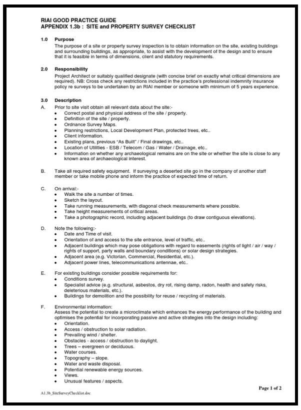
Professional practice notes - radon surveys

Institution of Environmental Health Officers - Protect Yourself and Your Family from Radon


RIAI GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE
APPENDIX 1.3b : SITE and PROPERTY SURVEY CHECKLIST

1.0 Purpose
The purpose of a site or property survey inspection is to obtain information on the site, existing buildings and surrounding buildings, as appropriate, to assist with the development of the design and to ensure that it is feasible in terms of dimensions, client and statutory requirements.

2.0 Responsibility
Project Architect or suitably qualified designate (with concise brief on exactly what critical dimensions are required). NB: Cross check any restrictions included in the practice's professional indemnity insurance policy re surveys to be undertaken by an RIAI member or someone with minimum of 5 years experience.

3.0 Description
A. Prior to site visit obtain all relevant data about the site:-
- Correct postal and physical address of the site / property.
- Definition of the site / property.
- Ordnance Survey Maps.
- Planning restrictions, Local Development Plan, protected trees, etc..
- Client information.
- Existing plans, previous "As Built" / Final drawings, etc..
- Location of Utilities - ESB / Telecom / Gas / Water / Drainage, etc..
- Information on whether any archaeological remains are on the site or whether the site is close to any known area of archaeological interest.

B. Take all required safety equipment. If surveying a deserted site go in the company of another staff member or take mobile phone and inform the practice of expected time of return.

C. On arrival:-
- Walk the site a number of times.
- Sketch the layout.
- Take running measurements, with diagonal check measurements where possible.
- Take height measurements of critical areas.
- Take a photographic record, including adjacent buildings (to draw contiguous elevations).

D. Note the following:-
- Date and Time of visit.
- Orientation of and access to the site entrance, level of traffic, etc..
- Adjacent buildings which may pose obligations with regard to easements (rights of light / air / way / rights of support, party walls and boundary conditions) or solar design strategies.
- Adjacent area (e.g. Victorian, Commercial, Residential, etc.).
- Adjacent power lines, telecommunications antennae, etc..

E. For existing buildings consider possible requirements for:
- Conditions survey.
- Specialist advice (e.g. structural, asbestos, dry rot, rising damp, radon, health and safety risks, deleterious materials, etc.).
- Buildings for demolition and the possibility for reuse / recycling of materials.

F. Environmental information:
Assess the potential to create a microclimate which enhances the energy performance of the building and optimises the potential for incorporating passive and active strategies into the design including:
- Orientation.
- Access / obstruction to solar radiation.
- Prevailing wind / shelter.
- Obstacles - access / obstruction to daylight.
- Trees – evergreen or deciduous.
- Water courses.
- Topography – slope.
- Water and waste disposal.
- Potential renewable energy sources.
- Views.
- Unusual features / aspects.

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Description: -
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Tags: #FAQ

Radon Survey

The testing professional may also be able to characterize trends in radon concentration and determine unusual conditions arising from such influences as weather changes or occupant tampering of a test.

FAQ

EPA recommended this action level in 1986 for several reasons. B Construction stake-out and post-construction surveys on relatively small projects should apply the same principles and methods of measurement as boundary surveys.

Involving schoolchildren in radon surveys by means of the "RadonTest" online system

Its designation as a branch of engineering is the result of a legal challenge to an earlier law requiring registration 1927 , which was found to be unconstitutional because it completely separated the functions of surveying and engineering.

FAQ

EPA 402-R-94-008, April 1994 This document will assist you in determining the best way to reduce elevated radon levels found in a school.

Protect Yourself and Your Family from Radon

Builders can employ a variety of construction practices and technologies in their new homes to help address these concerns. The primary intent of topographic surveys is to present existing conditions. This certificate is in addition to the professional's primary certification and covers specialized standards and protocols for properly testing multifamily buildings based on the AARST-ANSI Protocol for Measurement in Multifamily Buildings.

Related Books

- Kaisers memoirs, Wilhelm II, emperor of Germany, 1888-1918 - English translation by Thomas R. Ybarra
- Saint Augustin et la vie monastique
- Stalker
- Reactions of heterocyclic azlactones.
- Geschichte der Grafschaft Glatz