Phoenix Environmental Safety Ltd.

ASBESTOS SURVEY REPORT

(Refurbishment / Demolition Survey)

Client: Board of Management,
Herbertstown National School, Herbertstown, Co. Limerick

Location: Herbertstown National School (Roof Areas),
Herbertstown, Co. Limerick

Date: 24th June 2025

Report No. PE25-737

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Client Name: Board of Management, Herbertstown National School, Herbertstown, Co. Limerick

Property: Herbertstown National School (Roof Areas), Herbertstown, Co. Limerick

Asbestos Survey Type: Refurbishment/Demolition Asbestos Survey

Survey Company: Phoenix Environmental Safety Ltd.

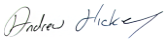
Surveyors: Andrew Hickey

Testing Laboratory: G & L Consultancy Ltd.

Date of Survey: 20th June 2025

Date of Survey Report: 24th June 2025

Report issue: Final

Signed:  Date: 20th June 2025

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

Please note that Phoenix Environmental Safety Ltd. cannot be held responsible for the way in which the Client interprets or acts upon the results. The report must be read in its entirety including any appendices. Phoenix Environmental Safety Ltd. accepts no responsibility for sub-division of this report. All measurements in this report are approximate and therefore should not be used by the asbestos removal contractor for pricing purposes. The asbestos removal contractors should ascertain for themselves, by site measurements and inspection, the exact nature and extent of the work to be done.

The survey information should be used to help in the tendering process for removal of ACMs from the building before work starts. The survey report should be supplied by the client to designers and contractors who may be bidding for the work, so that the asbestos risks can be addressed. In this type of survey, where the asbestos is identified so that it can be removed (rather than to manage it), the survey does not normally assess the condition of the asbestos, other than to indicate areas of damage or where additional asbestos debris may be present. However, where the asbestos removal may not take place for some time, the ACMs' condition will need to be assessed and the materials managed.

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SUMMARY

Following a request made by Herbertstown National School, we have produced this Refurbishment/Demolition Asbestos Survey report for the selected areas of Herbertstown National School, Herbertstown, Co. Limerick with the aim of finding asbestos containing materials (ACMs) within the scope of the asbestos survey.

The scope of the asbestos survey was confined to all accessible areas of the roof areas of Herbertstown National School which is due for refurbishment works in the near future.

During the asbestos survey of the selected areas of Herbertstown National School, the following asbestos containing materials were identified in the following locations:

- Asbestos cement slates were identified on the right hand side of the front original roof area (180 m^2 floor area approx.)

See Appendix C & F for more details

INTRODUCTION

Background

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

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

Scope & Purpose

Board of Management has commissioned Phoenix Environmental Safety Ltd. to undertake an asbestos survey at Herbertstown National School, Herbertstown, Co. Limerick. The aim of the survey was to locate and identify the presence of asbestos containing materials (ACM's) or suspected ACM's. This report provides a record and assessment of the extent and characteristics of ACM's and is based on information made available on the 20th June 2025.

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

This means that:

- As far as reasonably practicable, locate and describe all ACM's in all reasonably accessible areas within the scope of the survey
- A sampling programme is undertaken to identify possible ACM's and estimates of the volumes and the surface areas of ACM made
- A record of the condition of the ACM's or where additional asbestos debris may be expected to be present is produced

Refurbishment / Demolition Surveys (formerly type 3 surveys)

This type of survey is necessary prior to any refurbishment (including "minor") or demolition work being carried out. These "refurbishment / demolition" surveys will be much more intrusive and destructive compared with management surveys as their intention is to locate all the ACMs so that they can be removed before the refurbishment or demolition takes place. Refurbishment/demolition surveys are required as necessary when the needs or use of the building changes and the fabric of the building will be disturbed or complex fixed plant and equipment are to be dismantled.

The purpose of the report is to:

- Enable the client to take appropriate precautions so that people who work at Herbertstown National School during the forthcoming refurbishment works are not exposed to asbestos-related health risks
- Provide information to assist the client in developing and implementing an action plan before any refurbishment works or demolition is carried out.

Presentation of Findings

Data Sheets

A series of data sheets have been prepared to provide assessments and recommendations for each of the locations where samples were taken. These data sheets are presented in Appendix C.

Figures

The schematic diagrams presented in Appendix F at the rear of this document shows the locations of all of the asbestos containing materials detected during the asbestos survey.

Caveats

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

Refurbishment / Demolition Surveys

This type of survey employs the use of destructive sampling techniques of an unfamiliar site. Although every effort is made to locate all asbestos containing materials, it is impossible to rule out the possibility that undiscovered asbestos materials may be present. If the building is to undergo major refurbishment or demolition, it is recommended that the persons carrying out the work are made aware of this and take sufficient precautions, as may be appropriate, to ensure the health and safety of their own employees and any other parties who may be affected by the works.

APPENDIX A

ASBESTOS MATERIALS IN BUILDINGS

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

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

Asbestos insulating boards usually contain between 15 to 40% amosite, although boards may be found to contain other types of asbestos and in other quantities. Insulating boards were developed in the 1950s to provide an economical, lightweight, fire resisting insulating material. As insulation board is semi-compressed it is more likely to release fibres as a result of damage or abrasion. Work on asbestos insulation board can give rise to high levels of asbestos fibre.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ASBESTOS FIBRE TYPE COMMON NAMES	
Chrysotile	**White Asbestos**
Amosite	**Brown Asbestos**
Crocidolite	**Blue Asbestos**
Fibrous Actinolite	**N/A**
Fibrous Anthophyllite	**N/A**
Fibrous Tremolite	**N/A**



APPENDIX B

RESULTS OF LABORATORY ANALYSIS

G&L Consultancy
Training & Asbestos Management

BULK MATERIAL SAMPLE REPORT

Reference No:	J696892	Client Order No:	N/A
Date Received:	23 Jun 2025		
Client Name and Address:	Phoenix Environmental Safety Ltd (IE), Graigueswood, Freshford, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland .		
Site Address:	Herbertstown N.S. Herbertstown, Co. Limmerick		
Sampling Officer:	Phoenix Environmental Safety Ltd (IE)		
Date of Analysis:	24 Jun 2025		
Analyst:	David McNaugher		
Approving Officer:	Justin Proctor	Signed:	
Issue Date:	24 Jun 2025		

ANALYSIS RESULTS

Sampling carried out by our own officers follows the procedures documented in our internal method M3: The Sampling of Bulk Materials, for Analysis to Determine the Presence of Asbestos. These samples have been analysed in accordance with internal method M2: The Identification of Asbestos, within Bulk Materials, by the Use of Optical Microscopy. Both these internal methods are based on the standard method as outlined in the HSE Document HSG248 'Asbestos: The Analysts' Guide. Any deviations from these standard methods will be recorded in this report. No responsibility is taken for sampling that is not carried out by own officers. Opinions and interpretations expressed herein are outside the scope of our UKAS accreditation. Any comments regarding percentage content is outside the scope of our UKAS accreditation. The material classification is the opinion of the analyst, based on the samples' appearance, as received, and may not accurately reflect the source material on site. Where 'Trace Asbestos' has been reported, only 1 or 2 fibres or fibre bundles have been identified and analysed as asbestos following a thorough examination of the sample. All samples are analysed at one of our UKAS accredited laboratories in Somerset or Northern Ireland. This report must not be reproduced, except in full, without the written permission of the laboratory. These samples will be retained within this laboratory for a period of six months prior to disposal at a licensed asbestos disposal site, unless the client makes alternative arrangements. Reports will be retained for a minimum of five years following the date of issue. Please note that for flooring samples G&L Consultancy uses the following convention: Positive Tile, Positive Bitumen = Reinforced Composite + Well Bound Material;Positive Tile, Negative Bitumen = Reinforced Composite; Negative Tile, Positive Bitumen = Well Bound Material; Negative Tile, Negative Bitumen= Not Applicable. For advice concerning these materials, risk assessments, removal procedures or information regarding the current legislation for work with asbestos containing materials, please contact G&L Consultancy Ltd.

Site Ref	Lab Ref	Description	Analysis Result	Classification
S1	BS235807	Front elevation - cement slate	Chrysotile	Asbestos Cement
S2	BS235808	Front extension - cement slate	No Asbestos Detected	Not Applicable
S3	BS235809	Front elevation - area around roof wall - cement slate	No Asbestos Detected	Not Applicable

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G&L Consultancy Ltd is a company registered in England and Wales with a Company Number: 3687929

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APPENDIX C

ASBESTOS DATA SHEETS



Herbertstown National School, Herbertstown, Co. Limerick

PHOENIX ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY LTD.

ASBESTOS DATA SHEET

Created By	Andrew Hickey
Date	24th June 2025
Site Details	Herbertstown National School, Herbertstown, Co. Limerick
Client Name	Board of Management
Survey Type	R/D Asbestos Survey
Site Ref	PE 25-737
Building Ref.	Herbertstown NS
Location	Roof
Extent/ Amount	180 m² floor area approx.



Survey Date	20.6.2025	Sample No.	BS 235807
Survey Company	Phoenix Environmental Safety Ltd.		
Testing Laboratory.	G & L Consultancy Ltd.		

MATERIAL ASSESSMENT		PRIORITY ASSESSMENT	
Product type	Cement slate	Normal occupant activity	N/A
Extent of damage	Weathered	Likelihood of disturbance	N/A
Surface treatment	None	Human exposure potential	N/A
Asbestos type	Chrysotile	Maintenance activity	N/A
Material assessment score: N/A	TOTAL SCORE: N/A	Priority assessment score: N/A	

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The cement slates identified on the right-hand side of the front original roof area contain Chrysotile (white) asbestos fibres. Cement products typically have an asbestos content of 10-15% asbestos fibres, bound in Portland cement.

The asbestos cement slates can be left in situ and managed in place. However, if forthcoming refurbishment works are likely to disturb the roof area, the cement slates should be removed by an asbestos removal contractor and disposed of as asbestos waste before refurbishment works commence.

See Appendix F for more details

All asbestos removal work must be carried out in accordance with S.I. No. 386 of 2006 Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations 2006-2010

FURTHER DETAIL OF THE ASBESTOS CEMENT SLATES



View of the asbestos cement slates from the rear of the school (left-hand side of the roof)



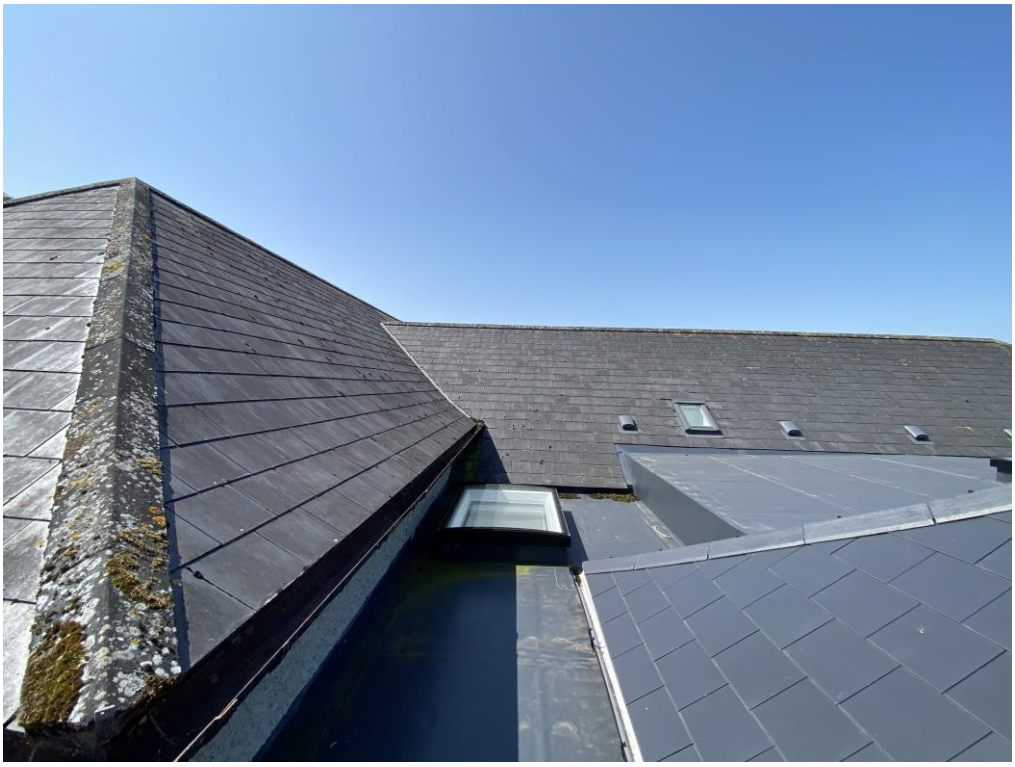
The difference of the asbestos and non-asbestos slates can be seen in the weathering of the slates

APPENDIX D

NON ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS



Concrete tiles on the side building



Modern cement slates sampled from the extensions

APPENDIX E

NON ACCESSIBLE LOCATIONS

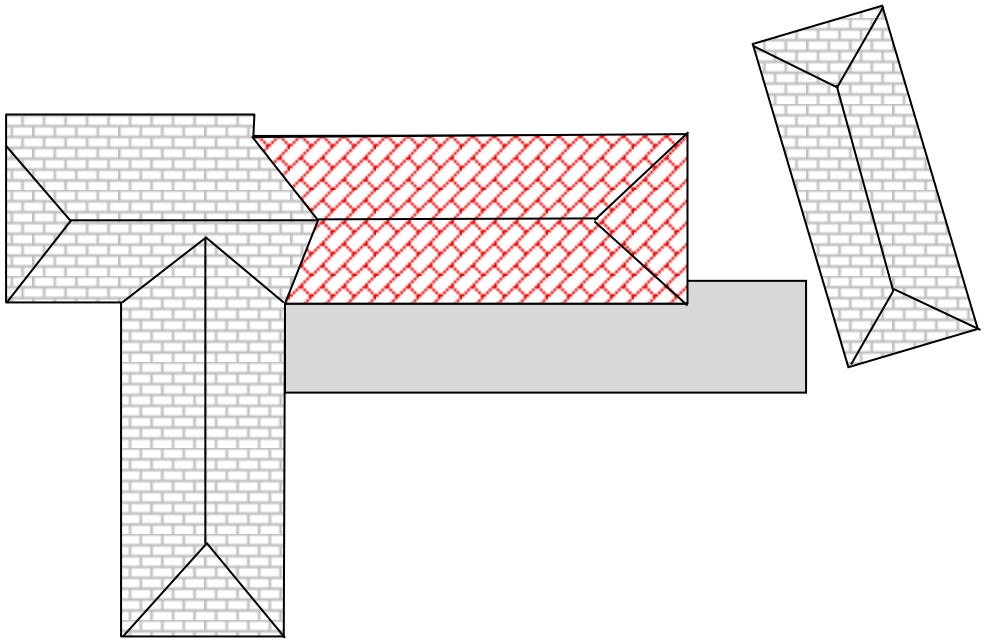
- The flat roof area to the rear was not sampled to prevent causing leaks to the building
- Only the external areas of the roofs were inspected
- No inspection of any areas requiring specialist access equipment other than telescopic ladder was carried out
- All contractors working on the site should always remain vigilant to the possibility that concealed asbestos containing materials may be present on site. If any suspect asbestos containing materials are uncovered during the course of the work, works must stop in that area and the suspect material should be sampled and analysed immediately for the presence of asbestos

APPENDIX F

FLOOR PLANS & LOCATION OF ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS

Schematic diagram only Not to scale 24th June 2025	Herbertstown National School, Herbertstown, Co. Limerick

ROOF PLAN



	Area where asbestos cement slates were identified