

Morgan Sindall Construction
Sarum Academy, Westwood Road,
Salisbury, Wiltshire SP2 9HS

Review of Asbestos Information and Asbestos
Management Plan
Associated with Proposed Development Works

Contract Number	150646	Job Number	729480
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1. Introduction & Background

1.1 Instruction

Lucion Services (Lucion) was instructed by Morgan Sindall Construction (the “Client”) to undertake a desk-based review of existing third-party site investigation and asbestos-related information associated with proposed development works at Sarum Academy, Westwood Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP2 9HS.

The Site is subject to Planning Permission reference 26/00175/FUL. This Asbestos Management Plan (AMP) has been prepared to support discharge of the asbestos-related planning condition associated with the proposed development works and in accordance with the requirements of the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 and relevant industry guidance, including CAR-SOIL™.

The assessment has been based upon review of the following third-party documentation:

- Soils Ltd – Main Investigation Report Ref. 22247/MIR Rev1.01.
- Soils Ltd – Hazardous Waste Online Classification Report.
- Stantec Drawing Ref. 75CC13-STN-ZZ-ZZ-DR-S-0200.
- WYG Environment – Ground Conditions Assessment Report dated June 2011.
- Proposed development layout provided by Morgan Sindall Construction.
- Planning condition wording issued by the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

A separate Remediation Verification Strategy (RVS) has also been prepared by Lucion Delta-Simons Ltd in support of the proposed development works.

Figure 1 Indicative Site Boundary Provided by the Client



1.2 Site Description

The Sarum Academy site comprises an operational school within Salisbury, Wiltshire. The wider site includes existing school buildings, hardstanding areas, playing fields and landscaped areas.

The site has historically operated as a school and has undergone several phases of redevelopment and extension works.

The Soils Ltd investigation identified shallow Made Ground/topsoil deposits generally between approximately 0.40m and 1.70m below ground level (bgl), with a typical thickness of 1m, comprising gravelly clay with anthropogenic inclusions including clinker, brick, concrete, metal wire and wood fragments. Published geological mapping indicates the site is underlain by Head Deposits over Newhaven Chalk Formation.

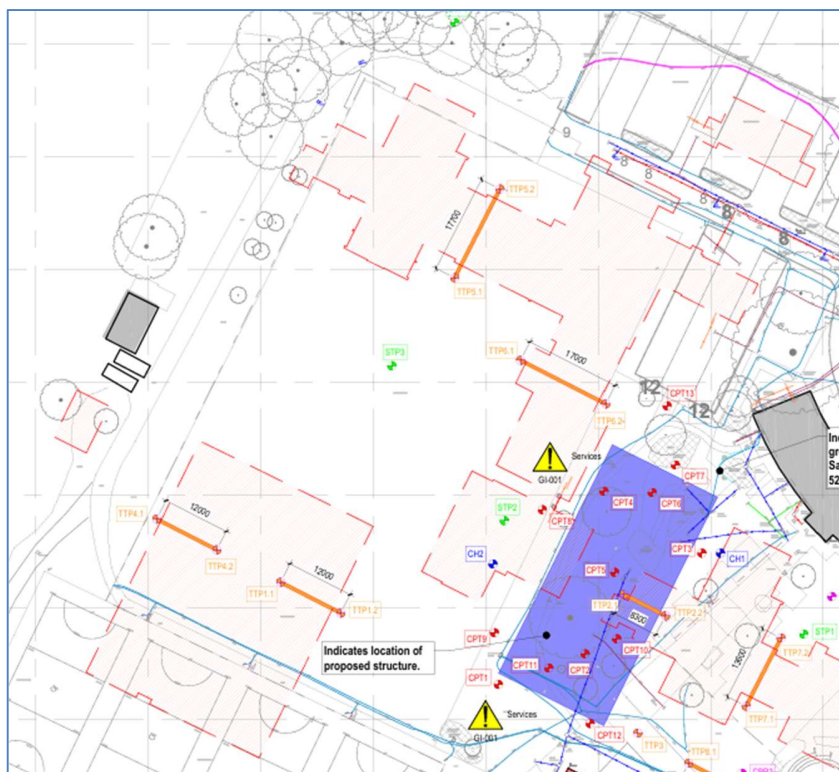
1.3 Proposed Development Works

Based on information provided, the proposed development comprises construction of a new teaching block within the identified development footprint together with reduction, stripping and regrading of the adjacent field area by approximately 450mm depth.

Stantec Drawing Ref. 75CC13-STN-ZZ-ZZ-DR-S-0200 indicates that the proposed development footprint is located within the vicinity of trial trench location TTP2 where asbestos was previously identified within shallow soils.

Wider future development areas previously indicated on the Stantec drawing do not form part of the current proposed development works or current application scope and are therefore outside the scope of this AMP.

**Figure 2: Stantec, Teaching Block, Proposed Site Investigation Scope of Works
(Section Showing Proposed Building and Adjacent Fields)**



1.4 Objectives of this AMP

The purpose of this AMP is to review the available asbestos information relating to the proposed development area (shown above), assess the potential risks associated with the identified asbestos contamination, and provide appropriate asbestos management recommendations to support the proposed development works.

The report also provides recommendations relating to future excavation works, asbestos management measures, and waste handling requirements in support of discharge of the relevant asbestos planning condition.

1.5 Report Limitations

Lucion has relied upon the accuracy and completeness of the third-party information reviewed as part of this assessment.

The purpose of this AMP is to review the available asbestos and contamination information relating to the proposed development area, identify potential asbestos-related risks associated with the proposed works, and provide a qualitative asbestos risk assessment together with suitable management and control recommendations.

The conclusions and recommendations contained within this report relate solely to the proposed development works described in Section 1.3 and should not be extrapolated to wider areas of the site outside the currently proposed development footprint.

Where asbestos contamination is encountered, works must comply with the requirements of the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 and relevant industry guidance including CAR-SOIL™ (2016).

Future site user risks have been considered separately within the Remediation Verification Strategy (RVS).

2. Review of Historical Information Pertinent to Asbestos Contamination

2.1 Soils Ltd Main Investigation Report 22247/MIR Rev1.01 (2026)

The Soils Ltd intrusive investigation comprised rotary boreholes, cone penetration testing (CPT), trial pits, trial trenches, geotechnical testing and contamination testing including asbestos analysis.

The investigation identified one soil sample containing asbestos within the proposed development area at trial trench location TTP2 (0.10m bgl depth), comprising chrysotile fibre bundles at a quantified concentration of 0.002% w/w.

Importantly, the remaining surrounding soil samples collected by Soils Ltd from within the localised proposed development area were reported as No Asbestos Detected (NAD). These samples were collected from multiple surrounding exploratory locations including TTP1 (0.6m bgl), TTP4 (0.5m bgl), TTP5 (0.1m bgl), TTP6 (0.3m bgl), TTP7 (0.2m bgl), CH1 (0.2m bgl), CH2 (0.3m bgl), STP1 (0.5-0.8m bgl), STP2 (0.9m bgl), STP3 (0.1m bgl) and TP101–TP104 (between 0.1-0.5m bgl). This is considered an important ‘line of evidence’ indicating that the identified asbestos occurrence appears localised rather than representative of widespread asbestos contamination across the proposed development area.

The Soils Ltd investigation identified shallow Made Ground deposits generally between approximately 0.40m and 1.70m bgl, with a typical thickness of 1m. Made ground materials were reported to comprise gravelly clay with frequent anthropogenic inclusions including clinker, brick, concrete, metal wire and wood fragments.

Figure 3A: Soils Ltd Exploratory Hole Plan (December 2025) Showing the TTP2 Location Where Asbestos in Soil Was Identified

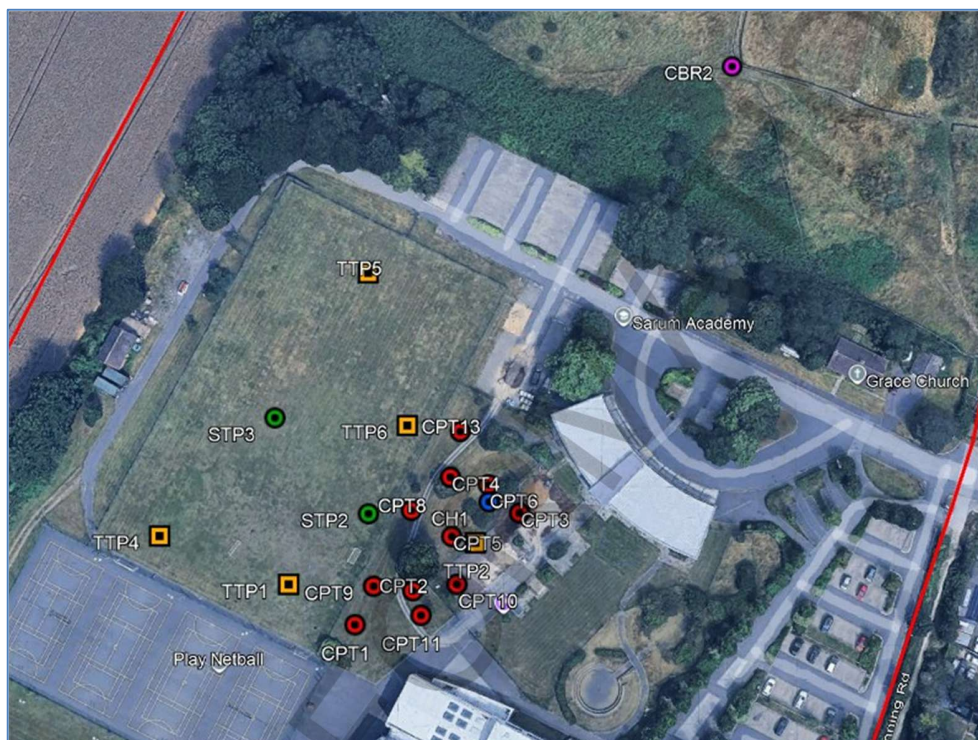
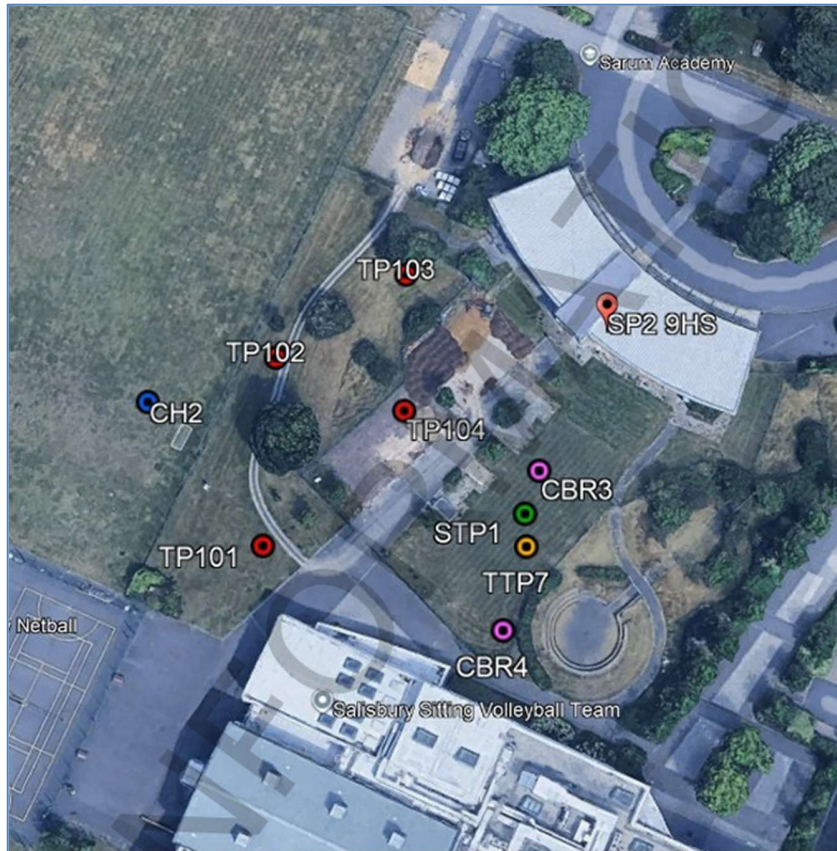


Figure 3B: Soils Ltd Exploratory Hole Plan February 2026



2.2 WYG Environment Investigation (2011)

The WYG Environment Ground Conditions Assessment dated June 2011 related to the wider Sarum Academy site.

The report identified no significant widespread asbestos contamination concerns within the areas investigated. Although the WYG investigation primarily related to the southern portion of the wider site outside the proposed teaching block footprint and adjacent field, the findings provide additional contextual support that widespread contamination is not anticipated across the wider site.

3. Review and Assessment of Asbestos Information

3.1 Overview of Findings

The available investigation data indicate that asbestos contamination identified to date appears localised within the vicinity of trial trench location TTP2.

One soil sample identified chrysotile asbestos within shallow Made Ground at 0.10m bgl, at a relatively low concentration of 0.002% w/w. The remaining surrounding soil samples collected from within the proposed development area were reported as No Asbestos Detected (NAD), providing an important line of evidence that the identified asbestos occurrence is localised rather than representative of widespread asbestos contamination across the proposed development footprint.

The proposed development layout indicates that a teaching block is proposed within the vicinity of the identified asbestos detection. Accordingly, intrusive works including excavations, reduced level operations, service installation and regrading activities have potential to encounter localised asbestos-containing soils.

The Soils Ltd Hazardous Waste Online Classification Report classified the TTP2 sample as Non-Hazardous Waste. However, final waste classification and duty of care requirements should be confirmed during the construction phase based upon the materials excavated and any additional sampling undertaken.

3.2 Asbestos Risk Assessment

The Joint Industry Working Group (JIWG) Decision Support Tool (DST) has been used to assess the receptor risk ranking and work category assessment relating to the identified asbestos contamination, and associated proposed development works in accordance with CAR-SOIL™ guidance.

The spreadsheets are in accordance with the JIWG Industry Guidance (CAR-SOIL™) and have been completed by a 'competent person' and are presented in Appendices 1 and 2.

3.2.1 Current Site Users

An assessment using the Joint Industry Working Group (JIWG) risk ranking decision support tool has been undertaken for the currently identified asbestos contamination associated with trial trench location TTP2 (Appendix 1). Based on the currently available information, the identified asbestos contamination presents an overall low risk ranking to current site users under the existing site use scenario (0.1m depth). This assessment reflects the localised nature of the identified asbestos contamination, the low concentration (0.002%) chrysotile detection, and the absence of widespread asbestos contamination within surrounding samples.

However, the site comprises an operational school and therefore represents a sensitive land use. Furthermore, the identified asbestos contamination is present within shallow near-surface soils and future intrusive works associated with the proposed development have potential to disturb asbestos-containing materials and soils.

Accordingly, appropriate remediation, management and verification measures are considered necessary in order to manage residual risks during the proposed development works and to support the future development of the site.

3.2.2 Probable Licensing Status Within Known Asbestos in Soil Area

An assessment using the Joint Industry Working Group (JIWG) Work Category Assessment Decision Support Tool has been undertaken for the asbestos contamination identified at trial trench location TTP2 (Appendix 2).

Based on the currently available information, including a single detection of chrysotile fibres within soil at a concentration of 0.002% w/w, the identified asbestos contamination is considered likely to comprise **Non-Licensed Work (NLW)** under the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 and CAR-SOIL™ (2016) guidance.

Accordingly, intrusive works undertaken within the vicinity of TTP2 should be treated as asbestos-related works and managed in accordance with the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012, CAR-SOIL™ guidance and the contractor's site-specific Plan of Work (PoW).

Should additional asbestos contamination be encountered during the works, including higher asbestos concentrations, different asbestos types or visible asbestos-containing materials, the licensing assessment should be reviewed, and the work category reassessed by the appointed contractor.

3.3 Recommendations

This AMP should be read in conjunction with the separate Remediation Verification Strategy (RVS) prepared by Lucion Delta-Simons Ltd, which provides remediation options, validation, verification and reporting requirements.

Due to the inherently heterogeneous nature of asbestos contamination within Made Ground, it is recommended that suitably asbestos-trained operatives inc. a watching brief are maintained during future intrusive works, particularly within the vicinity of TTP2, along with any recommended validation sampling and verification requirements outlined in the separate Remediation Verification Report produced by Lucion Delta-Simons Ltd.

Where additional information is required during the construction phase to support excavation such as material reuse, waste classification, disposal assessment or verification purposes, further sampling and assessment should be undertaken.

Any asbestos-containing soils handled, encountered or detected during the future works should be appropriately segregated and managed by an appropriately asbestos trained contractor in accordance with asbestos-specific RAMS together with suitable dust suppression and asbestos management control and protection measures.

4. Contractor Responsibilities for Non-Licensed Works – Recommended Control & Protection Measures

4.1 Licensing Status and Contractor Documentation

Based on the currently available information, the identified asbestos contamination is considered likely to fall within the category of **Non-Licensed Works (NLW)** associated with localised excavation and handling of asbestos-containing soils.

Prior to commencement of intrusive works, the appointed earthworks contractor should undertake a site-specific assessment of licensing requirements within their Plan of Work (PoW) and Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS) documentation. The contractor's risk assessments and PoW should consider potential risks to current site users, site workers, visitors, adjacent receptors and the wider environment.

The contractor's PoW should also include procedures relating to emergency response measures in the event that previously unidentified or gross asbestos contamination is encountered during the works.

This AMP should be referenced within the contractor's PoW and retained on site throughout the duration of the works. All relevant personnel, subcontractors and third-party contractors likely to encounter asbestos-containing soils should be appropriately briefed on the contents of the AMP and associated risk assessments prior to commencing work.

4.2 Training, Supervision and Competency

All personnel undertaking intrusive works within asbestos-affected areas should receive suitable asbestos awareness and Non-Licensed Work task-specific asbestos training in accordance with the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 and CAR-SOIL™ guidance.

During the earthworks, a trained and competent supervisor should manage the works to ensure that the asbestos risk assessment, control measures and protection measures remain appropriate and are correctly implemented. Any changes made to the risk assessment or proposed working methods should be communicated to all relevant staff and operatives.

Based on the currently available information and the likely NLW classification, no medical surveillance is currently considered necessary.

4.3 Working Areas and Dust Suppression

Appropriate asbestos working areas should be established during intrusive works in order to restrict unauthorised access and minimise the potential for asbestos fibre migration.

Suitable dust suppression measures should be implemented throughout intrusive works and any stockpile management activities in order to minimise the potential for airborne asbestos fibre release to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP). This should include damping down using fine mist water sprays together with regular visual inspection of working areas and stockpiles. The JIWG Decision Support Tool identifies manual/localised dust suppression as an appropriate control measure for the anticipated works.

Dust suppression measures may be reduced where natural mitigation factors are present, such as rainfall or persistently wet ground conditions.

4.4 Air Monitoring

Given the sensitive nature of the operational school environment, air monitoring is recommended during intrusive works within the asbestos-affected area and particularly where works are undertaken adjacent to occupied buildings or areas accessible to site users. Monitoring may include personal, near-source and far-source Phase Contrast Microscopy (PCM) air monitoring, which can be used to verify the effectiveness of the adopted control measures. The scope and frequency of monitoring should be determined by the contractor's asbestos specialist and detailed within the contractor PoW.

Air monitoring should be undertaken in accordance with HSG248, and additional SEM testing may also be considered where lower environmental detection limits are required, particularly where works are undertaken adjacent to sensitive receptors.

4.5 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE) & Hygiene

Personnel working within asbestos-affected areas should utilise appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE) in accordance with the contractor's risk assessments and PoW.

Additional PPE/RPE requirements may include disposable Type 5 coveralls, disposable gloves, wipeable safety boots and face-fitted half-mask respirators fitted with a P3 filter. Excavator operators and other plant operatives working directly within asbestos-affected areas should be provided with suitable RPE where required by the contractor's risk assessment and Plan of Work.

The JIWG Work Category Assessment Decision Support Tool appended (Appendix 2) indicates that localised and basic personal decontamination arrangements are likely to be appropriate for the proposed NLW activities. These must remain separate from the general welfare facilities on site.

Used PPE deemed suitable for reuse should be stored within designated clean areas, while contaminated disposable PPE and consumables should be disposed of as hazardous waste in accordance with the site-specific waste management procedures.

4.6 Cleaning of Plant and Equipment

All plant, equipment and tools used within asbestos-affected areas should be cleaned down and inspected prior to leaving the work area.

Mechanical excavators and associated plant should be washed down and internal cabs cleaned where necessary. Dumpers and vehicle wheels should also be cleaned appropriately to minimise the potential for asbestos-containing soils being tracked outside the designated working area or off-site.

4.7 Unexpected or Unforeseen Asbestos Contamination

Should previously unidentified or gross asbestos contamination be encountered during excavation works, activities within the immediate area should cease pending further assessment.

The affected area should be isolated and dampened down where necessary in order to minimise potential fibre release. Additional inspection, sampling and assessment should then be undertaken to determine the extent and significance of the identified contamination and to confirm whether the current licensing assessment remains appropriate.

If additional asbestos contamination is identified during the works, further targeted sampling and waste assessment may be required in order to characterise affected soils and determine appropriate excavation, handling, verification and disposal requirements.

For reference purposes: should any areas subsequently be assessed as requiring licensable asbestos works, such works should be undertaken by an appropriately licensed asbestos contractor in accordance with relevant HSE notification and licensing requirements.

4.8 Record Keeping

Suitable records should be maintained throughout the works, including training records, air monitoring results, waste documentation, soil sampling data, risk assessments, method statements and relevant photographic records.

5. Waste Management

5.1 Asbestos Containing Soils

Asbestos-containing soils generated during the proposed works and which are surplus to requirement should be appropriately segregated, classified and disposed of at a suitably licensed landfill or permitted off-site treatment facility.

The presence of asbestos within soil does not automatically result in classification as hazardous waste. Waste classification should be undertaken in accordance with current WM3 guidance and should consider asbestos concentrations, the presence of asbestos-containing materials and any other potential contaminants identified within the excavated materials.

The waste classification including asbestos and other chemical contaminants should be completed and agreed with the landfill or off-site treatment centre.

Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste (updated version 1.2GB September 2021), Technical guidance WM3 outlines the following in respect of asbestos in soil (please note other contaminants will also require assessment):

“The assessment of asbestos containing waste considers both the presence of asbestos as:

- *fibres that are free and dispersed, and*
- *identifiable pieces of asbestos containing material*

If the waste contains fibres that are free and dispersed then the waste will be hazardous if the waste as a whole contains 0.1% or more asbestos.

If the waste contains any identifiable pieces of suspected asbestos containing material they must be assessed as set out below. This would also apply to any dispersed fibres produced by deliberately breaking up such identifiable pieces.

Where the waste contains identifiable pieces of asbestos containing material (i.e. any particle of a size that can be identified as potentially being asbestos by a competent person if examined by the naked eye), then these pieces must be assessed separately. The waste is hazardous if the concentration of asbestos in the piece of asbestos containing material is 0.1% or more.”

The Soils Ltd Hazardous Waste Online Classification Report classified the TTP2 sample as Non-Hazardous Waste as asbestos content was below the hazard waste threshold. Final waste classification and duty of care requirements should be agreed with the receiving landfill or off-site treatment facility.

All waste consignment notes/weighbridge tickets should be produced for each load (as appropriate), with copies retained and maintained on-site during the works.

5.2 Waste Consumables

Any asbestos contaminated equipment/consumables i.e. PPE, RPE filters, used coveralls, wipes and rags should be double bagged and sealed within red and clear waste bags. They should be stored in an enclosed lockable asbestos skip, located in a designated area on-site, prior to off-site disposal (hazardous waste).

6. Conclusions

Lucion Services has undertaken a review of the available asbestos-related information associated with the proposed localised development works at Sarum Academy, Salisbury.

The available investigation data identified one shallow soil sample containing chrysotile asbestos at trial trench location TTP2, approximately 0.10m bgl within shallow Made Ground. The asbestos was identified as chrysotile fibre bundles at a quantified concentration of 0.002% w/w.

Importantly, surrounding soil samples collected from within the proposed development area were reported as No Asbestos Detected (NAD), providing an important line of evidence that the identified asbestos occurrence is localised rather than representative of widespread asbestos contamination across the proposed development footprint. Whilst asbestos contamination is inherently heterogeneous in nature, the currently available dataset does not indicate widespread asbestos contamination within the proposed development area.

Review of the proposed development layout indicates that the proposed teaching block is located within the vicinity of the identified asbestos detection. Accordingly, the future intrusive works including excavation, reduced level operations, service installation and regrading activities have potential to encounter localised asbestos-containing soils.

An assessment undertaken using the Joint Industry Working Group (JIWG) Decision Support Tool indicates that the currently identified asbestos contamination presents an overall low risk ranking to current site users under the existing site use scenario. However, due to the sensitive school setting, the shallow nature of the identified asbestos contamination and the intrusive nature of the proposed development works, appropriate remediation, management and verification measures are considered necessary to manage residual risks during the future development works.

Based on the low concentration of chrysotile fibres identified, the absence of widespread asbestos contamination within surrounding samples and the proposed intrusive works, earthworks undertaken within the vicinity of TTP2 are considered likely to comprise Non-Licensed Works (NLW) under the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 and CAR-SOIL™ guidance.

Due to the inherently heterogeneous nature of asbestos contamination within Made Ground, additional targeted sampling, waste classification and verification assessment may be required during the future enabling earthworks phase where soils become exposed and where further information is required to support excavation, material reuse, disposal or verification requirements.

Overall, the identified asbestos contamination is not considered to represent a significant constraint to the proposed development, provided that the asbestos management, control, remediation and verification measures outlined within this AMP and the separate Remediation Verification Strategy are appropriately implemented during the future works.

Appendix 1: Joint Industry Working Group (JIWG) – Receptor Ranking Decision Support Tool Assessment Output

Decision Support Tool for Receptor Risk Ranking

Stage 1		Score
Hazard Identification		
Select ACM type (run model for each type to generate 'Worst Case' output)	Free dispersed fibres/fibre bundles	2
Extent of degradation of ACMs	Disaggregated (dominated by loose fibrous material; extreme degradation in ACM and/or free asbestos fibres/fibre bundles)	4
Friability and degree of bonding by matrix (ACM matrix, not ground materials)	Friable ACM or ACM with fibres not linked in any matrix (free dispersed fibres/fibre bundles)	4
Distribution of Visible Asbestos Across Affected Area	No visible ACMs/fibre bundles	0
Asbestos fibre type	Chrysotile alone	0
Sub-total		10
Hazard ranking		Low

No warranty, expressed or implied, or reliance, is provided in relation to the use of this tool.

It is contingent on users to satisfy themselves that the output from the tool is relevant and appropriate to the assessment being made.

Stage 2			
Emission Factors		Score	
Amount of asbestos fibre in selected ACM/fibre type as % of host material	Very Low quantities - 0.001 to 0.01 %wt/wt	1	
Respirable fibre index for ACM - RIVM report 711701034 (2003)	Low	2	
Activity type and effect on deterioration of ACMs	Low disturbance, minimal deterioration expected	2	
Best description of primary host material matrix	Fine Silt and/or Clay	1	
Sub-total		6	
Exposure ranking			Low

Stage 3		Score	
Pathway and Receptor Sensitivity			
Receptor category	Public open space or building	No score required	
Age of Receptor	School age (>5 and <16)	3	
Duration of exposure/site occupancy	> 1hr <10 hr daily exposure (e.g. part-time to full time occupational exposure or extended daily recreational exposure)	3	
Receptor ranking		6	Medium
Combined hazard, exposure and receptor ranking			Low
Pathway: Distance of Receptor from Source	In or within 10m of area of disturbance	4	
Pathway: Depth to impacted material	Material present near the surface, potential to be disturbed during non-construction/routine use of land	D	
Pathway ranking		4D	Medium
Overall ranking			Low

Project Reference	C150656 Sarum Academy
Site Name	Sarum Academy
Client	Morgan sindall
Run by	A Bailey
Date	19.05.26
Reviewed by	A Hales
Characterisation of scenario being evaluated	Single asbestos in soil sample TTP2 identified fibre bundles (chrysotile) at 0.1m depth below the surface, quantified at 0.002%. Low risk to members of the public (most sensitive receptor is school child range 11-18 years).
Interpretation of scenario ranking by DST	

Appendix 2: Joint Industry Working Group (JIWG) - Work Category Decision Support Tool Assessment Output Sheet

Project Reference	C150646 Sarum Academy
Site Name	Sarum Academy
Client	Morgan Sindall
Run by	A. Hales
Date	19.05.26
Scenario details	TTP2 (0.1m bgl) fibre bundles (chrysotile) quantified at 0.002% w/w. Proposed future low intensity mechanical excavation work

Decision Support Tool for CAR2012 Work Categories

Stage 1

Hazard Factors

Select ACM type (run model for each type to generate 'Worst Case' output)
 Extent of degradation of ACMs at outset of work
 Friability and degree of bonding by matrix (ACM matrix, not ground materials)
 Distribution of Visible Asbestos Across Affected Area
 Amount of asbestos fibre in selected ACM/fibre type as % of host material

Free dispersed fibres/fibre bundles	2
Disaggregated (dominated by loose fibrous material; extreme degradation in ACM and/or free asbestos fibres/fibre bundles)	4
Friable ACM or ACM with fibres not linked in any matrix (free dispersed fibres/fibre bundles)	4
No visible ACMs/fibre bundles	0
Very Low quantities - <0.001 to 0.01 %wt/wt	1

Sub-total

Score

11

Note: the asbestos licensing regime is unaffected by the type of asbestos fibre present in ACMs

Hazard ranking

Medium

No warranty, expressed or implied, or reliance, is provided in relation to the use of this tool.

It is contingent on users to satisfy themselves that the output from the tool is relevant and appropriate to the assessment being made.

Stage 2

Exposure Factors

Score

Anticipated airborne fibre concentration - Control Limit or SALI?
 Anticipated duration of exposure to asbestos
 Activity type and effect on deterioration of ACMs during work
 Best description of primary host material matrix (soil/made ground)
 Respirable fibre index for ACM - RIVM report 711701034 (2003)

<0.01 fibres/ml	1
> 2 hours in a 7 day period and Up to 10 hours in a day (e.g. full time occupational exposure)	4
Low intensity, no or minimal deterioration expected	0
Fine Silt and/or Clay	1
Low	2

Sub-total

8

Exposure ranking

Low

Combined hazard and exposure ranking

19

Low

Stage 3

Risk Assessment Outputs

Probable Licensing Status	Non-Licensed Work
RPE*	EN149 type FFP3 disposable
Dust Suppression**	Manual/localised dust suppression
Hygiene/Decontamination***	Localised and basic personal decontamination facilities

*Where RPE has to be worn continuously for long periods (e.g. more than 1-hour), then powered RPE may be necessary.

**Reduction in control measures possible if natural mitigation factors are present (e.g. raining, wet ground)

***Guide only; suitability of selected personal hygiene measures may be reviewed on a site/contamination-specific basis