

ASBESTOS SURVEY REPORT

Client: MCLA

Location: CBS, Basin View, Dublin 8.

Date of Survey: 23/03/2026

Prepared by: Finbarr Murphy, Ayrton Group

Report: Asbestos Survey Report

Testing Laboratory: Celtic Laboratories

Signed: *Finbarr Murphy*

***P402 – Surveying and Sampling Strategies for
Asbestos in Buildings***



Foreword:

This report cannot be used for contractual or engineering purposes unless this sheet is signed where indicated by Surveyor. The report must also be designated 'final' on the signatory sheet.

Please note that Ayrton Consultancy Ltd., t/a Ayrton Group, cannot be held responsible for the way in which the Client interprets or acts upon the results.

The report must be read in its entirety including any appendices. Ayrton Consultancy Ltd., t/a Ayrton Group accepts no responsibility for sub-division of this report. In this type of survey, where ACM (Asbestos Containing Material) is identified as for management, the survey does not normally assess the condition of the ACM, other than to indicate areas of damage or where additional asbestos debris may be present. Where the asbestos removal may not take place for some time, the ACM condition will need to be assessed and managed.

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FULL REPORT

BACKGROUND

Asbestos has been used extensively in the building industry for over one hundred years and has proved to be an excellent product for a variety of uses, having many qualities such as insulation, fire and chemical resistance to name a few. Its suitability across a wide range of uses and its relatively cheap cost made it very popular, with over 3,000 different asbestos products having been recorded.

The use of asbestos containing materials (ACMs) was most prevalent between the 1950's and 1970's when it provided an economic, easy to use and versatile material. Unfortunately, given the constitution and make up of asbestos it can give rise to microscopic airborne fibres being released into the working environment. The fibres have carcinogenic properties caused by inhalation of the fibres which can get lodged in the lining of the lungs causing disease and death.

- ACM removals are to be accounted for in an Asbestos Removal Plan and all operatives involved in same are to receive Asbestos Awareness training.
- Current Legislation([The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work \(Exposure to Asbestos\) \(Amendment\) Regulation 2010 \(S.I. No. 589/2010\)](#)) states that all such activities must be accounted for in an Asbestos Management/Removal Plan and job specific SOP/RAMS.
- If the removals are of a friable nature, 14-day notification is to be furnished to the H.S.A (Health & Safety Authority) along with all other relevant documentation for said works, a list of notifiable removals can be obtained in the Practical Guidelines on ACM Management and Abatement issued by the HSA, tables 19 and 20.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following a request made by MCLA , Ayrton Group have produced this Asbestos Survey report relating to the inspection of CBS Basin View Dublin 8.

The survey included an internal and external inspection of all internal rooms, building located on and contents as within at the locations.

The survey was undertaken to confirm whether asbestos containing materials (ACMs) within the scope of the asbestos survey were present and presenting a risk. From the samples taken one returned positive for the presence of asbestos containing materials (ACMs).

On day of asbestos survey on speaking to Miss Pauline Queally it was noted that the school at CBS Basin View Dublin 8 was built in 1955/57, and it is proposed to renovate and upgrade science lab and replace vinyl floor and ceilings in the school, all samples taken are based on proposed works. Please see report attached.

INTRODUCTION

Scope & Purpose

Scope

The scope of the survey was to assess the presence of asbestos containing materials (ACMs) or suspected ACMs and confirm whether asbestos containing materials (ACMs) within the scope of the asbestos survey were found to be present. This report provides a record and assessment of the extent and characteristics of ACMs and is based on information made available on/ about the dates/s of the survey.

MCLA, commissioned Ayrton Group to undertake an asbestos survey of the school located at CBS Basin View Dublin 8. to ensure that persons on site will not be exposed to asbestos containing materials during any works and to ensure compliance in relation to same under current guidance and legislation.

This particular survey comprised of an Asbestos Survey, carried out in accordance with S.I. No. 386 of 2006 Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations 2006, the Health and Safety Executive's (UK) guidance document HSG 264 (Asbestos: The Survey Guide) and HSG 227 (A Comprehensive Guide to managing Asbestos in Premises).

This means that:

- As far as reasonably practicable, locate and describe all ACMs in all reasonably accessible areas within the scope of the survey.
- A sampling programme is undertaken to identify possible ACMs and estimates of the volumes, and the surface areas of ACM made where possible.

Purpose

The Purpose of the report is to:

- Enable the client to take appropriate precautions so that people who work at this property are not exposed to asbestos-related health risks.
- Enable the Management and/or Contractors to take appropriate precautions so that people who currently work at this property are not exposed to asbestos-related health risks.
- Provide information to assist the client in developing and implementing an action plan before any works are carried out.

SAMPLING:

During the survey of the building at CBS Basin View Dublin 8, 20 no samples of suspected ACMs were taken for analysis. The samples were taken of suspected ACMs of asbestos vinyl floor tile and glue, fume hood lining wall, fume hood base, bitumen felt, pipe lagging, pvc window board, spray, mastic/putty and cement product . All samples were taken as per HSG264 and HSG248 (as endorsed by HAS) guidance.

FINDINGS:

Asbestos Containing Materials/ ACMs were detected to be present in six of the samples taken in the survey of CBS Basin View Dublin 8.

The sample taken of the vinyl floor tile and glue in the science lab, upstairs hall, canteen, downstairs hall and the Irish classroom and texture coating in the fume hood tested positive for Chrysotile.

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS FROM THE SURVEY

Samples taken for analysis to determine the presence of ACMs and results are as follows.

Sample no.	Location	Material	Asbestos Type NADIS
1.	Science lab.	Vinyl floor tile and glue.	CHRYSTILE
2.	Science lab.	Ceiling tile.	NADIS
3.	Science lab.	Fume hood wall lining.	CHRYSTILE
4.	Science lab.	Fume hood ceramic tile and adhesive.	
5.	Upstairs hall floor.	Vinyl floor tile and glue.	CHRYSTILE
6.	Upstairs hall ceiling.	Ceiling tile.	NADIS
7.	Room 50.	Vinyl floor tile and glue.	NADIS
8.	Room 50.	Ceiling tile.	NADIS
9.	Main roof.	Bitumen felt.	NADIS
10.	Attic area.	Damp proof pvc.	NADIS
11.	Attic area.	Bitumen risen.	NADIS
12.	Downstairs canteen.	Vinyl floor tile and glue.	CHRYSTILE
13.	Downstairs hall.	Vinyl floor tile and glue.	CHRYSTILE
14.	Downstairs hall.	Ceiling tile.	NADIS
15.	Irish classroom.	Vinyl floor tile and glue.	CHRYSTILE
16.	Irish classroom.	Ceiling tile.	NADIS
17.	Irish classroom.	PVC Window board and glue.	NADIS
18.	Underside of science lab floor.	Cement product.	NADIS
19.	Underside of science lab floor.	Pipe lagging.	NADIS
20.	Porch linking downstairs hall.	Mastic/Putty.	NADIS
Material type is a subjective opinion by the analyst based on asbestos content, appearance and experience. All samples will be retained in the laboratory for a minimum of 6 months.		KEY	NADIS NO ASBESTOS DETECTED IN SAMPLE
			CROCIDOLITE Typically known as Blue Asbestos (Amphibole Group)
			AMOSITE Typically known as Brown Asbestos (Amphibole Group)
			CHRYSTILE Typically known as White Asbestos (Serpentine Group)
			ANTHOPHYLLITE Asbestos (Amphibole Group)
			ACTINOLITE Asbestos (Amphibole Group)
			TREMOLITE Asbestos (Amphibole Group)

Caveats

All reasonable steps have been taken to ensure that the contents and findings of this report are true and accurate. Though unlikely, further undetected ACMs may still be present within the premises. The client should therefore be aware of their responsibilities for identifying, locating, removing and/or managing all ACMs within the premises, and for notifying the appropriate authorities where necessary.

CONCLUSION

ACM presence:

Asbestos Containing Materials/ ACMs were detected to be present in six sample taken from vinyl floor tile and glue in the science lab, upstairs hall, canteen, downstairs hall and Irish classroom and texture coating in the science lab fume hood .

Health & Safety Risk identified:

Works to be undertaken at the buildings inspected at CBS Basin View Dublin 8. may result in ACMs being disturbed and/or not removed in the manner required under Legislation.

In the event of disturbance and/or removal of ACMs from the works area procedures are to be implemented that are robust enough to satisfy that fibre release is controlled to a level less than 0.1fibre/cc, this being the maximum exposure level allowable.

To ensure no persons gaining access to said works area are placed in danger of inhaling fibres it is necessary to have the ACMs removed correctly and the immediate area cleaned down with HVAC hoovers, under controlled conditions and subsequent air monitoring to allow for the supply of Certificate of Clearance for the area if the ACM is of a friable nature. All parties must give this serious consideration as persons may inhale said fibres which will have health implications in the future.

Asbestos fibres are aerodynamic, light, and hollow on the inside, which permits them to float and stay airborne. Asbestos is most dangerous when it is airborne and presents a significant risk to human health. The adverse health effects associated with exposure to asbestos are respiratory diseases, such as asbestosis, lung cancer, and mesothelioma. Asbestos is also believed to be linked to cancers of the larynx, oesophagus, stomach, and colon/rectum. Since these diseases do not develop immediately after inhalation of asbestos fibres, it may be 20 years or more before symptoms become apparent.

For the correct procedures to be followed during the works, the ACM will have been handled in accordance with a site-specific Asbestos Removal Plan, relevant Standard Operating Procedures; double bagged, labelled and removed by a registered removal/disposal contractor, and as set out in the following legislation;

“(1) Subject to Regulation

5(b) (Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations, 2006 (S.I. No. 386 of 2006)), an employer shall not carry on an activity which would expose or would be liable to expose an employee to dust arising from asbestos or materials containing asbestos unless he or she has prepared a written notification comprising details of matters specified in Schedule 3 and has submitted it to the Authority, together with a copy of the plan of work referred to in Regulation 15, so that it is received by the Authority not less than 14 days before commencing the activity, or before such shorter period as the Authority, at its discretion, may agree in writing.”.

Regulation 15. (Plan of Work) (Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations, 2006 (S.I. No. 386 of 2006) (1) Where any demolition or other work involves removing, repairing or maintenance of asbestos and/or asbestos-containing products from or at any building, other structure, plant, installation or ship, whether or not such removal involves total demolition of the structure, such work shall not commence until a suitable plan of work is drawn up in writing outlining how that work is to be carried out.

(2) Subject to the other provisions of these Regulations, the plan of work referred to in paragraph (1) shall specify all preventative and other measures necessary to ensure the safety and health of employees at the place where that work is to be carried out.

(3) The employer shall keep a copy of the plan of work referred to in paragraph (1) at those premises at which the work to which the plan relates is being carried out for such time as that work continues and shall make a copy of the plan of work available, on request, to an inspector or, as the case may be, to an authorised person within the meaning of—

- (a) the Air Pollution Act 1987 (No. 6 of 1987), or
- (b) the Waste Management Acts 1996 to 2005.

(4) The plan of work referred to in paragraph (1) shall specify—

(a) that asbestos or asbestos-containing products, or both, are to be removed so far as is reasonably practicable before demolition techniques are applied or major refurbishment of a premises commences, except where this would cause a greater risk to employees than if the asbestos or asbestos-containing products, or both, had been left in place.

(b) that personal protective equipment referred to in Regulation 14(1)(a) shall be provided to the employees concerned.

(c) information to include—

- (i) the nature and probable duration of the work,
- (ii) the location of the place where the work is carried out,
- (iii) the methods applied where the work involves the handling of asbestos or of materials containing asbestos, and
- (iv) the characteristics of the equipment used for—
 - (I) protection and decontamination of the employees carrying out the work, and
 - (II) protection of other persons present on or near the worksite.

(5) The plan of work referred to in paragraph (1) shall include information on all the necessary preventive measures to be taken to ensure that the demolition of buildings, structures and installations containing asbestos or asbestos-containing materials, or both, and the removal therefrom of asbestos or materials containing asbestos fibres or dust, do not cause significant asbestos environmental pollution.

(6) Every plan of work made in accordance with this Regulation shall be complied with.

(7) Where notification is required for the purposes of Regulation 11, a copy of the plan of work in respect of the notified work shall be provided to the Authority in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 11(1).

(8) Where work activities are being carried out in which employees are or are likely to be exposed to dust arising from asbestos and/or materials containing asbestos the employer shall ensure that the premises, or those parts of the premises where the work is carried out and the plant used in connection with that work are kept in a clean state.

(9) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (8) the employer shall ensure that when such work has been completed, the premises, or those parts of the premises where the work was carried out, the plant used in connection with that work and designated waste and personnel transit routes are thoroughly cleaned.

(10) When asbestos demolition or removal work has been completed the employer who has carried out such work shall obtain a written verification regarding the absence of asbestos exposure risks in the place of work, otherwise known as 'site clearance for reoccupation'.

(11) For the purposes of paragraph (10) an employer shall have a competent person assess whether the premises or part of the premises where the work with asbestos has been carried out has been thoroughly cleaned upon completion of that work and is suitable for reoccupation.

(12) For the purposes of this Regulation an employer shall ensure—

- (a) that site clearance includes both visual observance and air monitoring, as appropriate and necessary,
- (b) subject to subparagraph (a), that site clearance is performed by a competent independent analyst, where both visual observance and air monitoring is required,
- (c) where visual observance only is appropriate, that site clearance is performed by a competent person,
- (d) receipt of a site clearance certificate in writing before reoccupation or continuation of other works at the site or premises, and
- (e) receipt of a clearance certificate for the decontamination unit, where use is determined necessary, prior to the removal of the facility from the site or premises.

(13) A clearance certificate shall be made available, on request, to an inspector.”.

(e) in Regulation 17(2), by substituting “Training and information” for “Training”.

(f) in Regulation 25,

(i) by substituting for paragraph (7) the following:

“(7) Where an employer ceases, or is about to cease, business and has a subsisting occupational health register to which paragraph (6) relates, the appropriate person shall—

- (a) inform the Authority of that fact,
- (b) deposit the occupational health register with the Authority or such other person as the Authority directs, and
- (c) ensure that individual medical records referred to in Regulation 21(1) are made available by the employer’s responsible medical practitioner to the Authority or such person as the Authority directs.”; and

(ii) by inserting after paragraph (8) the following paragraph:

“(8A) Where the individual medical records are made available to the Authority in accordance with paragraph (7)(c), a review of the records shall be carried out in such form as the Authority, or a person designated under Section 63 of the Act considers appropriate in the circumstances.”.

The following is a list of such Legislation and Regulations covering the exposure and/or handling of ACMs which will be adhered to:

- Such activities are covered under the [Safety, Health and Welfare at Work \(Exposure to Asbestos\) Regulations, 2006 \(S.I. No. 386 of 2006\)](#) , which aims to protect the health and safety of all employees who may be exposed to dust from asbestos containing materials, during the course of their work activities. The regulations apply to all work activities and workplaces where there is a risk of people inhaling asbestos dust.
- [The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work \(Exposure to Asbestos\) \(Amendment\) Regulation 2010 \(S.I. No. 589/2010\)](#), amend Regulations 2, 10, 11, 15, 17, 25 and 26 of **S.I. 386 of 2006**. These Regulations give effect to Directive 2009/148/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to asbestos at work.
- The above Regulations apply to all work activities which transpose persons to risks arising from the inhalation of dust from asbestos or materials containing asbestos. The Regulations

provide a single exposure limit value for all work activities where exposure to asbestos dust in the air at a place of work may arise. The Regulations also emphasise the need for adequate training. Those involved in demolition and asbestos removal activities must provide evidence of their ability to do this work in a safe way to ensure the protection of their employees.

- [The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work \(Construction\) Regulations 2013 \(S.I. No. 291 of 2013\)](#), are also of relevance with respect to the renovation, repair and demolition of older buildings where asbestos or ACMs may have been used.
- [The Chemicals \(Asbestos Articles\) Regulations 2011](#), which came into operation on 31 May, 2011, specify how the Health and Safety Authority may issue a certificate to exempt an asbestos-containing article, or category of such articles, from the prohibition on the placing on the market of an asbestos-containing article provided for by Article 67 and Annex XVII of the EU REACH Regulation 1907/2006.

Where Remedial Action Is Required:

The following remedial works are likely to be required as an immediate action to ensure that all persons entering and/or in control of the building as a place of work fulfil their duties under current legislation: [Safety, Health and Welfare at Work \(Exposure to Asbestos\) Regulations, 2006 \(S.I. No. 386 of 2006\)](#) where ACMs have been detected.

1. It is required to have any area and the contents of same environmentally clean with appropriate HVAC equipment after the removal of friable ACMs.
2. It is required to carry out air sampling to allow for the issue of a Certificate of clearance for any area where friable (removal of bitumen Adhesive) ACMs are removed to ensure all entering thereafter are not exposed to Asbestos fibres.
3. Where ACMs are present in locations in the building surveyed, all locations must be Risk Assessed to determine the course of action to be taken. There are other duties under Legislation which need addressing in relation to ACM presence on the premises.
4. Where remedial works or removal is to take place, the appointed Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) must ensure that contact with ACM, whether in restricted or non-restricted areas, is conducted in accordance with the legislative requirements.

APPENDIX A

ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS IN BUILDINGS

Sprayed coatings applied in Ireland were typically a mixture of hydrated asbestos cement containing up to 85% asbestos, mainly amosite but crocidolite and mixtures have been used. Primarily used for anti-condensation and acoustic control and fire protection to structural steelwork. It is a friable material but if in a good condition and unlikely to be disturbed presents no immediate danger, however it is likely to release fibres, if disturbed especially during repair and maintenance work. As it ages the binding medium of sprayed asbestos may degrade with the consequent release of more fibres.

Thermal insulation to boilers, vessels, pipe work, valves, pumps etc also known as hand applied lagging. Lagging may have a protective covering of cloth, tape, paper, metal, or a surface coating of cement. All types of asbestos may be found in lagging, and the content can vary between 15 and 85% asbestos with the protective papers being up to 100% chrysotile. The likelihood of fibre release depends upon its composition, friability, and state of repair, but it is particularly susceptible to damage and disturbance through maintenance work or the action of water leaks.

Asbestos insulating boards usually contain between 16 to 40% amosite, although boards may be found to contain other types of asbestos and in other quantities. Insulating boards were developed in the 1950s to provide an economical, lightweight, fire resisting insulating material. As insulation board is semi-compressed it is more likely to release fibres as a result of damage or abrasion. Work on asbestos insulation board can give rise to high levels of asbestos fibre.

Asbestos cement products as in roofing sheets, wall cladding, permanent shuttering, flue, rainwater, and vent pipes generally contain 10 to 15% of asbestos fibre bounded in Portland cement, some flexible boards contain a small proportion of cellulose. All three types of asbestos have been used in the manufacture of asbestos cement. The asbestos fibres in asbestos cement are usually firmly bound in the cement matrix and will be released only if the material is mechanically damaged or as it deteriorates with age.

Ropes and yarns are usually high in asbestos content, approaching 100% and all three types of asbestos have been used in their manufacture. They were used as in the pipe lagging process and in pipe jointing and also for packing materials as in heat/fire resistant boiler, oven and flue sealing or anywhere thermal or fire protection was required. The risk of fibre release depends upon the structure of the material; bonded gasket material is unlikely to release asbestos, but an un-bonded woven material may give rise to high fibre release especially if when damaged or frayed.

Cloth thermal insulation and lagging, including fire resistant blankets, mattresses and protective curtains, gloves, aprons, overalls etc. All types of asbestos have been used in the manufacture but since the mid 60's the majority has been chrysotile, the content of which can be up to 100 %.

Millboard, CAF Gaskets and paper products usually have an asbestos content approaching 100% with all three types of asbestos being used in their manufacture. They were used for insulation of electrical equipment and for thermal insulation. Asbestos paper has been used as a laminate for fireproofing to various fibre panels. These materials are on some occasions not well bonded and will release asbestos fibres if subject to abrasion and wear.

Bitumen felts and coatings may contain asbestos either bound in the bitumen matrix or as an asbestos paper liner. These materials are not likely to present a hazard during normal installation or use but should be removed and disposed of in compliance with any regulation applicable.

Thermoplastic floor tiles can contain up to 25% asbestos usually chrysotile, PVC vinyl floor tiles and unbacked PVC flooring normally 7-10% chrysotile and asbestos paper backed PVC flooring the paper backing may contain up to 100% chrysotile. Fibre release is not normally an issue but may occur when the material is cut or subjected to abrasion.

Textured coatings. Decorative coatings on walls and ceilings usually contain 3-5% chrysotile. Fibre release may occur when subjected to abrasion.

Mastics, sealants, putties and adhesives may contain small amounts of asbestos. The only possible risk is from sanding of hardened material when appropriate precautions should be taken.

Reinforced plastic and resin composites, used for toilet cisterns, seats, banisters, window seals, lab bench tops, brakes and clutches in machines. The plastics usually contain 1-10% chrysotile and were used in for example car batteries to improve the acid resistance. Resins may contain between 20 and 50% amosite, but because of its composition fibre release is likely to be low.

APPENDIX B RESULTS OF LABORATORY ANALYSIS

ASBESTOS BULK IDENTIFICATION REPORT					
Report no:	A-04158		Date of Issue:		23/03/2026
Client Details:	MCLA.				
Identification of asbestos content of suspected asbestos containing material stated to have been sampled from the following location / site: CBS Basin View Dublin 8.					
No. of Samples received:	20	Date of receipt in Lab:	26/03/2026	Date of analysis:	23/03/2026
Methodology: Analysis of samples received was carried out in accordance with HSE Method MDHS 77/HGS 248 and documented in-house methods.					
TEST RESULTS					
Sample no.	Location		Material		Asbestos Type
1.	Science lab.		Vinyl floor tile and glue.		CHRYSTILE
2.	Science lab.		Ceiling tile.		NADIS
3.	Science lab.		Fume hood wall lining.		CHRYSTILE
4.	Science lab.		Fume hood ceramic tile and adhesive.		
5.	Upstairs hall floor.		Vinyl floor tile and glue.		CHRYSTILE
6.	Upstairs hall ceiling.		Ceiling tile.		NADIS
7.	Room 50.		Vinyl floor tile and glue.		NADIS
8.	Room 50.		Ceiling tile.		NADIS
9.	Main roof.		Bitumen felt.		NADIS
10.	Attic area.		Damp proof pvc.		NADIS
11.	Attic area.		Bitumen risen.		NADIS
12.	Downstairs canteen.		Vinyl floor tile and glue.		CHRYSTILE
13.	Downstairs hall.		Vinyl floor tile and glue.		CHRYSTILE
14.	Downstairs hall.		Ceiling tile.		NADIS
15.	Irish classroom.		Vinyl floor tile and glue.		CHRYSTILE
16.	Irish classroom.		Ceiling tile.		NADIS
17.	Irish classroom.		PVC Window board and glue.		NADIS
18.	Underside of science lab floor.		Cement product.		NADIS
19.	Underside of science lab floor.		Pipe lagging.		NADIS
20.	Porch linking downstairs hall.		Mastic/Putty.		NADIS

APPENDIX C – CBS, Basin View, Dublin 8.

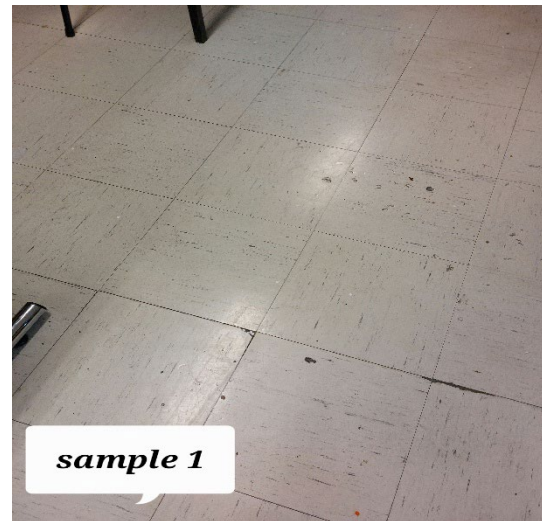
Vinyl floor tile and glue.

A sample was taken here of the Vinyl floor tile and glue in the science lab.

Sample 1.

The lab results show that Asbestos was detected in the sample.

CHRYSTILE



Ceiling tile.

A sample was taken here of the ceiling tile in the science lab.

Sample 2.

The lab results show that Asbestos was not detected in the sample.

NADIS



Fume hood lining wall.

A sample was taken here of the Cement product in the fume hood in the science lab.

Sample 3.

The lab results show that

Asbestos was detected in the sample.

CHRYSTILE



Ceramic tile and adhesive.

A sample was taken here of the ceramic tile and adhesive in the fume hood in the science lab.

Sample 4.

The lab results show that Asbestos was not detected in the sample.

NADIS



Vinyl floor tile and glue.

A sample was taken of the vinyl floor tile and glue in the upstairs hall.

Sample 5.

The lab results show that Asbestos was detected in the sample.

CHRYSTILE



Ceiling tile.

A sample was taken of the ceiling tile in the upstairs hall.

Sample 6.

The lab results show that Asbestos was not detected in the sample.

NADIS



Vinyl floor tile and glue.

A sample was taken of the vinyl floor tile and glue in room 50.

Sample 7.

The lab results show that Asbestos was not detected in the sample.

NADIS



Ceiling tile.

A sample was taken of the ceiling tile in room 50.

Sample 8.

The lab results show that Asbestos was not detected in the sample.

NADIS



Bitumen felt.

A sample was taken of the bitumen felt on the main roof.

Sample 9.

The lab results show that Asbestos was not detected in the sample.

NADIS



Damp proof PVC/Bitumen product.

A sample was taken of the PVC damp proof in the attic.

Sample 10.

The lab results show that Asbestos was not detected in the sample.

NADIS



Bitumen risen.

A sample was taken of the bitumen risen on the attic floor.

Sample 11.

The lab results show that Asbestos was not detected in the sample.

NADIS



Vinyl floor tile and glue.

A sample was taken of the vinyl floor tile and glue on the canteen floor.

Sample 12.

The lab results show that Asbestos was detected in the sample.

CHRYSTILE



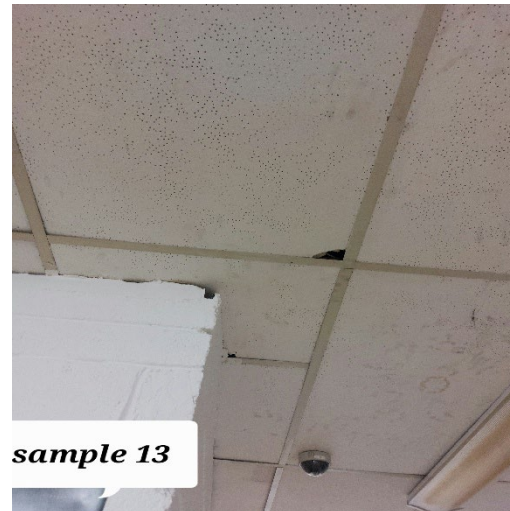
Ceiling tile.

A sample was taken of the ceiling tile in the down stairs hall.

Sample 13.

The lab results show that Asbestos was not detected in the sample.

NADIS



Vinyl floor tile and glue.

A sample was taken of the vinyl floor tile and glue in the down stairs hall.

Sample 14.

The lab results show that Asbestos was detected in the sample.

CHRYSTILE



Vinyl floor tile and glue.

A sample was taken of the vinyl floor tile and glue in the Irish classroom.

Sample 15.

The lab results show that Asbestos was detected in the sample.

CHRYSTILE



Ceiling tile.

A sample was taken of the ceiling tile in the Irish classroom.

Sample 16.

The lab results show that Asbestos was not detected in the sample.

NADIS



PVC window board and glue.

A sample was taken of the pvc window board and glue in the Irish classroom.

Sample 17.

The lab results show that Asbestos was not detected in the sample.

NADIS



PVC window board and glue.

A sample was taken of the cement product underside of science lab floor.

Sample 18.

The lab results show that Asbestos was not detected in the sample.

NADIS



Pipe lagging.

A sample was taken of the pipe lagging underside of science lab floor.

Sample 19.

The lab results show that Asbestos was not detected in the sample.

NADIS



Mastic/Putty.

A sample was taken of the mastic/putty in the porch linking the hallways.

Sample 20.

The lab results show that Asbestos was not detected in the sample.

NADIS



FURTHER INFORMATION

- No live electrical equipment, mechanical plant, wastewater treatment plant tanks or similar requiring the attendance of specialist personal was sampled during this survey.
- Any persons working on site should be vigilant to the potential risk associated with asbestos containing materials/ ACMs which maybe concealed within the building.
- Any persons working on such buildings or premises should be familiar with the contents of Asbestos surveys undertaken on the property.
- If ACMs are identified, care must be taken during the cleaning/removal stage as dust or fibres could be released. It is industry best practice to wear FFP3 facial protection, disposable overalls and disposable gloves during all cleaning, maintenance, removal and son on.
- No inspection of areas requiring specialist access equipment other than ladder access was carried out.
- All workers and contractors working at this premises should always remain vigilant to the possibility that concealed asbestos containing materials (ACMs) may be present on site. Where any suspected ACM is uncovered, work must immediately cease, and the material sampled/analysed before the work continues.