPE :	
Composite Materials ( )	COM
Floor Coverings 1 ( )	FC
Textured Coating ( )	TC
Asbestos Cement (1)	AC
Asbestos Insulating Board (2)	AIB
Thermal Insulation (2)	TIP
Asbestos Gaskets ( )	AG
Asbestos Rope / Textiles ( )	AR
Thermal Insulation ( )	TI
Sprayed Coating 3 ( )	SC
Asbestos Debris 3 ( )	AD

ASBESTOS TYPE :	
White	(Chrysotile
Brown 2)	(Amosite
Blue	(3 Crocidolite
ND (0)	None Detected

SURFACE TREATMENT :	
S - Composite 0	( )
S - Sealed (1)	
P - Partially Sealed (2)	
U - Unsealed (1, 2 or 3)	

CONDITION :
A - Good (0)
B - Satisfactory
C - Poor (2)
D - Bad (3)

ACCESS :	
H	- High
M	- Medium
L	- Low

MATERIAL RISK RATING :	
Ability to release fibres	Algorithm Score
High	10 or more
Medium	7 to 9
Low	5 to 6
Very Low	4 or less

FLOOR COVERINGS :		
CPT	- Carpet	CON - Concrete
LINO	- Linoleum	FT Floor Tiles
W	Wood	

NOTE : Numbers in brackets are used to calculate material risk rating (See Section 5 of report)

ASBESTOS BUILDING SURVEY DATA

Sample No.	Location	Product Type	Asbestos Type	Condition	Surface Treatment	Material Risk Rating	Extent (Approx.) $m/m^2/m^3$	Access	Photo Ref.	Visual Observations Or Recommended Remedial Action	Action Taken	Floor Covering
As 3	Block 04, 21 Kit, Bitumen Sink Pads	COM	ND	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	LINO
Material Assessment Algorithm					0							
	Block 04, 22 PE St	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Visually no suspect asbestos material	–	LINO
Material Assessment Algorithm					0							
3	Block 04, 23 (F) Classroom, Bitumen Sink Pads	COM	ND	–	–	–	–	– 3		–	–	CPT, LINO
Material Assessment Algorithm					0							
	Block 04, External	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Roofing felt not sampled. Visually no suspect asbestos material.	–	–
Material Assessment Algorithm					0							

KEY :

PRODUCT TYPE :	
Composite Materia 1 ls ( )	COM
Floor Coverings (1)	FC
Textured Coating 1 ( )	TC
Asbestos Cement 1 ( )	AC
Asbestos Insulatin g Board (	AIB
Thermal Insulation Paper (2)	TIP
Asbestos Gaskets (2)	AG
Asbestos Rope / Textiles (2)	AR
Thermal Insulation (3)	TI
Sprayed Coating (3)	SC
Asbestos Debris (3)	AD

ASBESTOS TYPE :	
White (Chrysotile	
Brown (Amosite	
Blue 3 (Crocidolite	
ND (0) None Detected	

SURFACE TREATMENT :	
S - Compos 0 ite ( )	
S - Sealed 1 ( )	
P - Partial ly Sealed ( )	
U - Unsealed (3)	

CONDITION :	
A - Good 0 ( )	
B - Satisfactory ( )	
C - Poor 2 ( )	
D - Bad (3)	

ACCESS :	
H - High	
M -Medium	
L - Low	

MATERIAL RISK RATING :	
Ability to release fibres	Algorithm Score
High	10 or more
Medium	7 to 9
Low	5 to 6
Very Low	4 or less

FLOOR COVERINGS :			
CPT - Carpet		CON -	Concrete
LINO - Linoleum		FT	Floor Tiles
W - Wood			

NOTE : Numbers in brackets are used to calculate material risk (see Section 5 of report)

Appendix 2

Bulk Analysis Certification

ENVIROCHEM

ENVIROCHEM
Analytical Laboratories Ltd.
12 The Gardens
Broadcut, Fareham
Hampshire
PO16 8SS.

KA
U S
TESTING
1227

Tel: (01329) 287777
Fax: (01329) 287755
www.envirochem.co.uk
office@envirochem.co.uk

Our Ref: 6700497 FI 8
Your Ref:
Date: 11 April 2006

					Estimated

Asbestos Fibre Identification Report

CLIENT:	Rilmac (Insulation) Ltd Crofton Drive, Allenby Road Industrial Estate, Lincoln, LN3 4NJ
SITE ADDRESS:	Marston Thorold's Primary School
SAMPLED BY:	Client
DATE SAMPLED/RECEIVED:	11 April 2006
DATE ANALYSED:	11 April 2006
ANALYST:	M.Hurst

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE

Fibre identification was carried out in accordance with the documented `in-house' methods based on the HSE Guidance Note HSG 248. These employed stereo microscopy, polarized microscopy and dispersion staining techniques.

RESULTS

Sample No	Sample Ref.	Location	Asbestos Detected	Asbestos Type	Estimated Quantity
1	6700497 1 FI	Block 01. 2 Prac. Bitumen sink pad	No		
2	6700497 2 FI	Block 01. 17 store. Boarding lining ceiling	No		
3	6700497 3 FI	Block 04. 23(F) Classroom. Bitumen sink pad	No		
4	6700497 4 FI	Block 02. 1 Staffroom. Bitumen sink pad	No		
5	6700497 5 FI	Block 02. 2 ST. Beige floor tiles	No		
6	6700497 6 FI	Block 04. 6BLR. Boarding lining ceiling	No		

NOTES:

1-Sample(s) were examined for the presence of 6 types of asbestos fibre: crocidolite (blue), amosite (brown), chrysotile (white), anthophyllite, actinolite, and tremolite.

2-Samples collected by the client are evaluated using information provided by the client For samples collected by the client the date of receipt is deemed to be the same as the date sampled

3-Envirochem is a UKAS accredited laboratory for sampling and identification of Asbestos containing materials

4-Comments, observations, opinions and estimated quantity of asbestos content in samples are outside the scope of UKAS accreditation.

5-Quantities of asbestos in the samples were visually estimated as the percentage, by weight, of asbestos fibres in the whole sample. Results reported as major > 5%, minor < 5%, trace is as defined by HSG248 (published by the HSE)

SIGNATURE: N.S Batts

(On behalf of Envirochem by an authorised signatory)

ENVIROCHEM

Analytical Laboratories Ltd.
12 The Gardens
Broadcut, Fareham
Hampshire
PO16 8SS.

U S TESTING 1227

Tel: (01329) 287777
Fax: (01329) 287755
www.envirochem.co.uk
office@envirochem.co.uk

Our Ref: 6700497 FI 8
Your Ref:
Date: 11 April 2006

Asbestos Fibre Identification Report

CLIENT: Rilmac (Insulation) Ltd
Crofton Drive, Allenby Road Industrial Estate, Lincoln, LN3 4NJ

SITE ADDRESS: Marston Thorold's Primary School
SAMPLED BY: Client
DATE SAMPLED/RECEIVED: 11 April 2006
DATE ANALYSED: 11 April 2006
ANALYST: M.Hurst

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE

Fibre identification was carried out in accordance with the documented `in-house' methods based on the HSE Guidance Note HSG 248. These employed stereo microscopy, polarized microscopy and dispersion staining techniques.

RESULTS					
Sample No	Sample Ref.	Location	Asbestos Detected	Asbestos Type	Estimated Quantity
7	6700497 7 FI	Block 01. External. Roof tiles	No		
8	6700497 8 FI	Block 01. External. Roof tile verge undercloak	No		

NOTES:

1-Sample(s) were examined for the presence of 6 types of asbestos fibre: crocidolite (blue), amosite (brown), chrysotile (white), anthophyllite, actinolite, and tremolite

2-Samples collected by the client are evaluated using information provided by the client. For samples collected by the client the date of receipt is deemed to be the same as the date sampled.

3-Envirochem is a UKAS accredited laboratory for sampling and identification of Asbestos containing materials.

4-Comments, observations, opinions and estimated quantity of asbestos content in samples are outside the scope of UKAS accreditation.

5-Quantities of asbestos in the samples were visually estimated as the percentage, by weight, of asbestos fibres in the whole sample. Results reported as major > 5%, minor < 5%, trace is as defined by HSG248 (published by the HSE).

SIGNATURE: N.S Batts

(On behalf of Envirochem by an authorised signatory)

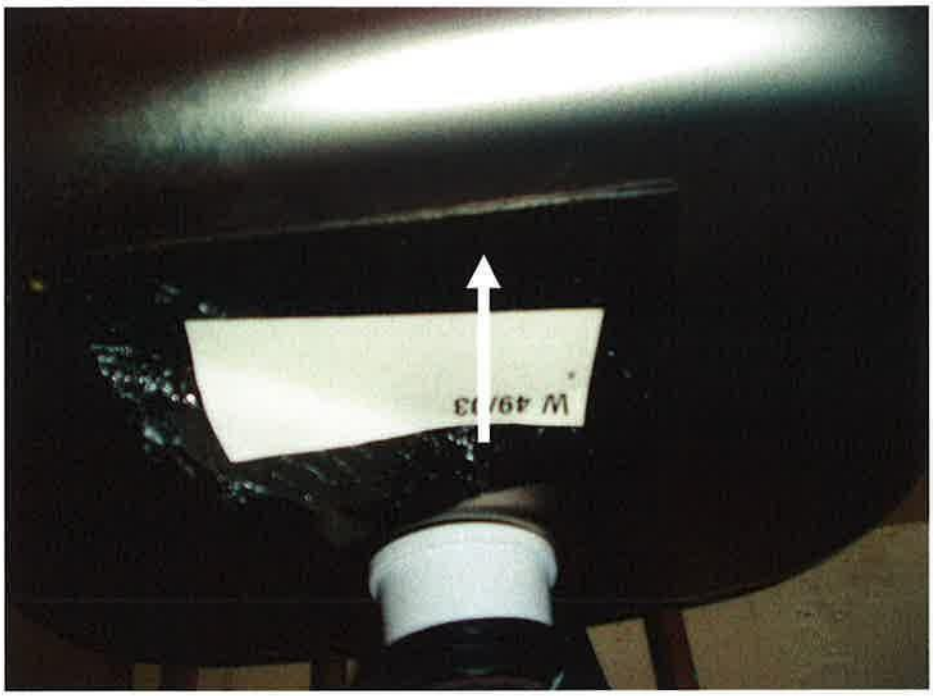
Grantham Villages' CE Primary Schools Federation

Premises Management Policy

Foundation Stage, Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2

Appendix 3

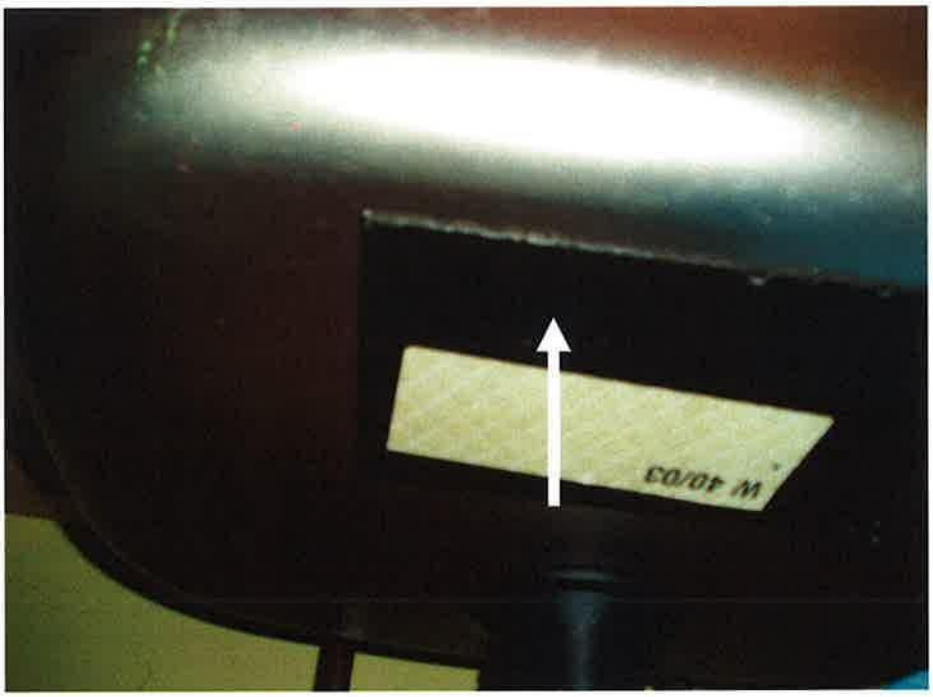
Photographs



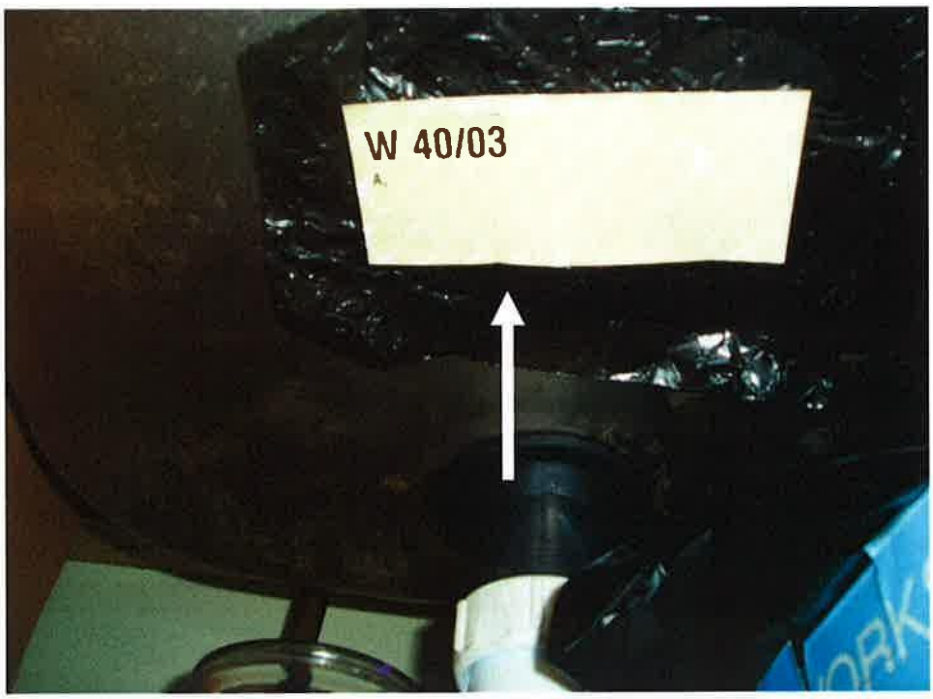
**Photograph 1: Block 01, 2 Prac, Bitumen Sink Pad –
No Asbestos Detected (Sample 01)**



**Photograph 2: Block 01, 17 Store, Boarding Lining Ceiling –
No Asbestos Detected (Sample 02)**



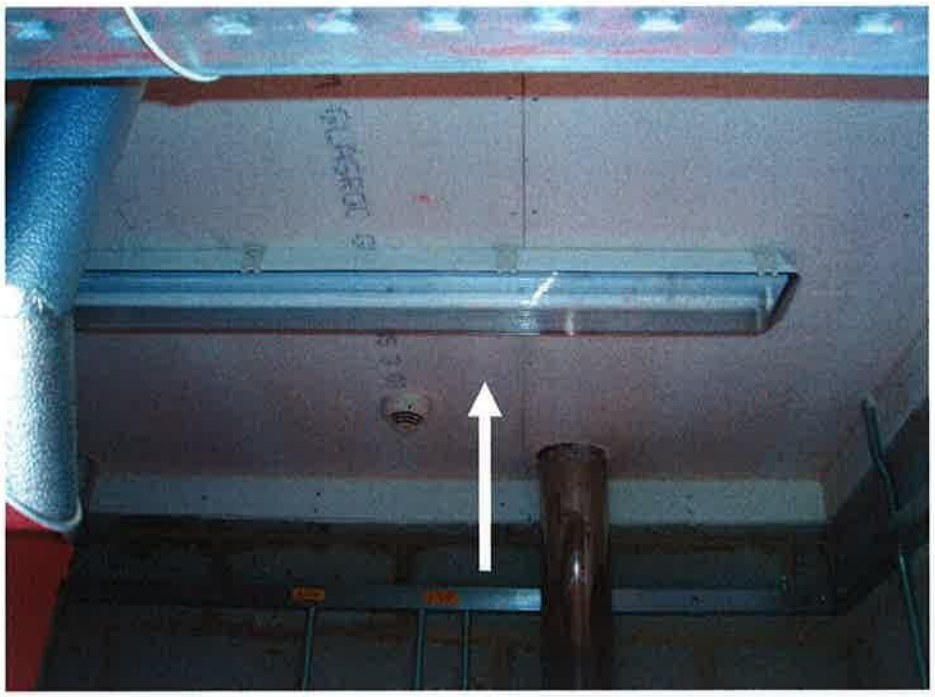
Photograph 3: Block 04, 23 (F) Classroom, Bitumen Sink Pad – No Asbestos Detected (Sample 03)



Photograph 4: Block 02, 1 Staffroom, Bitumen Sink Pad – No Asbestos Detected (Sample 04)



**Photograph 5: Block 02, 2 St, Beige Floor Tiles –
No Asbestos Detected (Sample 05)**



**Photograph 6: Block 04, 6 Blr, Boarding Lining Ceiling –
No Asbestos Detected (Sample 06)**



Photograph 7: Block 01, External, Roof Tiles – No Asbestos Detected (Sample 07)

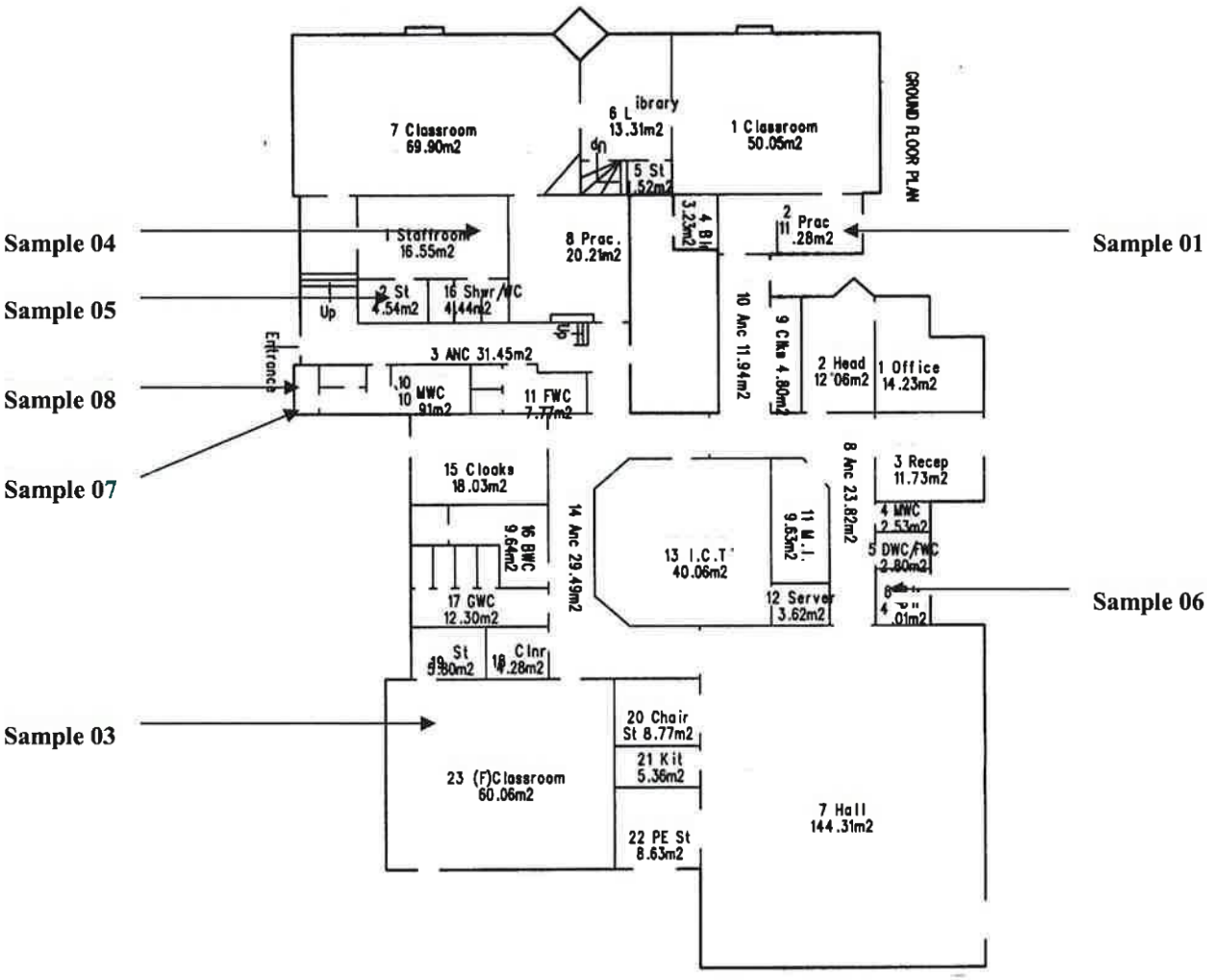


Photograph 8: Block 01, External, Roof Tile Verge Undercloak – No Asbestos Detected (Sample 08)

Appendix 4

Site Plans

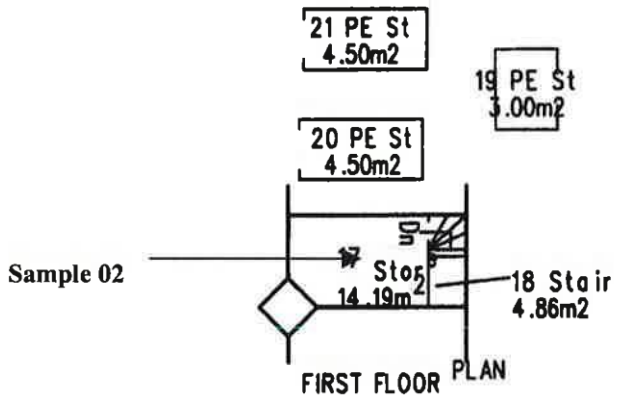
Site Diagram of Ground Floor, Marston Thorold's Primary School, Showing Sample Locations & Extent of Asbestos Containing Materials



Colour Codes for different types of ACM:

Fibrous materials (SC, TI, TIP, AR, AG & AD)	Textured Coatings
Asbestos Insulating Board	Floor Coverings
Asbestos Cement	Composite Materials

Site Diagram of External Stores & First Floor, Marston Thorold's Primary School, Showing Sample Locations & Extent of Asbestos Containing Materials



Colour Codes for different types of ACM:

Fibrous materials (SC, TI, TIP, AR, AG & AD)	Textured Coatings
Asbestos Insulating Board	Floor Coverings
Asbestos Cement	Composite Materials

Site Diagram of Marston Thorold's Primary School Showing Block Locations

