

De La Salle College

School Expansion - Main Works

Preliminary Safety and Health Plan

Reference: REP/1

Issue 1 | 24 February 2023

This report takes into account the particular instructions and requirements of our client. It is not intended for and should not be relied upon by any third party and no responsibility is undertaken to any third party.

Job number 264880-00

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Document Verification

Project title School Expansion - Main Works
Document title Preliminary Safety and Health Plan
Job number 264880-00
Document ref REP/1
File reference

Revision	Date	Filename	Reference												
Issue 1	24 Feb 2023	Description	Issued for tender												
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1. Introduction

Arup has been appointed by De La Salle College as Project Supervisor Design Process (PSDP) in accordance with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 (hereunder referred to as the “Construction Regulations”) for the proposed development at the school.

Construction Regulation 9 states that

9. (1) A client shall provide or arrange to have provided a copy of the safety and health plan prepared under Regulation 12 to every person—

(a) being considered for the role of project supervisor for the construction stage, or

(b) tendering for that role.

As required by Regulation 12(1) (a) this Plan has been prepared on a preliminary basis for the purpose of providing information for the Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS).

As required by Regulation 12(1) (b), this plan has been prepared by the PSDP in time to enable it to be provided in compliance with Regulation 9 to every person being considered or tendering for the role of PSCS.

Regulation 16 sets out the duty of the PSCS to further develop this plan for the construction site, as necessary, before the commencement of the construction work, and all the other duties of the PSCS in relation to the plan.

2. General Description of the Works and the Time within which it is intended that the Project will be Completed

2.1 Type of Project

The descriptions provided in this document regarding the nature of the project are brief summaries only. Please refer to the full Tender package for a complete detailed description of the project.

This project involves redevelopment and expansion of De La Salle College, Dundalk.

2.2 Parties Involved

Role	Company	Address	Contact Person	Phone No.	Email address
Client	De La Salle College	Castleblayney Rd, Castletown, Dundalk, Co. Louth	Patricia O' Leary	042 933 1179	poleary@delasalle.ie
PSDP	Arup	50 Ringsend Road, Dublin 4	Rory O'Neill	01 233 4455	rory.oneill@arup.com
Architect	McGahon Architects	Jocelyn St, Townparks, Dundalk, Co. Louth	Magda Michalak-Dobros	042 933 4677	magdamcga@gmail.com
C&S Engineer (& Geotech)	DCE	Avenue Road Centre, Avenue Road, Dundalk, Co. Louth	Gary Barron	042 935 1600	gary@dce.ie
M&E Engineer	Semple & McKillop	Drumillard Retail Park, Monaghan Road, Castleblayney, Co. Monaghan	Stephen Finch	042 974 9570	stephenfinch@semplemckillop.com
Main Contractor	TBC				
PSCS	TBC				

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2.3 Project Location and Description

The site is located at De La Salle College Dundalk. The site is located between Castletown Road to the south and Mill Road to the west. To the east it borders with the grounds of St. Louis Secondary School for Girls. The site entrance from the Castletown Road is shared by both schools.

There are two existing site entrances, one located to the south-east, at Castletown Road which is used by the staff and visitors only and one to the west of the site, at Mill Road, where an existing drop off point for the school is located. There are four buildings on site plus temporary prefab accommodation.

Two of the buildings containing general school accommodation located to the east of the site have similar floor level, the third one, constructed in 2012, has a floor level about 1m higher and is accessible via a flight of stairs and a ramp. The PE Hall is situated at the top west has a floor level about 3.5m above the other buildings.

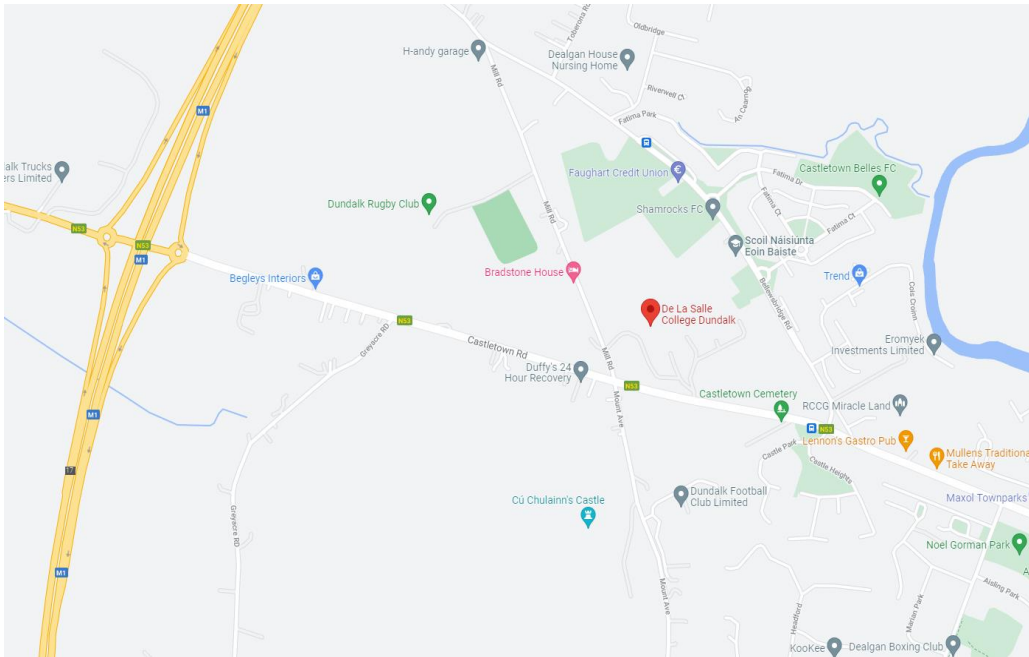


Figure 1 Site Location (maps.google.com)

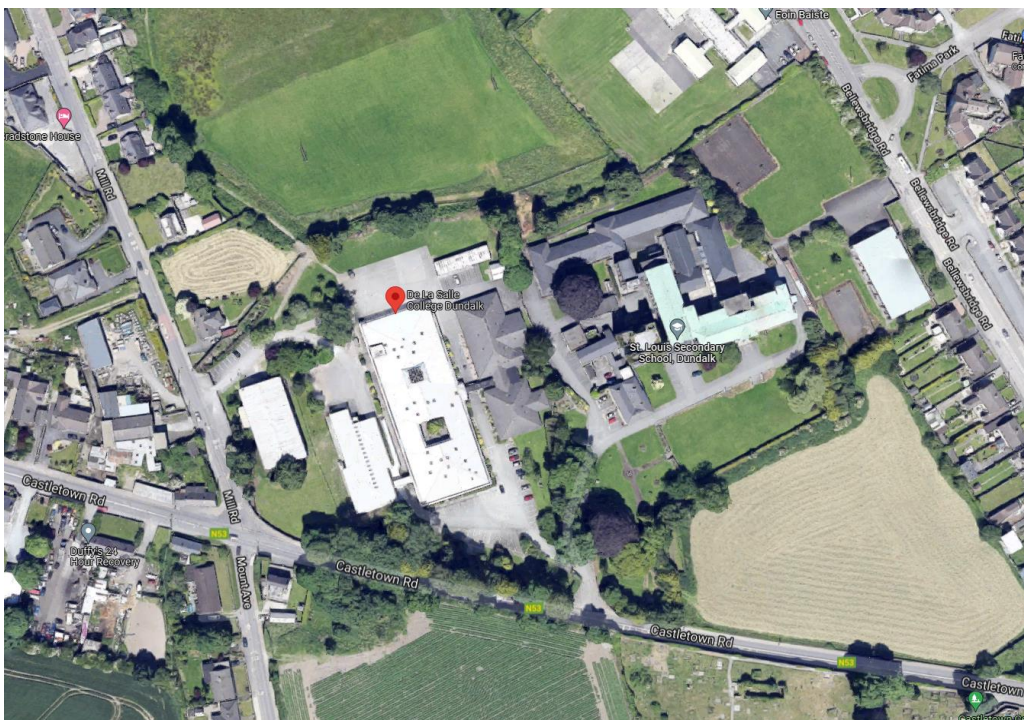


Figure 2 Building Location (maps.google.com)

2.4 Scope of Works

The proposed development will be constructed as an extension to the existing 2012 building. The extension will include a Special Needs Unit of 455m² and general school accommodation of 216 m². It is proposed that the blockwork structure with precast concrete floors and stairs. A mono-pitch roof will be used. Additionally, the scope of works includes construction of a secure hard and soft play area, a sensory garden, parking spaces, a new site entrance gate, and a plant room extension to the existing PE Hall.

General H&S

- Carry out the construction work in accordance with all statutory requirements including (but not limited to):
 - Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 2005.
 - Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013.
 - Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007 (as amended).
- Provide all necessary security on the construction site including any necessary temporary security fencing/demarcation of the work areas.
- Set up the site, including laydown areas.
- Identify and protect all existing services.
- Keep the site secure at all times from unauthorised entry.
- Reinstate all areas affected by the works.
- Keep the site clean and tidy at all times.
- Clean-up the site and demobilise.
- Carry out all of the works in accordance with the requirements of contract.
- Ensure that the works do not interfere with existing operations at the school.
- Establish all temporary plant and equipment on site, including all necessary safety equipment.
- Design and implement all temporary works associated with the project such as:
 - temporary propping of excavations.
 - temporary formwork and falsework.
 - temporary lighting, electrical supply or other temporary services.
 - temporary traffic management measures.
 - temporary measures to prevent students and staff at the school and the general public from coming into contact with the works
 - temporary measures associated with the phasing or sequencing of the works.
 - any other necessary temporary works.

2.5 The time in which it is intended that the Project will be completed

The main site works are expected to be completed over a period of 18 months.

Note: The proposed commencement and completion dates/duration of works advised above are provisional, pending confirmation by the Project Supervisor (Construction Stage) that they are practicable.

2.6 The basis on which the time identified in Section 2.5 above was established

The timescale identified in Section 2.5 above was established on the basis of experience of timescales of previous similar projects, and taking into account the scope of work, site constraints and other specific project circumstances.

The designers/project managers/PSDP consider that the project can be safely constructed in the timescale indicated by a competent contractor using safe systems of work, appropriate planning of the works and the use of appropriate levels of resources and equipment throughout the project.

3. Information on any other Work Activities taking place on the Site, and other Site Information

3.1 Other Work Activities on the Site

The PSDP is not aware of other construction work activities on the site, but it will be the responsibility of the appointed contractor to liaise and co-ordinate with other parties in order to ensure site safety.

The site will be located adjacent to and within an active school. All planning and execution of the works must take account of the fact that children and the general public will be close proximity. The Contractor/PSCS shall accommodate all on-going activities, traffic, and pedestrian access requirements near the works. The Contractor must protect their working areas in a suitable manner to protect the public and to prevent unauthorised persons from straying onto the works.

At the commencement of the project, the Contractor shall liaise with school management to ensure that their operations are carried out in accordance with the school's procedures and requirements. The Contractor shall have in place as part of his Construction Stage Health and Safety Plan an emergency procedure which will contain all of the information required by the Contractor to deal with possible emergencies on site e.g. contact details for the emergency services, the school contact numbers, evacuation plans, first aid plans, assembly points, etc.

Movements of plant, equipment and personnel at the site shall be executed so as to avoid risks to students, visitors and staff at the school. The Contractor shall take all provisions to prevent members of the public, staff or students from interfering with the plant/ equipment or works for the duration of the Contract.

The Contractor/PSCS shall have inspected the site and access to the site, and shall have assessed the existing operations, and existing site conditions, including access constraints and the presence of existing services.

3.2 Existing Safety Files

There are no relevant existing Safety Files that the PSDP is aware of for the site.

3.3 Existing Safety and Health Plans

The Contractor/PSCS shall coordinate with any existing Safety and Health Plans in operation by school management.

3.4 Existing Services

GPR surveys have taken place and existing services records have been obtained for information. Underground and overhead utilities have been identified on the site.

Although information relating to existing utilities and services has been provided, the accuracy of the drawings should not be relied upon as they may contain missing or inaccurate information. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that all necessary steps are undertaken to identify and protect buried and overhead services.

The Contractor should follow safe digging guidelines as outlined in the HSA 'Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Underground Services'. The Contractor should also follow the guidelines outlined in the ESB 'Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Overhead Electricity Lines'.

Works within the existing school buildings shall take place in a live 220V+ environment. Due consideration shall be paid by the PSCS to this matter, and as such risk assessments and safe systems of work must be put into place including isolation procedures, lockout-tagout, and permit to work systems.

3.5 Site Constraints

Please refer to the Contract Documents for full details of the particular site constraints which will be in place in relation to the execution of the project. The following brief summary is provided for general information only.

3.6 Existing Site Rules

The Contractor shall develop a set of safety procedures specific to the project in line with any existing site rules as advised by school management. The procedures must establish and formalise the processes and procedures intended to safely manage the work that must be undertaken throughout the life of the project.

A primary aim of planning for safety during construction works at the school is the safety of students, staff, visitors, and the public, and ensuring the continuity of all functions of the school and surrounding operations.

The Contractor/PSCS shall arrange for formal Health, Safety and Environmental inductions for all persons entering the site throughout the works. The induction shall comprise information on the various hazards which they may come into contact with, instructions on the child welfare and safety, site emergency procedures, warning and alarm systems, permit to work system, first aid locations, welfare facilities, access routes, security measures, and site-specific rules.

3.7 Existing Site Evacuation Plan

The Contractor/PSCS shall develop and implement appropriate emergency procedures, in conjunction with existing protocols, including the setting up of assembly points and evacuation drills.

Central to the planning of any works within the school will be the integration of the Contractor's Emergency Plan (to deal with emergency procedures occurring on site and response protocols) with the existing School Emergency Plans.

Issues requiring coordination include:

- Maintaining fire escape routes and exits.
- Maintaining fire tender access.
- Maintaining fire detection and alarm coverage.
- Co-ordination of emergency assembly points.
- Communication Plan for coordinating emergency responses between the school and the construction site.

The PSCS shall ensure that there is a fire and emergency management plan pertinent to these works. The PSCS fire and emergency plan is subservient to the school fire and emergency plan and due consideration must be paid to the needs of the school at all times.

3.8 Site Access

The Contractor/PSCS shall confine his activities to the work included in the Contract and shall not allow his staff, or anyone else connected with the works, to trespass onto other parts of the school or onto adjacent lands unless as directed in order to execute works included in this Contract. The Contractor/PSCS shall liaise with the school in relation to coordination of access to the works areas.

The construction access will be from Mill Road. The Contractor/PSCS must ensure that his works does not impede pedestrian or vehicular access routes. If a pedestrian route is hindered, the Contractor/PSCS shall ensure that an alternative safe route exists and is marked out for pedestrians. Contractor to ensure that delivery areas are adequately positioned and cordoned off to minimise risk.

3.9 Site Security

The Contractor is responsible for the security of the site. They must adequately safeguard the site, the works, products, materials arising, plant and any existing buildings affected by the works from trespass, damage, and theft. Security and hoarding arrangements around work areas must be adequate to prevent students, staff, the public, and visitors inadvertently gaining unauthorised access to areas of construction work.

The Contractor must ensure that his works does not impede pedestrian or vehicular access routes. If a pedestrian route is hindered, the Contractor shall ensure that an alternative safe route exists and is marked out for pedestrians. Contractor to ensure that delivery areas are adequately positioned and cordoned off to minimise risk.

3.10 Traffic Management

The school experiences high levels of traffic and pedestrian movements particularly during break times, and school drop-off and pick-up times.

A Construction Traffic Management Plan shall be prepared to detail how the transport and delivery / removal of all construction plant, equipment and materials to and from the site shall be organised to minimise the impact of the works on the school, the locality, the environment, and other road users.

The Contractor/PSCS shall make every effort to avoid causing traffic congestion. This shall be achieved by arranging deliveries to and from the site during off-peak school traffic times.

The Construction Traffic Management Plan is subservient to the school traffic management plan and due consideration must be paid to the needs of the school at all times.

3.11 Working Hours

Working hours will be agreed with the Contractor/PSCS prior to the commencement of the project. Limited out of hours and weekend work may be required during the project in order to minimise risks and nuisance to existing occupants of the school during particular activities. Late night/evening working will require the provision of temporary lighting.

3.12 Noise & Vibration

Noise and vibration represent a risk to persons as well as a nuisance to the operation of the school. Noise and vibration should be minimised, as far as practicable by the careful sequencing of the demolition and construction work, restricted work hours, erection and maintenance of noise barriers, selection of appropriate methods and equipment, and by the use of silencing devices wherever necessary.

3.13 Air Quality

Dust and fumes represent a risk to persons on site as well as children and the public at the school. Best available techniques and adequate ventilation shall be utilised to minimise the release of dust and fumes to the atmosphere.

High dust activities such as demolition should be carried out in a controlled phased basis with access control, ventilation, dust collection, and dust suppression techniques utilised to minimise impacts. Supplies of minimum P3 rated dust masks or respirator masks should be available and instruction on proper donning technique should be provided to all staff and visitors.

3.14 Phasing and Handover

The phasing sequence must be planned as such that disruption is minimised and the safety and health of existing occupants of the school are protected at all times. Any works outside of the site boundary such as the car park, site entrance, footpaths, etc., will be carried out in phases/ as agreed with the school.

Strict controls and inspection regimes must be in place to ensure that each area is safe for occupation by children in the event of a phased handover to the school. All unsafe materials and unsafe conditions must be removed, and the areas must be thoroughly cleaned and reinstated to their original condition.

3.15 Asbestos

Asbestos has been identified in the GP Hall although disturbance is not expected during the works. An asbestos survey has been carried out and is available in the Appendices.

Should the Contractor during the works discover any toxic or harmful materials, particularly asbestos, he shall immediately inform client representatives and agree proper and full methods for safe removal. Work should cease immediately until a plan of action has been developed.

A specialist certified asbestos removal contractor must be engaged before or as part of the process to safely remove and dispose of all asbestos containing materials.

4. Work related to the Project, which will involve Particular Risks to the Safety, Health and Welfare of Persons at work including but not limited to those referred to in Schedule 1 of the Construction Regulations

4.1 Principal Hazards identified by the Design Team and PSDP

The works which will involve risks to the safety, health and welfare at work are described below only to the extent necessary to enable a competent Contractor to identify and assess the risks and to put in place methods to manage them.

Many other risks on the project may arise out of working methods adopted by the Contractor and as such, these cannot be determined by the PSDP. These risks should be identified by the PSCS and addressed in the construction stage safety and health plan.

Materials and substances used during the construction stage could also present health and safety hazards. The Contractor will be required to carry out risk assessments as required by the Regulations, and to introduce appropriate control measures. The materials specified by the Design team are deemed to be within the normal experience of a competent contractor and have therefore not been specifically identified.

4.2 General Works involving Particular Risks

This section of the Preliminary Health & Safety Plan is prepared to highlight work involving particular risks to the health and safety of persons at work. This list has been prepared in accordance with but not limited to Schedule 1 of the Health, Safety and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations, 2013, and represents a non-exhaustive list of particular risks. It should be noted that this has been undertaken at the Tender Stage and that this plan will be required to be developed and altered as many of the risks on the project may arise out of working methods which are at the discretion of the Contractor and as such cannot be determined by the PSDP.

The summary of particular risks identified to date and presented below includes items of work involving particular risk to the health and safety of persons at work or other persons affected by construction activity.

The summary has been prepared by the PSDP following co-ordination with the designers and using information provided by designers.

Further information is available in the Design Risk Assessments contained in the appendices.

The Risks highlighted below may not include standard construction-related risks that a competent Contractor working on the project should already be aware of (e.g. slips, trips and falls, accidents when using hand-tools etc.).

4.3 Summary of Particular Risks Identified

Schedule 1 of the Safety Health and Welfare (Construction) Regulations 2013 lists work that presents particular risks to the safety and health of persons at work.

The following list reviews the site and works proposed in relation to these particular risks and the current information available.

4.3.1 Work which puts persons at work at risk of falling from a height where the risk is particularly aggravated by the nature of the work or processes used or by the place of work or construction site

- Risk of falling into excavations.
- Risk of falling from height while using or dismantling scaffold.
- Risk of falling from height from MEWPs, ladders, or other work at height system.
- Risk of falling from height while carrying out roof works.
- Risk of falling from height from retaining walls.

It is considered that these risks should be capable of safe management and control by a competent contractor using safe systems of work and the appropriate levels of resources and equipment.

4.3.2 Work which puts persons at work at risk of burial under earthfalls where the risk is particularly aggravated by the nature of the work or processes used or by the place of work or construction site

- Risk of collapse of excavations or embankments.

It is considered that these risks should be capable of safe management and control by a competent contractor using safe systems of work and the appropriate levels of resources and equipment.

4.3.3 Work which puts persons at work at risk of engulfment in swampland where the risk is particularly aggravated by the nature of the work or processes used or by the place of work or construction site

No particular risk identified.

4.3.4 Work which puts persons at work at risk from Chemical or Biological Substances constituting a particular danger to the safety and health of such persons or involving a statutory requirement for health monitoring

- Risk of exposure to contaminated soil.
- Risk of the generation of dust and fumes causing respiratory problems and nuisance, particularly silica dust.
- Risk of exposure to hazardous chemicals in paints, resins, adhesives, cleaners, fuels, etc.
- Risk of Legionella within existing water systems.
- Risk of students or the general public coming into contact with chemicals left over from the works.

It is considered that these risks should be capable of safe management and control by a competent contractor using safe systems of work and the appropriate levels of resources and equipment.

4.3.5 Work with ionising radiation requiring the designation of controlled or supervised areas as defined in Directive 96/29/Euratom2

No particular risk identified.

4.3.6 Work near High Voltage Power Lines

- Risk of coming into contact with underground or overhead power lines on the site.

It is considered that these risks should be capable of safe management and control by a competent contractor using safe systems of work and the appropriate levels of resources and equipment.

4.3.7 Work exposing the persons at work to the risk of drowning

No particular risk identified.

4.3.8 Work on wells, underground earthworks and tunnels

No particular risk identified.

4.3.9 Work carried out by divers at work having a system of air supply

No particular risk identified.

4.3.10 Work carried out in a caisson with a compressed-air atmosphere

No particular risk identified.

4.3.11 Work involving the use of explosives

No particular risk identified.

4.3.12 Work involving the assembly or dismantling heavy prefabricated components

- Risk of injury due to instability and collapse of elements during demolition works.
- Risk of injury during lifting, assembling and fixing of heavy components such as steelwork, windows, etc.
- Risk associated with assembling and dismantling temporary works such as scaffolding, formwork, propping, etc.

It is considered that these risks should be capable of safe management and control by a competent contractor using safe systems of work and the appropriate levels of resources and equipment.

4.4 Other Significant Risks Identified

The risks below are additional to those identified above in accordance with Schedule 1 of the Safety Health and Welfare (Construction) Regulations 2013.

4.4.1 Items Falling from Height

- Risk of materials or equipment falling from height onto occupied areas resulting in injury.

It is considered that these risks should be capable of safe management and control by a competent contractor using safe systems of work and the appropriate levels of resources and equipment.

4.4.2 Existing Services

- Risk of clash with identified or unidentified underground or overhead services.
- Risk of working adjacent to live services within the existing school during demolition and tie-in works.
- Risk of inadequate service isolation and LOTO procedures.

It is considered that these risks should be capable of safe management and control by a competent contractor using safe systems of work and the appropriate levels of resources and equipment.

4.4.3 Traffic Management

- Risk of construction traffic colliding with construction personnel or members of the public.

- Risk of traffic accident at interface between public and construction vehicles entering or leaving the site.
- Risk of obstruction and accidents due to poor planning and coordination of site deliveries.

It is considered that these risks should be capable of safe management and control by a competent contractor using safe systems of work and the appropriate levels of resources and equipment.

4.4.4 Working adjacent to and within the Existing School Grounds

- Risk of obstructing pedestrian routes at the school.
- Risk of injury to students entering construction areas.
- Risk of disturbing school activities.
- Risk to school occupants through generation of noise and dust.
- Risk of poor coordination between contractors and school management.
- Risk of impeding emergency exit routes and assembly points.
- Risk of lack of emergency coordination.
- Risk of construction personnel entering areas not associated with the works.
- Risk that unsafe items or conditions remain on phased handover of areas to the school so as at tie-in points.

It is considered that these risks should be capable of safe management and control by a competent contractor using safe systems of work and the appropriate levels of resources and equipment.

4.4.5 Demolition Works

- Risk of creating unstable elements during demolition works resulting in collapse.
- Risk of exposure to noise, vibration and dust.
- Risk of exposure to pre-existing live services.
- Risk of undermining structures or temporary works during excavations.

It is considered that these risks should be capable of safe management and control by a competent contractor using safe systems of work and the appropriate levels of resources and equipment.

4.4.6 Use of Heavy Machinery

- Risk of accidents involving the movement and operation of heavy machinery at the site.
- Risks associated with loading and unloading of heavy equipment or materials at the site.

It is considered that these risks should be capable of safe management and control by a competent contractor using safe systems of work and the appropriate levels of resources and equipment.

4.4.7 Access and Security

- Risk of injury to students or staff at the school due to poor access control and security measures.
- Risk of unauthorised access by contractor's personnel into areas not associated with the works.

It is considered that these risks should be capable of safe management and control by a competent contractor using safe systems of work and the appropriate levels of resources and equipment.

4.4.8 Fire

- Risk of fire during period that fire detection/alarms are not active.

- Risk that sensors or alarms are not properly reinstated.
- Risk of fire due to hot works, or risk of inadequate fire watch after completion of hot works.
- Risk of blocking school fire exits, escape routes, or assembly points.
- Risk of inadequate escape routes on the construction site.
- Risk of construction activities impeding fire tender access to the building.

It is considered that these risks should be capable of safe management and control by a competent contractor using safe systems of work and the appropriate levels of resources and equipment.

4.4.9 Noise, Vibration and Dust

- Risk of hearing damage due to high noise levels.
- Risk of hand/arm vibration or whole-body vibration.
- Risk of structural damage due to excessive vibration.
- Risk of lung disorders from inhalation of dust, fumes, etc.
- Risk to the public, and nuisance within the school and surrounding area due to excessive levels of noise, vibration and dust.

It is considered that these risks should be capable of safe management and control by a competent contractor using safe systems of work and the appropriate levels of resources and equipment.

5. Conclusions drawn by the Designers and PSDP

Many conclusions by the designers and PSDP have already been set out and included in the main body of the plan above, under the relevant headings, and in the relevant Appendices attached.

Below is a summary of the main overall conclusions drawn as regard the general principles of prevention and any relevant safety and health plan or safety file:

- The works have been designed taking into account the general principles of prevention.
- Where it has not been possible to eliminate a hazard, it has been either mitigated in design or is considered capable of mitigation in execution so as to render the works capable of safe management and control by a competent contractor using safe systems of work and the appropriate levels of resources and equipment.
- The designers have taken account of all existing information during the design stage of the project.
- There will be an ongoing requirement for co-ordination between the designers, the PSDP, the PSCS and the Contractor (as appropriate) to deal with issues such as design changes, temporary works design, work permits, adherence to site rules and so on, all as discussed in more detail in the main body of the plan above.
- The actual construction sequencing, which is in the primary control of the Contractor/PSCS, will also have to take into account the general principles of prevention.
- Similarly, the entire construction process including methodologies, sequencing, site co-ordination, use of sub-contractors, temporary works design and the construction stage health and safety plan will all have to take into account the general principles of prevention.

6. The location of Electricity, Water and Sewage Connections, where appropriate, to facilitate adequate Welfare Facilities

For the purpose of establishment of welfare facilities an area will be made available within the site boundary for setup of self-contained facilities. Utility connections can be made available at the school on agreement with school management

Due to the work environment, access to hot water for washing hands prior to eating or smoking needs to be available to prevent illness. Layout and location of temporary facilities must be planned to minimise disruption and risk to the school and its occupants. The Contractor's compound must be segregated and secure from unauthorised access by children or other members of the public. Smoking areas must be out of sight of children.

7. PSCS and Contractor Activities

7.1 PSCS and Contractor Roles - General

It is a legal requirement that the PSCS and Contractor will carry out their roles in accordance with the requirements of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 and amendments.

7.2 Construction Stage Health and Safety Plan

During the construction stage, the Safety and Health Plan is the responsibility of the PSCS.

7.3 Contractor's Construction Activity

In general terms the Contractor's construction activity will be supervised and co-ordinated by the PSCS, in accordance with the Construction Regulations.

7.4 Competence of Contractor's Designers

During the course of the works the Contractor may be required to appoint designers such as (but not limited to) the following:

- Temporary Works Designers (e.g. Shoring, etc.);
- Temporary traffic management designers; and
- Other designers.

It is a legal requirement that these designers are competent to carry out their design work.

8. Continuing Liaison during the Construction Stage

8.1 The requirements for continuing liaison between Designers and the PSDP/PSCS

In the course of the works, there may be additional Design work carried out by any of the Designers in the project.

Regulation 15 states the following duties for all Designers:

(3) In carrying out work related to the design of a particular project, a designer shall promptly provide in writing to the project supervisor for the design process or for the construction stage, whichever is appropriate, all information

- (a) about the project that is known to the designer regarding particular risks to the safety, health and welfare of persons at work, including but not limited to the risks referred to in Schedule 1,*
- (b) regarding the nature and scope of the project to the extent necessary to enable the project supervisor to comply with these Regulations,*
- (c) about the project that is necessary for that project supervisor to prepare the safety file, and*
- (d) that is known to that person and is necessary to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the safe construction of the design for the project.*

Therefore, it is a standing duty of all designers to provide the PSDP and/or the PSCS (whichever is appropriate) with the information necessary to enable them to comply with the Construction Regulations.

Particular attention is hereby drawn to the requirement of the **Designers of Temporary Works** to co-operate with the PSDP and provide them with all of the information required to allow them to carry out their duties under the Regulations.

The PSDP may require that Temporary Works Design Certificate contained in Appendix A will be filled out by temporary works designers and submitted for review and acceptance by the PSDP before commencement of the associated temporary works.

8.2 Procedures for continuing liaison between Designers and the PSDP

When new designers are appointed, the PSDP/PSCS will be informed by the party appointing the designers.

The designer will carry out their duties in accordance with Regulation 15 and pass on all the necessary information to the PSDP/PSCS in a timely manner, to allow them to carry out their duties in accordance with the Construction Regulations.

8.3 Procedures for dealing with Significant Design Changes

If the necessity for a significant design change arises during the construction phase, the respective designer will carry out their duties in accordance with Regulation 15 and pass on all the necessary information to the PSDP/PSCS in a timely manner, to allow them to carry out their duties in accordance with the Construction Regulations.

9. Safety File

It is the responsibility of the PSDP to assemble the completed Safety File. The Regulations require the Designers, Contractors and the Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage to co-operate with and provide information to the PSDP to enable the Safety File to be prepared.

The file must be reviewed and adjusted during the progress of the works to take account of any changes that have occurred. The Guidelines to the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 provide general details of the information that may be included in the Safety File.

The following information (as a minimum) will be included in the Safety File by the PSDP:

- As-built information.
- Site reports.
- Specifications and drawings.
- Design criteria.
- O & M Manuals for all installed systems.
- Any other relevant information or technical information relevant to the future design.
- Testing and commissioning certificates.
- Useful Construction photos showing hidden or buried information.
- Any residual hazards (maintenance or future alteration) which may remain on site after completion of the survey.
- Any further reasonable information requested by the PSDP during the project.

The relevant parties (Contractor/ PSCS/ Designers, etc.) should note that they will be required to provide all of the above information in a timely and professional manner

The PSCS will note his duties as listed in the Regulations as follows:

Duties of the project supervisor for the construction stage, safety file.

21. (1) The project supervisor for the construction stage of a project shall –

- (a) coordinate arrangements among contractors to ensure the provision of relevant information, in writing, necessary for the project supervisor for the design process to complete the safety file referred to in Regulation 13, monitor the implementation of the arrangements and take any necessary corrective action, as set out in Regulation 20, and*
- (b) provide in writing to the project supervisor for the design process all relevant information necessary for that project supervisor to complete the safety file referred to in Regulation 13.*

The PSCS will comply with the requirements as noted above.

Appendix A

A1 Temporary Works Design Certificate

Form: HST1



Temporary Works Designer's Certificate

(For use in connection with the Safety Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013. Nothing in this certificate shall be construed as imposing on the designer any liability whether in negligence, for breach of duty or otherwise that would not otherwise attach and the certificate is provided on this basis)

PSDP's Certificate Ref. No: _____

1.	Project:	
2.	Designer:	
3.	Designer's client:	
4.	Elements/features of the temporary works for which we were/are appointed:	
5.	Main design codes adopted (if applicable)	
6.	Drawings (schedule may be appended)	
7.	The intended construction sequence is detailed in:	
8.	Requirements for temporary stability, propping, bearing, bracing, loading restrictions etc are detailed in:	
9.	Certificate(s) by permanent works designer(s) which we have taken particular account of in respect of its/their item 9. (if applicable, quote the PSDP's Certificate Ref. No.)	

We hereby confirm that we have to date carried out, and will continue to carry out as necessary, the design of those parts of the works which we are appointed to design exercising reasonable professional skill, care and diligence and with due regard to our duties under the Safety Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 and under the Safety Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations, 2013 (the 'Regulations') in that we:

1. have taken account of the General Principles of Prevention and any existing Safety File,
2. have provided the PSDP & PSCS as appropriate with relevant information as required by the Regulations, and
3. have cooperated with the PSDP & PSCS and with other designers as necessary.

We confirm we have received all information and cooperation which we required from the designer(s) noted in item 9.

Signed:	for and on behalf of (temporary works designer)	Date:

We hereby confirm that we have coordinated the activities of the designer named above and the other designers on the project in respect of the taking account of the General Principles of Prevention during the design of the element(s) of the works described above with due regard to our duties as PSDP under the Safety Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations, 2013.

Erection of the Temporary Works may proceed, subject to the provision of a Temporary Works Method Statement agreed by the Contractor, Temporary Works Erector and PSCS as being adequate.

Signed:	for and on behalf of (PSDP)	Date:

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Appendix B

B1 Architectural – Design Risk Assessments

DESIGN RISK ASSESSMENT

To be filled in with blue ink only;

Project Number: <u>1241</u>	Project Name: <u>De La Salle College Extension</u>
Stage: <u>2b</u>	Date: <u>11/1/2017</u>
Completed by: <u>McGahan Architects</u>	Reviewed by: <u></u>

(1) Risks present in your design (at this Stage) (See Second schedule)

Burial under earth fall Y/N - Engulfment in swampland Y/N - Falling from a height Y/N
 Unstable Ground Y/N - Underground Services Y/N - Undermining Existing Foundations Y/N
 Work on or near existing Boundaries/Structures Y/N - Work on or near Fragile Roof Y/N
 Installation of Scaffolding Y/N - Collective Protection Needed Y/N - Chemicals Y/N
 Confined Spaces Y/N - Asbestos Y/N - Demolition Y/N - Lead Y/N
 Ionising Radiation Y/N - Biological Y/N - Over head Lines Y/N - Drowning Y/N
 Underground Works Y/N - Explosives Y/N - Compressed Air Systems/Divers Y/N
 Heavy Steel Structures Y/N - Precast Concrete Frame Y/N - Heavy Prefabricated Plant Y/N
 After Build Maintenance Y/N - Roof Access Y/N - Window Cleaning Y/N
 General Cleaning Y/N - Statutory Inspections Y/N - Plant Maintenance Y/N

(2) Who will be effected (at this Stage):

Public <u>Y/N</u>	Construction Worker <u>Y/N</u>
Maintenance Personnel <u>Y/N</u>	Client / End User <u>Y/N</u>

(3) Design action you have taken to reduce the specific risks (at this Stage): (See Principals of Prevention)

(4) Risks that the client has taken responsibility for (at this Stage).

(5) Risks that contractor is to be made aware of. (Inclusion in Preliminary Plan)

Existing school, Access, existing structures & services

How to fill in the Design Risk Assessment

At each Stage of your design a Design Risk Assessment must be completed. This document will assist you in fulfilling your legal requirements as designers as listed below and will also record in writing how you designed out or evaluated the risks involved in your project.

To be filled in with blue ink only; This shows it's the original document and not a copy.

(1) Risks present in your design; Circle Y or N if they are present or not in your design at this Stage.

(2) Who will be effected; Circle Y or N for the persons who will be effected or not by the risks identified in Section 1 at this Stage.

(3) Design action you have taken to reduce the specific risks; List the steps you have taken to eliminate, reduce, evaluate, combat, adapt etc. (See first schedule Principals of Prevention listed below) of the risks present in Section 1 at this Stage.

(4) Risks that the client has taken responsibility for. List any risks from Section 1 that the client has agreed to take responsibility for at this Stage. Acceptance by client must be in writing and accompany this document.

(5) Risks that contractor is to be made aware of. List any risk from Section 1 that will be passed to the contractor and they will have to consider at Tendering Stage and Construction Stage.

SCHEDULE THREE

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PREVENTION.

1. The avoidance of risks.
2. The evaluation of unavoidable risks.
3. The combating of risks at source.
4. The adaptation of work to the individual, especially as regards the design of places of work, the choice of work equipment and the choice of systems of work, with a view, in particular, to alleviating monotonous work and work at a predetermined work rate and to reducing the effect of this work on health.
5. The adaptation of the place of work to technical progress.
6. The replacement of dangerous articles, substances or systems of work by safe or less dangerous articles, substances or systems of work.
7. The giving of priority to collective protective measures over individual protective measures.
8. The development of an adequate prevention policy in relation to safety, health and welfare at work, which takes account of technology, organisation of work, working conditions, social factors and the influence of factors related to the working environment.
9. The giving of appropriate training and instructions to employees.

Appendix C

C1 Civil & Structural – Design Risk Assessments

DCE IRL Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (Including Particular Risks & Other Significant Risks)						Job Number		4371		
						Page Number		1 of 8		
Project		De La Salle Additional Accommodation Project			Design Issue or Element					
Stage		Scheme Stage			Pre- Tender Stage			Other (Clarify)		
	Name	Initial	Date	Name	Initial	Date	Name	Initial	Date	
Designer		Thomas McGuinness	TMcG	10/11/2022						
Project Manager		Gary Barron	GB	10/11/2022						
Hazard				Design Mitigation measures		Other Possible Mitigation Measures (including measures by Contractor on site)		Residual Risk Assessment following mitigation measures		
								Likelihood	Severity	Risk Rating
1.	Excavations			Trench boxes to be used where excavation is deeper than 1.5m. To be confirmed on site with DCE IRL				H	H	M
2.	Existing Services			All existing services to be identified by the Contractor and Design Team to be informed prior to works commencing. RAMS to be forwarded to PSDP and DT for review prior to works commencing on site.		The ground should be scanned prior to and during excavations.		H	H	M

Likelihood of Hazard occurring
L = Low (Seldom)
M = Medium (Reasonably Likely)
H = High (Certain/Nearly certain)

Severity of Harm
L = Minor Injury/Illness
M = Injury/Illness causing short term disability
H = Fatality or major injury/illness causing long term disability

Risk Assessment
L = Low Risk (No action)
M = Medium Risk (Action required unless good reason not to)
H = High Risk (Action required e.g. Design Change)

Refer to [Arup Health & Safety Designer's Handbook](#) and Detailed Design Project Flowchart for guidance on form sign off and issue to PSDP.

Risk Table	Severity		
Likelihood	H	M	L
H	H	H	M
M	H	M	L
L	M	L	L

DCE IRL Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (Including Particular Risks & Other Significant Risks)							Job Number		4371		
							Page Number		2 of 8		
Project		De La Salle Additional Accommodation Project			Design Issue or Element						
Stage		Pre-Tender Stage			Pre- Tender Stage			Other (Clarify)			
	Name	Initial	Date	Name	Initial	Date	Name		Initial	Date	
Designer	Thomas McGuinness	TMcG	10/11/2022								
Project Manager	Gary Barron	GB	10/11/2022								
Hazard				Design Mitigation measures		Other Possible Mitigation Measures (including measures by Contractor on site)		Residual Risk Assessment following mitigation measures			
								Likelihood	Severity	Risk Rating	
3.	Heavy Prefabricated Units			All heavy concrete and precast units & steel to be craned in. Method Statements for lifting all prefabricated items to be forwarded to the design team and the PSDP for review.				M	H	M	
4.	Work adjacent to public roads and school			Public Road (Castletown Road) to be kept clear of debris. Contractor to provide Traffic Management Plan for the works adjacent to the public road. Access to the the rear of the school may also be required for Fire Tender. Further review required by PSDP to ensure access route is not blocked during construction phase		Area to be hoarded off to ensure the site and school are separated		M	H	L	
5.	Construction Works			Site to be sealed off to the public during construction works. Areas to be left safe at all times.				M	H	H	

Likelihood of Harm
L = Low (Seldom)
M = Medium (Reasonably Likely)
H = High (Certain/Nearly certain)

Severity of Harm
L = Minor Injury/Illness
M = Injury/Illness causing short term disability
H = Fatality or major injury/illness causing long term disability

Risk Assessment
L = Low Risk (No action)
M = Medium Risk (Action required unless good reason not to)
H = High Risk (Action required e.g. Design Change)

Likelihood of Harm

- L = Low (Seldom)
- M = Medium (Reasonably Likely)
- H = High (Certain/Nearly certain)

Severity of Harm

- L = Minor Injury/Illness
- M = Injury/Illness causing short term disability
- H = Fatality or major injury/illness causing long term disability

Risk Assessment

- L = Low Risk (No action)
- M = Medium Risk (Action required unless good reason not to)
- H = High Risk (Action required e.g. Design Change)

Appendix D

D1 Mechanical & Electrical – Design Risk Assessments

Project Title:	Extension to De La Salle College, Dundalk, Co.Louth	Project Reference:	2556	Date:	22/11/2022
Mechanical Engineer	Ciarán McKenna	Signature:			
Electrical Engineer:	Ciara Corvan	Signature:			

Probability Assessment (P)		
Rating	Description	Score
High	Very likely to occur	3
Med	Likely to occur	2
Low	Unlikely to occur	1

Severity Assessment (S)		
Rating	Description	Score
Catastrophic	Fatality	3
Severe	Severe injury or illness	2
Minor	Minor injury or illness	1

Risk Level Assessment (R = P × S)	
Rating	Actions
6 - 9	Activity not permitted. Alternative solution to be sought.
3 - 4	Contractor to address specifically in Site Safety Plan & Method Statements
1 - 2	Contractor to address generally in Method Statements.

Risk Assessment

Item	Element	Activity	Description of Hazard & Subsequent Risk	Design Actions Taken	Residual Risk			Comment for Contractor
					P	S	R	
1	Site Investigations (surrounding areas & environment)	Interface with Public incl. Traffic	Contractor to be responsible for coordinating site access and egress. Where deliveries of major items of plant and equipment may constitute a major risk to pedestrians, then such deliveries are to be carried out at weekends or after hours.	Access / Egress is required. Minimal design actions can be taken from an M&E perspective.	2	1	2	Contractor to address within general Risk Assessments & Method statements in site safety plan and provide a safe method of access and egress. Signage to be provided. Where large loads or unsighted traffic is required to move around the site a banksman should be provided. contractors shall notify all staff when a large item of plant is likely to be blocking a known escape route and advise of alternative arrangements.
2	Site Investigations (surrounding areas & environment)	Working with live utilities	Existing overhead power lines within the site boundary to be diverted underground to existing switchroom within school. Risks of electrocution.	Allowance provided for investigative and disconnection works for all services.	1	2	2	Contractor to provide their own site survey and prepare Risk Assessments & Method Statements prior to commencing works.
3	Site Investigations (surrounding areas & environment)	New incoming supplies	New utility supplies to be installed, connection to existing poses risks.	A GPR survey and Topographical survey has been carried out. Trenching for new ESB connection cable to terminate at existing switchroom in accordance with ESB Code of Practice. Gas to be isolated prior to connection of new supplies to existing to prevent risk of live gas being exposed.	1	2	2	Utility companies to be notified and communicated with regarding new utility connections.

4	Electrical Installation Works	Erection of site lighting fixed on 6 metre columns and associated trenching.	Risks of falling from height and items falling from above. Excavating ground where live services may exist.	Lighting columns have been designed with hinges to allow work to be carried out at ground level. A GPR survey and independent M&E survey carried out.	1	2	2	Contractor should address within general Risk Assessments & Method Statements in Health & Safety plan. Contractor to ensure to wear full PPE including Hard Hats.
5	Electrical Installation Works	Installation of new Sub Mains Cables	Electrocution by coming into contact with live electricity.	Suitable riser and containment system designed to facilitate the installation of cabling and safe areas for termination.	1	3	3	Contractor should address within general Risk Assessments & Method Statements in Health & Safety plan.
6	Electrical Installation Works	Installation of new switchboards	Risk of injury due to manual handling of heavy objects & electrocution by coming into contact with live electricity.	New switchboards with appropriate lifting gear and separation compartments and insulation in switchboards.	1	3	3	Contractor should address within general Risk Assessments & Method Statements in Health & Safety plan.
7	Electrical Installation Works	Installation of containment infrastructure	Risk of injury due to working at height and manual handling of heavy objects.	Containment layouts are designed with the potential risk of fall from height controlled to a minimum.	2	2	4	Contractor should address within general Risk Assessments & Method Statements in Health & Safety plan.
8	Mechanical & Electrical Installation Works	Installation of wiring and supply to plant areas	Risk of injury due to working in confined spaces and working at height.	Suitable throwback allowed for all boards and equipment laid out accordingly.	2	2	4	Contractor should address within general Risk Assessments & Method Statements in Health & Safety plan.
9	Mechanical & Electrical Installation Works	All Installation works	Work adjacent to live gas (explosion/lung damage)	Gas pipework route will be identified on site. Design team have determined that it is possible to isolate and purge live gas lines during installation phase.	2	2	4	Contractor should address within general Risk Assessments & Method Statements in Health & Safety plan.
11	Mechanical & Electrical Installation Works	All Installation works	Work in attic/roof space with one means of escape. Risk of entrapment.	To be highlighted in Preliminary H&S Plan.	1	2	2	Contractor should address within general Risk Assessments & Method Statements in Health & Safety plan.
12	Mechanical & Electrical Installation Works	All Installation works	Works in vicinity of children or general public (Risk of unauthorised access, injury or child protection violation)	Works programme designed to allow segregation of work areas during termtime	2	2	4	Contractor should address within general Risk Assessments & Method Statements in Health & Safety plan.

13	Mechanical & Electrical Commissioning & Maintenance Works	Commissioning activities, addressing defects and servicing of equipment when works are practically complete	Works in vicinity of children or general public (Risk of unauthorised access, injury or child protection violation)	Works programme designed to allow segregation of work areas during termtime	2	2	4	Contractor should address within general Risk Assessments & Method Statements in Health & Safety plan.
14	Mechanical & Electrical Commissioning & Maintenance Works	Commissioning activities, addressing defects and servicing of equipment when works are practically complete in Tank Room areas.	Work in attic/roof space with one means of escape. Risk of entrapment.	To be highlighted in Preliminary H&S Plan.	1	2	2	Contractor should address within general Risk Assessments & Method Statements in Health & Safety plan.
15	Mechanical & Electrical Commissioning & Maintenance Works	Commissioning activities, addressing defects and servicing of equipment when works are practically complete	Risk of injury due to electrocution by coming into contact with live electricity, high temperature fluids or gas	Suitable throwback allowed for all boards and equipment. Systems are designed to allow for standard commissioning methods.	1	2	2	Contractor should address within general Risk Assessments & Method Statements in Health & Safety plan.
16	Mechanical & Electrical Installation Works	All M&E site activities	Contraction on Covid-19 and spread of virus	Design Team have our own Covid-19 measures in place which we follow when on site.	2	2	4	Contractors to follow CIF Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and have their own in house Covid-19 measures to prevent the spread of the virus. Contractor to ensure to wear full PPE including footwear, eye protection, ear protection, face masks and gloves. contractor should address within general site-specific Risk Assessments & Method Statements in Health & Safety plan.

NOTE

The risks highlighted above are those which are considered residual risks over and above what a competent contractor should be aware of and reasonably deductible from the design process. Other risks and hazards may become apparent during the construction phase but at this stage the contractor must provide site specific risk assessments and method statements in their own safety & health plan and assessed by the PSCS prior to carrying out any works with an associated risk. It remains the responsibility of the Contractor to identify and manage any such additional risks.

Appendix E

E1 Asbestos Report

Asbestos Register

Client: De La Salle College.	Site Location: De La Salle College , Dundalk , Co.Louth	Survey Date: 23/5/2017.
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Area Surveyed	Location and Use of Material	Quantity (Approx)	Asbestos Type	Condition	Material Assessment.	Recommended Action.	Priority Assessment.	Next Assessment
Refurbishment/ demolition survey of school buildings.								
Old Building	Mastic beneath vinyl floor tiles and presumed to be beneath modern floor coverings	Not quantifiable	Chrysotile	Intact/ exposed in places	3	Remove under controlled conditions prior to works that will disturb these materials.	3	
Gym Building	Slates to entrance porch	5sqm	Chrysotile	Intact	3	Encapsulate exposed areas of mastic.Manage in the interim.		

Asbestos Register

Estimated Costs	Reference Samples	Analysis.	Sample Reference
	Mastic sample Mastic sample Textured ceiling sample Textured ceiling sample Textured ceiling sample Heat pad sample Slate sample Ceiling insulation sample Floor covering sample Step nosing sample Floor covering sample Floor tile sample Wall board sample Ceiling board sample	Chrysotile Chrysotile NAD NAD NAD NAD Chrysotile NAD NAD NAD NAD NAD NAD NAD	MDK230519/01 MDK230519/02 MDK230519/03 MDK230519/04 MDK230519/05 MDK230519/06 MDK230519/07 MDK230519/08 MDK230519/09 MDK230519/10 MDK230519/11 MDK230519/12 MDK230519/13 MDK230519/14

0103

Glossary		*Asbestos fibre type	Commonly known as	*Quantity	Visual assessment of sample fibre content
NAD	No asbestos detected	Chrysotile	White asbestos	Trace	less than 2%
MMMF	Man made mineral fibre	Amosite	Brown asbestos	Significant	2% - 50%
		Crocidolite	Blue asbestos	Substantial	more than 50%

We wish to state that the analysis of the material(s) is limited to the sample(s) tested or examined. This does not guarantee that the balance of the material(s) from which the sample was taken is of equal proportion or contains the same constituents as those in the sample(s) tested. Analytical technique: Stereo and polarised light microscopy together with dispersion staining techniques based on The Analyst Guide HSG 248.



MDK Analytical Ltd

ASBESTOS & FIRE ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS.

SURVEY, SAMPLING AND ASSESSMENT FOR ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS

At

De La Salle College
Dundalk
Co.Louth

On behalf of

De La Salle College

Prepared By

MDK Analytical Ltd
Carrigtwohill Business Centre
Carrigtwohill
Co. Cork

Report Date: 27/5/2019

Client:	De La Salle College	Date Surveyed: 23/5/2019
Site:	De La Salle College ,Dundalk, Co.Louth	Report Date: 27/5/2019 Revision: 0

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3.0	Description of Site
4.0	Extent of Survey & Survey Limitations
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6.0	Conclusions and Recommendations
7.0	Asbestos Removal Works

Appendix I - Photographs
Appendix 2 - Material Assessment Algorithms
Appendix 3 - Priority Assessment

Client:	De La Salle College	Date Surveyed: 23/5/2019
Site:	De La Salle College ,Dundalk, Co.Louth	Report Date: 27/5/2019 Revision: 0

1.0 Introduction

1.1 MDK Analytical Ltd were instructed by De La Salle College to undertake a refurbishment/demolition survey of the school prior to emergency lighting/fire alarm works.

1.2 Scope of Survey

- To undertake a refurbishment/demolition survey (as defined in HSG 264)
- To sample any materials suspected of containing asbestos and to analyse these for Asbestos type.
- To provide a written report detailing the locations of any asbestos found during the survey, its condition and any recommendations for further action.
- To include within the report representative photographs of asbestos containing materials.

1.3 Survey Aim

To fulfil the client's legal obligations to identify any asbestos containing materials prior to works taking place

1.4 Glossary of Terms

Glossary of Terms and/or abbreviations that may appear in this report	
MDK	MDK Analytical Ltd
HSG264	Asbestos: The Survey Guide
HSG248	Asbestos: The analysts guide for sampling, analysis and clearance procedures.
ACMs	Asbestos containing materials
Enclosure	Provision of physical barrier to provide mechanical protection of the material so as to prevent it being disturbed/ damaged
Encapsulation	Provision of paint type coating to effect a continuous seal to surface of the material and thereby prevent fibre release.
Labelling	Fixing of 'a' labels to identified asbestos.
Register	A register of details including nature/ location/ extent/ condition of material which should be brought to the attention of all persons who might plan or undertake works in the building/site.

Client:	De La Salle College	Date Surveyed: 23/5/2019
Site:	De La Salle College ,Dundalk, Co.Louth	Report Date: 27/5/2019 Revision: 0

1.5 The following lists the 6 commercial asbestos types

Serpentines	
Chrysotile	White Asbestos
Amphiboles	
Amosite	Brown Asbestos
Crocidolite	Blue Asbestos
Fibrous Tremolite	
Fibrous Anthophyllite	
Fibrous Actinolite	

2.0 Executive Summary of Findings

Within the scope of this survey, asbestos containing materials have been identified as follows:

2.1 Asbestos Containing Materials

- 2.1.1 Mastic beneath the vinyl floor tiles and presumed to be beneath modern floor coverings in old school building
- 2.1.2 Roof slates to entrance porch to the gym building

3.0 Description of site

Site Address:	De La Salle College , Dundalk ,Co.Louth
Client:	De La Salle College
Lead Surveyor:	Pearse Keating B.E., C.Eng.,M.I.E.I.,P402 ,P403,S301
Type of Survey:	Refurbishment/demolition survey to HSG264

3.1 General Building Descriptions

The school buildings are single storey masonry buildings with the exception of the gym building which has a two storey level .
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Client:	De La Salle College	Date Surveyed: 23/5/2019
Site:	De La Salle College ,Dundalk, Co.Louth	Report Date: 27/5/2019 Revision: 0

4.0 Extent of Survey and Survey Limitations

4.1 Extent of Survey

- School Buildings

4.2 Physical Scope and Limitation of the Survey

All accessible areas within the scope of works areas were visually examined for asbestos in accordance with the brief for this investigation. There no invasive examination carried out as the buildings are still functioning and have not been decanted. In particular any internal demolitions could not be adequately examined. Whilst great care has been taken to ensure that all asbestos materials have been identified and located, no survey can guarantee that all asbestos materials within the scope of works areas have been discovered. if any suspect materials are discovered during works, the work should cease until the material has been assessed for asbestos fibres. Electrical/mechanical equipment and fire doors were not examined as part of the survey. There was no access to the roof of the gym building. No subfloor covering inspection took place.

5.0 Sampling & Analytical Methodology

5.1 Sampling

Sampling was carried out in accordance with UK Guidance documents HSG 264 & 248 procedures.

The areas within the scope of the survey was visually assessed for the presence of suspect materials that could potentially contain asbestos fibres.

Representative samples of suspect materials identified were taken and returned to our laboratory for analysis by the Polarised Light and Dispersion Staining Technique method as detailed in Appendix 2 of the Health & Safety Executive's guidance document HSG 248 .

5.2 Surveyor(s) equipment

Surveyors were equipped with standard domestic tools, e.g. torches, screwdrivers, chisels, etc.

No provision was made for the supply of specialist access or lifting equipment etc.

5.3 Health and Safety

Surveys were carried out in a safe and unobtrusive manner.

All necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) and respiratory protective equipment (RPE) was supplied and used appropriately by the surveyor(s) in execution of the survey.

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5.4 Laboratory analysis

Samples of suspect materials were analysed using laboratory analysis techniques, based on stereo microscopy, polarised light, dispersion staining techniques and Appendix 2 of HSG 248: 'Asbestos: The Analysts' guide for sampling and clearance procedures'.

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 Mastic beneath floor coverings

Material Assessment Score: 3, Priority Assessment Score: 3.

The material assessment score for the mastic is 3 indicating a low risk of fibre release if not interfered with. The priority assessment score is low, scoring 3 indicating that the mastic will not be interfered with during the proposed works .

6.2 Slates

Material Assessment Score: 3, Priority Assessment Score: 3.

The material assessment score for the slates is 3 indicating a low risk of fibre release if not interfered with . The priority assessment score is low, scoring 3 indicating that the slates will not be interfered with during the proposed works .

Recommendation: The mastic and slates will not be disturbed during the proposed works They should be removed under controlled conditions by a specialist asbestos contractor if they will be interfered with. The exposed areas of mastic should be encapsulated to prevent abraision causing fibre release.

The materials should be managed in-situ. Site and task specific risk assessments should be carried out ahead of any work in proximity to the materials.

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7.0 Asbestos Removal Works

All work involving materials containing asbestos requires a written risk assessment and a plan of work to be prepared by a competent person as per the Safety ,Health and Welfare at Work (exposure to asbestos) Regulations 2006/2010 . Under these Regulations a preliminary health and safety plan must be drawn up by the project supervisor for the design stage (PSDP) on all asbestos removal projects. This plan must specify, among other items, any particular risk which exists at the premises, including the presence of asbestos-containing materials. The Project Supervisor Design should make provision for the following as a minimum:

Preparation of asbestos removal/encapsulation specification/Preliminary S&H Plan

Liaison with contractors

Liaison with the Health and Safety Authority

Ensuring correct notification etc.

Air monitoring during asbestos works

Supervision of working, including smoke testing of work enclosures

Asbestos site clearance certification

Advise on disposal/storage arrangements

Asbestos removal should only be undertaken by competent persons , following notification of the works to the Health and Safety Authority . A detailed site specific method statement should be developed by the competent person , and forwarded as part of the notification process to the Health and Safety Authority

Some Key Requirements

These Regulations apply to all types of asbestos (including asbestos cement) and to all work activities that could expose persons to risks arising from the inhalation of asbestos dust or fibres. The regulations impose a duty on employers to ensure that 'no employee' is exposed to an airborne concentration of asbestos in excess of 0.1 fibres per cm³ as an eight hour time weighted average. Employers must assess whether asbestos is present prior to any work activity if asbestos containing materials are suspected. This risk assessment should identify the type and condition of asbestos, the associated risk from the materials and steps required to minimize exposure. All such findings must be recorded in a permanent form. If exposure is unavoidable, it must be reduced to a minimum and in any event below the exposure limit. They require that adequate information, instruction and training be provided to workers with respect to the potential risk to their health should they be exposed to asbestos fibres and outline the precautions and procedures to be

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taken to provide adequate protection. Information regarding the planned removal of materials containing asbestos must be set out in a written document ('Plan of Work') and must include the site-specific measures required to ensure the activity is performed in a safe manner and that adequate control measures are used to protect those performing the activity as well as others who may be affected by the work activity. An employer must submit a notification, in writing, to the Health and Safety Authority where the planned asbestos-related work activity will expose, or could possibly expose, his or her workers to a concentration of asbestos fibres in air in excess of defined fibre concentration limits. This notification applies to all types of asbestos (including asbestos cement) once there is the possibility that the limit could be exceeded.

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Appendix 1 - Photographs

Mastic beneath floor tiles and presumed to be beneath modern floor coverings



Roof slates to entrance porch



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Appendix 2 - Material Assessment Algorithms

Sample Variable	Score	Examples of scores (see notes for more detail)
Product Type (or debris from product)	1	Asbestos reinforced composites (plastics, resins, mastics, roofing felts, vinyl floor tiles, semi-rigid paints or decorative finishes, asbestos cement etc.)
	2	AIB, Millboards, other low-density insulation boards, asbestos textiles, gaskets, ropes and woven textiles, asbestos paper and felt.
	3	Thermal insulation (e.g. pipe and boiler lagging), sprayed asbestos, loose asbestos, asbestos mattresses and packing.
Extent of damage/deterioration	0	Good condition, no visible damage.
	1	Low damage: a few scratches or surface marks, broken edges on boards, tiles etc.
	2	Medium damage: significant breakage of materials or several small areas where material has been damaged revealing loose asbestos fibres.
	3	High damage or 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.
Asbestos Type	1	Chrysotile
	2	Amphibole asbestos containing Crocidolite
	3	Crocidolite
Total		

Material Assessment Score Table

Score	Potential to release asbestos fibres
10 or more	High
7 – 9	Medium
5 – 6	Low
4 or less	Very Low

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Appendix 3 - Priority Assessment

It's worth noting that a high score in the material assessment may not always require a high priority action, for example, if the asbestos material is in an area never entered.

The priority assessment takes into account other issues, these primarily relate to human factors.. The additional factors included in the priority assessment include the following:

- Occupant activity (Primary & Secondary activities/uses)
- Likelihood of disturbance (Location, Extent, Accessibility)
- Human exposure potential (frequency of maintenance on asbestos containing material, average time in area & number of occupants)
- Maintenance activities (Frequency and Type of maintenance)

Each sub-category on the priority assessment is then scored from 0 to 3. An average score is then calculated for each sub-category.

For the priority risk assessments the calculation procedure is that an average score is taken for the sub-headings under the four main categories, which can give a total maximum score for the priority risk assessments of 12. This maximum score is the same as that achievable on the material risk assessment scores and the reason for this is that there is a balance between the priority score and the material assessment score.

Finally, to obtain the actual priority assessment score, the material assessment score must be added to the score from the priority table. In contrast with the material assessment there is no pre-determined score table to compare the results of the priority assessment to.

Careful consideration of the scores for a number of typical asbestos containing products highlights the difficulty in drawing conclusions from their resultant scores, for example, floor tiles containing Chrysotile asbestos located within an occupied area would score higher than Amosite containing insulating board within a boiler room door. This is primarily a function of location and occupation parameters but conclusions drawn from each score may result in unsuitable or incorrect decisions.

It is the policy of MDK Analytical Ltd not to try and determine the priority of the management action purely on the basis of a score table. Instead, each category on the priority assessment is carefully studied as part of the overall score and the recommended control action is based on this information coupled to experience gained with a wide selection of asbestos containing materials.

Although the priority score does not refer to an exact management action, it is still important to calculate the value and make reference within the discussion text of the report. This demonstrates that full consideration has been given to every aspect of an asbestos containing material and subsequently the correct management actions can be formulated.

Prioritisation of Removal Works.

Prioritisation of removal works are based on the following priority ratings.

Priority 1: Asbestos removal works requiring immediate attention if the works will interfere with the asbestos containing material.

Priority 2: Asbestos removal works requiring attention within a medium time frame.

Priority 3: No immediate attention required due to its present condition. Remove prior to any works likely to cause disturbance and monitor for signs of deterioration.

Priority 4: No significant risk of fibre release- Remove prior to disturbance works.



MDK Analytical

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SURVEY, SAMPLING AND ASSESSMENT FOR ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS

At

**De La Salle College
Dundalk
Co.Louth**

On behalf of

De La Salle College

Report Date: October 2020



Client:	De La Salle College	Date Surveyed: October 2020
Site:	De La Salle College,Dundalk,Co.Louth	Report Date: October 2020 Revision: 0

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 MDK Analytical Ltd were instructed by De La Salle College to undertake a refurbishment/demolition survey of the sports hall building.

1.2 Scope of Survey

- To undertake a refurbishment/demolition survey (as defined in HSG 264)
- To sample any materials suspected of containing asbestos and to analyse these for Asbestos type.
- To provide a written report detailing the locations of any asbestos found during the survey, its condition and any recommendations for further action.
- To include within the report representative photographs of asbestos containing materials.

1.3 Survey Aim

The purpose of the survey is to identify asbestos containing materials in the building where works are planned. The identification of the asbestos materials is to assist the designers and project supervisor design process to take account of the materials. The design team must eliminate the risk or prevent exposure during the construction phase. Asbestos is a “particular risk” as defined in the Safety, Health and welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations and must be accounted for in the design risk assessments accompanying the Preliminary Safety and Health Plan.

1.4 Glossary of Terms

Glossary of Terms and/or abbreviations that may appear in this report	
MDK	MDK Analytical Ltd
HSG264	Asbestos: The Survey Guide
HSG248	Asbestos: The analysts guide for sampling, analysis and clearance procedures.
ACM's/presumed ACM's	Asbestos containing materials/presumed asbestos containing materials. Materials are allowed to be presumed to contain asbestos under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations.
Manage	Where asbestos materials are in good condition and pose minimal risk to building occupants (or those who may carry out maintenance work) and are to be left in-situ, should be monitored on a regular basis to determine their condition for actioning.
Encapsulation	Asbestos containing materials that are damaged but are to remain in-situ should be repaired by a competent trained asbestos contractor with a suitable protective coating and labelled as to the presence of asbestos.
Labelling	Fixing of 'a' labels to identified asbestos.
Register	A register of details including nature/ location/ extent/ condition of material which should be brought to the attention of all persons who might plan or undertake works in the building/site.

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1.5 The following lists the 6 commercial asbestos types

Serpentines	
Chrysotile	White Asbestos
Amphiboles	
Amosite	Brown Asbestos
Crocidolite	Blue Asbestos
Fibrous Tremolite	
Fibrous Anthophyllite	
Fibrous Actinolite	

2.0 Executive Summary of Findings

Within the scope of this survey, asbestos containing materials have been identified as follows:

2.1 Asbestos Containing Materials

- 2.1.1 Slates to the entrance porch
- 2.1.2 Eyepiece seal to the boiler
- 2.1.3 Gaskets to red pumps
- 2.1.4 Rope seal to rear flue and inspection door

3.0 Description of site

Site Address:	De La Salle College,Dundalk,Co.Louth
Client:	De La Salle College
Lead Surveyor:	Niall Keating
Type of Survey:	Refurbishment/demolition survey to HSG264

3.1 General Building Description

The sports hall is a masonry structure with a metal roof and mezzanine gym area.
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4.0 Extent of Survey and Survey Limitations

4.1 Extent of Survey

- Sports Hall.

4.2 Physical Scope and Limitation of the Survey

All accessible areas within the scope of works areas were visually examined for asbestos in accordance with the brief for this investigation. Whilst great care has been taken to ensure that all asbestos materials have been identified and located, no survey can guarantee that all asbestos materials within the scope of works areas have been discovered. If any suspect materials are discovered during works, the work should cease until the material has been assessed for asbestos fibres. Electrical/mechanical equipment were not accessed as part of the survey. No subfloor covering investigation took place.

5.0 Sampling & Analytical Methodology

5.1 Sampling

Sampling was carried out in accordance with UK Guidance documents HSG 264 & 248 procedures.

The areas within the scope of the survey was visually assessed for the presence of suspect materials that could potentially contain asbestos fibres.

Representative samples of suspect materials identified were taken and returned to our laboratory for analysis by the Polarised Light and Dispersion Staining Technique method as detailed in Appendix 2 of the Health & Safety Executive's guidance document HSG 248 .

5.2 Surveyor(s) equipment

Surveyors were equipped with standard domestic tools, e.g. torches, screwdrivers, chisels, etc.

No provision was made for the supply of specialist access or lifting equipment etc.

5.3 Health and Safety

Surveys were carried out in a safe and unobtrusive manner.

All necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) and respiratory protective equipment (RPE) was supplied and used appropriately by the surveyor(s) in execution of the survey.

5.4 Laboratory analysis

Samples of suspect materials were analysed using laboratory analysis techniques, based on stereo microscopy, polarised light, dispersion staining techniques and Appendix 2 of HSG 248: 'Asbestos: The Analysts' guide for sampling and clearance procedures'.

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6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 Slates.

Material Assessment Score: 3, Priority Assessment Score: 1.

The material assessment score for the slates is low scoring 3 indicating that fibre release is deemed to be unlikely unless interfered with. The priority assessment score is high scoring 1 indicating that the slates will be interfered with during construction works.

6.2 Eyepiece Seal.

Material Assessment Score: 5, Priority Assessment Score: 1.

The material assessment score for the eyepiece seal is low scoring 5 indicating that fibre release is deemed to be unlikely unless interfered with. The priority assessment score is high scoring 1 indicating that the eyepiece seal will be interfered with during construction works

6.3 Gaskets.

Material Assessment Score: 5, Priority Assessment Score: 1.

The material assessment score for the gaskets is low scoring 5 indicating that fibre release is deemed to be unlikely unless interfered with. The priority assessment score is high scoring 1 indicating that the gaskets will be interfered with during construction works

6.4 Rope Seal.

Material Assessment Score: 5, Priority Assessment Score: 1.

The material assessment score for the rope seal is low scoring 5 indicating that fibre release is deemed to be unlikely unless interfered with. The priority assessment score is high scoring 1 indicating that the rope seal will be interfered with during construction works

Recommendations: The asbestos containing materials will be interfered with as part of the proposed works and should be removed under controlled conditions by a specialist contractor. A management system/plan including routine re-inspections of control measures should be adopted to monitor the materials. Site and task specific risk assessments should be carried out ahead of any work in proximity to the materials.

Following the removal or encapsulation of asbestos containing materials a certificate of re-occupation must be obtained from an independent analytical consultancy company prior to re-occupancy of the area in accordance with section 15 of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations.

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7.0 Asbestos Removal Works

All work involving materials containing asbestos requires a written risk assessment and a plan of work to be prepared by a competent person as per the Safety ,Health and Welfare at Work (exposure to asbestos) Regulations 2006/2010 . Under these Regulations a preliminary health and safety plan must be drawn up by the project supervisor for the design stage (PSDP) on all asbestos removal projects. This plan must specify, among other items, any particular risk which exists at the premises, including the presence of asbestos-containing materials. The Project Supervisor Design should make provision for the following as a minimum:

Preparation of asbestos removal/encapsulation specification/Preliminary S&H Plan

Liaison with contractors

Liaison with the Health and Safety Authority

Ensuring correct notification etc.

Air monitoring during asbestos works

Supervision of working, including smoke testing of work enclosures

Asbestos site clearance certification

Advise on disposal/storage arrangements

Asbestos removal should only be undertaken by competent persons , following notification of the works to the Health and Safety Authority . A detailed site specific method statement should be developed by the competent person , and forwarded as part of the notification process to the Health and Safety Authority

Some Key Requirements

These Regulations apply to all types of asbestos (including asbestos cement) and to all work activities that could expose persons to risks arising from the inhalation of asbestos dust or fibres. The regulations impose a duty on employers to ensure that 'no employee' is exposed to an airborne concentration of asbestos in excess of 0.1 fibres per cm³ as an eight hour time weighted average. Employers must assess whether asbestos is present prior to any work activity if asbestos containing materials are suspected. This risk assessment should identify the type and condition of asbestos, the associated risk from the materials and steps required to minimize exposure. All such findings must be recorded in a permanent form. If exposure is unavoidable, it must be reduced to a minimum and in any event below the exposure limit. They require that adequate information, instruction and training be provided to workers with respect to the potential risk to their health should they be exposed to asbestos fibres and outline the precautions and procedures to be taken to

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provide adequate protection. Information regarding the planned removal of materials containing asbestos must be set out in a written document ('Plan of Work') and must include the site-specific measures required to ensure the activity is performed in a safe manner and that adequate control measures are used to protect those performing the activity as well as others who may be affected by the work activity. An employer must submit a notification, in writing, to the Health and Safety Authority where the planned asbestos-related work activity will expose, or could possibly expose, his or her workers to a concentration of asbestos fibres in air in excess of defined fibre concentration limits. This notification applies to all types of asbestos (including asbestos cement) once there is the possibility that the limit could be exceeded.

Appendix 1 – Asbestos Register

Client: De La Salle College.	Site Location: De La Salle College,Dundalk,Co.Louth	Survey Date: October 2020.
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Area Surveyed	Location and Use of Material	Quantity (Approx)	Asbestos Type	Condition	Material Assessment.	Recommended Action.	Priority Assessment.	Next Assessment
Refurbishment/ demolition survey of the sports hall.								
Externally	Slates to the entrance porch	5sqm	Chrysotile	Intact.	3	Remove under controlled conditions prior to works that will disturb the materials. Manage in the interim.	1	
Boiler Room	Eyepiece seal	1 number	Chrysotile					
	Gaskets to red pumps	4 number	Chrysotile					
	Rope seals to the rear flue and inspection door	2 number	Chrysotile					

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Estimated Costs	Reference Samples	Analysis.	Sample Reference
	Slate sample Mastic sample Floor tile sample Spray insulation sample Step nosing sample Textured coating sample Boarding sample Eyepiece sample Gasket sample Rope seal sample	Chrysotile NAD NAD NAD NAD NAD NAD Chrysotile Chrysotile Chrysotile	MDKDLSC/01 MDKDLSC/02 MDKDLSC/03 MDKDLSC/04 MDKDLSC/05 MDKDLSC/06 MDKDLSC/07 MDKDLSC/08 MDKDLSC/09 MDKDLSC/10

Glossary		*Asbestos fibre type	Commonly known as	*Quantity	Visual assessment of sample fibre content
NAD	No asbestos detected	Chrysotile	White asbestos	Trace	less than 2%
MMMF	Man made mineral fibre	Amosite	Brown asbestos	Significant	2% - 50%
		Crocidolite	Blue asbestos	Substantial	more than 50%

We wish to state that the analysis of the material(s) is limited to the sample(s) tested or examined. This does not guarantee that the balance of the material(s) from which the sample was taken is of equal proportion or contains the same constituents as those in the sample(s) tested. Analytical technique: Stereo and polarised light microscopy together with dispersion staining techniques based on The Analyst Guide HSG 248

Appendix 2- Photographs

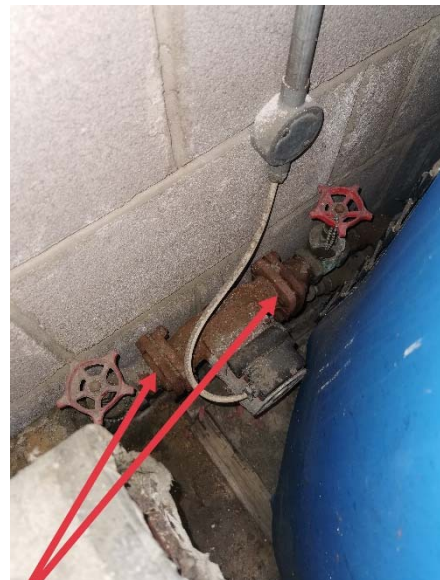
Slates to entrance porch.



Eye piece seal.



Gaskets to red pumps



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Rope seals to flue and inspection door.



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Appendix 3 - Material Assessment Algorithms

Sample Variable	Score	Examples of scores (see notes for more detail)
Product Type (or debris from product)	1	Asbestos reinforced composites (plastics, resins, mastics, roofing felts, vinyl floor tiles, semi-rigid paints or decorative finishes, asbestos cement etc.)
	2	AIB, Millboards, other low-density insulation boards, asbestos textiles, gaskets, ropes and woven textiles, asbestos paper and felt.
	3	Thermal insulation (e.g. pipe and boiler lagging), sprayed asbestos, loose asbestos, asbestos mattresses and packing.
Extent of damage/deterioration	0	Good condition, no visible damage.
	1	Low damage: a few scratches or surface marks, broken edges on boards, tiles etc.
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	3	High damage or 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.
Asbestos Type	1	Chrysotile
	2	Amphibole asbestos containing Crocidolite
	3	Crocidolite
Total		

Material Assessment Score Table

Score	Potential to release asbestos fibres
10 or more	High
7 – 9	Medium
5 – 6	Low
4 or less	Very Low

Client:	De La Salle College	Date Surveyed: October 2020
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Appendix 4 - Priority Assessment

It's worth noting that a high score in the material assessment may not always require a high priority action, for example, if the asbestos material is in an area never entered.

The priority assessment takes into account other issues, these primarily relate to human factors.. The additional factors included in the priority assessment include the following:

- Occupant activity (Primary & Secondary activities/uses)
- Likelihood of disturbance (Location, Extent, Accessibility)
- Human exposure potential (frequency of maintenance on asbestos containing material, average time in area & number of occupants)
- Maintenance activities (Frequency and Type of maintenance)

Each sub-category on the priority assessment is then scored from 0 to 3. An average score is then calculated for each sub-category.

For the priority risk assessments the calculation procedure is that an average score is taken for the sub-headings under the four main categories, which can give a total maximum score for the priority risk assessments of 12. This maximum score is the same as that achievable on the material risk assessment scores and the reason for this is that there is a balance between the priority score and the material assessment score.

Finally, to obtain the actual priority assessment score, the material assessment score must be added to the score from the priority table. In contrast with the material assessment there is no pre-determined score table to compare the results of the priority assessment to.

Careful consideration of the scores for a number of typical asbestos containing products highlights the difficulty in drawing conclusions from their resultant scores, for example, floor tiles containing Chrysotile asbestos located within an occupied area would score higher than Amosite containing insulating board within a boiler room door. This is primarily a function of location and occupation parameters but conclusions drawn from each score may result in unsuitable or incorrect decisions.

It is the policy of MDK Analytical Ltd not to try and determine the priority of the management action purely on the basis of a score table. Instead, each category on the priority assessment is carefully studied as part of the overall score and the recommended control action is based on this information coupled to experience gained with a wide selection of asbestos containing materials.

Although the priority score does not refer to an exact management action, it is still important to calculate the value and make reference within the discussion text of the report. This demonstrates that full consideration has been given to every aspect of an asbestos containing material and subsequently the correct management actions can be formulated.

Prioritisation of Removal Works.

Prioritisation of removal works are based on the following priority ratings.

Priority 1: Asbestos removal works requiring immediate attention if the works will interfere with the asbestos containing material.

Priority 2: Asbestos removal works requiring attention within a medium time frame.

Priority 3: No immediate attention required due to its present condition. Remove prior to any works likely to cause disturbance and monitor for signs of deterioration.

Priority 4: No significant risk of fibre release- Remove prior to disturbance works.