

Phoenix Environmental Safety Ltd.

ASBESTOS SURVEY REPORT

(Refurbishment / Demolition Survey)

**Client: Carlow Community Enterprise Centres CLG,
Enterprise House, O Brien Road, Carlow**

**Location: Presentation Convent,
Long Range Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow**

Date: 27th January 2023

Report No. PE23-157



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Client: Carlow Community Enterprise Centres CLG, Enterprise House, O'Brien Road, Carlow

Location: Presentation Convent, Long Range, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow

Asbestos Survey Type: Refurbishment/Demolition Asbestos Survey

Survey Company: Phoenix Environmental Safety Ltd.

Surveyors: Andrew Hickey & Jamie Hogan

Testing Laboratory: G & L Consultancy Ltd.

Date of Survey: 25th January 2023

Date of Survey Report: 27th January 2023

Report issue: Final

Signed: 

Date: 27th January 2023

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 Brennan Associates Ltd., we have produced this Refurbishment/Demolition Asbestos Survey report for the Presentation Convent, Long Range, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow 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 existing buildings at the Presentation Convent, Long Range, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow which are due for refurbishment works in the near future

During the asbestos survey at the Presentation Convent, the following asbestos containing materials identified in the following locations:

- Asbestos containing floor tiles and bitumen adhesive were identified in various areas throughout the building (560 m² approx.)
- Asbestos containing tiles were identified on the walls in the bathroom areas (100 m² approx.)
- Asbestos cement flue pipe was identified in the kitchen at the rear of the cooker (1 linear meters approx.)
- Asbestos containing step nosings were identified on both stairwells in the building (2 per step)
- Asbestos containing felt sink pads were identified on the underside of the sink in the kitchen

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

Carlow Community Enterprise Centres CLG, has commissioned Phoenix Environmental Safety Ltd. to undertake an asbestos survey at Presentation Convent, Long Range, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow. 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 25th January 2023.

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 the Presentation Convent during the forthcoming refurbishment/demolition 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 or fire protection was required. The risk of fibre release depends upon the structure of the material; bonded gasket material is unlikely to release asbestos but an 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



Chrysotile




Amosite



Crocidolite



Tremolite



Actinolite



Anthophyllite

APPENDIX B

RESULTS OF LABORATORY ANALYSIS



G&L Consultancy Ltd
 Specialists in Asbestos Management

BULK MATERIAL SAMPLE REPORT

Reference No: J673559 Client Order No: N/A
 Date Received: 26 Jan 2023
 Client Name and Address: Phoenix Environmental Safety Ltd (IE), Graigueswood, Freshford, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland
 Site Address: Presentation Convent, Long Range, Munie Bheag, Co. Carlow
 Sampling Officer: Phoenix Environmental Safety Ltd (IE)
 Date of Analysis: 27 Jan 2023
 Analyst: David McNaugher
 Approving Officer: Emily Richardson Signed: 
 Issue Date: 27 Jan 2023

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 'Asbestos: The analysts' guide for sampling, analysis and clearance procedures. 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. 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
1	BS198255	Chapel Stairwell - Noosing	Chrysotile	Reinforced Composite
2	BS198256	1F - Store room - Floor tile & adhesive	Chrysotile	Reinforced Composite + Well Bound Material
3	BS198257	Roof top tank room - expansion tank - insulation - String	No Asbestos Detected	Not Applicable
4	BS198258	1F - End toilet - Floor tile & adhesive	Chrysotile	Reinforced Composite + Well Bound Material

G&L Consultancy Ltd

54A Huntly Road, Banbridge, Co. Down, Northern Ireland, BT32 3UA

Tel: 028 4062 3566 Email: ni@gnl.org.uk Web: www.gnl.org.uk

Company Directors: Mrs J Lewis and Mr P Lewis. VAT Registration Number 729 1092 34

Registered Office: Unit 5A, Castle Road, Chelston Business Park, Wellington, Somerset, TA21 9JQ

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



2083

BULK MATERIAL SAMPLE REPORT (CONTINUATION)

Site Ref	Lab Ref	Description	Analysis Result	Classification
5	BS198259	1F - End Toilet - walls - Tile	Chrysotile	Reinforced Composite
6	BS198260	GF - Drying room - Floor tile & adhesive	Chrysotile	Reinforced Composite + Well Bound Material
7	BS198261	GF - Store room - Floor tile & adhesive	Chrysotile	Reinforced Composite + Well Bound Material
8	BS198262	GF - Kitchen - Cooker - Cement pipe	Chrysotile	Asbestos Cement
9	BS198263	GF - Kitchen - Sink - Felt pad	Chrysotile	Well Bound Material
10	BS198264	Boiler Room - Flanges - Gasket	No Asbestos Detected	Not Applicable

APPENDIX C

ASBESTOS DATA SHEETS



Presentation Convent, Long Range, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow



PHOENIX ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY LTD. ASBESTOS DATA SHEET



Created By	Andrew Hickey
Date	27 th January 2023
Site Details	Presentation Convent, Long Range, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow
Client Name	Carlow Community Enterprise Centres CLG
Survey Type	R/D Asbestos Survey
Site Ref	PE 23-157
Building Ref.	Presentation convent
Location	Various locations
Extent/ Amount	560 m ² floor area approx.

Survey Date	25.1.2023	Sample No.	BS 198256
Survey Company	Phoenix Environmental Safety Ltd.		
Testing Laboratory.	G & L Consultancy Ltd.		

	MATERIAL ASSESSMENT		PRIORITY ASSESSMENT
Product type	Floor tiles & bitumen	Normal occupant activity	N/A
Extent of damage	Low	Likelihood of disturbance	N/A
Surface treatment	Composite & well bound material	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 floor tiles & bitumen identified on the floor in various areas throughout the convent contain Chrysotile (white) asbestos fibres. Thermoplastic floor tiles can contain up to 25% asbestos fibres. Bitumen adhesives contain a small quantity of asbestos fibres

The floor tiles & bitumen adhesive may be left in situ and managed in place, However, if the forthcoming refurbishment works are likely to disturb the floors, The floor tile & bitumen should be removed by an asbestos removal contactor and disposed of as asbestos waste before the refurbishment/demolition works commence

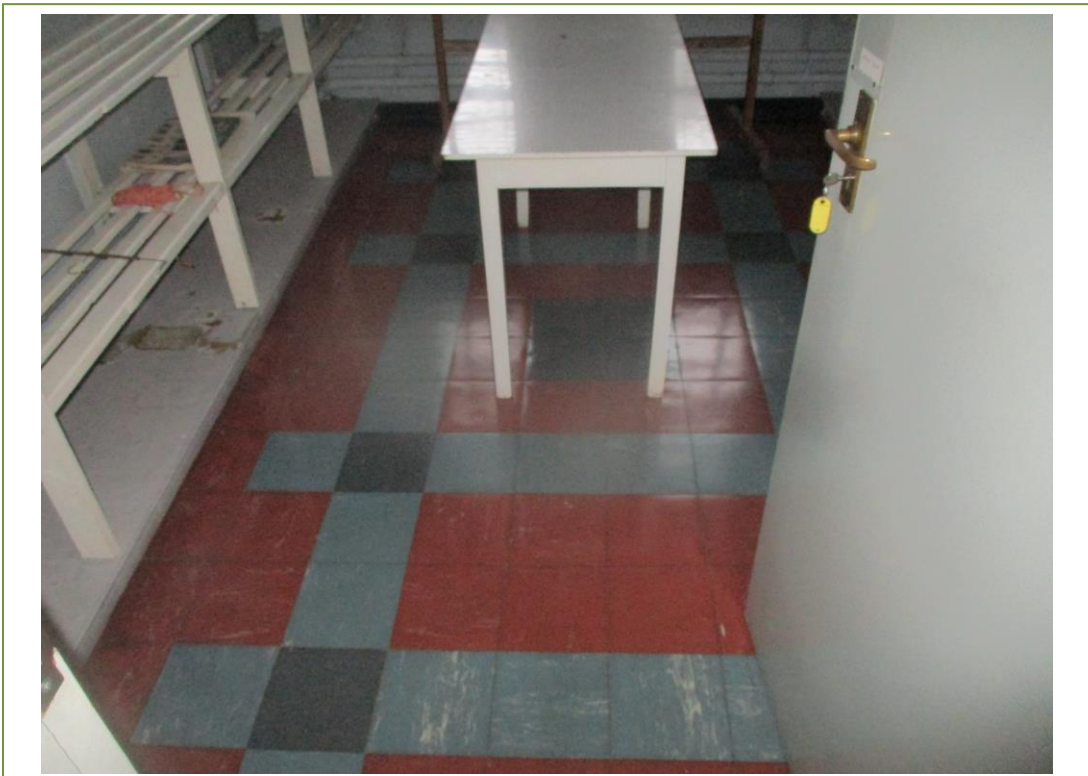
See Appendix F for more details

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

DETAIL OF THE ASBESTOS CONTAINING FLOOR TILES AND ADHESIVE

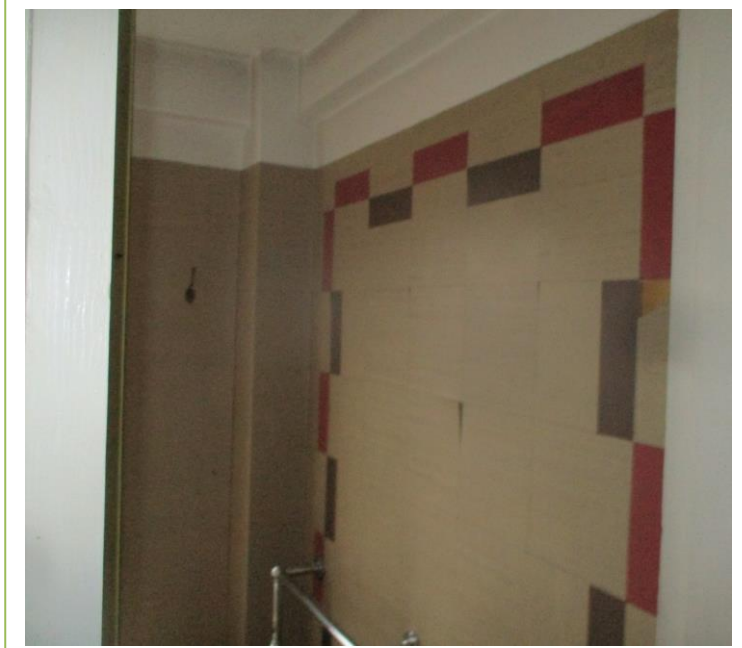


View of the asbestos containing floor tiles and bitumen adhesive in the toilet on the 1st floor



Asbestos containing floor tiles and bitumen adhesive in the ground floor drying room

PHOENIX ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY LTD. ASBESTOS DATA SHEET



Created By	Andrew Hickey
Date	27 th January 2023
Site Details	Presentation Convent, Long Range, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow
Client Name	Carlow Community Enterprise Centres CLG
Survey Type	R/D Asbestos Survey
Site Ref	PE 23-157
Building Ref.	Presentation convent
Location	Bathroom areas
Extent/ Amount	100 m ² floor area approx.

Survey Date	25.1.2023	Sample No.	BS 198259
Survey Company	Phoenix Environmental Safety Ltd.		
Testing Laboratory.	G & L Consultancy Ltd.		

	MATERIAL ASSESSMENT		PRIORITY ASSESSMENT
Product type	Floor tile	Normal occupant activity	N/A
Extent of damage	Low	Likelihood of disturbance	N/A
Surface treatment	Composite material	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 floor tiles identified on the walls in bathroom areas throughout the convent contain Chrysotile (white) asbestos fibres. Thermoplastic floor tiles can contain up to 25% asbestos fibres.

The floor tiles may be left in situ and managed in place, However, if the forthcoming refurbishment works are likely to disturb the wall areas, The floor tiles should be removed by an asbestos removal contractor and disposed of as asbestos waste before the refurbishment/demolition 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

PHOENIX ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY LTD. ASBESTOS DATA SHEET



Created By	Andrew Hickey
Date	27 th January 2023
Site Details	Presentation Convent, Long Range, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow
Client Name	Carlow Community Enterprise Centres CLG
Survey Type	R/D Asbestos Survey
Site Ref	PE 23-157
Building Ref.	Presentation convent
Location	Kitchen
Extent/ Amount	1 liner meter approx.

Survey Date	25.1.2023	Sample No.	BS 198262
Survey Company	Phoenix Environmental Safety Ltd.		
Testing Laboratory.	G & L Consultancy Ltd.		

	MATERIAL ASSESSMENT		PRIORITY ASSESSMENT
Product type	Cement	Normal occupant activity	N/A
Extent of damage	Low	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 pipe identified in the kitchen at the rear of the cooker contains Chrysotile (white) asbestos fibres. Asbestos cement products usually contain between 10-15% asbestos fibres, found in Portland cement.

The asbestos cement pipe may be left in situ and managed in place, However, if the forthcoming refurbishment works are likely to disturb the cement pipe, The cement pipe should be removed by an asbestos removal contractor and disposed of as asbestos waste before the refurbishment/demolition 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

PHOENIX ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY LTD. ASBESTOS DATA SHEET



Created By	Andrew Hickey
Date	27 th January 2023
Site Details	Presentation Convent, Long Range, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow
Client Name	Carlow Community Enterprise Centres CLG
Survey Type	R/D Asbestos Survey
Site Ref	PE 23-157
Building Ref.	Presentation convent
Location	Stairs
Extent/ Amount	2 per step

Survey Date	25.1.2023	Sample No.	BS 198255
Survey Company	Phoenix Environmental Safety Ltd.		
Testing Laboratory.	G & L Consultancy Ltd.		

	MATERIAL ASSESSMENT		PRIORITY ASSESSMENT
Product type	Resin step nosing	Normal occupant activity	N/A
Extent of damage	Low	Likelihood of disturbance	N/A
Surface treatment	Composite material	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 resin step nosing identified on the steps on both stairwells contain Chrysotile (white) asbestos fibres. Resins may contain between 20 & 50% asbestos fibres.

The resin step nosing's may be left in situ and managed in place, However, if the forthcoming refurbishment works are likely to disturb the floors of the stairs, The resin step nosing's should be removed by an asbestos removal contractor and disposed of as asbestos waste before the refurbishment/demolition 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

PHOENIX ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY LTD. ASBESTOS DATA SHEET



Created By	Andrew Hickey
Date	27 th January 2023
Site Details	Presentation Convent, Long Range, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow
Client Name	Carlow Community Enterprise Centres CLG
Survey Type	R/D Asbestos Survey
Site Ref	PE 23-157
Building Ref.	Presentation convent
Location	Kitchen - sink
Extent/ Amount	Small amount



Survey Date	25.1.2023	Sample No.	BS 198263
Survey Company	Phoenix Environmental Safety Ltd.		
Testing Laboratory.	G & L Consultancy Ltd.		

	MATERIAL ASSESSMENT		PRIORITY ASSESSMENT
Product type	Felt pad	Normal occupant activity	N/A
Extent of damage	Low	Likelihood of disturbance	N/A
Surface treatment	Well bound material	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 felt pads identified on the underside of the sink unit in the kitchen contains Chrysotile (white) asbestos fibres. Felt products usually contain a small quantity of asbestos fibres mixed into a product matrix.

The felt pads may be left in situ and managed in place, However, if the forthcoming refurbishment works are likely to disturb the felt pads, The felt pads should be removed by an asbestos removal contractor and disposed of as asbestos waste before the refurbishment/demolition works commence.

See Appendix F for more details

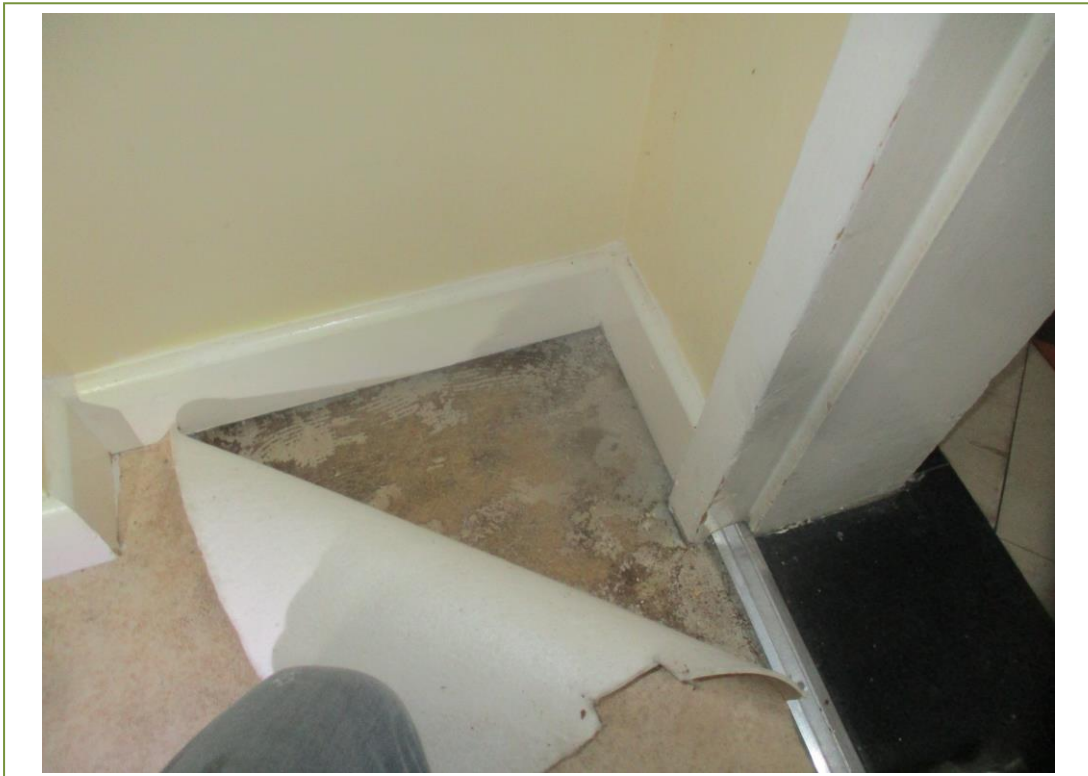
All asbestos removal work must be carried out in accordance with S.I. No. 386 of 2006 Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations 2006-2010

APPENDIX D

NON ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS



Modern Electrical unit



Concrete floors under lino in bedrooms

NON ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS



Steel water tank



Boiler unit

NON ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS



Original Timber floors



Original Ceramic tiles

APPENDIX E

NON ACCESSIBLE LOCATIONS

- The flat roof areas were not sampled to prevent leaks occurring to the areas below
- No inspection of live electrical or mechanical plant or similar requiring the attendance of a specialist engineer was carried out
- No inspection of any areas requiring specialist access equipment other than telescopic ladder was carried out
- No underground services were inspected
- 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

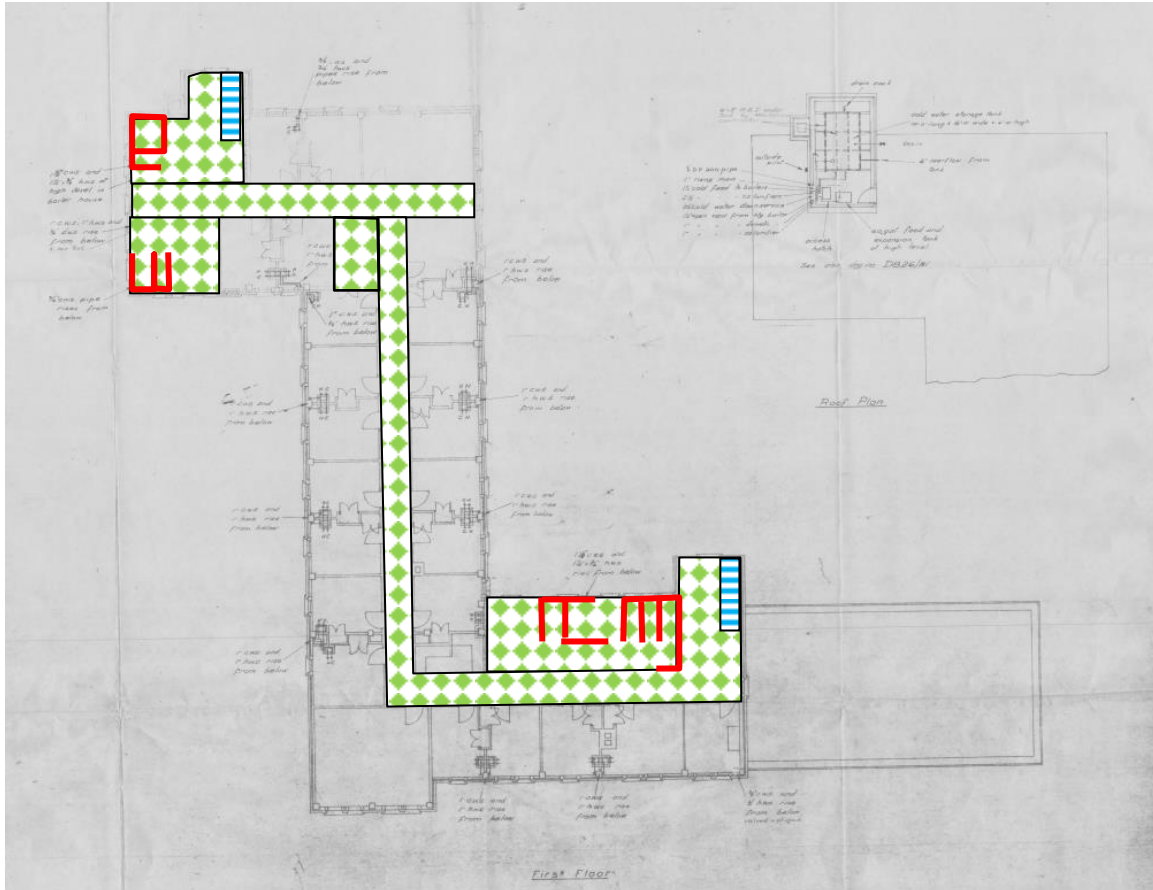
APPENDIX F




FLOOR PLANS & LOCATION OF ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS

Schematic diagram only
 Not to scale
 27th January 2023

Presentation Convent,
 Long Range, Bagenalstown,
 Co. Carlow

1ST FLOOR PLAN

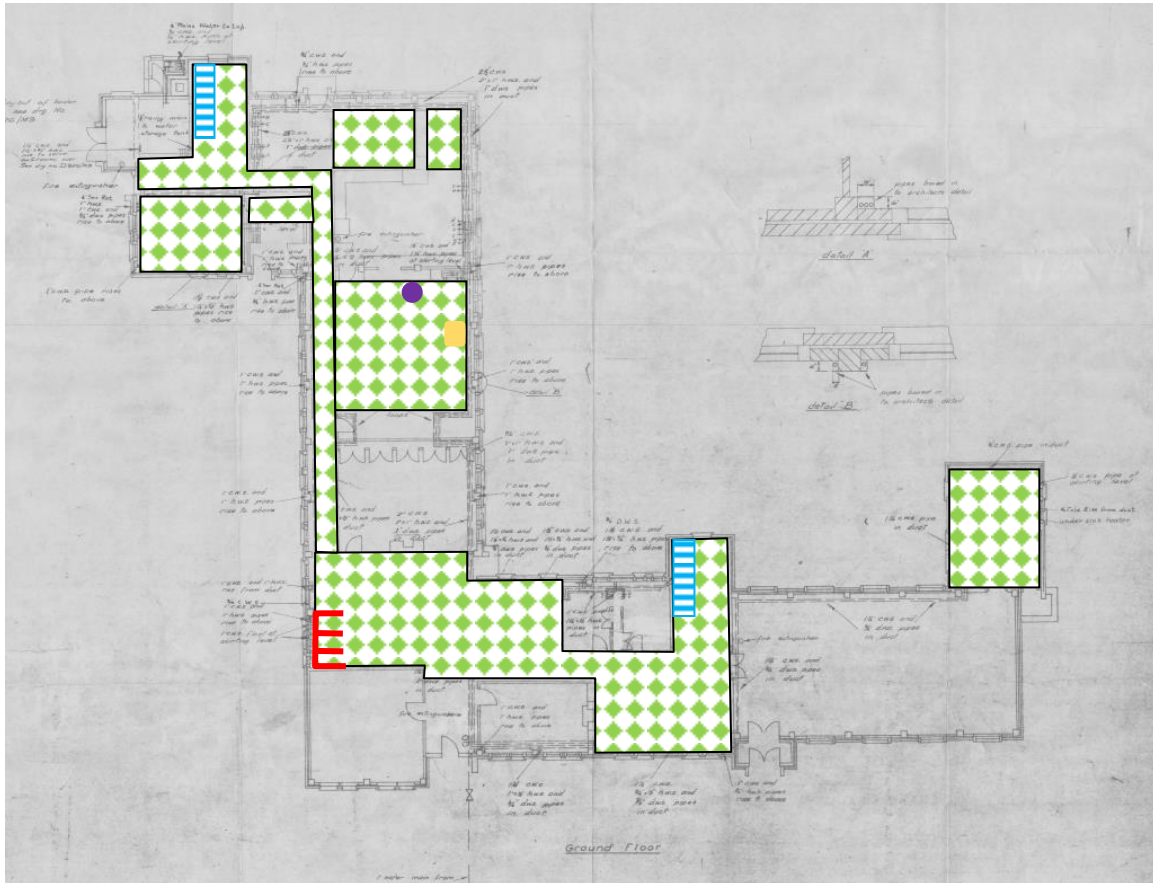







	Area where asbestos containing floor tiles and bitumen adhesive were identified
	Area where asbestos containing tiles were identified on the walls in the bathroom areas
	Area where asbestos containing step nosings were identified on stairs

Schematic diagram only
 Not to scale
 27th January 2023

Presentation Convent,
 Long Range, Bagenalstown,
 Co. Carlow

GROUND FLOOR PLAN



	Area where asbestos containing floor tile and bitumen adhesive were identified
	Area where asbestos containing tile was identified on walls.
	Area where asbestos containing cement pipe was identified.
	Area where asbestos containing felts pad were identified underneath the sink
	Area where asbestos containing resin step nosing were identified on stairway