



**Asbestos Management Survey**  
**Azelin Court**  
**Swindon**  
**SN3 4YE**  
**Externals To 4 Blocks Only**

**Date: 24<sup>th</sup> June 2024    Expiry Date: 24<sup>th</sup> June 2025    Prepared by K Howell    Reviewed by C Jelfs**

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**Caveat**

Every effort has been made to identify all asbestos materials so far as was reasonably practical to do so within the scope of the survey and the attached report. Methods used to carry out the survey were agreed with the client prior to any works being commenced.

Survey techniques used involved trained and experienced surveyors using the combined approach with regard to visual examination and necessary bulk sampling. It is always possible after a survey that asbestos based materials of one sort or another may remain in the property or area covered by that survey, this could be due to various reasons:

- Asbestos materials existing within areas not specifically covered by this report are therefore outside the scope of the survey
- Materials may be hidden or obscured by other items or cover finishes i.e paint, over boarding, disguising etc. where this is the case then its detection will be impaired.
- Asbestos may well be hidden as part of the structure to a building and not visible until the structure is dismantled at a later date.
- Debris from previous asbestos removal projects may well be present in some areas; general asbestos debris does not form part of this survey, however, all good intentions are made for its discovery.
- Where an area has been previously stripped of asbestos i.e plant rooms, ducts etc. and new coverings added, it must be pointed out that asbestos removal techniques have improved steadily over the years since its introduction. Most notably would be the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations (1987) laying down certain enforceable guidelines. Asbestos removal prior to this regulation would not be of today's standard and therefore debris may be present below new coverings.
- This survey will detail all areas accessed and all samples taken, where an area is not covered by this survey it will be due to No Access for one reason or another i.e working operatives, sensitive location or just simply no access. It may have been necessary for the limits of the surveyor's authority to be confirmed prior to the survey.
- Access for the survey may be restricted for many reasons beyond our control such as height, inconvenience to others, immovable obstacles or confined space. Where electrical equipment is present and presumed in the way of the survey, no access will be attempted until proof of its safe state is given. Our operatives have a duty of care under the Health and Safety at work act (1974) for both themselves and others.
- In the building where asbestos has been located and it is clear that not all areas have been investigated, any material that is found to be suspicious and not detailed as part of the survey should be treated with caution and sampled accordingly.
- Certain materials contain asbestos to varying degrees and some may be less densely contaminated at certain locations (Artex for example). Where this is the case the sample taken may not be representative of the whole product throughout.
- Where a survey is carried out under the guidance of the owner of the property, or his representative, then the survey will be as per his instructions and guidance at that time.
- Breeze Environmental Consultants Ltd cannot accept any liability for loss, injury, damage or penalty issues due to errors or omissions within this report.
- Breeze Environmental Consultants Ltd cannot be held responsible for any damage caused as part of this survey carried out on your behalf. Due to the nature and necessity of sampling for asbestos some damage is unavoidable and will be limited to just that necessary for the taking of the sample.

**Prepared by:** Chris Jelfs – Manager

**Signed:**



**Date:** 24/06/2024

## 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**1.1 Survey objectives;** The survey has been commissioned to identify, as far as is reasonably practicable, the presence and extent of Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs) and to assess their condition to the property known as Azelin Court Swindon SN3 4YE. Our instructions were given by our client. This survey has been undertaken in line with HSE Guidance document HSG 264; Asbestos: The Survey Guide.

**1.2 Brief guide to using this report;** the report is intended to provide sufficient information to enable the management of presumed identified asbestos materials at the site. Any specific restrictions to access encountered during the survey are presented in section with general survey limitations detailed in appendix. Both sections should be carefully reviewed to identify the areas that were not access during the survey. All areas outside the scope of the survey, or where direct inspection could not be made should be presumed to contain asbestos until proven otherwise.

**1.3 General survey findings ACMs have been identified or presumed at the site:**

Area	Asbestos Description and Location
E01 Externals	Cement undercloak to high & low level gables on all 4 blocks

**1.4 Description;** This building has been surveyed as per our client's instructions. Those areas are listed in the report and identified on the drawings.

**1.5 Details of all non-accessed areas;** are located below and in the building register of this report. Exceptions were agreed in this particular instance to under fitted floor coverings and sealed voids. Limitations included areas difficult (unsafe to reach) using standard surveying equipment.

Area	Asbestos Description and Location

**1.6** The purpose of the survey is to provide an up to date asbestos register including detailed marked plans indicating the location and type of **Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM's)**. Risk assessment to the likely potential of fibre release and recommendations.

**1.7** Whilst every effort was made to locate all asbestos occurrences, without extensive demolition work consistent to a Refurbishment/Demolition survey, Breeze Environmental Consultants Ltd. cannot be held liable for any omissions to this report.

## 2.0 SURVEY TYPE AND METHOD

<b>Job Reference</b>	<b>Breeze 900</b>
<b>Building Description</b>	<b>Flats</b>
<b>Building Date</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
<b>Address</b>	<b>Azelin Court Swindon SN3 4YE</b>

<b>Survey Overview</b>	
<b>Survey Type</b>	<b>Management</b>
<b>Survey Purpose</b>	<b>To Identify Asbestos as far as reasonably practicable</b>
<b>Date/Time</b>	<b>24/06/2024</b>
<b>Surveyor</b>	<b>Richard Hitchcock</b>

- 2.1** A Management survey was carried out. This survey was conducted within guidelines laid out in the HSE Asbestos: The Survey Guide document HSG 264.
- 2.2** Samples from each suspected material highlighted were collected to confirm or refute the surveyor's judgement. If the materials sampled were found to contain asbestos, other similar homogenous materials used in the same way in the relevant building were presumed to contain asbestos. Other less homogenous materials and non-asbestos materials would need to be sampled more frequently to confirm whether asbestos was present.
- 2.3** Possible Asbestos containing materials or areas of the buildings that are inaccessible will be presumed to contain asbestos until access is acquired and confirmation achieved. Otherwise assumption of the presence of asbestos materials will be maintained unless a Refurbishment/Demolition survey takes place.
- 2.4** The Management Survey is based on a visual inspection of materials on site. The purpose of this survey is to locate, as far as reasonably practical, any asbestos containing materials in the building and assess them for risk.
- 2.5** The survey was undertaken during normal working hours. The areas under inspection were occupied during the survey.
- 2.6** Details and the extent of the premises were obtained whilst on site.
- 2.7** The report is based on visual identification of suspected materials. These are then confirmed by bulk sampling and analysis.
- 2.8** The extent and nature of asbestos materials is determined by visible evidence on site and includes an evaluation of its deterioration and homogeneity.
- 2.9** Investigation were undertaken to cause the minimum possible nuisance and health risk.
- 2.10** Access Limitations:

Boxing's	Access to Boxing's is restricted. These areas may conceal some form of asbestos. Full access will require extensive demolition.
Flooring	Carpets and other floor types were not removed. Access will require extensive removal of all floor coverings.
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	No furniture, fixtures or fittings were removed during the surveys. Access to areas obstructed by these items was restricted.
Electrical Switchgear	No internal access was made to electrical plant. Assumptions as to typical asbestos in electrical plant will be made within the report.
Plant machinery	No internal access was made to plant machinery. Assumptions as to typical asbestos in plant machinery will be made within the report.
Fire Doors	Some fire doors have been known to contain internal asbestos insulation boards (sandwiched), this is impossible to sample without considerable damage to the fire door.
Coverings	No existing insulation materials fixed casing or coverings were removed. Full access will require complete removal of these items.
Restricted Areas	Access to ceiling voids, risers, ducts etc. was made through existing access hatches. Full access to these areas will require extensive demolition.

- 2.11** Each room or designated area is inspected individually noting any building materials, which may contain asbestos. All heating, ventilation, services, riser, voids etc, will be accessed where possible and safe to do so. Occupied areas during surveys impose restrictions on sampling and investigation.
- 2.12** All reasonable efforts are made to access and find any concealed asbestos, e.g. in ceiling voids and inside convector heaters. However, because of the way that asbestos is used in composite structures and inaccessible places it cannot be guaranteed that all asbestos materials have been located during the surveys.
- 2.13** We would not expect to locate asbestos, if to do so would necessitate causing significant damage to the fabric of the building or plant. For instance, we would not drill through a fire door to see if it contained an asbestos panel. Such hidden materials would not present a hazard during normal working occupation but may conceivably do so during building or maintenance work. All areas where asbestos is suspected will be noted and special access requirement may be requested.

- 2.14** Where materials are suspected to contain asbestos fibres, but not sampled due to restrictions, they will be reported as 'suspected'. These materials should be treated as asbestos materials until otherwise identified.

### **3.0 RESULTS & ANALYSIS REPORT INDEX**

The Management Report found in section 4.0 is an easy to follow guide to the asbestos within the building or buildings. This section details the ACM's only and is useful when managing the ACM's on site as it quickly locates the different types of asbestos, their condition and a brief recommendation. Below is an explanation of the different sections found within the Management report:

#### **Section 1 - Floor**

Section 1 (floor) describes the floor where the ACM is located, ranging from Basement (**B**) Ground floor (**G**) 1<sup>st</sup> floor (**1**) to Roof (**R**) etc.

#### **Section 2 – Area No**

Section 2 (Area No.) is the unique number allocated to that area. If a building is already split up into area numbers, then the surveyor will use this numbering system as the client will be familiar with it. However, if a numbering system is not in place, a unique number will be allocated to each area for identification. This numbering system will also appear on any plans provided to aid cross referencing.

#### **Section 3 – Area Description**

Section 3 (area description) is the name given to each area. For example; boiler room, office or kitchen. If an area does not have a description the surveyor will describe it as best they can, sometimes using the areas around it. For example; room next to kitchen area etc.

#### **Section 4 – Material Description and Location**

Section 4 (Material description and Location) describes the type of asbestos product and its approximate location within the area. For example; cement flue pipe in ceiling void etc. some products however, do not require locating as it is obvious of their location. ie; floor tiles or toilet cistern etc.

#### **Section 5 – Asbestos Type**

Section 5 (Asbestos Type) describes which type of asbestos fibre has been found within the product. The three most common types of asbestos are; Amosite (brown) asbestos, Chrysotile (white) asbestos and Crocidolite (blue) asbestos.

#### **Section 6 – Asbestos Quantity**

Section 6 (Asbestos Quantity) is the amount of asbestos fibre found within the sample. The more fibre found, the higher the risk of fibre release when disturbed. For example; asbestos containing floor tiles or toilet cisterns contain a trace amount of asbestos (<5%) so are less likely to release fibre without serious damage being caused to the product. However, materials such as Asbestos Insulation board (AIB) or pipe insulation may have significant (<30%) or even substantial (>30%) amounts of asbestos fibre. This combined with the type, condition, material description and other factors make up the overall risk score / assessment of the ACM.

## **Section 7 – Debris Present**

Section 7 (Debris Present) simply informs the reader if there was any debris present when the sample was taken. If there was it is highly recommended that the debris be removed as soon as possible and the damaged asbestos is repaired. If asbestos debris is found on site during a survey, depending on the severity of the situation, location etc the surveyor will usually inform the client of its location so that it can be cleaned up immediately. Quite often the debris has been removed prior to the release of the report.

## **Section 8 – Sample number / visual identification**

Section 8 (Sample number / visual identification) is the unique number allocated to the sample. If an asbestos type has been sampled before during the survey in the same building, it is not uncommon for the surveyor to visually identify or reference an ACM to a previous occurrence. For example; if a suspected AIB panel is sampled in area 2 then a similar looking panel is found again in area 6, this panel may be visually identified / referenced to the previous sample to reduce sampling and limit exposure. This practice is only carried out by surveyors with the sufficient experience and training and if there is any doubt a further sample is taken.

## **Section 9 – Condition**

Section 9 (Condition) is the condition of the ACM at time of the survey. An ACM found to be undamaged, painted or generally un touched will be given a rating of good condition, however, an ACM that has scratches, broken edges etc will rate fair and an ACM that is damaged, with visible debris will rate poor.

## **Section 10 – Encapsulated**

Section 10 (Encapsulated) describes the ACM's condition of encapsulation. Encapsulated refers to the fibre condition and if it's encapsulated within the material. Floor tiles, toilet cisterns etc will rate as encapsulated because the asbestos fibre is bonded with the materials matrix, however, cement products, pipe insulation, board etc requires encapsulation with a suitable sealant such as ET10, gauze wrapping etc. If a product has not been encapsulated there is a greater risk of fibre release if disturbed.

## **Section 11 – Recommendation**

Section 11 (recommendation) is the minimum recommended course of action to be taken:

**Mark and Manage** is recommended if the ACM is in a safe condition. The product should be marked with asbestos warning labels in accordance with the Health and Safety (safety signs and signals) regulations 1996 and managed in accordance with the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations 2006 – Section 4.

**Encapsulate** is recommended if the ACM is in a fair or good condition but the asbestos fibres are not bonded within its matrix and could easily be disturbed.

**Removal** is recommended if the ACM is in a poor condition with visible debris and the risk cannot be reduced sufficiently by encapsulation, or is likely to be disturbed if not removed. ie; prior to major refurbishment or demolition. **Debris is always recommended for removal.**

**All ACM's, regardless of their condition, should be removed in accordance with current legislation prior to any refurbishment or demolition works likely to disturb them.**

#### **4.0 RESULTS & ANALYSIS REPORT – ALL ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS (INCLUDES PRESUMED MATERIALS).**

The following tables details the asbestos materials found on site, its general condition and recommendation. An explanation of each category can be found in the detailed report index page in section 3.0.

<b>Client</b>			
<b>Survey Address</b>	Azelin Court Swindon SN3 4YE		
<b>Location/Item</b>	E01 Externals cement undercloak to high & low level roofs on all 4 blocks		
<b>Reference Number</b>	1		
<b>Sample Number</b>	001		
<b>Photo Details</b>			
<b>Risk Matrix</b>			
<b>Asbestos Type</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Product Use</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Condition</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Surface Treatment</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Material Risk</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Mark and Manage</b>
<b>Priority Assessment</b>			
<b>Accessibility</b>			
<b>Amount/Extent</b>	<b>130 LM</b>		
<b>Surveyors Notes</b>			

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

### **Recommendations:**

Carry out an annual asbestos survey on the items identified in the survey report.

Carry out an Asbestos Refurbishment & Demolition work on any part of the building before work commences.

Advise trades when entering the building that asbestos is present.

## **6.0 Asbestos work not requiring a License.**

Work with Asbestos Cement, asbestos containing floor tiles, Eternit toilet cisterns and textured coatings (as of October 2006) does not fall under the provision of Asbestos (Licensing) Regulation 1983, but is covered by the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulation 2006 and the Special Waste Regulations 1996. An assessment of the proposed work should be undertaken to determine the level of risk presented and the precautions to take for preventing and controlling exposure whether for maintenance and repair or removal.

Attention should be paid to the following general principles;

- Where work on these products cannot be avoided, keep the materials wet during work and avoid breakage.
- Avoid the use of pneumatic or abrasive power tools. Where their use is unavoidable they should be used on their lowest setting with additional LEV such as cowls fitted to drill bits and shadow vacuuming with an H type unit (BS 5415).
- Carry out higher risk jobs (cutting, drilling) in a single location, where practicable, to make supervision and control more straight forward.
- Use cleaning methods, which minimise dust disturbance/creation. Avoid methods such as sweeping which will make the dust airborne.
- Ensure persons working with the materials are suitably trained and informed in the correct working practises, control methods and risks.
- Area segregation - physical barriers where disturbance is likely to be significant. I.e.; The use of an enclosure and polythene to restrict the spread of asbestos dust.
- Warning notices preventing access to unauthorised persons. Denoted 'respirator zones' where the control limit is likely to be exceeded and denoted 'asbestos area' where the action level is likely to be exceeded.
- Avoid attachment or routing through it.
- Wear suitable RPE/PPE.
- Keep the work area clean during work and thoroughly clean on completion.
- Dispose of waste and debris safely at the appropriate waste disposal sites.
- Item remaining in situ should be clearly identified by suitable warning signs and routinely inspected for damage

## **7.0 Asbestos work requiring a licence**

### **(Asbestos insulation, asbestos coating (not including textured coating), asbestos insulation board (AIB))**

Where the risk of interference is unlikely the materials can be maintained on site. They should be maintained in a safe condition and should be clearly identified by suitable warning signs and routinely inspected for damage. They must not be drilled or abraded in any way. Asbestos materials should be removed prior to refurbishment, where damage is likely to be sustained, where they are vulnerable to damage during the occupant's activities and where deterioration is likely.

A contractor licensed by the Health & Safety Executive must carry out any work on asbestos bearing materials as listed above. The current notification period to the Health and Safety Executive is 14 days, and must be carried out in accordance with current legislation.

Prior to the start of work an assessment of risk and plan of work should be made in writing and submitted to the HSE. This should include, as a minimum standard.

- A description of the work – type and duration.
- Type, quantity and location of asbestos.
- Steps taken to prevent and reduce exposure to the lowest level reasonably practicable and to control the release of asbestos into the environment.
- Reason/justification for work methods i.e. where controlled/wet-stripping methods cannot be used.
- Expected exposure limits and likely people affected.
- Procedures for selection, use, provision and decontamination of RPE/PPE.
- Procedures for waste removal and disposal
- Procedures for dealing with emergencies
- Enclosure details, location, LEV, warning signs.
- Training of employees and their suitability to the work environment.

## 8.0 Material Assessment Algorithm

The material assessment looks at the type and condition of the Asbestos Containing materials (ACM), and the ease which it will release fibres if disturbed. The table below gives a guide on how each sample variables is scored.

Sample Variable	Description	Score
Product/Use	Asbestos reinforced composites (plastics, resins, mastics, roofing felts, vinyl floor tiles, semi-rigid paints or decorative finishes, asbestos cement etc)	1
	Asbestos insulating board, mill boards, other low density insulation boards, asbestos textiles, gaskets, ropes and woven textiles, asbestos paper and felt	2
	Thermal insulation (eg pipe and boiler lagging), sprayed asbestos, loose asbestos, asbestos mattresses and packing	3
Condition	Good condition: no visible damage	0
	Low damage: a few scratches or surface marks; broken edges on boards, tiles etc	1
	Medium damage: significant breakage of materials or several small areas where material has been damaged revealing loose asbestos fibres	2
	High damage or delamination of materials, sprays and thermal insulation. Visible asbestos debris	3
Surface Treatment	Composite material containing asbestos: reinforced plastics, resins, vinyl tiles	0
	Enclosed sprays & lagging, asbestos insulation board (with exposed face painted or encapsulated), cement products.	1
	Unsealed asbestos insulation board, or encapsulated lagging & sprays	2
	Unsealed lagging & sprays	3
Asbestos Type	No Asbestos	0
	Chrysotile	1
	Amosite	2
	Crocidolite	3

The Score for each of the four sample variables is added up to give a Total Material Score, Which will indicate the level of Action required as shown in the table below.

<b>Total Material Score</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1-4</b>	<b>5-6</b>	<b>7-9</b>	<b>10-12</b>
<b>Fibre Release</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>Very low</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>

## 9.0 Priority Assessment Algorithm

**Important Note:** Add the normal occupant activity score to the three average scores from the likelihood of disturbance, human exposure potential and maintenance activity sections to get a total priority score. This is then added to the material score to give the total overall score.

Normal occupant activity		
Sample Variable	Description	Score
Main type of activity in area	Rare disturbance activity (eg little used store room)	0
	Low disturbance activities (eg office type activity)	1
	Periodic disturbance (eg industrial or vehicular activity which may cause contact with ACMs)	2
	High Levels of disturbance, (eg fire door with asbestos insulating board sheet in constant use)	3
Likelihood of disturbance		
Location	Outdoors	0
	Large rooms, warehouse or well ventilated areas	1
	Rooms up to 100 sq metres in area	2
	Restricted or confined areas	3
Accessibility	Usually inaccessible or unlikely to be disturbed	0
	Occasionally likely to be disturbed	1
	Easily Disturbed	2
	Routinely disturbed	3
Extent/amount	Small amounts or single items (eg strings,gaskets)	0
	Less than 10 sq metres area, or 10 metre pipe run	1
	10 to 50 sq metres area or 10 to 50 metres pipe run	2
	More than 50 sq metres, or 50 metres pipe run	3

Human exposure potential		
Sample Variable	Description	Score
Number of occupants	None	0
	1 to 3	1
	4 to 10	2
	More than 10	3
Frequency of use of area	Infrequent	0
	Monthly	1
	Weekly	2
	Daily	3
Average time area is in use	Less than 1 hour	0
	1 to less than 3 hours	1
	3 to less than 6 hours	2
	More than 6 hours	3
Maintenance activity		
Type of maintenance	Minor disturbance (eg possibility of contact when gaining access)	0
	Low disturbance (eg changing light bulbs in asbestos insulating board ceiling tiles)	1
	Medium disturbance (eg lifting one or two asbestos insulating board ceiling tiles to access a valve)	2
	High Levels of disturbance (eg removing a number of asbestos insulating board ceiling tiles to replace a valve or for recabling, or leak repair)	3
Frequency of maintenance activity	Unlikely – almost never	0
	Less than once a year	1
	Less than once a month	2
	More often than once a month	3

Risk Score	0	1-8	9-12	13-19	19-24
Risk Category	None	Very low	Low	Medium	High

## 10.0 BUILDING REGISTER

**Address:** Azelin Court Swindon SN3 4YE **Date:** 24/06/2024 **Floor:** Externals Only

Floor	Area No.	Area Description	Sample Number/Item Reference	Material Description & Location	Average Scores				Product Type 1, 2 or 3	Damage 0, 1, 2 or 3	Surface Treatment 0, 1, 2 or 3	Asbestos Type 0, 1, 2 or 3	Risk Score	Recommendation Mark and Manage Encapsulate Remove Exercise Caution	Action Date
					Activity within Area 0, 1, 2 or 3	Likelihood of Disturbance 0, 1, 2 or 3	Human Exposure Potential 0, 1, 2 or 3	Maint Activity 0, 1, 2 or 3							
G	E01	Externals	Sample 001/R1	Cement undercloak to high and low roof gables on 4 blocks	0	0	0	0	1	1`	1	1	4	Mark and Manage	

**NAD = NO ASBESTOS DETECTED**  
**NADIS = NO ASBESTOS DETECTED IN SAMPLE**

## 11. NON – ASBESTOS ITEM REPORT

Not Applicable

## 12. SAMPLE RESULTS



Our Ref: J295719 Fl: 1  
Your Ref:  
Date: 04/07/2024



### Asbestos Fibre Identification Report

**Client:** Breeze Environmental Ltd  
Unit 6 Centre One, Lysander Way, Old Sarum, Salisbury, SP4 6BU

**Site Address:** Azelin Court, Swindon, Wiltshire, SN3 4YE

**Sampled By:** Breeze Environmental Ltd

**Date sampled/received:** 26th June 2024

**Date analysed:** 4th July 2024

**Analyst/s:** Ella Hiron

**Analysis Location:** 12 The Gardens, Broadcut, Fareham, Hampshire, PO16 8SS

#### ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE

Fibre identification was carried out in accordance with the documented 'in-house' method (2.01) based on the HSE Guidance Note HSG 248. These employed stereo microscopy, polarized microscopy and dispersion staining techniques.

#### RESULTS

Sample No.	Sample Ref.	Location	Asbestos Detected	Asbestos Type
1	BS981108	Cement undercloak	Yes	Chrysotile

#### NOTES:

1. Sample(s) were examined for the presence of 6 types of asbestos fibres: crocidolite (blue), amosite (brown), chrysotile (white), anthophyllite, actinolite and tremolite.
2. The results shown in this test report specifically refer to the sample(s) tested as received unless otherwise stated and samples collected by the client are evaluated using information provided by the client. For samples collected by the client the date of receipt is deemed to be the same as the date sampled.
3. Envirochem is a UKAS accredited testing laboratory No. 1227 for sampling and identification of asbestos containing materials.
4. Comments, observations and opinions are outside the scope of UKAS accreditation.
5. The analytical method in the HSG248 does not quantify the amount of asbestos present, therefore UKAS accreditation does not permit quantification.
6. If, during fibre identification, only 1 or 2 fibres are seen and identified as asbestos, then the term 'trace asbestos identified' is used.
7. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of Envirochem.
8. Samples are retained for 6 months, report kept for 5 years from the date of authorization of this report.

SIGNATURE:  Authorised signatory PRINT NAME: Ella Hiron

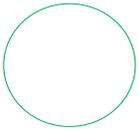
DATE AUTHORISED:  
04/07/2024

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## 13. PLANS

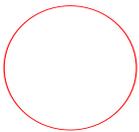
### KEY



NAD = No Asbestos Detected



Positive Asbestos



No Access

