

APPENDIX E: Geotechnical Laboratory Testing



Laboratory Report



Contract Number: 65762

Client Ref: **GWPR5268**

Client PO: **GWPR5268**

Date Received: **11-04-2023**

Date Completed: **18-04-2023**

Report Date: **18-04-2023**

Client: **Ground and Water Limited**

Unit 2, The Long Barn,

Norton Farm,

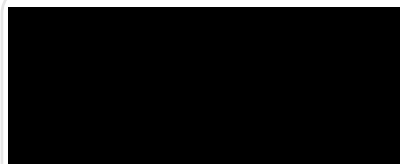
Selbourne Road,

Alton,

Hampshire

GU34 3NB

This report has been checked and approved by:



Office Administrator

Contract Title: **Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chesnut Avenue Eastleigh, SO50 57A**

For the attention of: **Alex Stratford**

Test Description	Qty
Moisture Content BS 1377:1990 - Part 2 : 3.2 - * UKAS	3
1 Point Liquid & Plastic Limit BS 1377:1990 - Part 2 : 4.4 & 5.3 - * UKAS	3
Disposal of samples for job	1

Notes: Observations and Interpretations are outside the UKAS Accreditation

* - denotes test included in laboratory scope of accreditation

- denotes test carried out by approved contractor

@ - denotes non accredited tests

This certificate is issued in accordance with the accreditation requirements of the United Kingdom Accreditation Service. The results reported herein relate only to the material supplied to the laboratory. This test report/certificate shall not be reproduced except in full, without the approval of GEO Site & Testing Services Ltd. Any opinions or interpretations stated - within this report/certificate are excluded from the laboratories UKAS accreditation.

Approved Signatories:

Brendan Evans (Office Administrator) - Darren Bourne (Quality Senior Technician) - Paul Evans (Director)

Richard John (Quality/Technical Manager) - Shaun Jones (Laboratory manager) - Shaun Thomas (Site Manager)

Wayne Honey (Human Resources/ Health and Safety Manager)

GEO Site & Testing Services Ltd

Units 3-4, Heol Aur, Dafen, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire, Wales SA14 8QN

Tel: 01554 784040 Fax: 01554 784041 info@gstl.co.uk gstl.co.uk



**NATURAL MOISTURE, LIQUID LIMIT, PLASTIC LIMIT AND
PLASTICITY INDEX
(BS 1377:1990 - Part 2 : 4.4 & 5.3)**

Contract Number	65762	
Project Name	Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chesnut Avenue Eastleigh, SO50 57A	
Date Tested	17/04/2023	
	DESCRIPTIONS	

[illegible]

Operator

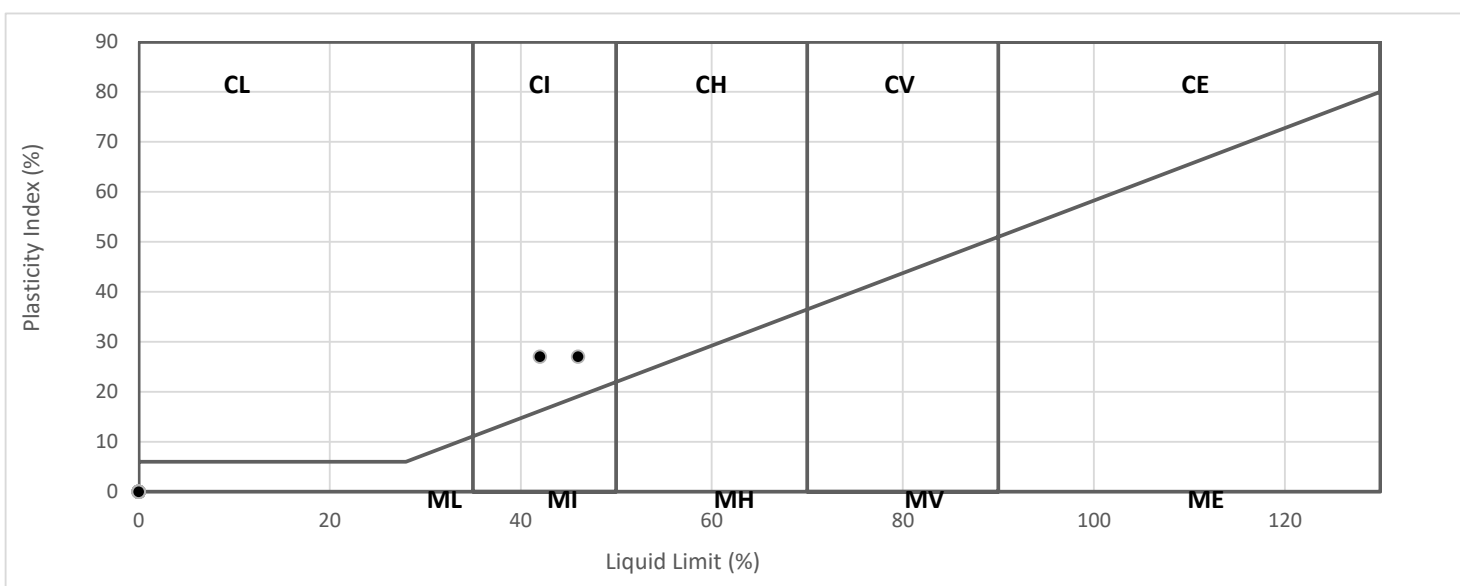
Clayton Jenkins

Contract Number	65762	
Project Name	Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chesnut Avenue Eastleigh, SO50 57A	
Date Tested	17/04/2023	

[illegible]

Symbols: NP : Non Plastic # : Liquid Limit and Plastic Limit Wet Sieved

PLASTICITY CHART FOR CASAGRANDE CLASSIFICATION



Operator

Clayton Jenkins



Laboratory Report



Contract Number: 65947

Client Ref: **GWPR5268**

Client PO: **GWPR5268**

Date Received: **20-04-2023**

Date Completed: **26-04-2023**

Report Date: **26-04-2023**

Client: **Ground and Water Limited**

Unit 2, The Long Barn,

Norton Farm,

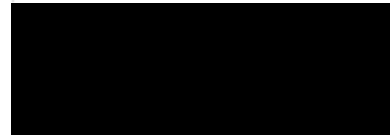
Selbourne Road,

Alton,

Hampshire

GU34 3NB

This report has been checked and approved by:



Brendan Evans

Office Administrator

Contract Title: **Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chesnut Avenue Eastleigh, SO50 5ZA**

For the attention of: **Alex Stratford**

Test Description	Qty
Moisture Content BS 1377:1990 - Part 2 : 3.2 - * UKAS	1
1 Point Liquid & Plastic Limit BS 1377:1990 - Part 2 : 4.4 & 5.3 - * UKAS	1
PSD Wet Sieve method BS 1377:1990 - Part 2 : 9.2 - * UKAS	1
Disposal of samples for job	1

Notes: Observations and Interpretations are outside the UKAS Accreditation

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Approved Signatories:

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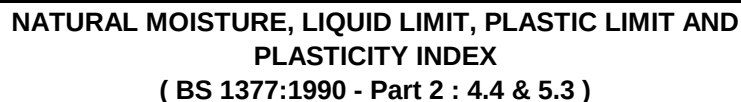
Richard John (Quality/Technical Manager) - Shaun Jones (Laboratory manager) - Shaun Thomas (Site Manager)

Wayne Honey (Human Resources/ Health and Safety Manager)

GEO Site & Testing Services Ltd

Units 3-4, Heol Aur, Dafen, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire, Wales SA14 8QN

Tel: 01554 784040 Fax: 01554 784041 info@gstl.co.uk gstl.co.uk



Contract Number	65947	
Project Name	Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chesnut Avenue Eastleigh, SO50 5ZA	
Date Tested	21/04/2023	
	DESCRIPTIONS	

[illegible]

Operator
Ethan Harper



PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION
BS 1377 Part 2:1990
Wet Sieve, Clause 9.2

Contract Number 65947

Borehole/Pit No. BH1

Project Name Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chesnut Avenue
Eastleigh, SO50 5ZA

Sample No.

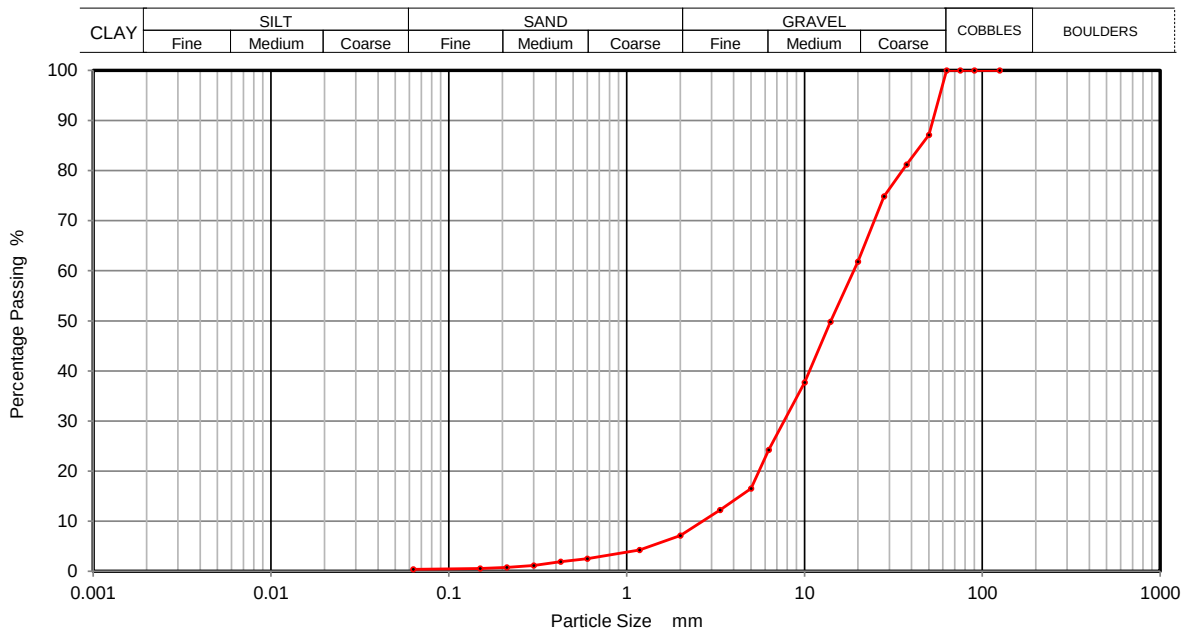
Soil Description Brown fine to coarse sandy fine to coarse GRAVEL

Depth Top 2.70

Depth Base

Date Tested 21/04/2023

Sample Type D



Sieving		Sedimentation	
Particle Size mm	% Passing	Particle Size mm	% Passing
125	100		
90	100		
75	100		
63	100		
50	87		
37.5	81		
28	75		
20	62		
14	50		
10	38		
6.3	24		
5	17		
3.35	12		
2	7		
1.18	4		
0.6	3		
0.425	2		
0.3	1		
0.212	1		
0.15	1		
0.063	0		

Sample Proportions	% dry mass
Cobbles	0
Gravel	93
Sand	7
Silt and Clay	0

Remarks
Preparation and testing in accordance with BS1377 unless noted below

Operator
David Edwards



2788

APPENDIX F:

Chemical Laboratory Testing



Ground and Water Ltd
Head Office
2 The Long Barn
Norton Farm, Selborne Road
Alton
Hampshire
GU34 3NB

Attention: Alex Stratford

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Date of report Generation:	18 April 2023
Customer:	Ground and Water Ltd
Sample Delivery Group (SDG):	230407-62
Your Reference:	GWPR5268 Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestn
Location:	Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue
Report No:	686072
Order Number:	GWPR5268

We received 4 samples on Friday April 07, 2023 and 4 of these samples were scheduled for analysis which was completed on Tuesday April 18, 2023. Accredited laboratory tests are defined within the report, but opinions, interpretations and on-site data expressed herein are outside the scope of ISO 17025 accreditation.

Should this report require incorporation into client reports, it must be used in its entirety and not simply with the data sections alone.

Chemical testing (unless subcontracted) performed at ALS Laboratories (UK) Limited Hawarden.

All sample data is provided by the customer. The reported results relate to the sample supplied, and on the basis that this data is correct.

Incorrect sampling dates and/or sample information will affect the validity of results.

The customer is not permitted to reproduce this report except in full without the approval of the laboratory.

Approved By:

Sonia McWhan

Operations Manager





CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Validated

SDG: 230407-62 **Report Number:** 686072 **Superseded Report:**
Client Ref.: GWPR5268 Barton Peveril Sixth F **Location:** Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue

Received Sample Overview

Lab Sample No(s)	Customer Sample Ref.	AGS Ref.	Depth (m)	Sampled Date
27814629	TP1		0.20 - 0.20	04/04/2023
27814633	TP1		1.50 - 1.50	04/04/2023
27814635	TP3		0.20 - 0.20	04/04/2023
27814640	TP5		1.00 - 1.00	04/04/2023

Only received samples which have had analysis scheduled will be shown on the following pages.



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Validated

SDG: 230407-62

Report Number: 686072

Superseded Report:

Client Ref.: GWPR5268 Barton Peveril Sixth F

Location: Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue

Results Legend



Test


No Determination
Possible

Sample Types -

S - Soil/Solid
UNS - Unspecified Solid
GW - Ground Water
SW - Surface Water
LE - Land Leachate
PL - Prepared Leachate
PR - Process Water
SA - Saline Water
TE - Trade Effluent
TS - Treated Sewage
US - Untreated Sewage
RE - Recreational Water
DW - Drinking Water Non-regulatory
UNL - Unspecified Liquid
SL - Sludge
G - Gas
OTH - Other

Lab Sample No(s)

Customer
Sample Reference

AGS Reference

Depth (m)

Container

Sample Type

Ammoniacal N as NH4 in 2:1 extract

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

ANC at pH4 and ANC at pH 6

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

Anions by Kone (soil)

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 4

X

X

X

X

Anions by Kone (w)

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

Asbestos ID in Solid Samples

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 2

X

X

Boron Water Soluble

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 2

X

X

CEN Readings

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

Coronene

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

Cyanide Comp/Free/Total/Thiocyanate

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 2

X

X

Dissolved Metals by ICP-MS

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

Dissolved Organic/Inorganic Carbon

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

EPH by GCxGC-FID

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

EPH CWG GC (S)

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

Fluoride

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

GRO by GC-FID (S)

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Validated

SDG: 230407-62
Client Ref.: GWPR5268 Barton Peveril Sixth F

Report Number: 686072
Location: Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue

Superseded Report:

Results Legend



Test


No Determination
Possible

Sample Types -

S - Soil/Solid
UNS - Unspecified Solid
GW - Ground Water
SW - Surface Water
LE - Land Leachate
PL - Prepared Leachate
PR - Process Water
SA - Saline Water
TE - Trade Effluent
TS - Treated Sewage
US - Untreated Sewage
RE - Recreational Water
DW - Drinking Water Non-regulatory
UNL - Unspecified Liquid
SL - Sludge
G - Gas
OTH - Other

Lab Sample No(s)

Customer
Sample Reference

AGS Reference

Depth (m)

Container

Sample Type

Hexavalent Chromium (s)

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 2

X

X

Loss on Ignition in soils

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

Magnesium (BRE)

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

Mercury Dissolved

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

Metals in solid samples by OES

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 2

X

X

NO3, NO2 and TON by KONE (s)

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

PAH 16 & 17 Calc

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

PAH by GCMS

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 2

X

X

PCBs by GCMS

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

pH

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 4

X

X

X

X

pH Value of Filtered Water

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

Phenols by HPLC (S)

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 2

X

X

Phenols by HPLC (W)

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

Sample description

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 4

X

X

X

X

Total Organic Carbon

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 2

X

X



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Validated

SDG: 230407-62

Report Number: 686072

Superseded Report:

Client Ref.: GWPR5268 Barton Peveril Sixth F

Location: Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue

Results Legend



Test


No Determination
Possible

Sample Types -

S - Soil/Solid
UNS - Unspecified Solid
GW - Ground Water
SW - Surface Water
LE - Land Leachate
PL - Prepared Leachate
PR - Process Water
SA - Saline Water
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US - Untreated Sewage
RE - Recreational Water
DW - Drinking Water Non-regulatory
UNL - Unspecified Liquid
SL - Sludge
G - Gas
OTH - Other

Lab Sample No(s)

Customer
Sample Reference

AGS Reference

Depth (m)

Container

Sample Type

27814629

27814633

27814635

27814640

TP1

TP1

TP3

TP5

0.20 - 0.20

1.50 - 1.50

0.20 - 0.20

1.00 - 1.00

1kg Cardboard
Container

250g Amber Jar
(ALE210)

1kg Cardboard
Container

1kg Cardboard
Container

250g Amber Jar
(ALE210)

60g VOC (ALE215)

1kg Cardboard
Container

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

Total Sulphate

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

Total Sulphur

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

TPH CWG GC (S)

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

VOC MS (S)

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Validated

SDG: 230407-62
Client Ref.: GWPR5268 Barton Peveril Sixth F

Report Number: 686072
Location: Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue

Superseded Report:

Sample Descriptions

Grain Sizes

very fine	<0.063mm	fine	0.063mm - 0.1mm	medium	0.1mm - 2mm	coarse	2mm - 10mm	very coarse	>10mm
-----------	----------	------	-----------------	--------	-------------	--------	------------	-------------	-------

Lab Sample No(s)	Customer Sample Ref.	Depth (m)	Colour	Description	Inclusions	Inclusions 2
27814629	TP1	0.20 - 0.20	Dark Brown	Loamy Sand	Stones	Vegetation
27814633	TP1	1.50 - 1.50	Dark Brown	Sandy Clay	Stones	None
27814635	TP3	0.20 - 0.20	Dark Brown	Sandy Clay Loam	Stones	Vegetation
27814640	TP5	1.00 - 1.00	Dark Brown	Clay	Stones	Vegetation

These descriptions are only intended to act as a cross check if sample identities are questioned, and to provide a log of sample matrices with respect to MCERTS validation. They are not intended as full geological descriptions.

We are accredited to MCERTS for sand, clay and loam/topsoil, or any of these materials - whether these are derived from naturally occurring soil profiles, or from fill/made ground, as long as these materials constitute the major part of the sample.

Other coarse granular materials such as concrete, gravel and brick are not accredited if they comprise the major part of the sample.



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Validated

SDG: 230407-62
Client Ref.: GWPR5268 Barton Peveril Sixth F

Report Number: 686072
Location: Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue

Superseded Report:

Results Legend			Customer Sample Ref.		TP1	TP1	TP3	TP5		
#	ISO17025 accredited.		Depth (m) Sample Type Date Sampled Sample Time Date Received SDG Ref Lab Sample No.(s) AGS Reference		0.20 - 0.20	1.50 - 1.50	0.20 - 0.20	1.00 - 1.00		
M	mCERTS accredited.				Soil/Solid (S)	Soil/Solid (S)	Soil/Solid (S)	Soil/Solid (S)		
aq	Aqueous / settled sample.				04/04/2023	04/04/2023	04/04/2023	04/04/2023		
diss.filt	Dissolved / filtered sample.				12:00	12:00	12:00	12:00		
tot.unfilt	Total / unfiltered sample.				07/04/2023	07/04/2023	07/04/2023	07/04/2023		
*	Subcontracted - refer to subcontractor report for accreditation status.				230407-62	230407-62	230407-62	230407-62		
**	% recovery of the surrogate standard to check the efficiency of the method. The results of individual compounds within samples aren't corrected for the recovery				27814629	27814633	27814635	27814640		
(F)	Trigger breach confirmed									
1-4*5@	Sample deviation (see appendix)									
Component	LOD/Units	Method								
Moisture Content Ratio (% of as received sample)	%	PM024			13	7.9	13	16		
Loss on ignition	<0.7 %	TM018					3.89			
							M			
Phenol	<0.01 mg/kg	TM062 (S)			<0.01		<0.01			
					M		M			
Cresols	<0.01 mg/kg	TM062 (S)			<0.01		<0.01			
					M		M			
Xylenols	<0.015 mg/kg	TM062 (S)			<0.015		<0.015			
					M		M			
Phenols, Total Detected monohydric	<0.035 mg/kg	TM062 (S)			<0.035		<0.035			
					M		M			
Organic Carbon, Total	<0.2 %	TM132			0.7		0.777			
					M		M			
Sulphur, Total	<0.02 %	TM132						<0.02		
								#		
Soil Organic Matter (SOM)	<0.35 %	TM132			1.21		1.34			
					#		#			
pH	1 pH Units	TM133			7.96	7.42	8.46	6.81		
					M	M	M	M		
Chromium, Hexavalent	<0.6 mg/kg	TM151			<0.6		<0.6			
					M		M			
Cyanide, Total	<1 mg/kg	TM153			<1		<1			
					M		M			
PCB congener 28	<0.003 mg/kg	TM168					<0.015			
							M			
PCB congener 52	<0.003 mg/kg	TM168					<0.015			
							M			
PCB congener 101	<0.003 mg/kg	TM168					<0.015			
							M			
PCB congener 118	<0.003 mg/kg	TM168					<0.015			
							M			
PCB congener 138	<0.003 mg/kg	TM168					<0.015			
							M			
PCB congener 153	<0.003 mg/kg	TM168					<0.015			
							M			
PCB congener 180	<0.003 mg/kg	TM168					<0.015			
							M			
Sum of detected PCB 7 Congeners	<0.021 mg/kg	TM168					<0.105			
Arsenic	<0.6 mg/kg	TM181			3.45		6.29			
					M		M			
Cadmium	<0.02 mg/kg	TM181			0.282		0.372			
					M		M			
Chromium	<0.9 mg/kg	TM181			5.37		9.26			
					M		M			
Copper	<1.4 mg/kg	TM181			16.1		13.4			
					M		M			
Lead	<0.7 mg/kg	TM181			23.7		32			
					M		M			
Mercury	<0.1 mg/kg	TM181			<0.1		<0.1			
					M		M			
Nickel	<0.2 mg/kg	TM181			4.32		8.59			
					M		M			
Selenium	<1 mg/kg	TM181			<1		<1			
					#		#			
Vanadium	<0.2 mg/kg	TM181			12.9		21.3			
					#		#			
Zinc	<1.9 mg/kg	TM181			39.7		53.3			
					M		M			
ANC @ pH 4	<0.03 mol/kg	TM182					0.107			
ANC @ pH 6	<0.03 mol/kg	TM182					<0.03			
Sulphate, acid soluble (total)	<0.0048 %	TM221						0.00739		
								M		



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SDG: 230407-62
Client Ref.: GWPR5268 Barton Peveril Sixth F**Report Number:** 686072
Location: Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue**Superseded Report:**

Asbestos Identification - Solid Samples

Results Legend

ISO17025 accredited.
M mCERTS accredited.
* Subcontracted test.
(F) Trigger breach confirmed
1-5&*%@ Sample deviation (see appendix)

		Date of Analysis	Analysed By	Comments	Amosite (Brown) Asbestos	Asbestos Actinolite	Asbestos Anthophyllite	Asbestos Tremolite	Chrysotile (White) Asbestos	Crocidolite (Blue) Asbestos	Non-Asbestos Fibre
Cust. Sample Ref. Depth (m) Sample Type Date Sampled Date Received SDG Original Sample Method Number	TP1 0.20 - 0.20 SOLID 04/04/2023 00:00:00 07/04/2023 05:00:00 230407-62 27814629 TM048	17/04/2023	Odhran McLernon	-	Not Detected (#)	Not Detected (#)	Not Detected (#)	Not Detected (#)	Not Detected (#)	Not Detected (#)	Not Detected
Cust. Sample Ref. Depth (m) Sample Type Date Sampled Date Received SDG Original Sample Method Number	TP3 0.20 - 0.20 SOLID 04/04/2023 00:00:00 07/04/2023 05:00:00 230407-62 27814635 TM048	17/04/23	Eva Guerra	-	Not Detected (#)	Not Detected (#)	Not Detected (#)	Not Detected (#)	Not Detected (#)	Not Detected (#)	Not Detected



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Validated

SDG: 230407-62
Client Ref.: GWPR5268 Barton Peveril Sixth F

Report Number: 686072
Location: Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue

Superseded Report:

CEN 10:1 SINGLE STAGE LEACHATE TEST

WAC ANALYTICAL RESULTS

REF : BS EN 12457/2

Client Reference

Mass Sample taken (kg) 0.095

Mass of dry sample (kg) 0.090

Particle Size <4mm >95%

Site Location

Natural Moisture Content (%) 6.08

Dry Matter Content (%) 94.3

Barton Peveril Sixth Form College,

Case

SDG 230407-62

Lab Sample Number(s) 27814635

Sampled Date 04-Apr-2023

Customer Sample Ref. TP3

Depth (m) 0.20 - 0.20

Landfill Waste Acceptance
Criteria Limits

Inert Waste Landfill	Stable Non-reactive Hazardous Waste in Non- Hazardous Landfill	Hazardous Waste Landfill
3	5	6
-	-	10
6	-	-
1	-	-
500	-	-
100	-	-
-	>6	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

Solid Waste Analysis

Result

Total Organic Carbon (%) 0.777

Loss on Ignition (%) 3.89

Sum of BTEX (mg/kg) <0.04

Sum of 7 PCBs (mg/kg) <0.105

Mineral Oil (mg/kg) (EH_2D_AL) <5

PAH Sum of 17 (mg/kg) <10

pH (pH Units) 8.46

ANC to pH 6 (mol/kg) <0.03

ANC to pH 4 (mol/kg) 0.107

Eluate Analysis

C₂Concⁿ in 10:1 eluate (mg/l)A₂10:1 concⁿ leached (mg/kg)Limit values for compliance leaching test
using BS EN 12457-3 at L/S 10 l/kg

	Result	Limit of Detection	Result	Limit of Detection			
Arsenic	0.00234	<0.0005	0.0234	<0.005	0.5	2	25
Barium	0.00666	<0.0002	0.0666	<0.002	20	100	300
Cadmium	<0.00008	<0.00008	<0.0008	<0.0008	0.04	1	5
Chromium	<0.001	<0.001	<0.01	<0.01	0.5	10	70
Copper	0.00323	<0.0003	0.0323	<0.003	2	50	100
Mercury Dissolved (CVAf)	<0.00001	<0.00001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.01	0.2	2
Molybdenum	<0.003	<0.003	<0.03	<0.03	0.5	10	30
Nickel	0.000713	<0.0004	0.00713	<0.004	0.4	10	40
Lead	0.000454	<0.0002	0.00454	<0.002	0.5	10	50
Antimony	<0.001	<0.001	<0.01	<0.01	0.06	0.7	5
Selenium	<0.001	<0.001	<0.01	<0.01	0.1	0.5	7
Zinc	0.00173	<0.001	0.0173	<0.01	4	50	200
Chloride	<2	<2	<20	<20	800	15000	25000
Fluoride	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<5	10	150	500
Sulphate (soluble)	<2	<2	<20	<20	1000	20000	50000
Total Dissolved Solids	66.1	<10	661	<100	4000	60000	100000
Total Monohydric Phenols (W)	<0.016	<0.016	<0.16	<0.16	1	-	-
Dissolved Organic Carbon	5.36	<3	53.6	<30	500	800	1000

Leach Test Information

Date Prepared 12-Apr-2023
pH (pH Units) 8.16
Conductivity (µS/cm) 86
Volume Leachant (Litres) 0.895

Solid Results are expressed on a dry weight basis, after correction for moisture content where applicable

Leachates prepared in accordance with BS EN 12457 will be carried out at room temperature (20±5°C)

Stated limits are for guidance only and ALS Laboratories (UK) Limited cannot be held responsible for any discrepancies with current legislation

18/04/2023 15:51:17

15:51:00 18/04/2023



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Validated

SDG: 230407-62 Report Number: 686072 Superseded Report:
Client Ref.: GWPR5268 Barton Peveril Sixth F Location: Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue

Table of Results - Appendix

Method No	Description
PM024	Soil preparation including homogenisation, moisture screens of soils for Asbestos Containing Material
PM115	Leaching Procedure for CEN One Stage Leach Test 2:1 & 10:1 1 Step
TM018	Determination of Loss on Ignition
TM048	Identification of Asbestos in Bulk Material
TM062 (S)	Determination of Phenols in Soils by HPLC
TM089	Determination of Gasoline Range Hydrocarbons (GRO) by Headspace GC-FID (C4-C12)
TM090	Determination of Total Organic Carbon/Total Inorganic Carbon in Water and Waste Water
TM104	Determination of Fluoride using the Kone Analyser
TM116	Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds by Headspace / GC-MS
TM132	ELTRA CS800 Operators Guide
TM133	Determination of pH in Soil and Water using the GLpH pH Meter
TM151	Determination of Hexavalent Chromium using Kone analyser
TM152	Analysis of Aqueous Samples by ICP-MS
TM153	Determination of Total Cyanide, Free (Easily Liberatable) Cyanide and Thiocyanate using the Skalar SANS+ System Segmented Flow Analyser
TM168	Determination of WHO12 and EC7 Polychlorinated Biphenyl Congeners by GC-MS in Soils
TM181	Determination of Routine Metals in Soil by iCap 6500 Duo ICP-OES
TM182	Determination of Acid Neutralisation Capacity (ANC) Using Autotitration in Soils
TM183	Determination of Trace Level Mercury in Waters and Leachates by PSA Cold Vapour Atomic Fluorescence Spectrometry
TM184	The Determination of Anions in Aqueous Matrices using the Kone Spectrophotometric Analysers
TM218	The determination of PAH in soil samples by GC-MS
TM221	Determination of Acid Extractable Sulphate in Soils by ICP OES
TM222	Determination of Hot Water Soluble Boron in Soils (10:1 Water:Soil) by ICP OES.
TM243	Mixed Anions In Soils By Kone
TM248	Determination of Ammonium BRE (2:1 Extract) on solids
TM256	Determination of pH, EC, TDS and Alkalinity in Aqueous samples
TM259	Determination of Phenols in Waters and Leachates by HPLC
TM282	Extraction of Magnesium by BRE Method
TM410	Determination of Coronene in soils by GCMS
TM414	Determination of Speciated Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Soils by GCxGC-FID
TM415	Determination of Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Soils by GCxGC-FID

NA = not applicable.

Chemical testing (unless subcontracted) performed at ALS Laboratories (UK) Limited Hawarden (Method codes TM).



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SDG: 230407-62
Client Ref.: GWPR5268 Barton Peveril Sixth F

Report Number: 686072
Location: Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue

Superseded Report:

Test Completion Dates

Lab Sample No(s)	27814629	27814633	27814635	27814640
Customer Sample Ref.	TP1	TP1	TP3	TP5
AGS Ref.				
Depth	0.20 - 0.20	1.50 - 1.50	0.20 - 0.20	1.00 - 1.00
Type	Soil/Solid (S)	Soil/Solid (S)	Soil/Solid (S)	Soil/Solid (S)
Ammoniacal N as NH4 in 2:1 extract				12-Apr-2023
ANC at pH4 and ANC at pH 6			14-Apr-2023	
Anions by Kone (soil)	17-Apr-2023	17-Apr-2023	13-Apr-2023	17-Apr-2023
Anions by Kone (w)			15-Apr-2023	
Asbestos ID in Solid Samples	17-Apr-2023		17-Apr-2023	
Boron Water Soluble	13-Apr-2023		13-Apr-2023	
CEN 10:1 Leachate (1 Stage)			12-Apr-2023	
CEN Readings			17-Apr-2023	
Coronene			12-Apr-2023	
Cyanide Comp/Free/Total/Thiocyanate	12-Apr-2023		12-Apr-2023	
Dissolved Metals by ICP-MS			18-Apr-2023	
Dissolved Organic/Inorganic Carbon			14-Apr-2023	
EPH by GCxGC-FID			13-Apr-2023	
EPH CWG GC (S)			14-Apr-2023	
Fluoride			17-Apr-2023	
GRO by GC-FID (S)			12-Apr-2023	
Hexavalent Chromium (s)	12-Apr-2023		13-Apr-2023	
Loss on Ignition in soils			17-Apr-2023	
Magnesium (BRE)				14-Apr-2023
Mercury Dissolved			14-Apr-2023	
Metals in solid samples by OES	14-Apr-2023		14-Apr-2023	
Moisture at 105C			12-Apr-2023	
NO3, NO2 and TON by KONE (s)				15-Apr-2023
PAH 16 & 17 Calc			12-Apr-2023	
PAH by GCMS	12-Apr-2023		12-Apr-2023	
PCBs by GCMS			13-Apr-2023	
pH	14-Apr-2023	14-Apr-2023	14-Apr-2023	14-Apr-2023
pH Value of Filtered Water			17-Apr-2023	
Phenols by HPLC (S)	13-Apr-2023		12-Apr-2023	
Phenols by HPLC (W)			17-Apr-2023	
Sample description	07-Apr-2023	07-Apr-2023	07-Apr-2023	07-Apr-2023
Total Organic Carbon	14-Apr-2023		17-Apr-2023	
Total Sulphate				14-Apr-2023
Total Sulphur				17-Apr-2023
TPH CWG GC (S)			14-Apr-2023	
VOC MS (S)			13-Apr-2023	



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SDG: 230407-62

Client Ref: GWPR5268 Barton Peveril Six

Report Number: 686072

Location: Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue

Superseded Report:

Appendix

1. Results are expressed on a dry weight basis (dried at 35°C) for all soil analyses except for the following: NRA and CEN Leach tests, flash point LOI, pH, ammonium as NH₄ by the BRE method, VOC TICs and SVOC TICs.

2. If sufficient sample is received a sub sample will be retained free of charge for 15 days after analysis is completed (e-mailed) for all sample types unless the sample is destroyed on testing. The prepared soil sub sample that is analysed for asbestos will be retained for a period of 6 months after the analysis date. All bulk samples will be retained for a period of 6 months after the analysis date. All samples received and not scheduled will be disposed of one month after the date of receipt unless we are instructed to the contrary. Once the initial period has expired, a storage charge will be applied for each month or part thereof until the client cancels the request for sample storage. ALS reserve the right to charge for samples received and stored but not analysed.

3. With respect to turnaround, we will always endeavour to meet client requirements wherever possible, but turnaround times cannot be absolutely guaranteed due to so many variables beyond our control.

4. We take responsibility for any test performed by sub-contractors (marked with an asterisk). We endeavour to use UKAS/MCERTS Accredited Laboratories, who either complete a quality questionnaire or are audited by ourselves. For some determinands there are no UKAS/MCERTS Accredited Laboratories, in this instance a laboratory with a known track record will be utilised.

5. If no separate volatile sample is supplied by the client, or if a headspace or sediment is present in the volatile sample, the integrity of the data may be compromised. This will be flagged up as an invalid VOC on the test schedule and the result marked as deviating on the test certificate.

6. NDP - No determination possible due to insufficient/unsuitable sample.

7. Results relate only to the items tested.

8. LoDs (Limit of Detection) for wet tests reported on a dry weight basis are not corrected for moisture content.

9. **Surrogate recoveries** - Surrogates are added to your sample to monitor recovery of the test requested. A % recovery is reported, results are not corrected for the recovery measured. Typical recoveries for organics tests are 70-130%. Recoveries in soils are affected by organic rich or clay rich matrices. Waters can be affected by remediation fluids or high amounts of sediment. Test results are only ever reported if all of the associated quality checks pass; it is assumed that all recoveries outside of the values above are due to matrix affect.

10. Stones/debris are not routinely removed. We always endeavour to take a representative sub sample from the received sample.

11. In certain circumstances the method detection limit may be elevated due to the sample being outside the calibration range. Other factors that may contribute to this include possible interferences. In both cases the sample would be diluted which would cause the method detection limit to be raised.

12. For dried and crushed preparations of soils volatile loss may occur e.g volatile mercury.

13. For leachate preparations other than Zero Headspace Extraction (ZHE) volatile loss may occur.

14. For the BSEN 12457-3 two batch process to allow the cumulative release to be calculated, the volume of the leachate produced is measured and filtered for all tests. We therefore cannot carry out any unfiltered analysis. The tests affected include volatiles GCFID/GCMS and all subcontracted analysis.

15. Analysis and identification of specific compounds using GCFID is by retention time only, and we routinely calibrate and quantify for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzenes and xylenes (BTEX). For total volatiles in the C5-C12 range, the total area of the chromatogram is integrated and expressed as ug/kg or ug/l. Although this analysis is commonly used for the quantification of gasoline range organics (GRO), the system will also detect other compounds such as chlorinated solvents, and this may lead to a falsely high result with respect to hydrocarbons only. It is not possible to specifically identify these non-hydrocarbons, as standards are not routinely run for any other compounds, and for more definitive identification, volatiles by GCMS should be utilised.

16. We are accredited to MCERTS for sand, clay and loam/topsoil, or any of these materials - whether these are derived from naturally occurring soil profiles, or from fill/made ground, as long as these materials constitute the major part of the sample. Other coarse granular material such as concrete, gravel and brick are not accredited if they comprise the major part of the sample.

17 Data retention. All records, communications and reports pertaining to the analysis are archived for seven years from the date of issue of the final report.

General

18. **Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICs)** are non-target peaks in VOC and SVOC analysis. All non-target peaks detected with a concentration above the LoD are subjected to a mass spectral library search. Non-target peaks with a library search confidence of >75% are reported based on the best mass spectral library match. When a non-target peak with a library search confidence of <75% is detected it is reported as "mixed hydrocarbons". Non-target compounds identified from the scan data are semi-quantified relative to one of the deuterated internal standards, under the same chromatographic conditions as the target compounds. This result is reported as a semi-quantitative value and reported as Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICs). TICs are outside the scope of UKAS accreditation and are not moisture corrected.

19. Sample Deviations

If a sample is classed as deviated then the associated results may be compromised.

1	Container with Headspace provided for volatiles analysis
2	Incorrect container received
3	Deviation from method
4	Matrix interference
♦	Sample holding time exceeded in laboratory
@	Sample holding time exceeded due to late arrival of instructions or samples
§	Sampled on date not provided

20. Asbestos

When requested, the individual sub sample scheduled will be analysed in house for the presence of asbestos fibres and asbestos containing material by our documented in house method TM048 based on HSG 248 (2021), which is accredited to ISO17025. If a specific asbestos fibre type is not found this will be reported as "Not detected". If no asbestos fibre types are found all will be reported as "Not detected" and the sub sample analysed deemed to be clear of asbestos. If an asbestos fibre type is found it will be reported as detected (for each fibre type found). Testing can be carried out on asbestos positive samples, but, due to Health and Safety considerations, may be replaced by alternative tests or reported as No Determination Possible (NDP). The quantity of asbestos present is not determined unless specifically requested.

Identification of Asbestos in Bulk Materials & Soils

The results for identification of asbestos in bulk materials and soils are obtained from supplied bulk materials and soils which have been examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using ALS (Hawarden) in-house method of transmitted/polarised light microscopy and central stop dispersion staining, based on HSG 248 (2021).

The results for identification of asbestos in soils are obtained from a homogenised sub sample which has been examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using ALS (Hawarden) in-house method of transmitted/polarised light microscopy and central stop dispersion staining.

Asbestos Type	Common Name
Chrysotile	White Asbestos
Amosite	Brown Asbestos
Crocidolite	Blue Asbestos
Fibrous Actinolite	-
Fibrous Anthophyllite	-
Fibrous Tremolite	-

Visual Estimation Of Fibre Content

Estimation of fibre content is not permitted as part of our UKAS accredited test other than: - Trace - Where only one or two asbestos fibres were identified.

Respirable Fibres

Respirable fibres are defined as fibres of <3 µm diameter, longer than 5 µm and with aspect ratios of at least 3:1 that can be inhaled into the lower regions of the lung and are generally acknowledged to be most important predictor of hazard and risk for cancers of the lung.

Further guidance on typical asbestos fibre content of manufactured products can be found in HSG 264.

The identification of asbestos containing materials and soils falls within our schedule of tests for which we hold UKAS accreditation, however opinions, interpretations and all other information contained in the report are outside the scope of UKAS accreditation.



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Hawarden
Deeside
CH5 3US

Tel: (01244) 528777

email: hawardencustomerservices@alsglobal.com

Website: www.alsenvironmental.co.uk

Ground and Water Ltd
Head Office
2 The Long Barn
Norton Farm, Selborne Road
Alton
Hampshire
GU34 3NB

Attention: Alex Stratford

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Date of report Generation:	25 April 2023
Customer:	Ground and Water Ltd
Sample Delivery Group (SDG):	230419-112
Your Reference:	GWPR5268 Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestn
Location:	Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue
Report No:	686889
Order Number:	GWPR5268

We received 2 samples on Wednesday April 19, 2023 and 2 of these samples were scheduled for analysis which was completed on Tuesday April 25, 2023. Accredited laboratory tests are defined within the report, but opinions, interpretations and on-site data expressed herein are outside the scope of ISO 17025 accreditation.

Should this report require incorporation into client reports, it must be used in its entirety and not simply with the data sections alone.

Chemical testing (unless subcontracted) performed at ALS Laboratories (UK) Limited Hawarden.

All sample data is provided by the customer. The reported results relate to the sample supplied, and on the basis that this data is correct.

Incorrect sampling dates and/or sample information will affect the validity of results.

The customer is not permitted to reproduce this report except in full without the approval of the laboratory.

Approved By:



Sonia McWhan

Operations Manager





CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Validated

SDG: 230419-112 **Report Number:** 686889 **Superseded Report:**
Client Ref.: GWPR5268 Barton Peveril Sixth F **Location:** Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue

Received Sample Overview

Lab Sample No(s)	Customer Sample Ref.	AGS Ref.	Depth (m)	Sampled Date
27860190	BH1		0.50 - 0.50	11/04/2023
27860194	BH1		7.20 - 7.20	11/04/2023

Only received samples which have had analysis scheduled will be shown on the following pages.



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Validated

SDG: 230419-112

Report Number: 686889

Superseded Report:

Client Ref.: GWPR5268 Barton Peveril Sixth F

Location: Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue

Results Legend



Test


No Determination
Possible

Sample Types -

S - Soil/Solid
UNS - Unspecified Solid
GW - Ground Water
SW - Surface Water
LE - Land Leachate
PL - Prepared Leachate
PR - Process Water
SA - Saline Water
TE - Trade Effluent
TS - Treated Sewage
US - Untreated Sewage
RE - Recreational Water
DW - Drinking Water Non-regulatory
UNL - Unspecified Liquid
SL - Sludge
G - Gas
OTH - Other

Lab Sample No(s)

27860190

27860194

Customer
Sample Reference

BH1

BH1

AGS Reference

Depth (m)

0.50 - 0.50

7.20 - 7.20

Container

1kg Cardboard
Container

250g Amber Jar
(ALE210)

60g VOC (ALE215)

1kg Cardboard
Container

Sample Type

S

S

S

S

Ammoniacal N as NH4 in 2:1 extract

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

Anions by Kone (soil)

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 2

X

X

Asbestos ID in Solid Samples

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

Boron Water Soluble

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

Cyanide Comp/Free/Total/Thiocyanate

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

EPH CWG GC (S)

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

GRO by GC-FID (S)

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

Hexavalent Chromium (s)

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

Magnesium (BRE)

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

Metals in solid samples by OES

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

NO3, NO2 and TON by KONE (s)

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

PAH by GCMS

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

pH

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 2

X

X

Phenols by HPLC (S)

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

Sample description

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 2

X

X



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Validated

SDG: 230419-112

Report Number: 686889

Superseded Report:

Client Ref.: GWPR5268 Barton Peveril Sixth F

Location: Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue

Results Legend



Test



No Determination Possible

Sample Types -

S - Soil/Solid
 UNS - Unspecified Solid
 GW - Ground Water
 SW - Surface Water
 LE - Land Leachate
 PL - Prepared Leachate
 PR - Process Water
 SA - Saline Water
 TE - Trade Effluent
 TS - Treated Sewage
 US - Untreated Sewage
 RE - Recreational Water
 DW - Drinking Water Non-regulatory
 UNL - Unspecified Liquid
 SL - Sludge
 G - Gas
 OTH - Other

Lab Sample No(s)

27860190

27860194

Customer Sample Reference

BH1

BH1

AGS Reference

Depth (m)

0.50 - 0.50

7.20 - 7.20

Container

1kg Cardboard Container

250g Amber Jar (ALE210)

60g VOC (ALE215)

1kg Cardboard Container

Sample Type

S

S

S

S

Total Organic Carbon

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

Total Sulphate

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

Total Sulphur

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

TPH CWG GC (S)

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X

VOC MS (S)

All

NDPs: 0
Tests: 1

X



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Validated

SDG: 230419-112 Report Number: 686889 Superseded Report:
Client Ref.: GWPR5268 Barton Peveril Sixth F Location: Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue

Sample Descriptions

Grain Sizes

very fine	<0.063mm	fine	0.063mm - 0.1mm	medium	0.1mm - 2mm	coarse	2mm - 10mm	very coarse	>10mm
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Lab Sample No(s)	Customer Sample Ref.	Depth (m)	Colour	Description	Inclusions	Inclusions 2
27860190	BH1	0.50 - 0.50	Light Brown	Clay	Vegetation	None
27860194	BH1	7.20 - 7.20	Light Brown	Silty Sand	Stones	None

These descriptions are only intended to act as a cross check if sample identities are questioned, and to provide a log of sample matrices with respect to MCERTS validation. They are not intended as full geological descriptions.

We are accredited to MCERTS for sand, clay and loam/topsoil, or any of these materials - whether these are derived from naturally occurring soil profiles, or from fill/made ground, as long as these materials constitute the major part of the sample.

Other coarse granular materials such as concrete, gravel and brick are not accredited if they comprise the major part of the sample.



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Validated

SDG: 230419-112
Client Ref.: GWPR5268 Barton Peveril Sixth FReport Number: 686889
Location: Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue

Superseded Report:

Results Legend		Customer Sample Ref.	BH1	BH1				
# ISO17025 accredited. M mCERTS accredited. aq Aqueous / settled sample. diss.filt Dissolved / filtered sample. tot.unfilt Total / unfiltered sample. * Subcontracted - refer to subcontractor report for accreditation status. ** % recovery of the surrogate standard to check the efficiency of the method. The results of individual compounds within samples aren't corrected for the recovery (F) Trigger breach confirmed 1-4*§@ Sample deviation (see appendix)		Depth (m) Sample Type Date Sampled Sample Time Date Received SDG Ref Lab Sample No.(s) AGS Reference	0.50 - 0.50 Soil/Solid (S) 11/04/2023 12:00 19/04/2023 230419-112 27860190	7.20 - 7.20 Soil/Solid (S) 11/04/2023 12:00 19/04/2023 230419-112 27860194				
Component	LOD/Units		Method					
Moisture Content Ratio (% of as received sample)	%		PM024	17	16			
Phenol	<0.01 mg/kg		TM062 (S)	<0.01 M				
Cresols	<0.01 mg/kg		TM062 (S)	<0.01 M				
Xylenols	<0.015 mg/kg		TM062 (S)	<0.015 M				
Phenols, Total Detected monohydric	<0.035 mg/kg		TM062 (S)	<0.035 M				
Organic Carbon, Total	<0.2 %		TM132	0.324 M				
Sulphur, Total	<0.02 %		TM132		0.0304 #			
Soil Organic Matter (SOM)	<0.35 %		TM132	0.559 #				
pH	1 pH Units	TM133	6.85 M	8.29 M				
Chromium, Hexavalent	<0.6 mg/kg	TM151	<0.6 M					
Cyanide, Total	<1 mg/kg	TM153	<1 M					
Arsenic	<0.6 mg/kg	TM181	8.26 M					
Cadmium	<0.02 mg/kg	TM181	<0.02 M					
Chromium	<0.9 mg/kg	TM181	9.6 M					
Copper	<1.4 mg/kg	TM181	15.6 M					
Lead	<0.7 mg/kg	TM181	16.8 M					
Mercury	<0.1 mg/kg	TM181	<0.1 M					
Nickel	<0.2 mg/kg	TM181	23.1 M					
Selenium	<1 mg/kg	TM181	<1 #					
Vanadium	<0.2 mg/kg	TM181	45.2 #					
Zinc	<1.9 mg/kg	TM181	53.6 M					
Sulphate, acid soluble (total)	<0.0048 %	TM221		0.0558 M				
Boron, water soluble	<1 mg/kg	TM222	<1 M					
Water Soluble Sulphate as SO4 2:1 Extract	<0.004 g/l	TM243	0.016 M					
Soluble Sulphate 2:1 extract as SO4 BRE	<0.004 g/l	TM243		0.26 M				
Chloride 2:1 water/soil extract BRE	<0.0025 g/l	TM243		0.0429 M				
Nitrate as NO3, 2:1 water soluble (BRE)	<0.0003 g/l	TM243		0.00402				
Ammoniacal N as NH4 in 2:1 extract BRE	<0.0003 g/l	TM248		0.00233				
Magnesium (BRE)	<0.008 g/l	TM282		<0.008				



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SDG: 230419-112 Report Number: 686889 Superseded Report:
Client Ref.: GWPR5268 Barton Peveril Sixth F Location: Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue

Asbestos Identification - Solid Samples

Results Legend

ISO17025 accredited.
M mCERIS accredited.
* Subcontracted test.
(F) Trigger breach confirmed
1-5&*§@ Sample deviation (see appendix)

		Date of Analysis	Analysed By	Comments	Amosite (Brown) Asbestos	Asbestos Actinolite	Asbestos Anthophyllite	Asbestos Tremolite	Chrysotile (White) Asbestos	Crocidolite (Blue) Asbestos	Non-Asbestos Fibre
Cust. Sample Ref.	BH1	21/04/2023	Odhran McLernon	-	Not Detected (#)	Not Detected (#)	Not Detected (#)	Not Detected (#)	Not Detected (#)	Not Detected (#)	Not Detected
Depth (m)	0.50 - 0.50										
Sample Type	SOLID										
Date Sampled	11/04/2023 00:00:00										
Date Received	19/04/2023 05:00:00										
SDG	230419-112										
Original Sample	27860190										
Method Number	TM048										



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Validated

SDG: 230419-112 **Report Number:** 686889 **Superseded Report:**
Client Ref.: GWPR5268 Barton Peveril Sixth F **Location:** Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue

Table of Results - Appendix

Method No	Description
PM024	Soil preparation including homogenisation, moisture screens of soils for Asbestos Containing Material
TM048	Identification of Asbestos in Bulk Material
TM062 (S)	Determination of Phenols in Soils by HPLC
TM089	Determination of Gasoline Range Hydrocarbons (GRO) by Headspace GC-FID (C4-C12)
TM116	Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds by Headspace / GC-MS
TM132	ELTRA CS800 Operators Guide
TM133	Determination of pH in Soil and Water using the GLpH pH Meter
TM151	Determination of Hexavalent Chromium using Kone analyser
TM153	Determination of Total Cyanide, Free (Easily Liberatable) Cyanide and Thiocyanate using the Skalar SANS+ System Segmented Flow Analyser
TM181	Determination of Routine Metals in Soil by iCap 6500 Duo ICP-OES
TM218	The determination of PAH in soil samples by GC-MS
TM221	Determination of Acid Extractable Sulphate in Soils by ICP OES
TM222	Determination of Hot Water Soluble Boron in Soils (10:1 Water:Soil) by ICP OES.
TM243	Mixed Anions In Soils By Kone
TM248	Determination of Ammonium BRE (2:1 Extract) on solids
TM282	Extraction of Magnesium by BRE Method
TM414	Determination of Speciated Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Soils by GCxGC-FID

NA = not applicable.

Chemical testing (unless subcontracted) performed at ALS Laboratories (UK) Limited Hawarden (Method codes TM).



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Validated

SDG: 230419-112 Report Number: 686889 Superseded Report:
Client Ref.: GWPR5268 Barton Peveril Sixth F Location: Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue

Test Completion Dates

Lab Sample No(s)
Customer Sample Ref.

AGS Ref.

Depth

Type

	27860190	27860194
	BH1	BH1
	0.50 - 0.50	7.20 - 7.20
	Soil/Solid (S)	Soil/Solid (S)
Ammoniacal N as NH4 in 2:1 extract		25-Apr-2023
Anions by Kone (soil)	25-Apr-2023	21-Apr-2023
Asbestos ID in Solid Samples	21-Apr-2023	
Boron Water Soluble	25-Apr-2023	
Cyanide Comp/Free/Total/Thiocyanate	21-Apr-2023	
EPH CWG GC (S)	21-Apr-2023	
GRO by GC-FID (S)	20-Apr-2023	
Hexavalent Chromium (s)	24-Apr-2023	
Magnesium (BRE)		21-Apr-2023
Metals in solid samples by OES	25-Apr-2023	
NO3, NO2 and TON by KONE (s)		21-Apr-2023
PAH by GCMS	24-Apr-2023	
pH	21-Apr-2023	21-Apr-2023
Phenols by HPLC (S)	21-Apr-2023	
Sample description	19-Apr-2023	19-Apr-2023
Total Organic Carbon	25-Apr-2023	
Total Sulphate		21-Apr-2023
Total Sulphur		20-Apr-2023
TPH CWG GC (S)	21-Apr-2023	
VOC MS (S)	20-Apr-2023	



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SDG: 230419-112

Client Ref: GWPR5268 Barton Peveril Six

Report Number: 686889

Location: Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue

Superseded Report:

Appendix

1. Results are expressed on a dry weight basis (dried at 35°C) for all soil analyses except for the following: NRA and CEN Leach tests, flash point LOI, pH, ammonium as NH₄ by the BRE method, VOC TICs and SVOC TICs.

2. If sufficient sample is received a sub sample will be retained free of charge for 15 days after analysis is completed (e-mailed) for all sample types unless the sample is destroyed on testing. The prepared soil sub sample that is analysed for asbestos will be retained for a period of 6 months after the analysis date. All bulk samples will be retained for a period of 6 months after the analysis date. All samples received and not scheduled will be disposed of one month after the date of receipt unless we are instructed to the contrary. Once the initial period has expired, a storage charge will be applied for each month or part thereof until the client cancels the request for sample storage. ALS reserve the right to charge for samples received and stored but not analysed.

3. With respect to turnaround, we will always endeavour to meet client requirements wherever possible, but turnaround times cannot be absolutely guaranteed due to so many variables beyond our control.

4. We take responsibility for any test performed by sub-contractors (marked with an asterisk). We endeavour to use UKAS/MCERTS Accredited Laboratories, who either complete a quality questionnaire or are audited by ourselves. For some determinands there are no UKAS/MCERTS Accredited Laboratories, in this instance a laboratory with a known track record will be utilised.

5. If no separate volatile sample is supplied by the client, or if a headspace or sediment is present in the volatile sample, the integrity of the data may be compromised. This will be flagged up as an invalid VOC on the test schedule and the result marked as deviating on the test certificate.

6. NDP - No determination possible due to insufficient/unsuitable sample.

7. Results relate only to the items tested.

8. LoDs (Limit of Detection) for wet tests reported on a dry weight basis are not corrected for moisture content.

9. **Surrogate recoveries** - Surrogates are added to your sample to monitor recovery of the test requested. A % recovery is reported, results are not corrected for the recovery measured. Typical recoveries for organics tests are 70-130%. Recoveries in soils are affected by organic rich or clay rich matrices. Waters can be affected by remediation fluids or high amounts of sediment. Test results are only ever reported if all of the associated quality checks pass; it is assumed that all recoveries outside of the values above are due to matrix affect.

10. Stones/debris are not routinely removed. We always endeavour to take a representative sub sample from the received sample.

11. In certain circumstances the method detection limit may be elevated due to the sample being outside the calibration range. Other factors that may contribute to this include possible interferences. In both cases the sample would be diluted which would cause the method detection limit to be raised.

12. For dried and crushed preparations of soils volatile loss may occur e.g volatile mercury.

13. For leachate preparations other than Zero Headspace Extraction (ZHE) volatile loss may occur.

14. For the BSEN 12457-3 two batch process to allow the cumulative release to be calculated, the volume of the leachate produced is measured and filtered for all tests. We therefore cannot carry out any unfiltered analysis. The tests affected include volatiles GCFID/GCMS and all subcontracted analysis.

15. Analysis and identification of specific compounds using GCFID is by retention time only, and we routinely calibrate and quantify for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzenes and xylenes (BTEX). For total volatiles in the C5-C12 range, the total area of the chromatogram is integrated and expressed as ug/kg or ug/l. Although this analysis is commonly used for the quantification of gasoline range organics (GRO), the system will also detect other compounds such as chlorinated solvents, and this may lead to a falsely high result with respect to hydrocarbons only. It is not possible to specifically identify these non-hydrocarbons, as standards are not routinely run for any other compounds, and for more definitive identification, volatiles by GCMS should be utilised.

16. We are accredited to MCERTS for sand, clay and loam/topsoil, or any of these materials - whether these are derived from naturally occurring soil profiles, or from fill/made ground, as long as these materials constitute the major part of the sample. Other coarse granular material such as concrete, gravel and brick are not accredited if they comprise the major part of the sample.

17 Data retention. All records, communications and reports pertaining to the analysis are archived for seven years from the date of issue of the final report.

General

18. **Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICs)** are non-target peaks in VOC and SVOC analysis. All non-target peaks detected with a concentration above the LoD are subjected to a mass spectral library search. Non-target peaks with a library search confidence of >75% are reported based on the best mass spectral library match. When a non-target peak with a library search confidence of <75% is detected it is reported as "mixed hydrocarbons". Non-target compounds identified from the scan data are semi-quantified relative to one of the deuterated internal standards, under the same chromatographic conditions as the target compounds. This result is reported as a semi-quantitative value and reported as Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICs). TICs are outside the scope of UKAS accreditation and are not moisture corrected.

19. Sample Deviations

If a sample is classed as deviated then the associated results may be compromised.

1	Container with Headspace provided for volatiles analysis
2	Incorrect container received
3	Deviation from method
4	Matrix interference
♦	Sample holding time exceeded in laboratory
@	Sample holding time exceeded due to late arrival of instructions or samples
§	Sampled on date not provided

20. Asbestos

When requested, the individual sub sample scheduled will be analysed in house for the presence of asbestos fibres and asbestos containing material by our documented in house method TM048 based on HSG 248 (2021), which is accredited to ISO17025. If a specific asbestos fibre type is not found this will be reported as "Not detected". If no asbestos fibre types are found all will be reported as "Not detected" and the sub sample analysed deemed to be clear of asbestos. If an asbestos fibre type is found it will be reported as detected (for each fibre type found). Testing can be carried out on asbestos positive samples, but, due to Health and Safety considerations, may be replaced by alternative tests or reported as No Determination Possible (NDP). The quantity of asbestos present is not determined unless specifically requested.

Identification of Asbestos in Bulk Materials & Soils

The results for identification of asbestos in bulk materials and soils are obtained from supplied bulk materials and soils which have been examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using ALS (Hawarden) in-house method of transmitted/polarised light microscopy and central stop dispersion staining, based on HSG 248 (2021).

The results for identification of asbestos in soils are obtained from a homogenised sub sample which has been examined to determine the presence of asbestos fibres using ALS (Hawarden) in-house method of transmitted/polarised light microscopy and central stop dispersion staining.

Asbestos Type	Common Name
Chrysotile	White Asbestos
Amosite	Brown Asbestos
Crocidolite	Blue Asbestos
Fibrous Actinolite	-
Fibrous Anthophyllite	-
Fibrous Tremolite	-

Visual Estimation Of Fibre Content

Estimation of fibre content is not permitted as part of our UKAS accredited test other than: - Trace - Where only one or two asbestos fibres were identified.

Respirable Fibres

Respirable fibres are defined as fibres of <3 µm diameter, longer than 5 µm and with aspect ratios of at least 3:1 that can be inhaled into the lower regions of the lung and are generally acknowledged to be most important predictor of hazard and risk for cancers of the lung.

Further guidance on typical asbestos fibre content of manufactured products can be found in HSG 264.

The identification of asbestos containing materials and soils falls within our schedule of tests for which we hold UKAS accreditation, however opinions, interpretations and all other information contained in the report are outside the scope of UKAS accreditation.

APPENDIX G: Soil Assessment Criteria

Ground and Water Limited

Soil Guideline Values and Generic Assessment Criteria

The Contaminated Land Regime reflects the UK Government's stated objectives of achieving sustainable development through the 'suitable for use approach'. At preliminary risk assessment stage, risks are evaluated qualitatively. As the site investigation progresses to a generic or detailed quantitative risk assessment, data is collected and assessment criteria are utilised to evaluate whether the contaminants represent an unacceptable risk to the identified receptors.

1. Contaminated Land Exposure Assessment Model (CLEA)

Current United Kingdom risk assessment practice is based on the Contaminated Land Exposure Assessment Model (CLEA).

The CLEA Guidance comprises the following documents:

- 1) EA Science Report SC050021/SR2: Human health toxicological assessment of contaminants in soil.
- 2) EA Science Report SC050021/SR3: Updated technical background to the CLEA model.
- 3) EA CLEA Bulletin (2009).
- 4) CLEA software version 1.06 (2009)
- 5) Toxicological reports and SGV technical notes.

The CLEA guidance and tools:

- Do not cover other types of risk to humans, such as fire, suffocation or explosion, or short-term and acute exposures;
- Do not cover risks to the environment, such as groundwater, ecosystems or buildings;
- Do not provide a definitive test for telling when human health risks are significant; and
- Are not a legal requirement in assessing land contamination risks. They are not part of the legal regime for Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

The CLEA guidance derives soil concentrations of contaminants above which (in the opinion of the EA) there may be a concern that warrants further investigation. It does not provide a definitive test for establishing that the risk is significant.

1.1. Land-use Scenarios

The CLEA model uses a range of standard land-use scenarios to develop conceptual exposure models outlined in the following sections.

1.1.1. Residential (with home grown produce) (RwHP)

Generic scenario assumes a typical two-storey house built on a ground bearing slab with a private garden having a lawn, flowerbeds and a small fruit and vegetable patch.

- Critical receptor is a young female child (zero to six years old)
- Exposure duration is six years.
- Exposure pathways include direct soil and indoor dust ingestion, consumption of homegrown produce and any adhering soil, skin contact with soils and indoor dust and inhalation of indoor and outdoor dust and vapours.
- Building type is a two-storey small-terraced house.

A sub-set of this land-use is residential apartments with communal landscaped gardens where the consumption of home grown vegetables will not occur. (Residential without homegrown produce (RwoHP)).

1.1.2. Allotments

Provision of open space (about 250sq.m) commonly made available to tenants by the local authority to grow fruit and vegetable for their own consumption. Typically, there are a number of plots to a site which may have a total area of up to 1 hectare. The tenants are assumed to be adults and that young children make occasional accompanied visits.

Although some allotment holders may choose to keep animals including rabbits, hens, and ducks, potential exposure to contaminated meat and eggs is not considered.

- Critical receptor is a young female child (zero to six years old)
- Exposure duration is six years.
- Exposure pathways include direct soil ingestion, consumption of homegrown produce and any adhering soil, skin contact with soils and inhalation of outdoor dust and vapours.
- There is no building.

1.1.3. Commercial/Industrial

The generic scenario assumes a typical commercial or light industrial property comprising a three-storey building at which employees spend most time indoors and are involved in office-based or relatively light physical work.

- Critical receptor is a working female adult (aged 16 to 65 years old).
- Exposure duration is a working lifetime of 49 years.
- Exposure pathways include direct soil and indoor dust ingestion, skin contact with soils and dusts and inhalation of dust and vapours.
- Building type is a three-storey office (pre 1970).

2. LQM/CIEH Suitable 4 Use Levels (S4UL)

For derivation of these S4UL reference must be made to:

Nathanial, P., McCaffrey, C., Gillet, A., Ogden, R., Nathanial, J., *The LQM/CIEH S4UL's for Human Health Risk Assessment*. Land Quality Press. 2015

2.1. S4UL Background

The Land Quality Management/Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (LQM/CIEH) S4UL for a given land use is the concentration of the contaminant in soil at which the predicted daily exposure,

as calculated by the CLEA software, equals the Health Criteria Value. The S4ULs have been derived for substances based on various generic land use and soil organic matter contents.

The final output for each contaminant represents a synthesis of new toxicological (and fate and transport) reviews published since the preparation of the 2nd edition LQM/CIEH GAC's (Nathanial et al., 2009).

In the derivation of LQM/CIEH S4UL's the principles of 'minimal' or 'tolerable' risk enshrined in SR2, which has not been withdrawn, has been maintained.

2.2. S4UL Land-use

S4UL's have been derived for the basic CLEA land-uses, as described in section 1.2, and for two new land uses:

- Public Open Spaces near Residential Housing (POSresi).
- Public Park (POSpark).

2.2.1. Public Open Spaces near Residential Housing (POSresi)

Includes the predominantly grassed areas adjacent to high density housing, the central green area on many 1930's – 1970's housing estates, and smaller areas commonly incorporated in newer developments as informal grassed areas or more formal landscaped areas with a mixture of open space and covered soils with planting. It is assumed that the close proximity to the place of residence will allow tracking back of soil to occur.

2.2.2. Public Park (POSpark)

An area of open space, usually owned and maintained by the local authority, provided for recreational uses including family visits and picnics, children's play area, informal sporting activities (not a dedicated sports pitch), and dog walking. It is assumed that tracking back of soils into places of residence will be negligible.

The following LQM/CIEH S4ULs (Copyright Land Quality Management Limited) have been reproduced with permission, to the publication number S4UL3072.

3. Category 4 Screening Levels (C4SLs)

In the case of Lead, no SGV or GAC has been published to date. This is likely to be due to the toxicity review that is currently being undertaken by the Environment Agency. In the absence of updated toxicity information the SGV derived using CLEA 1.06 methodology and related toxicity will be used.

The overall objective of the C4SLs research project was to assist the provision of technical guidance in support of Defra's revised Statutory Guidance (SG) for Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Part 2A) (Defra, 2012a). Specifically, the project aimed to deliver:

- A methodology for deriving C4SLs for four generic land-uses comprising residential, commercial, allotments and public open space; and
- A demonstration of the methodology, via the derivation of C4SLs for six substances – arsenic, benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, cadmium, chromium (VI) and lead.

To help achieve a more targeted approach to identifying and managing contaminated land in relation to the risk (or possibility) of harm to human health, the revised SG presented a new four category

system for considering land under Part 2A, ranging from Category 4, where there is no risk that land poses a significant possibility of significant harm (SPOSH), or the level of risk is low, to Category 1, where the risk that land poses a significant possibility of significant harm (SPOSH) is unacceptably high. More specific guidance on what type of land should be considered as Category 4 (Human Health) is provided in Paragraphs 4.21 and 4.22 of the revised SG, as follows:

“4.21 The local authority should consider that the following types of land should be placed into Category 4: Human Health:

(a) Land where no relevant contaminant linkage has been established.

(b) Land where there are only normal levels of contaminants in soil, as explained in Section 3 of this Guidance.

(c) Land that has been excluded from the need for further inspection and assessment because contaminant levels do not exceed relevant generic assessment criteria in accordance with Section 3 of this Guidance, or relevant technical tools or advice that may be developed in accordance with paragraph 3.30 of this Guidance.

(d) Land where estimated levels of exposure to contaminants in soil are likely to form only a small proportion of what a receptor might be exposed to anyway through other sources of environmental exposure (e.g. in relation to average estimated national levels of exposure to substances commonly found in the environment, to which receptors are likely to be exposed in the normal course of their lives).

4.22 The local authority may consider that land other than the types described in paragraph 4.21 should be placed into Category 4: Human Health if following a detailed quantitative risk assessment it is satisfied that the level of risk posed is sufficiently low.”

The C4SLs are intended as “relevant technical tools” (in relation to Paragraph 4.21(c)) to help local authorities and others when deciding to stop further assessment of a site, on the grounds that it falls within Category 4 (Human Health).

The Impact Assessment (IA), which accompanied the revised SG (Defra, 2012b) provides further information on the nature and potential role of the C4SLs. Paragraph 47(h) of the IA states that:

“The new statutory guidance will bring about a situation where the current SGVs/GACs are replaced with more pragmatic (but still strongly precautionary) Category 4 screening levels (C4SLs) which will provide a higher simple test for deciding that land is suitable for use and definitely not contaminated land.”

A key distinction between the Soil Guideline Values (SGVs) and the C4SLs is the level of risk that they describe. As described by the Environment Agency (2009a):

“SGVs are guidelines on the level of long-term human exposure to individual chemicals in soil that, unless stated otherwise, are tolerable or pose a minimal risk to human health.”

The implication of Paragraph 47(h) of the IA is that minimal risk is well within Category 4 and that the C4SLs should describe a higher level of risk which, whilst not minimal, can still be considered low enough to allow a judgement to be made that land containing substances at, or below, the C4SLs would typically fall within Category 4. This reflects Paragraph 4.20 of the revised SG, which states:

“4.20 The local authority should not assume that land poses a significant possibility of significant harm if it considers that there is no risk or that the level of risk posed is low. For the purposes of this Guidance, such land is referred to as a “Category 4: Human Health” case. The authority may decide that the land is a Category 4: Human Health case as soon as it considers it has evidence to this effect, and this may happen at any stage during risk assessment including the early stages.”

C4SLs, therefore, should not be viewed as “SPOSH levels” and they should not be used as a legal trigger for the determination of land under Part 2A.

The generic screening values referred to before usually take the form of risk-based Soil Guideline Values (SGVs) or other Generic Assessment Criteria (GACs) that are most typically derived using the Environment Agency’s Contaminated Land Exposure Assessment (CLEA) model, as described in the Environment Agency’s SR2, SR3 and SR7 reports (EA, 2009b & c; EA, 2008). It is anticipated that C4SLs will be used in a similar manner; as generic screening criteria that can be used within a GQRA, albeit describing a higher level of risk than the SGVs.

The suggested approach to the development of C4SLs consists of the retention and use of the CLEA framework, modified according to considerations of the underlying science within the context of Defra’s policy objectives relating to the revised SG. Within this context, it is suggested that the development of C4SLs may be achieved in one of three ways, namely:

- By modifying the toxicological parameters used within CLEA (while maintaining current exposure parameters);
- By modifying the exposure parameters embedded within CLEA (while maintaining current toxicological “minimal risk” interpretations); and
- By modifying both toxicological and exposure parameters.

There is also a suggested check on “other considerations” (e.g., background levels, epidemiological data, sources of uncertainty) within the approach, applicable to all three options.

It is suggested that a new term is defined for the toxicological guidance values associated with the derivation of C4SLs – a Low Level of Toxicological Concern (LLTC). A LLTC should represent an intake of low concern that remains suitably protective of health, and definitely does not approach an intake level that could be defined as SPOSH.

4. CL:AIRE Generic Assessment Criteria (GAC)

For derivation of the CL:AIRE Generic Assessment Criteria (GAC) reference should be made to the following report:

CL:AIRE, *The Soil Generic Assessment Criteria for Human Health Risk Assessment. Contaminated Land: Applications in the Real Environment*. 2009.

Within this report, Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments (CL:AIRE) provided Generic Assessment Criteria (GAC) in accordance with the CLEA software and the principles outlined previously for a further 35 contaminants sometimes encountered on land affected by contamination.

5. SoBRA Acute GAC

The Society of Brownfield Risk Assessment (SoBRA) identified that most human health risk assessments focus on the chronic risks arising from long-term exposure to specific substances. As chronic risks often occur at lower doses than acute risks, they are often the key drivers, however, in some instances the acute dose may also be an important consideration within risk assessments.

The methodology for deriving the acute GAC were related to two distinct receptor groups:

- Members of the public, where the 'critical' receptor for this group will typically be a female child, which is consistent with CLEA residential and Public Open Space/allotments land-uses;
- Workers involved with excavations. The critical receptor for this group is assumed to be a female working adult, without the use of PPE.

The acute GACs relate to short term exposure of high concentrations of a substance that lead to acute effects. They are not considered to be average exposures across a specific / defined area. As a result, the GACs should be normally be compared with the maximum likely concentration that the individual may be exposed to, and not the average concentration within a specific area.

The SoBRA acute GAC will primarily be used for contaminants that do not currently have any GAC, most notably Cyanide.

6. Detailed Quantitative Risk Assessments (DQRA)

Where the adoption of a GAC is not appropriate, for instance when the intended land-use is at variance the CLEA standard land-uses, then a DQRA may be undertaken to develop site specific values for relevant soil contaminants.

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Establishing the plausibility that generic exposure pathways exist in practice by measurement and observation.▪ Developing more accurate parameters using site data. |
|---|

7. Phytotoxicity

CLEA guidance only addresses human health toxicity; assessment of plant toxicity (phytotoxicity) is based on threshold trigger values obtained from the following source:

- BS3882:2015 – *Specification for Topsoil*

The trigger values are relevant only to those contaminants, where present in excess, have the potential to inhibit plant growth, or kill plants (Cu, Ni and Zn). The criteria have been based on a wide range of planting that are common within a multi-purpose topsoil.

8. Statistical Tests

DEFRA R&D Publication CLR 7 (DOE 1994) addressed the statistical treatment of test results and their comparison to Soil Guideline Values.

Consideration must be given to the appropriate area of land to be considered termed the critical averaging area.

For a communal open space or commercial land-use, the critical averaging area will depend on the proposed layout. For a residential use with private gardens the averaging area is the individual plot.

It may be appropriate to compare the upper 95th percentile concentration with the Soil Guideline Value, subject to applying a statistical test to establish that the range of concentrations are reasonably consistent and belonging to the same underlying distribution of data.

CL:AIRE published guidance in 2020, *Guidance in comparing soil contamination data with a critical concentration*, superseding the CL:AIRE/CIEH 2008 report of the same name. The guidance provides ways to assist land contamination stakeholders to apply statistical methods to their data to enable decisions under the legislative framework; either planning system or Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

The use of the statistical tests should only be applied if the following statements are valid for the datasets:

- Averaging areas, as well as the smallest area of concern have been identified on the basis of the CSM, including the desk study and/or the site walkover;
- The sample locations were chosen using a simple random, stratified random or stratified systematic (square, herringbone or triangular grid) sampling pattern, rather than being targeted to locations suspected of being contaminated;
- The sample locations are relatively evenly spread across the area and are not clustered, to avoid giving undue weight to some parts of the site over others in the calculated statistics;
- The analyses do not suggest a hotspot or outlier of contamination that should be treated as a separate zone. This has been established by a histogram and/or a names statistical test;
- The sample locations are all taken from one population (i.e. the same material);
- Where an averaging zone encompasses several averaging areas, analyses do not show a spatial trend or other spatial pattern across that zone; and
- The number of samples has been shown to be sufficient for a statistical analysis.

Any included statistical spreadsheet is based on an in-house method of statistical analysis, in line with those outlined within the CL:AIRE guidance (2020).

Treatment of Hot-Spots

- A statistical test is applied to establish whether the data is a part of a single set, or whether data outliers are present.
- Provided that the data is based on random sampling and no distinct contamination source was present at the sampling location, the hot-spot(s) may be excluded and the mean of the remaining data assessed.

9. Ground and Water Limited Soil Assessment Criteria

The Soil Assessment Criteria used in the preparation of the Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment are tabulated in the following pages, where the source of each has been outlined in the previous sections.

9.1. Inorganics

SoBRA – Acute Generic Assessment Criteria						
Determinand	RwHP (mg/kg)	RwoHP (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)	POSresi (mg/kg)	POSpark (mg/kg)
Cyanide	24	24	24	1400	24	24

9.2. Metals

C4SL Low Level of Toxicological Concern						
Determinand	RwHP (mg/kg)	RwoHP (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)	POSresi (mg/kg)	POSpark (mg/kg)
Lead	< 200	< 310	< 80	< 2300	< 630	< 1300

LQM/CIEH Suitable 4 Use Levels – Metals and Semi-metals						
Determinand	RwHP (mg/kg)	RwoHP (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)	POSresi (mg/kg)	POSpark (mg/kg)
Arsenic	37	40	43	640	79	170
Beryllium	1.7	1.7	35	12	2.2	63
Boron	290	11000	45	240000	21000	46000
Cadmium	11	85	1.9	190	120	532
Chromium (III)	910	910	18000	8600	1500	33000
Chromium (VI)	6	6	1.8	33	7.7	220
Copper	2400	7100	520	68000	12000	44000
Elemental Mercury	1.2	1.2	21	58	16	30
Inorganic Mercury	40	56	19	1100	120	240
Methylmercury	11	15	6	320	40	68
Nickel	130	180	53	980	230	800
Selenium	250	430	88	12000	1100	1800
Vanadium	410	1200	91	9000	2000	5000
Zinc	3700	40000	620	730000	81000	170000

Phytotoxicity (Harmful to Plants) Threshold Trigger Values			
Determinand	Soil pH < 6.0 (mg/kg)	Soil pH 6.0 – 7.0 (mg/kg)	Soil pH > 7.0 (mg/kg)
Copper	100	135	200
Nickel	60	75	110
Zinc	200	200	300
Notes: BS3882:2015 – <i>Specification for Topsoil</i> . Based on a wide range of common plants that will be exposed to multi-purpose topsoil. Toxicity of contaminant may also be impacted by pH of soils. Site observation of plant vitality may give additional guidance.			

CL:AIRE Soil Generic Assessment Criteria				
Determinand	Residential (mg/kg)	Residential without plant uptake (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)
Antimony	ND	550	ND	7500
Barium	ND	1300	ND	22000
Molybdenum	ND	670	ND	17000
ND – Not derived				

9.3. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPHs)

9.3.1. BTEX Compounds

LQM/CIEH Suitable 4 Use Levels – BTEX Compounds							
Determinand	Soil Organic Matter	RwHP (mg/kg)	RwoHP (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)	POSresi (mg/kg)	POSpark (mg/kg)
Benzene	1.0% SOM	0.087	0.38	0.017	27	72	90
	2.5% SOM	0.170	0.70	0.034	47	72	100
	6.0% SOM	0.370	1.40	0.075	90	73	110
Toluene	1.0% SOM	130	880	22	56000	56000	87000
	2.5% SOM	290	1900	51	110000	56000	95000
	6.0% SOM	660	3900	120	180000	56000	100000
Ethylbenzene	1.0% SOM	47	83	16	5700	24000	17000
	2.5% SOM	110	190	39	13000	24000	22000
	6.0% SOM	260	440	91	27000	25000	27000
o-Xylene	1.0% SOM	60	88	28	6600	41000	17000
	2.5% SOM	140	210	67	15000	42000	24000
	6.0% SOM	330	480	160	33000	43000	33000
m-Xylene	1.0% SOM	59	82	31	6200	41000	17000
	2.5% SOM	140	190	74	14000	42000	24000
	6.0% SOM	320	450	170	31000	43000	33000
p-Xylene	1.0% SOM	56	79	29	5900	41000	17000
	2.5% SOM	130	180	69	14000	42000	23000
	6.0% SOM	310	430	160	30000	43000	31000

SOM = Soil Organic Matter Content (%)

9.3.2. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons – Aliphatic

LQM/CIEH Suitable 4 Use Levels For TPH							
Aliphatic		RwHP (mg/kg)	RwoHP (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)	POSresi (mg/kg)	POSpark (mg/kg)
EC 5-6	1.0% SOM	42	42	730	3,200 (304) sol	570,000 (304) sol	95,000 (304) sol
	2.5% SOM	78	78	1,700	5,900 (558) sol	590,000	130,000 (558) sol
	6.0% SOM	160	160	3,900	12,000 (1150) sol	600,000 (1150) sol	180,000 (1150) sol
EC >6-8	1.0% SOM	100	100	2,300	7,800 (144) sol	600,000	150,000 (144) sol
	2.5% SOM	230	230	5,600	17,000 (322) sol	610,000	220,000 (322) sol
	6.0% SOM	530	530	13,000	40,000 (736) sol	620,000	320,000 (736) sol
EC >8-10	1.0% SOM	27	27	320	2,000 (78) sol	13,000	14,000 (78) sol
	2.5% SOM	65	65	770	4,800 (118) vap	13,000	18,000 (118) vap
	6.0% SOM	150	150	1,700	11,000 (451) vap	13,000	21,000 (451) vap
EC >10-12	1.0% SOM	130 (48) vap	130 (48) vap	2,200	9,700 (48) sol	13,000	21,000 (48) sol
	2.5% SOM	330 (118) vap	330 (118) vap	4,400	23,000 (118) vap	13,000	23,000 (118) vap
	6.0% SOM	760 (283) vap	760 (283) vap	7,300	47,000 (283) vap	13,000	24,000 (283) vap
EC >12-16	1.0% SOM	1,100 (24) sol	1,100 (24) sol	11,000	59,000 (24) sol	13,000	25,000 (24) sol
	2.5% SOM	2,400 (59) sol	2,400 (59) sol	13,000	82,000 (59) sol	13,000	25,000 (59) sol
	6.0% SOM	4,300 (142) sol	4,400 (142) sol	13,000	90,000 (142) sol	13,000	26,000 (142) sol
EC >16-35	1.0% SOM	65,000 (8.48) sol	65,000 (8.48) sol	260,000	1,600,000	250,000	450,000
	2.5% SOM	92,000 (21) sol	92,000 (21) sol	270,000	1,700,000	250,000	480,000
	6.0% SOM	110,000	110,000	270,000	1,800,000	250,000	490,000
EC >35-44	1.0% SOM	65,000 (8.48) sol	65,000 (8.48) sol	260,000	1,600,000	250,000	450,000
	2.5% SOM	92,000 (21) sol	92,000 (21) sol	270,000	1,700,000	250,000	480,000
	6.0% SOM	110,000	110,000	270,000	1,800,000	250,000	490,000

SOM = Soil Organic Matter Content (%)

vap – GAC presented exceeds the vapour saturation limit, which is presented in brackets.

sol – GAC presented exceeds the soil saturation limit, which is presented in brackets.

9.3.3. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons – Aromatic

LQM/CIEH Suitable 4 Use Levels For TPH							
Aromatic		RwHP (mg/kg)	RwoHP (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)	POSresi (mg/kg)	POSpark (mg/kg)
EC 5-7 (Benzene)	1.0% SOM	70	370	13	26,000 (1220) ^{sol}	56,000	76,000 (1220) ^{sol}
	2.5% SOM	140	690	27	46,000 (2260) ^{sol}	56,000	84,000 (2260) ^{sol}
	6.0% SOM	300	1,400	57	86,000 (4710) ^{sol}	56,000	92,000 (4710) ^{sol}
EC >7-8 (Toluene)	1.0% SOM	130	860	22	56,000 (869) ^{vap}	56,000	87,000 (869) ^{sol}
	2.5% SOM	290	1,800	51	110,000 (1920) ^{sol}	56,000	95,000 (1920) ^{sol}
	6.0% SOM	660	3,900	120	180,000 (4360) ^{vap}	56,000	100,000 (4360) ^{vap}
EC >8-10	1.0% SOM	34	47	8.6	3,500 (613) ^{vap}	5,000	7,200 (613) ^{vap}
	2.5% SOM	83	110	21	8,100 (1500) ^{vap}	5,000	8,500 (1500) ^{vap}
	6.0% SOM	190	270	51	17,000 (3850) ^{vap}	5,000	9,300 (3580) ^{vap}
EC >10-12	1.0% SOM	74	250	13	16,000 (364) ^{sol}	5,000	9,200 (364) ^{sol}
	2.5% SOM	180	590	31	28,000 (899) ^{sol}	5,000	9,700 (889) ^{sol}
	6.0% SOM	380	1,200	74	34,000 (2150) ^{sol}	5,000	10,000
EC >12-16	1.0% SOM	140	1,800	23	36,000 (169) ^{sol}	5,100	10,000
	2.5% SOM	330	2,300 (419) ^{sol}	57	37,000	5,100	10,000
	6.0% SOM	660	2,500	130	38,000	5,000	10,000
EC >16-21	1.0% SOM	260	1,900	46	28,000	3,800	7,600
	2.5% SOM	540	1,900	110	28,000	3,800	7,700
	6.0% SOM	930	1,900	260	28,000	3,800	7,800
EC >21-35	1.0% SOM	1,100	1,900	370	28,000	3,800	7,800
	2.5% SOM	1,500	1,900	820	28,000	3,800	7,800
	6.0% SOM	1,700	1,900	1,600	28,000	3,800	7,900
EC >35-44	1.0% SOM	1,100	1,900	370	28,000	3,800	7,800
	2.5% SOM	1,500	1,900	820	28,000	3,800	7,800
	6.0% SOM	1,700	1,900	1,600	28,000	3,800	7,900
EC >44-70	1.0% SOM	1,600	1,900	1,200	28,000	3,800	7,800
	2.5% SOM	1,800	1,900	2,100	28,000	3,800	7,800
	6.0% SOM	1,900	1,900	3,000	28,000	3,800	7,900
SOM = Soil Organic Matter Content (%)							
^{vap} – GAC presented exceeds the vapour saturation limit, which is presented in brackets.							
^{sol} – GAC presented exceeds the soil saturation limit, which is presented in brackets.							

9.4. Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)

LQM/CIEH Suitable 4 Use Levels For Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)							
Determinands		RwHP (mg/kg)	RwoHP (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)	POSresi (mg/kg)	POSpark (mg/kg)
Acenaphthene	1.0% SOM	210	3,000 (57.0) ^{sol}	34	84,000(57.0) ^{sol}	15,000	29,000
	2.5% SOM	510	4,700(141) ^{sol}	85	97,000(141) ^{sol}	15,000	30,000
	6.0% SOM	1100	6,000(336) ^{sol}	200	100,000	15,000	30,000
Acenaphthylene	1.0% SOM	170	2,900(86.1) ^{sol}	28	83,000(86.1) ^{sol}	15,000	29,000
	2.5% SOM	420	4,600(212) ^{sol}	69	97,000(212) ^{sol}	15,000	30,000
	6.0% SOM	920	6,000(506) ^{sol}	160	100,000	15,000	30,000
Anthracene	1.0% SOM	2,400	31,000(1.17) ^{vap}	380	520,000	74,000	150,000
	2.5% SOM	5,400	35,000	950	540,000	74,000	150,000
	6.0% SOM	11,000	37,000	2,200	540,000	74,000	150,000
Benzo(a)anthracene	1.0% SOM	7.20	11	2.90	170	29	49
	2.5% SOM	11	14	6.50	170	29	56
	6.0% SOM	13	15	13	180	29	62
Benzo(a)pyrene	1.0% SOM	2.20	3.20	0.97	35	5.70	11
	2.5% SOM	2.70	3.20	2.00	35	5.70	12
	6.0% SOM	3.00	3.20	3.50	36	5.70	13
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1.0% SOM	2.60	3.90	0.99	44	7.10	13
	2.5% SOM	3.30	4.00	2.10	44	7.20	15
	6.0% SOM	3.70	4.00	3.90	45	7.20	16
Benzo(ghi)perylene	1.0% SOM	320	360	290	3,900	640	1,400
	2.5% SOM	340	360	470	4,000	640	1,500
	6.0% SOM	350	360	640	4,000	640	1,600
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	1.0% SOM	77	110	37	1,200	190	370
	2.5% SOM	93	110	75	1,200	190	410
	6.0% SOM	100	110	130	1,200	190	440
Chrysene	1.0% SOM	15	30	4.10	350	57	93
	2.5% SOM	22	31	9.40	350	57	110
	6.0% SOM	27	32	19	350	57	120
Dibenzo(ah)anthracene	1.0% SOM	0.24	0.31	0.14	3.50	0.57	1.10
	2.5% SOM	0.28	0.32	0.27	3.50	0.57	1.30
	6.0% SOM	0.30	0.32	0.43	3.60	0.58	1.40
Fluoranthene	1.0% SOM	280	1,500	52	23,000	3,100	6,300
	2.5% SOM	560	1,600	130	23,000	3,100	6,300
	6.0% SOM	890	1,600	290	23,000	3,100	6,300
Flourene	1.0% SOM	170	2,800 (30.9) ^{sol}	27	63,000(30.9) ^{sol}	9,900	20,000
	2.5% SOM	400	3,800(76.5) ^{sol}	67	68,000	9,900	20,000
	6.0% SOM	860	4,500(183) ^{sol}	160	71,000	9,900	20,000
Indeno(123-cd)pyrene	1.0% SOM	27	45	9.50	500	82	150
	2.5% SOM	36	46	21	510	82	170
	6.0% SOM	41	46	39	510	82	180
Naphthalene	1.0% SOM	2.30	2.6	4.10	190 (76.4) ^{sol}	4,900	1,200(76.4) ^{sol}
	2.5% SOM	5.60	5.6	10	460 (183) ^{sol}	4,900	1,900(183) ^{sol}
	6.0% SOM	13	13	24	1,100 (432) ^{sol}	4,900	3,000
Phenanthrene	1.0% SOM	95	1,300(183) ^{sol}	15	22,000	3,100	6,200
	2.5% SOM	220	1,500	38	22,000	3,100	6,200
	6.0% SOM	440	1,500	90	23,000	3,100	6,300
Pyrene	1.0% SOM	620	3,700	110	54,000	7,400	15,000
	2.5% SOM	1200	3,800	270	54,000	7,400	15,000
	6.0% SOM	2000	3,800	620	54,000	7,400	15,000
Coal Tar (Benzo(a)pyrene used as marker compound)	1.0% SOM	0.79	1.2	0.32	15	2.20	4.40
	2.5% SOM	0.98	1.2	0.67	15	2.20	4.70
	6.0% SOM	1.10	1.2	1.20	15	2.20	4.80
SOM = Soil Organic Matter Content (%)							
^{vap} – GAC presented exceeds the vapour saturation limit, which is presented in brackets.							
^{sol} – GAC presented exceeds the soil saturation limit, which is presented in brackets.							

9.5. Volatile and Semi-volatile Organic Compounds

LQM CIEH General Assessment Criteria: Volatile and Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds							
Determinands		RwHP (mg/kg)	RwoHP (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)	POSresi (mg/kg)	POSpark (mg/kg)
<i>Chloroalkanes & alkenes</i>							
1,2 Dichloroethane	1.0% SOM	0.11	0.16	0.054	12	300	300
	2.5% SOM	0.18	0.24	0.100	17	310	330
	6.0% SOM	0.31	0.41	0.190	29	310	380
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	1.0% SOM	1.60	3.90	0.41	270	1,400	1,800
	2.5% SOM	3.40	8.00	0.89	550	1,400	2,100
	6.0% SOM	7.50	17	2.00	1,100	1,400	2,300
1,1,1,2 Tetrachloroethane	1.0% SOM	1.20	1.50	0.79	110	1,400	1,500
	2.5% SOM	2.80	3.50	1.90	250	1,400	1,800
	6.0% SOM	6.40	8.20	4.40	560	1,400	2,100
Tetrachloroethene	1.0% SOM	0.31	0.32	2.0	24	3,200	1,400
	2.5% SOM	0.70	0.71	4.8	55	3,300	1,900
	6.0% SOM	1.60	1.60	11.0	130	3,400	2,500
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	1.0% SOM	8.80	9.00	48	660	140,000	57,000 ^{vap} (1425)
	2.5% SOM	18	18	110	1,300	140,000	76,000 ^{vap} (2915)
	6.0% SOM	39	40	240	3,000	140,000	100,000 ^{vap} (6392)
Tetrachloromethene	1.0% SOM	0.026	0.026	0.45	2.90	890	190
	2.5% SOM	0.056	0.056	1.00	6.30	920	270
	6.0% SOM	0.130	0.130	2.40	14	950	400
Trichloroethene	1.0% SOM	0.0093	0.0097	0.0320	0.73	76	41
	2.5% SOM	0.0200	0.0200	0.0720	1.50	78	54
	6.0% SOM	0.0430	0.0450	0.1600	3.40	79	69
Trichloromethane	1.0% SOM	0.91	1.20	0.42	99	2,500	2,600
	2.5% SOM	1.70	2.10	0.83	170	2,500	2,800
	6.0% SOM	3.40	4.20	1.70	350	2,500	3,100
Vinyl Chloride	1.0% SOM	0.0064	0.0150	0.0017	1.1	7.8	18
	2.5% SOM	0.0100	0.0190	0.0031	1.4	7.8	19
	6.0% SOM	0.0170	0.0290	0.0058	2.2	7.8	19
<i>Explosives</i>							
2,4,6 Trinitrotoluene	1.0% SOM	1.60	65	0.24	1,000	130	260
	2.5% SOM	3.70	66	0.58	1,000	130	270
	6.0% SOM	8.10	66	1.40	1,000	130	270
RDX (Hexogen/Cyclonite/1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazacyclohexane)	1.0% SOM	120	13,000	17	210,000	26,000	49,000(18.7) ^{sol}
	2.5% SOM	250	13,000	38	210,000	26,000	51,000
	6.0% SOM	540	13,000	85	210,000	27,000	53,000
HMX (Octogen/1,3,5,7-tetrenitro-1,3,5,7-tetrazacyclo-octane)	1.0% SOM	5.70	67,00	0.86	110,000	13,000	23,000(0.35) ^{vap}
	2.5% SOM	13	67,00	1.90	110,000	13,000	23,000(0.39) ^{vap}
	6.0% SOM	26	67,00	3.90	110,000	13,000	24,000(0.48) ^{vap}
Atrazine	1.0% SOM	3.30	610	0.50	9,300	1,200	2,300
	2.5% SOM	7.60	620	1.20	9,400	1,200	2,400
	6.0% SOM	17.40	620	2.70	9,400	1,200	2,400

^{vap} – GAC presented exceeds the vapour saturation limit, which is presented in brackets.
^{sol} – GAC presented exceeds the soil saturation limit, which is presented in brackets.

VOC and SVOC table continued overleaf

VOC and SVOC table continued from previous page

LQM CIEH General Assessment Criteria: Volatile and Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds							
Determinands		RwHP (mg/kg)	RwoHP (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)	POSresi (mg/kg)	POSpark (mg/kg)
Pesticides							
Aldrin	1.0% SOM	5.70	7.30	3.20	170	18	30
	2.5% SOM	6.60	7.40	6.10	170	18	31
	6.0% SOM	7.10	7.50	9.60	170	18	31
Dieldrin	1.0% SOM	0.97	7.00	0.17	170	18	30
	2.5% SOM	2.00	7.30	0.41	170	18	30
	6.0% SOM	3.50	7.40	0.96	170	18	31
Dichlorvos	1.0% SOM	0.032	6.40	0.0049	140	16	26
	2.5% SOM	0.066	6.50	0.0100	140	16	26
	6.0% SOM	0.140	6.60	0.0220	140	16	27
Alpha - Endosulfan	1.0% SOM	7.40	160(0.003) ^{vap}	1.20	5,600(0.003) ^{vap}	1,200	2,400
	2.5% SOM	18	280(0.007) ^{vap}	2.90	7,400(0.007) ^{vap}	1,200	2,400
	6.0% SOM	41	410(0.016) ^{vap}	6.80	8,400(0.016) ^{vap}	1,200	2,400
Beta - Endosulfan	1.0% SOM	7.00	190(0.00007) ^{vap}	1.10	6,300(0.00007) ^{vap}	1,200	2,400
	2.5% SOM	17	320(0.0002) ^{vap}	2.70	7,800(0.0002) ^{vap}	1,200	2,400
	6.0% SOM	39	440(0.0004) ^{vap}	6.40	8700	1,200	2,500
Alpha - Hexachlorocyclohexanes	1.0% SOM	0.23	6.90	0.035	170	24	47
	2.5% SOM	0.55	9.20	0.087	180	24	48
	6.0% SOM	1.20	11	0.210	180	24	48
Beta - Hexachlorocyclohexanes	1.0% SOM	0.085	3.70	0.013	65	8.10	15
	2.5% SOM	0.200	3.80	0.032	65	8.10	15
	6.0% SOM	0.460	3.80	0.077	65	8.10	16
Gamma - Hexachlorocyclohexanes	1.0% SOM	0.06	2.90	0.0092	67	8.2	14
	2.5% SOM	0.14	3.30	0.0230	69	8.2	15
	6.0% SOM	0.33	3.50	0.0540	70	8.2	15
Chlorobenzenes							
Chlorobenzene	1.0% SOM	0.46	0.46	5.90	56	11,000	1,300(675) ^{sol}
	2.5% SOM	1.00	1.00	14	130	13,000	2,000(1520) ^{sol}
	6.0% SOM	2.40	2.40	32	290	14,000	2,900
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1.0% SOM	23	24	94	2,000 (571) ^{sol}	90,000	24,000(571) ^{sol}
	2.5% SOM	55	57	230	4,800 (1370) ^{sol}	95,000	36,000(1370) ^{sol}
	6.0% SOM	130	130	540	11,000 (3240) ^{sol}	98,000	51,000(3240) ^{sol}
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1.0% SOM	0.40	0.44	0.25	30	300	390
	2.5% SOM	1.00	1.10	0.60	73	300	440
	6.0% SOM	2.30	2.50	1.50	170	300	470
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1.0% SOM	61	61	15	4,400 (224) ^{vap}	17,000 ^g	36,000 (224) ^{vap}
	2.5% SOM	150	150	37	10,000 (540) ^{vap}	17,000 ^g	36,000 (540) ^{vap}
	6.0% SOM	350	350	88 ^g	25,000 (1280) ^{vap}	17,000 ^g	36,000 (1280) ^{vap}
1,2,3,-Trichlorobenzene	1.0% SOM	1.50	1.50	4.70	102	1,800	770(134) ^{vap}
	2.5% SOM	3.60	3.70	12	250	1,800	1,100(330) ^{vap}
	6.0% SOM	8.60	8.80	28	590	1,800	1,600(789) ^{vap}
1,2,4,-Trichlorobenzene	1.0% SOM	2.60	2.60	55	220	15,000	1,700(318) ^{vap}
	2.5% SOM	6.40	6.40	140	530	17,000	2,600(786) ^{vap}
	6.0% SOM	15	15	320	1,300	19,000	4,000(1880) ^{vap}
1,3,5,-Trichlorobenzene	1.0% SOM	0.33	0.33	4.70	23	1,700	380(36.7) ^{vap}
	2.5% SOM	0.81	0.81	12	55	1,700	590(90.8) ^{vap}
	6.0% SOM	1.90	1.90	140	130	1,800	860(217) ^{vap}
^{vap} – GAC presented exceeds the vapour saturation limit, which is presented in brackets.							
^{sol} – GAC presented exceeds the soil saturation limit, which is presented in brackets.							

VOC and SVOC table continued overleaf

VOC and SVOC table continued from previous page

LQM CIEH General Assessment Criteria: Volatile and Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds							
Determinands		RwHP (mg/kg)	RwoHP (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)	POSresi (mg/kg)	POSpark (mg/kg)
Chlorobenzenes (cont.)							
1,2,3,4,- Tetrachlorobenzene	1.0% SOM	15	24	4.40	1,700(122) ^{vap}	830	1,500(122) ^{vap}
	2.5% SOM	36	56	11	3,080(304) ^{vap}	830	1,600
	6.0% SOM	78	120	26	4,400(728) ^{vap}	830	1,600
1,2,3,5,- Tetrachlorobenzene	1.0% SOM	0.66	0.75	0.38	49(39.4) ^{vap}	78	110(39) ^{vap}
	2.5% SOM	1.60	1.90	0.90	120(98.1) ^{vap}	79	120
	6.0% SOM	3.70	4.30	2.20	240(235) ^{vap}	79	130
1,2,4, 5,- Tetrachlorobenzene	1.0% SOM	0.33	0.73	0.06	42(19.7) ^{sol}	13	25
	2.5% SOM	0.77	1.70	0.16	72(49.1) ^{sol}	13	26
	6.0% SOM	1.60	3.50	0.37	96	13	26
Pentachlorobenzene	1.0% SOM	5.80	19	1.20	640(43.0) ^{sol}	100	190
	2.5% SOM	12	30	3.10	770(107) ^{sol}	100	190
	6.0% SOM	22	38	7.00	830	100	190
Hexachlorobenzene	1.0% SOM	1.80(0.20) ^{vap}	4.10 (0.20) ^{vap}	0.47	110(0.20) ^{vap}	16	30
	2.5% SOM	3.30(0.50) ^{vap}	5.70 (0.50) ^{vap}	1.10	120	16	30
	6.0% SOM	4.90	6.70 (1.2) ^{vap}	2.50	120	16	30
Phenols & Chlorophenols							
BTEX	1.0% SOM	280	750	66	760 ^{dir} (31,000)	760 ^{dir} (11,000)	760 ^{dir} (8,600)
	2.5% SOM	550	1,300	140	1,500 ^{dir} (35,000)	1,500 ^{dir} (11,000)	1,500 ^{dir} (9,700)
	6.0% SOM	1100	2,300	280	3,200 ^{dir} (37,000)	3,200 ^{dir} (11,000)	3,200 ^{dir} (11,000)
Chlorophenols (4 Congeners)	1.0% SOM	0.87	94	0.13	3,500	620	1,100
	2.5% SOM	2.00	150	0.30	4,000	620	1,100
	6.0% SOM	4.50	210	0.70	4,300	620	1,100
Pentachlorophenols	1.0% SOM	0.22	27(16.4) ^{vap}	0.03	400	60	110
	2.5% SOM	0.52	29	0.08	400	60	120
	6.0% SOM	1.20	31	0.19	400	60	120
Others							
Carbon Disulphide	1.0% SOM	0.14	0.14	4.80	11	11,000	1,300
	2.5% SOM	0.29	0.29	10	22	11,000	1,900
	6.0% SOM	0.62	0.62	23	47	12,000	2,700
Hexachloro-1,3- Butadiene	1.0% SOM	0.29	0.32	0.25	31	25	48
	2.5% SOM	0.70	0.78	0.61	68	25	50
	6.0% SOM	1.60	1.80	1.40	120	25	51
^{vap} – GAC presented exceeds the vapour saturation limit, which is presented in brackets. ^{sol} – GAC presented exceeds the soil saturation limit, which is presented in brackets.							

VOC and SVOC table continued overleaf

VOC and SVOC table continued from previous page

CL:AIRE General Assessment Criteria: Volatile and Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds					
Determinands		RwHP (mg/kg)	RwoHP (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	1.0% SOM	0.60	0.88	0.28	94
	2.5% SOM	1.20	1.8	0.61	190
	6.0% SOM	2.70	3.9	1.40	400
1,1-Dichloroethane	1.0% SOM	2.40	2.50	9.20	280
	2.5% SOM	3.90	4.10	17	450
	6.0% SOM	7.40	7.70	35	850
1,1-Dichloroethene	1.0% SOM	0.23	0.23	2.80	26
	2.5% SOM	0.40	0.41	5.60	46
	6.0% SOM	0.82	0.82	12	92
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1.0% SOM	0.35	0.41	0.38	42
	2.5% SOM	0.85	0.99	0.93	99
	6.0% SOM	2.00	2.30	2.20	220
1,2-Dichloropropane	1.0% SOM	0.024	0.024	0.62	3.3
	2.5% SOM	0.042	0.042	1.20	5.9
	6.0% SOM	0.084	0.085	2.60	12
2,4-Dimethylphenol	1.0% SOM	19	210	3.10	16000*
	2.5% SOM	43	410	7.20	24000*
	6.0% SOM	97	730	17	30000*
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	1.0% SOM	1.50	170*	0.22	3700*
	2.5% SOM	3.20	170	0.49	3700*
	6.0% SOM	7.20	170	1.10	3800*
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	1.0% SOM	0.78	78	0.12	1900*
	2.5% SOM	1.70	84	0.27	1900*
	6.0% SOM	3.90	87	0.61	1900*
2-Chloronaphthalene	1.0% SOM	3.70	3.80	40	390*
	2.5% SOM	9.20	9.30	98	960*
	6.0% SOM	22	22	230	2200*
Biphenyl	1.0% SOM	66*	220*	14	18000*
	2.5% SOM	160	500*	35	33000*
	6.0% SOM	360	980*	83	48000*
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	1.0% SOM	280*	2700*	47*	85000*
	2.5% SOM	610*	2800*	120*	86000*
	6.0% SOM	1100*	2800*	280*	86000*
Bromobenzene	1.0% SOM	0.87	0.91	3.2	97
	2.5% SOM	2.0	2.1	7.6	220
	6.0% SOM	4.7	4.9	18	520
Bromodichloromethane	1.0% SOM	0.016	0.019	0.016	2.1
	2.5% SOM	0.030	0.034	0.032	3.7
	6.0% SOM	0.061	0.070	0.068	7.6
Bromoform	1.0% SOM	2.8	5.2	0.95	760
	2.5% SOM	5.9	11	2.1	1500
	6.0% SOM	13	23	4.6	3100
Butyl benzyl phthalate	1.0% SOM	1400*	42000*	220*	940000*
	2.5% SOM	3300*	44000*	550*	940000*
	6.0% SOM	7200*	44000*	1300*	950000*

*soil concentration above saturation limit

VOC and SVOC table continued overleaf

VOC and SVOC table continued from previous page

CL:AIRE General Assessment Criteria: Volatile and Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds					
Determinands		RwHP (mg/kg)	RwoHP (mg/kg)	Allotment (mg/kg)	Commercial (mg/kg)
Chloroethane	1.0% SOM	8.3	8.4	110	960
	2.5% SOM	11	11	200	1300
	6.0% SOM	18	18	380	2100
Chloromethane	1.0% SOM	0.0083	0.0085	0.066	1.0
	2.5% SOM	0.0098	0.0099	0.13	1.2
	6.0% SOM	0.013	0.013	0.23	1.6
<i>Cis</i> 1,2 Dichloroethene	1.0% SOM	0.11	0.12	0.26	14
	2.5% SOM	0.19	0.20	0.50	24
	6.0% SOM	0.37	0.39	1.0	47
Dichloromethane	1.0% SOM	0.58	2.10	0.10	270
	2.5% SOM	0.98	2.80	0.19	360
	6.0% SOM	1.70	4.50	0.34	560
Diethyl Phthalate	1.0% SOM	120*	1800*	19*	150000*
	2.5% SOM	260*	3500*	41*	220000*
	6.0% SOM	570*	6300*	94*	290000*
Di- <i>n</i> -butyl phthalate	1.0% SOM	13*	450*	2.00	15000*
	2.5% SOM	31*	450*	5.00	15000*
	6.0% SOM	67*	450*	12	15000*
Di- <i>n</i> -octyl phthalate	1.0% SOM	2300*	3400*	940*	89000*
	2.5% SOM	2800*	3400*	2100*	89000*
	6.0% SOM	3100*	3400*	3900*	89000*
Hexachloroethane	1.0% SOM	0.20	0.22	0.27	22*
	2.5% SOM	0.48	0.54	0.67	53*
	6.0% SOM	1.10	1.30	1.60	120*
Isopropylbenzene	1.0% SOM	11	12	32	1400*
	2.5% SOM	27	28	79	3300*
	6.0% SOM	64	67	190	7700*
Methyl <i>tert</i> -butyl ether (MTBE)	1.0% SOM	49	73	23	7900
	2.5% SOM	84	120	44	13000
	6.0% SOM	160	220	90	24000
Propylbenzene	1.0% SOM	34	40	34	4100*
	2.5% SOM	82	97	83	9700*
	6.0% SOM	190	230	200	21000*
Styrene	1.0% SOM	8.10	35	1.60	3300*
	2.5% SOM	19	78	3.70	6500*
	6.0% SOM	43	170	8.70	11000*
Total Cresols (2-, 3-, and 4-methylphenol)	1.0% SOM	80	3700	12	160000
	2.5% SOM	180	5400	27	180000*
	6.0% SOM	400	6900	63	180000*
<i>Trans</i> 1,2 Dichloroethene	1.0% SOM	0.19	0.19	0.93	22
	2.5% SOM	0.34	0.35	1.90	40
	6.0% SOM	0.70	0.71	0.24	81
Tributyl tin oxide	1.0% SOM	0.25	1.40	0.042	130*
	2.5% SOM	0.59	3.10	0.100	180*
	6.0% SOM	1.30	5.70	0.240	200*

*soil concentration above saturation limit

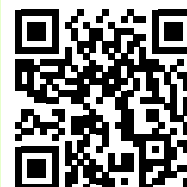
APPENDIX H:

Waste Hazard Assessment

Waste Classification Report

HazWasteOnline™ classifies waste as either **hazardous** or **non-hazardous** based on its chemical composition, related legislation and the rules and data defined in the current UK or EU technical guidance (Appendix C) (note that HP 9 Infectious is not assessed). It is the responsibility of the classifier named below to:

- understand the origin of the waste
- select the correct List of Waste code(s)
- confirm that the list of determinands, results and sampling plan are fit for purpose
- select and justify the chosen metal species (Appendix B)
- correctly apply moisture correction and other available corrections
- add the meta data for their user-defined substances (Appendix A)
- check that the classification engine is suitable with respect to the national destination of the waste (Appendix C)



3K29F-AV8V3-4YY26

To aid the reviewer, the laboratory results, assumptions and justifications managed by the classifier are highlighted in pale yellow.

Job name

Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue, Eastleigh SO50 5ZA

Description/Comments

Project

GWPR5268 Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue, Eastleigh SO50 5ZA

Site

Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue, Eastleigh SO50 5ZA

Classified by

Name: **Alex Stratford**
 Date: **26 Apr 2023 14:09 GMT**
 Telephone:
 Company: **Ground and Water**
2 The Long Barn, Norton Farm, Selborne
Road
Alton
GU34 3NB

HazWasteOnline™ provides a two day, hazardous waste classification course that covers the use of the software and both basic and advanced waste classification techniques. Certification has to be renewed every 3 years.

HazWasteOnline™ Certification:

Course
 Hazardous Waste Classification

Date

Purpose of classification

2 - Material Characterisation

Address of the waste

Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, Chestnut Avenue, Eastleigh

Post Code SO50 5ZA

SIC for the process giving rise to the waste

Description of industry/producer giving rise to the waste

Development of New school buildings

Description of the specific process, sub-process and/or activity that created the waste

Waste created during construction

Description of the waste

Made Ground and Topsoil

Job summary

#	Sample name	Depth [m]	Classification Result	Hazard properties	Page
1	BH1-110423-0.50-0.50		Non Hazardous		3
2	TP1-040423-0.20-0.20		Non Hazardous		6
3	TP3-040423-0.20-0.20		Non Hazardous		8

Related documents

#	Name	Description
1	230407-62_230419-112.hwol	ALS Hawarden .hwol file used to populate the Job

Report

Created by: Alex Stratford

Created date: 26 Apr 2023 14:09 GMT

Appendices	Page
Appendix A: Classifier defined and non GB MCL determinands	11
Appendix B: Rationale for selection of metal species	13
Appendix C: Version	13

Classification of sample: BH1-110423-0.50-0.50

✔ **Non Hazardous Waste**
Classified as **17 05 04**
in the List of Waste

Sample details

Sample name:	LoW Code:
BH1-110423-0.50-0.50	Chapter:
Moisture content:	17: Construction and Demolition Wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
17% (wet weight correction)	Entry:
	17 05 04 (Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03)

Hazard properties

None identified

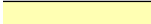
Determinands

Moisture content: 17% Wet Weight Moisture Correction applied (MC)

#	Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data	Conv. Factor	Compound conc.		Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number								
1	acenaphthene	201-469-6	83-32-9		<0.008 mg/kg		<0.008 mg/kg	<0.0000008 %			<LOD
2	acenaphthylene	205-917-1	208-96-8		<0.012 mg/kg		<0.012 mg/kg	<0.0000012 %			<LOD
3	anthracene	204-371-1	120-12-7		<0.016 mg/kg		<0.016 mg/kg	<0.0000016 %			<LOD
4	arsenic { arsenic trioxide }	033-003-00-0	215-481-4	1327-53-3	8.26 mg/kg	1.32	9.052 mg/kg	0.000905 %	✓		
5	benzo[a]anthracene	601-033-00-9	200-280-6	56-55-3	<0.014 mg/kg		<0.014 mg/kg	<0.0000014 %			<LOD
6	benzene	601-020-00-8	200-753-7	71-43-2	<0.009 mg/kg		<0.009 mg/kg	<0.0000009 %			<LOD
7	benzo[a]pyrene; benzo[def]chrysene	601-032-00-3	200-028-5	50-32-8	<0.015 mg/kg		<0.015 mg/kg	<0.0000015 %			<LOD
8	benzo[b]fluoranthene	601-034-00-4	205-911-9	205-99-2	<0.015 mg/kg		<0.015 mg/kg	<0.0000015 %			<LOD
9	benzo[ghi]perylene	205-883-8	191-24-2		<0.024 mg/kg		<0.024 mg/kg	<0.0000024 %			<LOD
10	benzo[k]fluoranthene	601-036-00-5	205-916-6	207-08-9	<0.014 mg/kg		<0.014 mg/kg	<0.0000014 %			<LOD
11	boron { boron tribromide }	005-003-00-0	233-657-9	10294-33-4	<1 mg/kg	23.173	<23.173 mg/kg	<0.00232 %			<LOD
12	cadmium { cadmium sulfide }	048-010-00-4	215-147-8	1306-23-6	<0.02 mg/kg	1.285	<0.0257 mg/kg	<0.000002 %			<LOD
13	chromium in chromium(VI) compounds { chromium(VI) oxide }	024-001-00-0	215-607-8	1333-82-0	<0.6 mg/kg	1.923	<1.154 mg/kg	<0.000115 %			<LOD
14	chrysene	601-048-00-0	205-923-4	218-01-9	<0.01 mg/kg		<0.01 mg/kg	<0.000001 %			<LOD
15	copper { dicopper oxide; copper (I) oxide }	029-002-00-X	215-270-7	1317-39-1	15.6 mg/kg	1.126	14.578 mg/kg	0.00146 %	✓		
16	cyanides { salts of hydrogen cyanide with the exception of complex cyanides such as ferrocyanides, ferricyanides and mercuric oxycyanide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex }	006-007-00-5			<1 mg/kg	1.884	<1.884 mg/kg	<0.000188 %			<LOD

#	Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data	Conv. Factor	Compound conc.		Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number								
17	dibenz[a,h]anthracene				<0.023 mg/kg		<0.023 mg/kg	<0.0000023 %			<LOD
	601-041-00-2	200-181-8	53-70-3								
18	ethylbenzene				<0.004 mg/kg		<0.004 mg/kg	<0.0000004 %			<LOD
	601-023-00-4	202-849-4	100-41-4								
19	fluoranthene				<0.017 mg/kg		<0.017 mg/kg	<0.0000017 %			<LOD
		205-912-4	206-44-0								
20	fluorene				<0.01 mg/kg		<0.01 mg/kg	<0.000001 %			<LOD
		201-695-5	86-73-7								
21	indeno[123-cd]pyrene				<0.018 mg/kg		<0.018 mg/kg	<0.0000018 %			<LOD
		205-893-2	193-39-5								
22	lead { lead compounds with the exception of those specified elsewhere in this Annex (worst case) }			1	16.8 mg/kg		13.944 mg/kg	0.00139 %		✓	
	082-001-00-6										
23	mercury { mercury dichloride }				<0.1 mg/kg	1.353	<0.135 mg/kg	<0.0000135 %			<LOD
	080-010-00-X	231-299-8	7487-94-7								
24	tert-butyl methyl ether; MTBE; 2-methoxy-2-methylpropane				<0.01 mg/kg		<0.01 mg/kg	<0.000001 %			<LOD
	603-181-00-X	216-653-1	1634-04-4								
25	naphthalene				<0.009 mg/kg		<0.009 mg/kg	<0.0000009 %			<LOD
	601-052-00-2	202-049-5	91-20-3								
26	nickel { nickel dihydroxide }				23.1 mg/kg	1.579	30.284 mg/kg	0.00303 %		✓	
	028-008-00-X	235-008-5 [1] 234-348-1 [2]	12054-48-7 [1] 11113-74-9 [2]								
27	pH		PH		6.85 pH		6.85 pH	6.85 pH			
28	phenanthrene				<0.015 mg/kg		<0.015 mg/kg	<0.0000015 %			<LOD
		201-581-5	85-01-8								
29	phenol				<0.01 mg/kg		<0.01 mg/kg	<0.000001 %			<LOD
	604-001-00-2	203-632-7	108-95-2								
30	pyrene				<0.015 mg/kg		<0.015 mg/kg	<0.0000015 %			<LOD
		204-927-3	129-00-0								
31	selenium { selenium compounds with the exception of cadmium sulphoselenide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex }				<1 mg/kg	1.405	<1.405 mg/kg	<0.000141 %			<LOD
	034-002-00-8										
32	toluene				<0.007 mg/kg		<0.007 mg/kg	<0.0000007 %			<LOD
	601-021-00-3	203-625-9	108-88-3								
33	TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group		TPH		<10 mg/kg		<10 mg/kg	<0.001 %			<LOD
34	vanadium { divanadium pentaoxide; vanadium pentoxide }				45.2 mg/kg	1.785	66.973 mg/kg	0.0067 %		✓	
	023-001-00-8	215-239-8	1314-62-1								
35	zinc { zinc sulphate (hydrous) (mono-, hexa- and hepta hydrate); [1] zinc sulphate (anhydrous) [2] }				53.6 mg/kg	4.398	195.655 mg/kg	0.0196 %		✓	
	030-006-00-9	231-793-3 [1] 231-793-3 [2]	7446-19-7 [1] 7733-02-0 [2]								
36	xylene				<0.02 mg/kg		<0.02 mg/kg	<0.000002 %			<LOD
	601-022-00-9	202-422-2 [1] 203-396-5 [2] 203-576-3 [3] 215-535-7 [4]	95-47-6 [1] 106-42-3 [2] 108-38-3 [3] 1330-20-7 [4]								
37	chromium in chromium(III) compounds { chromium(III) oxide (worst case) }				9.6 mg/kg	1.462	11.646 mg/kg	0.00116 %		✓	
		215-160-9	1308-38-9								
Total:									0.038 %		

Key

	User supplied data
	Determinand values ignored for classification, see column 'Conc. Not Used' for reason
	Determinand defined or amended by HazWasteOnline (see Appendix A)
	Speciated Determinand - Unless the Determinand is Note 1, the Conversion Factor is used to calculate the compound concentration
<LOD	Below limit of detection
CLP: Note 1	Only the metal concentration has been used for classification

Classification of sample: TP1-040423-0.20-0.20

✔ **Non Hazardous Waste**
Classified as **17 05 04**
in the List of Waste

Sample details

Sample name:	LoW Code:
TP1-040423-0.20-0.20	Chapter:
Moisture content:	17: Construction and Demolition Wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
13% (wet weight correction)	Entry:
	17 05 04 (Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03)

Hazard properties

None identified

Determinands

Moisture content: 13% Wet Weight Moisture Correction applied (MC)

#	Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data	Conv. Factor	Compound conc.		Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number								
1	acenaphthene	201-469-6	83-32-9		<0.008 mg/kg		<0.008 mg/kg	<0.0000008 %			<LOD
2	acenaphthylene	205-917-1	208-96-8		<0.012 mg/kg		<0.012 mg/kg	<0.0000012 %			<LOD
3	anthracene	204-371-1	120-12-7		<0.016 mg/kg		<0.016 mg/kg	<0.0000016 %			<LOD
4	arsenic { arsenic trioxide }	033-003-00-0	215-481-4	1327-53-3	3.45 mg/kg	1.32	3.963 mg/kg	0.000396 %	✓		
5	benzo[a]anthracene	601-033-00-9	200-280-6	56-55-3	0.02 mg/kg		0.0174 mg/kg	0.00000174 %	✓		
6	benzo[a]pyrene; benzo[def]chrysene	601-032-00-3	200-028-5	50-32-8	0.026 mg/kg		0.0226 mg/kg	0.00000226 %	✓		
7	benzo[b]fluoranthene	601-034-00-4	205-911-9	205-99-2	0.0519 mg/kg		0.0452 mg/kg	0.00000452 %	✓		
8	benzo[ghi]perylene	205-883-8	191-24-2		<0.024 mg/kg		<0.024 mg/kg	<0.0000024 %			<LOD
9	benzo[k]fluoranthene	601-036-00-5	205-916-6	207-08-9	<0.014 mg/kg		<0.014 mg/kg	<0.0000014 %			<LOD
10	boron { boron tribromide }	005-003-00-0	233-657-9	10294-33-4	<1 mg/kg	23.173	<23.173 mg/kg	<0.00232 %			<LOD
11	cadmium { cadmium sulfide }	048-010-00-4	215-147-8	1306-23-6	0.282 mg/kg	1.285	0.315 mg/kg	0.0000245 %	✓		
12	chromium in chromium(VI) compounds { chromium(VI) oxide }	024-001-00-0	215-607-8	1333-82-0	<0.6 mg/kg	1.923	<1.154 mg/kg	<0.000115 %			<LOD
13	chrysene	601-048-00-0	205-923-4	218-01-9	0.021 mg/kg		0.0183 mg/kg	0.00000183 %	✓		
14	copper { dicopper oxide; copper (I) oxide }	029-002-00-X	215-270-7	1317-39-1	16.1 mg/kg	1.126	15.77 mg/kg	0.00158 %	✓		
15	cyanides { salts of hydrogen cyanide with the exception of complex cyanides such as ferrocyanides, ferricyanides and mercuric oxycyanide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex }	006-007-00-5			<1 mg/kg	1.884	<1.884 mg/kg	<0.000188 %			<LOD
16	dibenz[a,h]anthracene	601-041-00-2	200-181-8	53-70-3	<0.023 mg/kg		<0.023 mg/kg	<0.0000023 %			<LOD

#	Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data	Conv. Factor	Compound conc.	Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number							
17	fluoranthene				0.0261 mg/kg		0.0227 mg/kg	0.00000227 %	✓	
		205-912-4	206-44-0							
18	fluorene				<0.01 mg/kg		<0.01 mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<LOD
		201-695-5	86-73-7							
19	indeno[123-cd]pyrene				0.021 mg/kg		0.0183 mg/kg	0.00000183 %	✓	
		205-893-2	193-39-5							
20	lead { lead compounds with the exception of those specified elsewhere in this Annex (worst case) }			1	23.7 mg/kg		20.619 mg/kg	0.00206 %	✓	
		082-001-00-6								
21	mercury { mercury dichloride }				<0.1 mg/kg	1.353	<0.135 mg/kg	<0.0000135 %		<LOD
		080-010-00-X	231-299-8							
22	naphthalene				<0.009 mg/kg		<0.009 mg/kg	<0.0000009 %		<LOD
		601-052-00-2	202-049-5							
23	nickel { nickel dihydroxide }				4.32 mg/kg	1.579	5.936 mg/kg	0.000594 %	✓	
		028-008-00-X	235-008-5 [1] 234-348-1 [2]							
24	pH				7.96 pH		7.96 pH	7.96 pH		
			PH							
25	phenanthrene				<0.015 mg/kg		<0.015 mg/kg	<0.0000015 %		<LOD
		201-581-5	85-01-8							
26	phenol				<0.01 mg/kg		<0.01 mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<LOD
		604-001-00-2	203-632-7							
27	pyrene				0.0236 mg/kg		0.0205 mg/kg	0.00000205 %	✓	
		204-927-3	129-00-0							
28	selenium { selenium compounds with the exception of cadmium sulphoselenide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex }				<1 mg/kg	1.405	<1.405 mg/kg	<0.000141 %		<LOD
		034-002-00-8								
29	vanadium { divanadium pentaoxide; vanadium pentoxide }				12.9 mg/kg	1.785	20.035 mg/kg	0.002 %	✓	
		023-001-00-8	215-239-8							
30	zinc { zinc sulphate (hydrous) (mono-, hexa- and hepta hydrate); [1] zinc sulphate (anhydrous) [2] }				39.7 mg/kg	4.398	151.9 mg/kg	0.0152 %	✓	
		030-006-00-9	231-793-3 [1] 231-793-3 [2]							
31	chromium in chromium(III) compounds { chromium(III) oxide (worst case) }				5.37 mg/kg	1.462	6.828 mg/kg	0.000683 %	✓	
		215-160-9	1308-38-9							
Total:								0.0253 %		

Key

	User supplied data
	Determinand values ignored for classification, see column 'Conc. Not Used' for reason
•	Determinand defined or amended by HazWasteOnline (see Appendix A)
•	Speciated Determinand - Unless the Determinand is Note 1, the Conversion Factor is used to calculate the compound concentration
<LOD	Below limit of detection
CLP: Note 1	Only the metal concentration has been used for classification

Classification of sample: TP3-040423-0.20-0.20

✓ **Non Hazardous Waste**
Classified as **17 05 04**
in the List of Waste

Sample details

Sample name:	LoW Code:
TP3-040423-0.20-0.20	Chapter:
Moisture content:	17: Construction and Demolition Wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
13% (wet weight correction)	Entry:
	17 05 04 (Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03)

Hazard properties

None identified

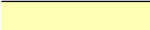
Determinands

Moisture content: 13% Wet Weight Moisture Correction applied (MC)

#	Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data	Conv. Factor	Compound conc.		Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number								
1	acenaphthene	201-469-6	83-32-9		<0.04 mg/kg		<0.04	mg/kg	<0.000004 %		<LOD
2	acenaphthylene	205-917-1	208-96-8		<0.06 mg/kg		<0.06	mg/kg	<0.000006 %		<LOD
3	anthracene	204-371-1	120-12-7		<0.08 mg/kg		<0.08	mg/kg	<0.000008 %		<LOD
4	arsenic { arsenic trioxide }	033-003-00-0	215-481-4	1327-53-3	6.29 mg/kg	1.32	7.225	mg/kg	0.000723 %	✓	
5	benzo[a]anthracene	601-033-00-9	200-280-6	56-55-3	<0.07 mg/kg		<0.07	mg/kg	<0.000007 %		<LOD
6	benzene	601-020-00-8	200-753-7	71-43-2	<0.009 mg/kg		<0.009	mg/kg	<0.0000009 %		<LOD
7	benzo[a]pyrene; benzo[def]chrysene	601-032-00-3	200-028-5	50-32-8	<0.075 mg/kg		<0.075	mg/kg	<0.0000075 %		<LOD
8	benzo[b]fluoranthene	601-034-00-4	205-911-9	205-99-2	0.116 mg/kg		0.101	mg/kg	0.0000101 %	✓	
9	benzo[ghi]perylene	205-883-8	191-24-2		<0.12 mg/kg		<0.12	mg/kg	<0.000012 %		<LOD
10	benzo[k]fluoranthene	601-036-00-5	205-916-6	207-08-9	<0.07 mg/kg		<0.07	mg/kg	<0.000007 %		<LOD
11	boron { boron tribromide }	005-003-00-0	233-657-9	10294-33-4	<1 mg/kg	23.173	<23.173	mg/kg	<0.00232 %		<LOD
12	cadmium { cadmium sulfide }	048-010-00-4	215-147-8	1306-23-6	0.372 mg/kg	1.285	0.416	mg/kg	0.0000324 %	✓	
13	chromium in chromium(VI) compounds { chromium(VI) oxide }	024-001-00-0	215-607-8	1333-82-0	<0.6 mg/kg	1.923	<1.154	mg/kg	<0.000115 %		<LOD
14	chrysene	601-048-00-0	205-923-4	218-01-9	0.0817 mg/kg		0.0711	mg/kg	0.00000711 %	✓	
15	copper { dicopper oxide; copper (I) oxide }	029-002-00-X	215-270-7	1317-39-1	13.4 mg/kg	1.126	13.126	mg/kg	0.00131 %	✓	
16	cyanides { salts of hydrogen cyanide with the exception of complex cyanides such as ferrocyanides, ferricyanides and mercuric oxycyanide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex }	006-007-00-5			<1 mg/kg	1.884	<1.884	mg/kg	<0.000188 %		<LOD

#	Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data	Conv. Factor	Compound conc.	Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number							
17	dibenz[a,h]anthracene				<0.115 mg/kg		<0.115 mg/kg	<0.0000115 %		<LOD
	601-041-00-2	200-181-8	53-70-3							
18	ethylbenzene				<0.004 mg/kg		<0.004 mg/kg	<0.0000004 %		<LOD
	601-023-00-4	202-849-4	100-41-4							
19	fluoranthene				0.106 mg/kg		0.0922 mg/kg	0.00000922 %	✓	
		205-912-4	206-44-0							
20	fluorene				<0.05 mg/kg		<0.05 mg/kg	<0.000005 %		<LOD
		201-695-5	86-73-7							
21	indeno[123-cd]pyrene				<0.09 mg/kg		<0.09 mg/kg	<0.000009 %		<LOD
		205-893-2	193-39-5							
22	lead { lead compounds with the exception of those specified elsewhere in this Annex (worst case) }			1	32 mg/kg		27.84 mg/kg	0.00278 %	✓	
	082-001-00-6									
23	mercury { mercury dichloride }				<0.1 mg/kg	1.353	<0.135 mg/kg	<0.0000135 %		<LOD
	080-010-00-X	231-299-8	7487-94-7							
24	tert-butyl methyl ether; MTBE; 2-methoxy-2-methylpropane				<0.01 mg/kg		<0.01 mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<LOD
	603-181-00-X	216-653-1	1634-04-4							
25	naphthalene				<0.045 mg/kg		<0.045 mg/kg	<0.0000045 %		<LOD
	601-052-00-2	202-049-5	91-20-3							
26	nickel { nickel dihydroxide }				8.59 mg/kg	1.579	11.804 mg/kg	0.00118 %	✓	
	028-008-00-X	235-008-5 [1] 234-348-1 [2]	12054-48-7 [1] 11113-74-9 [2]							
27	pH				8.46 pH		8.46 pH	8.46 pH		
			PH							
28	phenanthrene				<0.075 mg/kg		<0.075 mg/kg	<0.0000075 %		<LOD
		201-581-5	85-01-8							
29	phenol				<0.01 mg/kg		<0.01 mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<LOD
	604-001-00-2	203-632-7	108-95-2							
30	pyrene				0.0988 mg/kg		0.086 mg/kg	0.0000086 %	✓	
		204-927-3	129-00-0							
31	selenium { selenium compounds with the exception of cadmium sulphoselenide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex }				<1 mg/kg	1.405	<1.405 mg/kg	<0.000141 %		<LOD
	034-002-00-8									
32	toluene				<0.007 mg/kg		<0.007 mg/kg	<0.0000007 %		<LOD
	601-021-00-3	203-625-9	108-88-3							
33	TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group				<10 mg/kg		<10 mg/kg	<0.001 %		<LOD
			TPH							
34	vanadium { divanadium pentaoxide; vanadium pentoxide }				21.3 mg/kg	1.785	33.081 mg/kg	0.00331 %	✓	
	023-001-00-8	215-239-8	1314-62-1							
35	zinc { zinc sulphate (hydrous) (mono-, hexa- and hepta hydrate); [1] zinc sulphate (anhydrous) [2] }				53.3 mg/kg	4.398	203.936 mg/kg	0.0204 %	✓	
	030-006-00-9	231-793-3 [1] 231-793-3 [2]	7446-19-7 [1] 7733-02-0 [2]							
36	coronene				<0.2 mg/kg		<0.2 mg/kg	<0.00002 %		<LOD
		205-881-7	191-07-1							
37	polychlorobiphenyls; PCB				<0.105 mg/kg		<0.105 mg/kg	<0.0000105 %		<LOD
	602-039-00-4	215-648-1	1336-36-3							
38	xylene				<0.02 mg/kg		<0.02 mg/kg	<0.000002 %		<LOD
	601-022-00-9	202-422-2 [1] 203-396-5 [2] 203-576-3 [3] 215-535-7 [4]	95-47-6 [1] 106-42-3 [2] 108-38-3 [3] 1330-20-7 [4]							
39	chromium in chromium(III) compounds { chromium(III) oxide (worst case) }				9.26 mg/kg	1.462	11.775 mg/kg	0.00118 %	✓	
		215-160-9	1308-38-9							
Total:								0.0348 %		

Key

	User supplied data
	Determinand values ignored for classification, see column 'Conc. Not Used' for reason
	Determinand defined or amended by HazWasteOnline (see Appendix A)
	Speciated Determinand - Unless the Determinand is Note 1, the Conversion Factor is used to calculate the compound concentration
<LOD	Below limit of detection
CLP: Note 1	Only the metal concentration has been used for classification

Appendix A: Classifier defined and non GB MCL determinands

• acenaphthene (EC Number: 201-469-6, CAS Number: 83-32-9)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database

Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>

Data source date: 17 Jul 2015

Hazard Statements: Eye Irrit. 2; H319 , STOT SE 3; H335 , Skin Irrit. 2; H315 , Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 , Aquatic Chronic 2; H411

• acenaphthylene (EC Number: 205-917-1, CAS Number: 208-96-8)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database

Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>

Data source date: 17 Jul 2015

Hazard Statements: Acute Tox. 4; H302 , Acute Tox. 1; H330 , Acute Tox. 1; H310 , Eye Irrit. 2; H319 , STOT SE 3; H335 , Skin Irrit. 2; H315

• anthracene (EC Number: 204-371-1, CAS Number: 120-12-7)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database

Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>

Data source date: 17 Jul 2015

Hazard Statements: Eye Irrit. 2; H319 , STOT SE 3; H335 , Skin Irrit. 2; H315 , Skin Sens. 1; H317 , Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

• benzo[ghi]perylene (EC Number: 205-883-8, CAS Number: 191-24-2)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database; SDS Sigma Aldrich 28/02/2015

Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>

Data source date: 23 Jul 2015

Hazard Statements: Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

• salts of hydrogen cyanide with the exception of complex cyanides such as ferrocyanides, ferricyanides and mercuric oxycyanide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex

GB MCL index number: 006-007-00-5

Description/Comments: Conversion factor based on a worst case compound: sodium cyanide

Additional Hazard Statement(s): EUH032 >= 0.2 %

Reason for additional Hazards Statement(s):

20 Nov 2021 - EUH032 >= 0.2 % hazard statement sourced from: WM3, Table C12.2

• ethylbenzene (EC Number: 202-849-4, CAS Number: 100-41-4)

GB MCL index number: 601-023-00-4

Description/Comments:

Additional Hazard Statement(s): Carc. 2; H351

Reason for additional Hazards Statement(s):

20 Nov 2021 - Carc. 2; H351 hazard statement sourced from: IARC Group 2B (77) 2000

• fluoranthene (EC Number: 205-912-4, CAS Number: 206-44-0)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database

Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>

Data source date: 21 Aug 2015

Hazard Statements: Acute Tox. 4; H302 , Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

• fluorene (EC Number: 201-695-5, CAS Number: 86-73-7)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database

Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>

Data source date: 06 Aug 2015

Hazard Statements: Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

• indeno[123-cd]pyrene (EC Number: 205-893-2, CAS Number: 193-39-5)

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database

Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>

Data source date: 06 Aug 2015

Hazard Statements: Carc. 2; H351

• **lead compounds with the exception of those specified elsewhere in this Annex (worst case)**

GB MCL index number: 082-001-00-6

Description/Comments: Worst Case: IARC considers lead compounds Group 2A; Probably carcinogenic to humans; Lead REACH Consortium, following MCL protocols, considers lead compounds from smelting industries, flue dust and similar to be Carcinogenic category 1A

Additional Hazard Statement(s): Carc. 1A; H350

Reason for additional Hazards Statement(s):

20 Nov 2021 - Carc. 1A; H350 hazard statement sourced from: IARC Group 2A (Sup 7, 87) 2006; Lead REACH Consortium www.reach-lead.eu/substanceinformation.html (worst case lead compounds). Review date 29/09/2015

• **pH (CAS Number: PH)**

Description/Comments: Appendix C4

Data source: WM3 1st Edition 2015

Data source date: 25 May 2015

Hazard Statements: None.

• **phenanthrene (EC Number: 201-581-5, CAS Number: 85-01-8)**

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database

Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>

Data source date: 06 Aug 2015

Hazard Statements: Acute Tox. 4; H302 , Eye Irrit. 2; H319 , STOT SE 3; H335 , Carc. 2; H351 , Skin Sens. 1; H317 , Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 , Skin Irrit. 2; H315

• **pyrene (EC Number: 204-927-3, CAS Number: 129-00-0)**

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database; SDS Sigma Aldrich 2014

Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>

Data source date: 21 Aug 2015

Hazard Statements: Skin Irrit. 2; H315 , Eye Irrit. 2; H319 , STOT SE 3; H335 , Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

• **TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group (CAS Number: TPH)**

Description/Comments: Hazard statements taken from WM3 1st Edition 2015; Risk phrases: WM2 3rd Edition 2013

Data source: WM3 1st Edition 2015

Data source date: 25 May 2015

Hazard Statements: Flam. Liq. 3; H226 , Asp. Tox. 1; H304 , STOT RE 2; H373 , Muta. 1B; H340 , Carc. 1B; H350 , Repr. 2; H361d , Aquatic Chronic 2; H411

• **divanadium pentaoxide; vanadium pentoxide (EC Number: 215-239-8, CAS Number: 1314-62-1)**

GB MCL index number: 023-001-00-8

Description/Comments:

Additional Hazard Statement(s): Carc. 1B; H350 , Acute Tox. 3; H301 , Acute Tox. 2; H330

Reason for additional Hazards Statement(s):

20 Sep 2022 - Carc. 1B; H350 hazard statement sourced from: ATP 18 (Regulation (EU) 2022/692) considers vanadium pentoxide to be Carc. 1B; H350. The GB MCL Agency has reached the same opinion [but is yet to formerly make this change to the MCL List].

Substance has therefore been self-classified.

28 Sep 2022 - Acute Tox. 3; H301 hazard statement sourced from: ATP 18 (Regulation (EU) 2022/692) considers vanadium pentoxide to be "Acute tox 3; H301". The GB MCL Agency has reached the same opinion [but is yet to formerly make this change to the MCL List].

Substance has therefore been self-classified.

28 Sep 2022 - Acute Tox. 2; H330 hazard statement sourced from: ATP 18 (Regulation (EU) 2022/692) considers vanadium pentoxide to be "Acute tox 2; H330". The GB MCL Agency has reached the same opinion [but is yet to formerly make this change to the MCL List].

Substance has therefore been self-classified.

• **chromium(III) oxide (worst case) (EC Number: 215-160-9, CAS Number: 1308-38-9)**

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database

Data source: <https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database/-/discli/details/33806>

Data source date: 17 Jul 2015

Hazard Statements: Acute Tox. 4; H332 , Acute Tox. 4; H302 , Eye Irrit. 2; H319 , STOT SE 3; H335 , Skin Irrit. 2; H315 , Resp. Sens. 1; H334 , Skin Sens. 1; H317 , Repr. 1B; H360FD , Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

• **coronene (EC Number: 205-881-7, CAS Number: 191-07-1)**

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database; no entries in Registered Substances or Pesticides Properties databases; SDS: Sigma Aldrich, 1907/2006 compliant, dated 2012 - no entries; IARC – Group 3, not carcinogenic.

Data source: <http://clp-inventory.echa.europa.eu/SummaryOfClassAndLabelling.aspx?SubstanceID=17010&HarmOnly=no?fc=true&lang=en>

Data source date: 16 Jun 2014

Hazard Statements: STOT SE 2; H371

▪ **polychlorobiphenyls; PCB** (EC Number: 215-648-1, CAS Number: 1336-36-3)

GB MCL index number: 602-039-00-4

Description/Comments: Worst Case: IARC considers PCB Group 1; Carcinogenic to humans;

POP specific threshold from ATP1 (Regulation 756/2010/EU) to POPs Regulation (Regulation 850/2004/EC). Where applicable, the calculation method laid down in European standards EN 12766-1 and EN 12766-2 shall be applied.

Additional Hazard Statement(s): Carc. 1A; H350

Reason for additional Hazards Statement(s):

20 Nov 2021 - Carc. 1A; H350 hazard statement sourced from: IARC Group 1 (23, Sup 7, 100C) 2012

Appendix B: Rationale for selection of metal species

arsenic {arsenic trioxide}

Most likely worst-case

boron {boron tribromide}

worst-case

cadmium {cadmium sulfide}

Most likely worst-case

chromium in chromium(VI) compounds {chromium(VI) oxide}

Most likely worst-case

copper {dicopper oxide; copper (I) oxide}

Most likely worst-case

cyanides {salts of hydrogen cyanide with the exception of complex cyanides such as ferrocyanides, ferricyanides and mercuric oxycyanide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex}

Most likely worst-case

lead {lead compounds with the exception of those specified elsewhere in this Annex (worst case)}

Most Likely Worst Case

mercury {mercury dichloride}

Most likely worst-case

nickel {nickel dihydroxide}

Most likely worst-case

selenium {selenium compounds with the exception of cadmium sulphoselenide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex}

Most likely worst-case

vanadium {divanadium pentaoxide; vanadium pentoxide}

Most likely worst-case

zinc {zinc sulphate (hydrous) (mono-, hexa- and hepta hydrate); [1] zinc sulphate (anhydrous) [2]}

Most Likely Worst Case

chromium in chromium(III) compounds {chromium(III) oxide (worst case)}

worst case

Appendix C: Version

HazWasteOnline Classification Engine: WM3 1st Edition v1.2.GB - Oct 2021

HazWasteOnline Classification Engine Version: 2023.111.5569.10274 (22 Apr 2023)

HazWasteOnline Database: 2023.111.5569.10274 (22 Apr 2023)

This classification utilises the following guidance and legislation:

WM3 v1.2.GB - Waste Classification - 1st Edition v1.2.GB - Oct 2021

CLP Regulation - Regulation 1272/2008/EC of 16 December 2008

1st ATP - Regulation 790/2009/EC of 10 August 2009

2nd ATP - Regulation 286/2011/EC of 10 March 2011

3rd ATP - Regulation 618/2012/EU of 10 July 2012

4th ATP - Regulation 487/2013/EU of 8 May 2013

Correction to 1st ATP - Regulation 758/2013/EU of 7 August 2013

5th ATP - Regulation 944/2013/EU of 2 October 2013

6th ATP - Regulation 605/2014/EU of 5 June 2014

WFD Annex III replacement - Regulation 1357/2014/EU of 18 December 2014

Revised List of Waste 2014 - Decision 2014/955/EU of 18 December 2014

7th ATP - Regulation 2015/1221/EU of 24 July 2015

8th ATP - Regulation (EU) 2016/918 of 19 May 2016

9th ATP - Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 of 19 July 2016

10th ATP - Regulation (EU) 2017/776 of 4 May 2017

HP14 amendment - Regulation (EU) 2017/997 of 8 June 2017

13th ATP - Regulation (EU) 2018/1480 of 4 October 2018

14th ATP - Regulation (EU) 2020/217 of 4 October 2019

15th ATP - Regulation (EU) 2020/1182 of 19 May 2020

The Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use)(Amendment etc.) (EU Exit)

Regulations 2020 - UK: 2020 No. 1567 of 16th December 2020

The Waste and Environmental Permitting etc. (Legislative Functions and Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 - UK: 2020 No. 1540 of 16th December 2020

GB MCL List - version 1.1 of 09 June 2021

APPENDIX I: BGS Radon Report

ALEX STRATFORD
234
IVYDALE ROAD
LONDON
SE15 3BU
UNITED KINGDOM

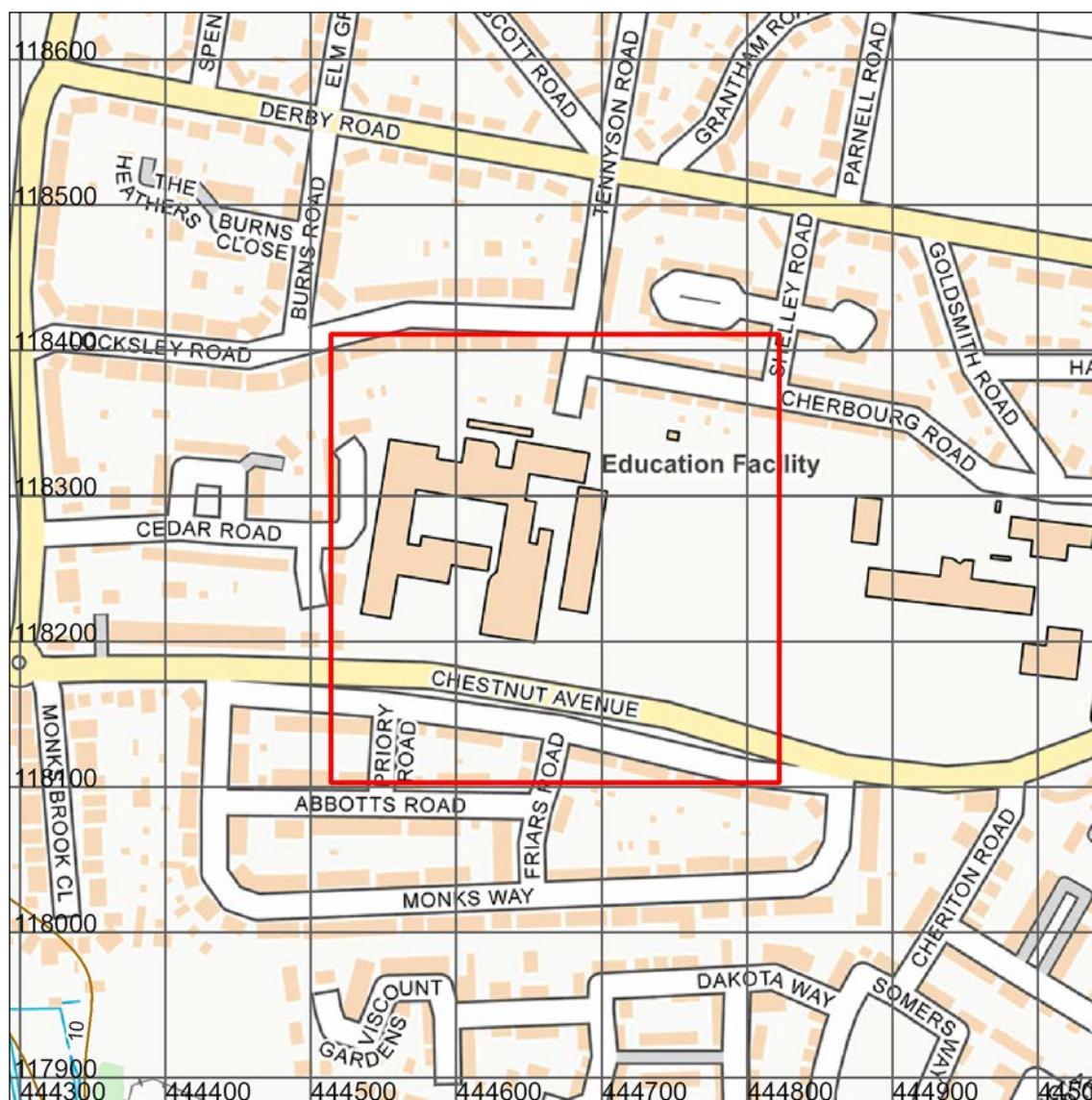
Radon Report

Advisory report on the requirement for radon protective measures in new buildings, conversions and extensions to existing buildings. The report also indicates whether a site is located within a radon Affected Area

Report Id: **BGS_332410/44292**

Client reference: **GWPR5268 Barton Peveril Sixth Form College**

Search location



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Search location indicated in red

This report describes a site located at National Grid Reference 444668, 118257. Note that for sites of irregular shape, this point may lie outside the site boundary. Where the client has submitted a site plan the assessment will be based on the area given.

Radon Report : UK

When extensions are made to existing buildings in high radon areas, or new buildings are constructed in these areas, the Building Regulations for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland require that protective measures are taken against radon entering the building.

This report provides information on whether radon protective measures are required. Depending on the probability of buildings having high radon levels, the Regulations may require either:

1. No protective measures
2. Basic protective measures
3. Full protective measures

This is an advisory report on the requirement for radon protective measures in new buildings, conversions and extensions. The report also indicates whether a site is located within a radon Affected Area

Requirement for radon protective measures

The determination below follows advice in *BR211 Radon: Guidance on protective measures for new buildings (2015 edition)*, which also provides guidance on what to do if the result indicates that protective measures are required.

Is the property in an area where radon protective measures are required for new buildings or extensions to existing ones as described in publication BR211 (2015 edition) Radon: Guidance on protective measures for new buildings?

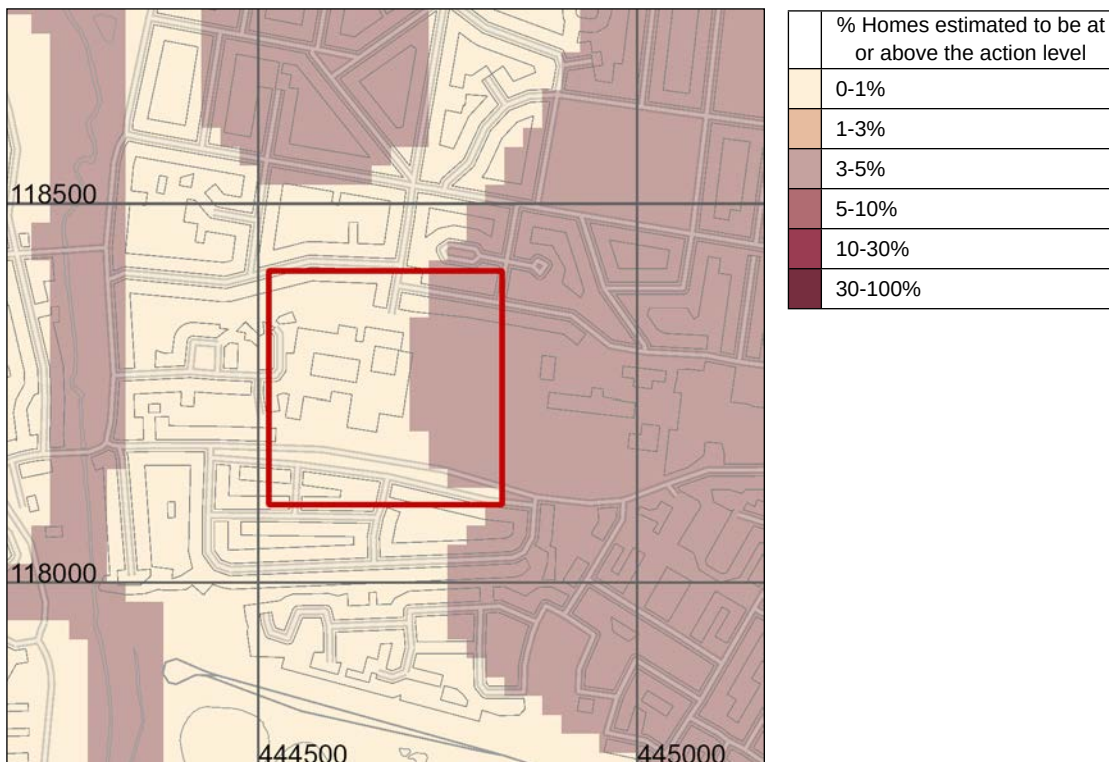
BASIC RADON PROTECTIVE MEASURES ARE REQUIRED FOR THE REPORT AREA.

More details of the protective measures required are available in *BR211 Radon: Guidance on protective measures for new buildings (2015 Edition)*. Additional information and guidance is available from the Building Research Establishment website (<http://www.bre.co.uk/radon/>).

Whether or not the radon level in a building is above or below the radon Action Level can only be established by having the building tested. The UKHSA provides a radon testing service which can be accessed at www.ukradon.org or by telephone (01235 822622).

If you require further information or guidance, you should contact your local authority building control officer or approved inspector.

Radon Affected Area



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Scale: 1:10 000 (1cm = 100 m)

Search area indicated in red

Is the property in a radon Affected Area as defined by the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) and if so what percentage of homes are estimated to be at or above the Action Level? YES

Additional Information

THE PROPERTY IS IN A RADON AFFECTED AREA WHERE 3 TO 5% OF HOMES ARE ESTIMATED TO BE AT OR ABOVE THE ACTION LEVEL.

The UKHSA recommends a radon 'Action Level' of 200 Becquerels per cubic metre of air (Bq m^{-3}) for the annual average of the radon gas concentration in a home. Where 1% or more of homes are estimated to be at or above the Action Level the area should be regarded as a radon Affected Area.

This report informs you whether the property is in a radon Affected Area and the percentage of homes that are estimated to be at or above the radon Action Level at this location. Being in an Affected Area does not necessarily mean there is a high radon level within the property; the only way to determine the radon level is to carry out a radon measurement.

The UKHSA advises that radon gas should be measured in all properties within radon Affected Areas and that homes with radon levels at or above the Action Level (200 Bq m⁻³) should be remediated. Householders with levels between the Target Level (100 Bq m⁻³) and Action Level should seriously consider reducing their radon level, especially if they are at greater risk, such as if they are current or ex smokers. Whether or not a home is in fact above or below the Action Level or Target Level can only be established by having the building tested. The UKHSA provides a validated radon testing service which can be accessed at www.ukradon.org.

The information in this report provides an answer to one of the standard legal enquiries on house purchase in England and Wales, known as Law Society CON29 Enquiries of the Local Authority (2016); 3.14 Radon Gas: Do records indicate that the property is in a “Radon Affected Area” as identified by the UKHSA. The data can also be used to advise house buyers and sellers in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

If you are buying a new build property in a Radon Affected Area, you should ask the builder whether radon protective measures were incorporated in the construction of the property.

If you are buying a currently occupied property in a radon Affected Area, you should ask the present owner whether radon levels have been measured in the property. If they have, ask whether the results were at or above the radon Action Level and if so, whether remedial measures were installed, radon levels were re-tested, and if the results of re-testing confirmed the effectiveness of the measures.

Further information on radon is available from the UKHSA at www.ukradon.org.

What is radon?

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas, which is produced by the radioactive decay of radium which, in turn, is derived from the radioactive decay of uranium. Uranium is found in small quantities in all soils and rocks, although the amount varies from place to place. Radon released from rocks and soils is quickly diluted in the atmosphere. Concentrations in the open air are normally very low and do not present a hazard. Radon that enters enclosed spaces such as some buildings (particularly basements), caves, mines, and tunnels may reach high concentrations in some circumstances. The construction method and degree of ventilation will influence radon levels in individual buildings. A person's exposure to radon will also vary according to how particular buildings and spaces are used.

Inhalation of the radioactive decay products of radon gas increases the chance of developing lung cancer. If individuals are exposed to high concentrations for significant periods of time, there may be cause for concern. In order to limit the risk to individuals, the Government has adopted an Action Level for radon in homes of 200 becquerels per cubic metre (Bq m^{-3}). The Government advises householders that, where the radon level is at or above the Action Level, measures should be taken to reduce the concentration.

Radon in workplaces

The Ionising Radiation Regulations 2017 require employers to take action when radon is present above a defined level in the workplace. Advice may be obtained from your local Health and Safety Executive Area Office or the Environmental Health Department of your local authority. The BRE publishes a guide (BR293): **Radon in the workplace**. BRE publications may be obtained from the BRE Bookshop, Tel: 01923 664262, email: bookshop@bre.co.uk website: www.brebookshop.com

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