



10k Raster Mapping

Published 1999

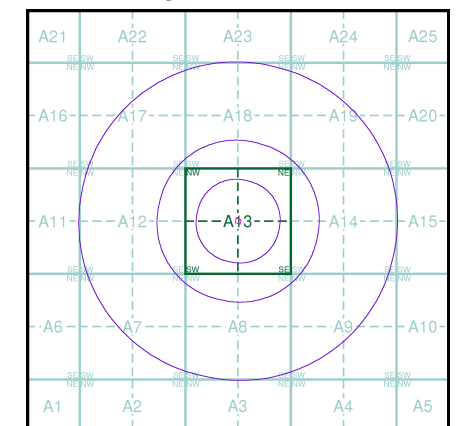
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SJ89NW
1999
1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

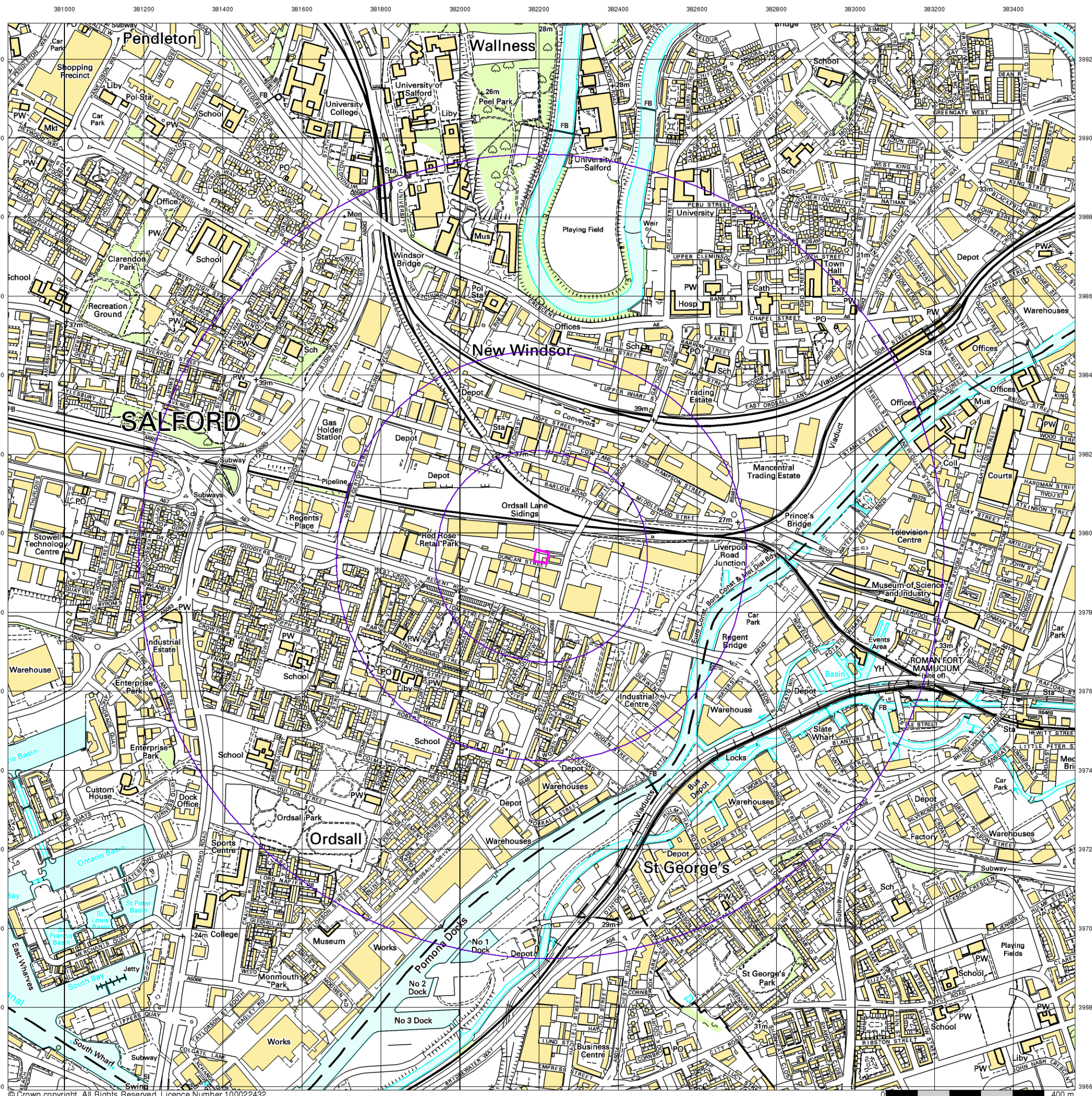
Order Number: 259722545_1_1
Customer Ref: GSI 1324
National Grid Reference: 382210, 397940
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.1
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

2 Duncan Street, Salford, M5 3SQ

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk





10k Raster Mapping

Published 2006

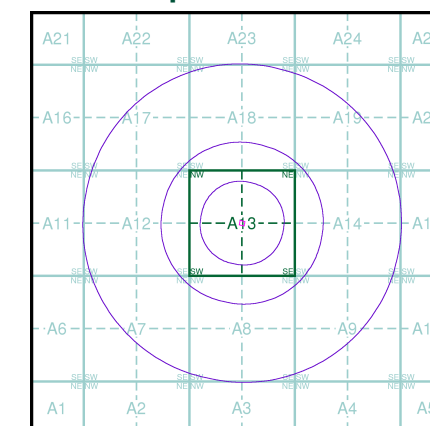
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SJ89NW
2006
1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

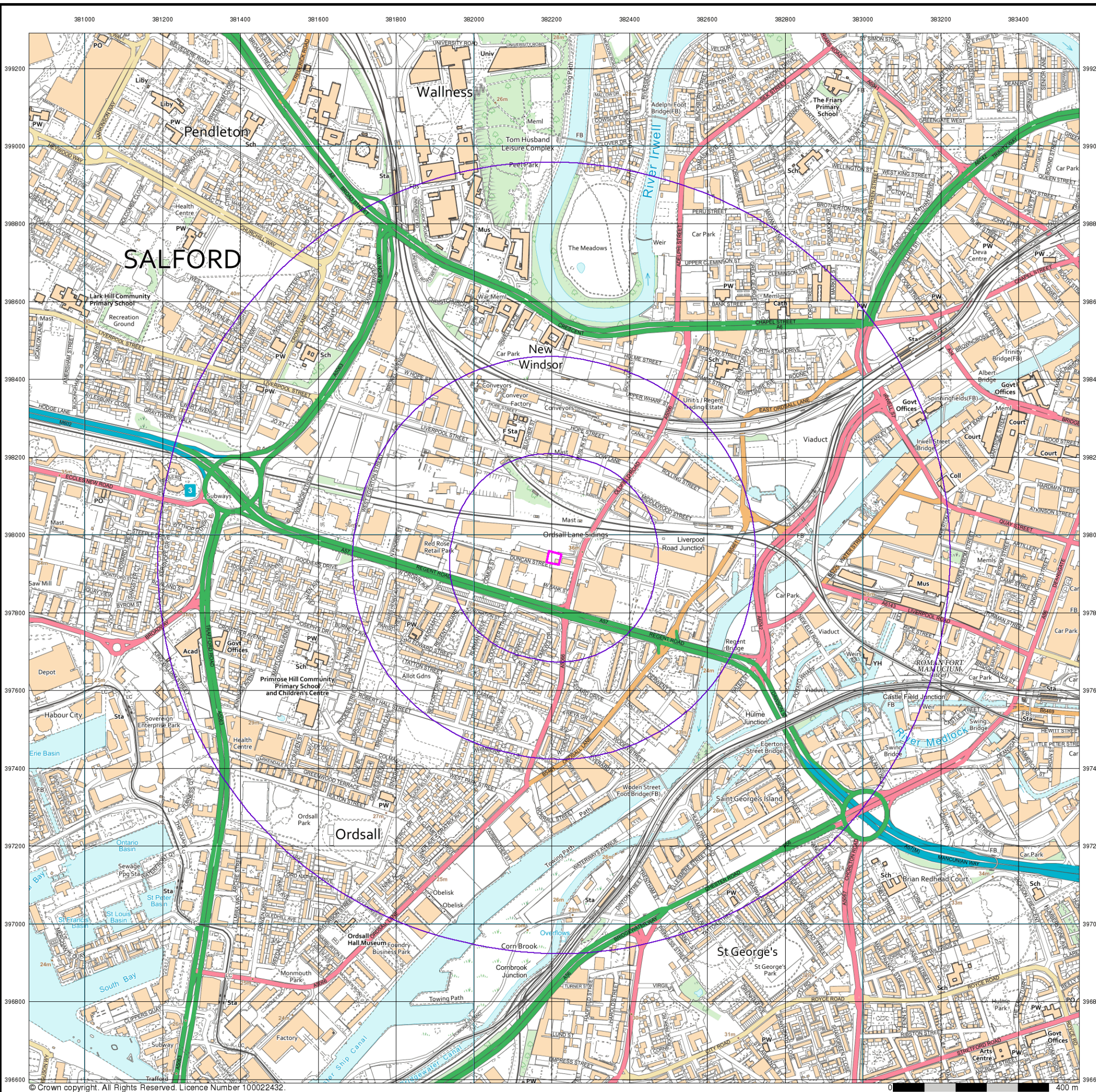
Order Number: 259722545_1_1
Customer Ref: GSI 1324
National Grid Reference: 382210, 397940
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.1
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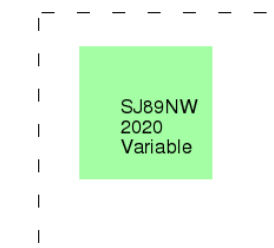
VectorMap Local

Published 2020

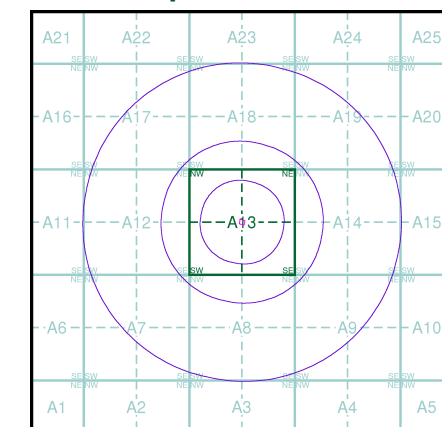
Source map scale - 1:10,000

VectorMap Local (Raster) is Ordnance Survey's highest detailed 'backdrop' mapping product. These maps are produced from OS's VectorMap Local, a simple vector dataset at a nominal scale of 1:10,000, covering the whole of Great Britain, that has been designed for creating graphical mapping. OS VectorMap Local is derived from large-scale information surveyed at 1:1250 scale (covering major towns and cities), 1:2500 scale (smaller towns, villages and developed rural areas), and 1:10 000 scale (mountain, moorland and river estuary areas).

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 259722545_1_1
Customer Ref: GSI 1324
National Grid Reference: 382210, 397940
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Site Area (Ha): 0.1
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APPENDIX C

RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX

Preliminary Risk Assessment Methodology (After NHBC Guidance for the Safe Development of Housing on Land Affected by Contamination (2008))

NHBC Guidance for the Safe Development of Housing on Land Affected by Contamination (2008) sets out a methodology for the estimation of risk.

At Phase I the risk estimation will take the form of a qualitative risk assessment, which will be entirely based on the conceptual model for each potential end-use of the site. Comments on level of uncertainty will also need to be included for each source-pathway-target linkage to allow the confidence in the assessed risks to be understood. The results of the qualitative risk assessment will allow the risk evaluation to be concisely described in the following chapters.

The methodology for risk evaluation is a qualitative method for interpreting the output for the risk estimation stage of the assessment. It involves the classification of the:

The magnitude of probability (i.e. likelihood).

[takes into account both the presence of the hazard and receptor and the integrity of the pathway]

The magnitude of the potential consequence (i.e. severity).

[takes into account both the potential severity of the hazard and the sensitivity of the receptor]

Classification of Probability

Classification	Definition	Examples
High likelihood (Hi)	There is a pollutant linkage and an event that either appears very likely in the short term and almost inevitable in the long term, or there is evidence at the receptor or harm or pollution.	<i>Elevated concentrations of toxic contaminants are present in soils in the top 0.5m in a residential garden.</i> <i>Ground/groundwater contamination could be present from chemical works, containing a number of USTs, having been in operation on the same site for over 50 years</i>
Likely (Li)	There is a pollutant linkage and all the elements are present and in the right place, which means that it is probable that an event will occur. Circumstances are such that an event is not inevitable, but possible in the short term and likely over the long term.	<i>Elevated concentrations of toxic contaminants are present in soils at depths of 0.5-1.0m in a residential garden, or the top 0.5m in public open space.</i> <i>Ground/groundwater contamination could be present from an industrial site containing a UST present between 1970 and 1990. The tank is known to be single skin. There is no evidence of leakage although there are no records of integrity tests.</i>
Low likelihood (Lw)	There is a pollutant linkage and all the elements are present and in the right place, which means that it is probable that an event will occur. Circumstances are such that an event is not inevitable, but possible in the short term and likely over the long term.	<i>Elevated concentrations of toxic contaminants are present in soils at depths >1m in a residential garden, or 0.5-1.0m in public open space.</i> <i>Ground/groundwater contamination could be present on a light industrial unit constructed in the 1990s containing a UST in operation over the last 10 years – the tank is double skinned but there is no integrity testing or evidence of leakage.</i>
Unlikely (UI)	There is a pollutant linkage but circumstances are such that it is improbable that an event would occur even in the very long term.	<i>Elevated concentrations of toxic contaminants are present below hardstanding.</i> <i>Light industrial unit <10 yrs old containing a double skinned UST with annual integrity testing results available.</i>

Preliminary Risk Assessment Methodology (After NHBC Guidance for the Safe Development of Housing on Land Affected by Contamination (2008))

Classification of Consequence

	Definition	Examples
Severe (Sv)	Highly elevated concentrations likely to result in “significant harm” to human health as defined by the EPA 1990, Part 2A, if exposure occurs. A Category 1: Human Health risk is present. Equivalent to EA Category 1 pollution incident including persistent and/or extensive effects on water quality; leading to closure of a potable abstraction point major impact on amenity value or major damage to agriculture or commerce. Major damage to aquatic or other ecosystems, which is likely to result in a substantial adverse change in its functioning or harm to a species of special interest that endangers the long - term maintenance of the population. Catastrophic damage to crops, buildings or property.	<i>Significant harm to humans is defined in circular 01/2006 as death, disease*, serious injury, genetic mutation, birth defects or the impairment of reproductive functions.</i> <i>Major fish kill in surface water from large spillage of contaminants from site.</i> <i>Highly elevated concentrations of List 1 and substances present in groundwater close to small potable abstraction (high sensitivity).</i> <i>Explosion, causing building collapse (can also equate to immediate human health risk if buildings are occupied).</i>
Medium (Md)	Elevated concentrations which could result in “significant harm” to human health as defined by the EPA 1990, Part 2A if exposure occurs. A Category 2: Human Health risk is present. Equivalent to EA Category 2 pollution incident including significant effect on water quality; notification required to abstractors; reduction in amenity value or significant damage to agriculture or commerce. Significant damage to aquatic or other ecosystems, which may result in a substantial adverse change in its functioning or harm to a species of special interest that may endanger the long-term maintenance of the population. Significant damage to crops, buildings or property.	<i>Significant harm to humans is defined in circular 01/2006 as death, disease* serious injury, genetic mutation, birth defects or the impairment of reproductive functions.</i> <i>Damage to building rendering it unsafe to occupy e.g. foundation damage resulting in instability.</i> <i>Ingress of contaminants through plastic potable water pipes.</i>
Mild (MI)	Exposure to human health unlikely to lead to “significant harm”. A Category 3 Human Health risk is present. Equivalent to EA Category 3 pollution incident including minimal or short lived effect on water quality; marginal effect on amenity value, agriculture or commerce Minor or short lived damage to aquatic or other ecosystems, which is unlikely to result in a substantial adverse change in its functioning or harm to a species of special interest that would endanger the long-term maintenance of the population Minor damage to crops, buildings or property.	<i>Exposure could lead to slight short - term effects (e.g. mild skin rash).</i> <i>Surface spalling of concrete.</i>
Minor (Mr)	No measurable effect on humans. A Category 4: Human Health risk is present. Equivalent to insubstantial pollution incident with no observed effect on water quality or ecosystems. Repairable effects of damage to buildings, structures and services.	<i>The presence of contaminants at such concentrations that protective equipment is required during site works.</i> <i>The loss of plants in a landscaping scheme.</i> <i>Discolouration of concrete.</i>

* For these purposes, disease is to be taken to mean an unhealthy condition of the body or a part of it and can include, for example, cancer, liver dysfunction or extensive skin ailments. Mental dysfunction is included only insofar as it is attributable to the effects of a pollutant on the body of the person concerned.

The classification of consequence does not take into account the probability of the consequence being realized. Therefore, there may be more than one consequence for a particular pollutant linkage. Both a severe and medium classification can result in death. Severe relates to short term (acute) risk while medium relates to long

Preliminary Risk Assessment Methodology (After NHBC Guidance for the Safe Development of Housing on Land Affected by Contamination (2008))

term (chronic) risk. Mild relates to significant harm but to less sensitive receptors. Minor classification relates to harm which is not significant but could have a financial cost.

The classification gives a guide as to the severity and consequence of identified risk when compared with other risk presented on the site. It should be noted that if a risk is identified it cannot be classified as “no risk” but as “very low risk”. Differing stakeholders may have a different view on the acceptability of a risk.

Risk Evaluation Matrix

		Consequence			
		Severe (Sv)	Medium (Md)	Mild (Mi)	Minor (Mr)
Probability	High likelihood (Hi)	Very high risk (VH)	High Risk (H)	Moderate Risk (M)	Mod/low risk (M/L)
	Likely (Li)	High risk (H)	Moderate risk (M)	Mod/low risk (M/L)	Low risk (L)
	Low likelihood (Lw)	Moderate risk (M)	Mod/low risk (M/L)	Low risk (L)	Very low risk (VL)
	Unlikely (UI)	Mod/low risk (M/L)	Low risk (L)	Very low risk (VL)	Very low risk (VL)

Risk Categorizations

Very high risk (VH)	There is a high probability that severe harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard, OR, there is evidence that severe harm to a designated receptor is currently happening. This risk, if realized, is likely to result in a substantial liability. Urgent investigation (if not undertaken already) and remediation are likely to be required.
High risk (H)	Harm is likely to arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. Realization of the risk is likely to present a substantial liability. Urgent investigation (if not undertaken already) is required and remedial works may be necessary in the short-term and are likely over the longer-term.
Moderate risk (M)	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. However, it is either relatively unlikely that any such harm would be severe, or if any harm were to occur it is more likely that the harm would be relatively mild. Investigation (if not already undertaken) is normally required to clarify the risk and to determine the potential liability. Some remedial works may be required in the longer-term.
Low risk (L)	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard, but it is likely that this harm, if realized, would at worst normally be mild.
Very low risk (VL)	There is a low possibility that harm could arise to a receptor. In the event of such harm being realized it is not likely to be severe.

Reference

Rudland, D J, Lancefield, R M, Mayell, P N; 2001; Contaminated land Risk Assessment. A guide to Good Practice; CIRIA Report C552.

The NHBC (National House-Building Council) the Environment Agency and the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health, 2008, Guidance for the Safe Development of Housing on Land Affected by Contamination R&D66.

APPENDIX D
WINDOWLESS SAMPLING
BOREHOLES

WINDOWLESS SAMPLE BOREHOLE LOG

Project 2 Duncan Street, Salford				WINDOWLESS SAMPLE BOREHOLE No WS01	
Project ID GSI 1324	Date 21-08-20 21-08-20	Ground Level (m)	Co-Ordinates		
Contractor TBC				Sheet 1 of 1	

SAMPLES & TESTS			STRATA					Geology	Instrument & Backfill
Depth	Type No	Test Result	Water	Reduced Level	Legend	Depth (Thickness)	DESCRIPTION		
						(0.40)	MADE GROUND: TARMACADAM.	MG	
0.45	ES					0.40		MG	
0.55	ES					0.50	MADE GROUND: Light grey GRAVEL. Gravel is angular to subangular, medium to coarse of sandstone and mudstone. Cobbles are angular of brick.	MG	
0.85	ES					(0.30)		MG	
1.00-1.45	SPT	N10				0.80	MADE GROUND: Loose dark brown clayey gravelly SAND. Gravel is angular to subangular and fine to medium of brick, sandstone and mudstone.	TILLD	
1.05	ES					1.00		TILLD	
						(0.40)	Light grey SAND. (Till)	TILLD	
						1.40	Yellow brown clayey SAND. (Till)	TILLD	
1.50	ES						Stiff light grey reddish brown sandy CLAY. (Till)		
2.00-2.45	SPT	N15					From 2.0m becomes Firm.		
2.50	ES								
3.00-3.45	SPT	N17							
3.50	ES					(4.05)		TILLD	
4.00-4.45	SPT	N19							
4.50	ES								
5.00-5.45	SPT	N20							
						5.45			

Boring Progress and Water Observations						Chiselling			Water Added		GENERAL REMARKS
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Depth	Dia. mm	Water Depth	From	To	Hours	From	To	
											Location cleared of buried services. No groundwater encountered.
All dimensions in metres Scale 1:37.5			Client Generation 400 Ltd			Method / Plant Used Competitor Dart			Logged By Myles Partington		

WINDOWLESS SAMPLE BOREHOLE LOG

Project 2 Duncan Street, Salford				WINDOWLESS SAMPLE BOREHOLE No WS02	
Project ID GSI 1324	Date 21-08-20 21-08-20	Ground Level (m)	Co-Ordinates		
Contractor TBC				Sheet 1 of 1	

SAMPLES & TESTS			STRATA					Geology	Instrument & Backfill
Depth	Type No	Test Result	Water	Reduced Level	Legend	Depth (Thickness)	DESCRIPTION		
						0.10	MADE GROUND: TARMACADAM.	MG	
						(0.40)	MADE GROUND: Multicoloured clayey gravelly SAND with low cobble content. Gravel is angular to subangular and fine to coarse of brick, slate, sandstone, coal and mudstone. Cobbles are angular of brick.	MG	
0.55	ES					0.50	MADE GROUND: Soft yellowish brown to dark grey sandy gravelly CLAY with low cobble content. Gravel is angular to subangular and fine to coarse of brick, sandstone and mudstone. Cobbles are of brick.		
0.80	ES								
1.00	ES	N1				(1.30)		MG	
1.00-1.45	SPT								
						1.80	MADE GROUND: Loose dark grey clayey gravelly SAND with low cobble content. Gravel is angular to subangular and fine to coarse of brick and mudstone. Cobbles are angular of brick and concrete. Slight diesel odour.	MG	
1.90	ES	N9				(0.70)			
2.00-2.45	SPT								
2.30	ES					2.50	Stiff light grey reddish brown CLAY. (Till)		
2.60	ES								
3.00-3.45	SPT	N23							
3.60	ES					(2.95)		TILLD	
4.00	ES	N20							
4.00-4.45	SPT								
5.00-5.45	SPT	N11				5.45			

Boring Progress and Water Observations						Chiselling			Water Added		GENERAL REMARKS
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Depth	Casing Dia. mm	Water Depth	From	To	Hours	From	To	

All dimensions in metres Scale 1:37.5	Client Generation 400 Ltd	Method / Plant Used Competitor Dart	Logged By Myles Partington
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WINDOWLESS SAMPLE BOREHOLE LOG

Project 2 Duncan Street, Salford				WINDOWLESS SAMPLE BOREHOLE No WS03	
Project ID GSI 1324	Date 21-08-20 21-08-20	Ground Level (m)	Co-Ordinates		
Contractor TBC				Sheet 1 of 1	

SAMPLES & TESTS			STRATA					Geology	Instrument & Backfill
Depth	Type No	Test Result	Water	Reduced Level	Legend	Depth (Thick-ness)	DESCRIPTION		
0.50	ES	N2				(0.50)	MADE GROUND: TARMACADAM.	MG	
						(0.30)	MADE GROUND: Light grey clayey gravelly SAND. Gravel is angular to subangular and fine to coarse of sandstone.	MG	
	(0.80)			MADE GROUND: Multicoloured clayey gravelly SAND. Gravel is angular to subangular and fine to coarse of brick, sandstone, mudstone, flint and slate.		MG			
0.85	ES	1.00			MADE GROUND: Very loose to loose multicoloured gravelly SAND. Gravel is angular to subangular and fine to coarse of brick, sandstone and slate. Cobbles are of angular bricks.	MG			
1.00-1.45	SPT								
1.75	ES	N9							(1.50)
2.00-2.45	SPT								
2.40	ES	N50/ 255 mm			(0.91)	Stiff dark grey CLAY. (Till)	SST		
2.90	ES								
3.00	SPT						3.41		
					</				

Boring Progress and Water Observations						Chiselling			Water Added		GENERAL REMARKS
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Depth	Casing Dia. mm	Water Depth	From	To	Hours	From	To	
All dimensions in metres Scale 1:37.5						Client Generation 400 Ltd			Method / Plant Used Competitor Dart		Logged By Myles Partington

Location cleared of buried services. No groundwater encountered. Borehole terminated due to refusal at 3.405mbgl.

WINDOWLESS SAMPLE BOREHOLE LOG

Project 2 Duncan Street, Salford				WINDOWLESS SAMPLE BOREHOLE No WS04
Project ID GSI 1324	Date 21-08-20 21-08-20	Ground Level (m)	Co-Ordinates	
Contractor TBC				Sheet 1 of 1

SAMPLES & TESTS			STRATA					Geology	Instrument & Backfill
Depth	Type No	Test Result	Water	Reduced Level	Legend	Depth (Thick-ness)	DESCRIPTION		
0.45 0.65 1.00-1.45	ES	N3				0.10	MADE GROUND: TARMACADAM.	MG	
	ES				(0.50)	MADE GROUND: Light grey clayee gravelly SAND. Gravel is angular to subangular and fine to coarse of sandstone and flint.	MG		
	SPT				0.60	MADE GROUND: Loose multicoloured gravelly SAND with low cobble content. Gravel is angular to subangular and fine to coarse of brick, glass, sandstone and slate. Cobbles are angular of brick.	MG		
1.65	ES	(2.81)							
2.00-2.50	SPT				N7				
2.50	ES								
3.00	SPT					N50/ 260 mm			
				3.41					

Boring Progress and Water Observations						Chiselling			Water Added		GENERAL REMARKS
Date	Time	Depth	Casing Depth	Dia. mm	Water Depth	From	To	Hours	From	To	
											Location cleared of buried services. No groundwater encountered. Borehole terminated due to refusal at 3.41mbgl.

All dimensions in metres Scale 1:37.5	Client Generation 400 Ltd	Method / Plant Used Competitor Dart	Logged By Myles Partington
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APPENDIX E

CHEMICAL TESTING RESULTS

FINAL ANALYTICAL TEST REPORT

Envirolab Job Number: 20/07630
Issue Number: 1

Date: 16 September, 2020

Client: Geocon Site Investigations Ltd
Suite 2 Marple House,
39 Stockport Road,
Marple
Stockport
UK
SK6 6BD

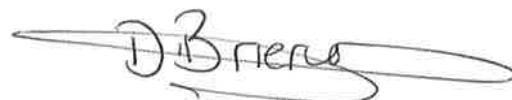
Project Manager: USE - I Walker/USE- Andrew Dickenson/USE-Chris Oat
Project Name: Duncan Street, Salford
Project Ref: GSI 1324
Order No: PO 20/0399
Date Samples Received: 09/09/20
Date Instructions Received: 10/09/20
Date Analysis Completed: 16/09/20

Prepared by:



Sophie France
Client Service Manager

Approved by:



Danielle Brierley
Client Manager

Envirolab Job Number: 20/07630

Client Project Name: Duncan Street, Salford

Client Project Ref: GSI 1324

Lab Sample ID	20/07630/1							Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	WS02									
Depth to Top										
Depth To Bottom										
Date Sampled	08-Sep-20									
Sample Type	Water - EW									
Sample Matrix Code	N/A									
pH (w) _A [#]	7.05							pH	0.01	A-T-031w
Hardness Total _A [#]	608							mg/l Ca CO ₃	2	A-T-049w
Sulphate (w) _A [#]	57							mg/l	1	A-T-026w
Cyanide (total) (w) _A [#]	0.010							mg/l	0.005	A-T-042wTCN
Phenols - Total by HPLC (w) _A	<0.01							mg/l	0.01	A-T-050w
Arsenic (dissolved) _A [#]	8							µg/l	1	A-T-025w
Boron (dissolved) _A [#]	334							µg/l	10	A-T-025w
Cadmium (dissolved) _A [#]	<0.2							µg/l	0.2	A-T-025w
Copper (dissolved) _A [#]	<1							µg/l	1	A-T-025w
Chromium (dissolved) _A [#]	<1							µg/l	1	A-T-025w
Lead (dissolved) _A [#]	<1							µg/l	1	A-T-025w
Mercury (dissolved) _A [#]	<0.1							µg/l	0.1	A-T-025w
Nickel (dissolved) _A [#]	4							µg/l	1	A-T-025w
Selenium (dissolved) _A [#]	<1							µg/l	1	A-T-025w
Zinc (dissolved) _A [#]	8							µg/l	1	A-T-025w

Envirolab Job Number: 20/07630

Client Project Name: Duncan Street, Salford

Client Project Ref: GSI 1324

Lab Sample ID	20/07630/1							Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	WS02									
Depth to Top										
Depth To Bottom										
Date Sampled	08-Sep-20									
Sample Type	Water - EW									
Sample Matrix Code	N/A									
PAH 16MS (w)										
Acenaphthene (w) _A [#]	0.03							µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Acenaphthylene (w) _A [#]	<0.01							µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Anthracene (w) _A [#]	0.02							µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Benzo(a)anthracene (w) _A [#]	<0.01							µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Benzo(a)pyrene (w) _A [#]	<0.01							µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (w) _A [#]	<0.01							µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Benzo(ghi)perylene (w) _A [#]	<0.01							µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (w) _A [#]	<0.01							µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Chrysene (w) _A [#]	<0.01							µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Dibenzo(ah)anthracene (w) _A [#]	<0.01							µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Fluoranthene (w) _A [#]	0.04							µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Fluorene (w) _A [#]	0.03							µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Indeno(123-cd)pyrene (w) _A [#]	<0.01							µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Naphthalene (w) _A [#]	0.07							µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Phenanthrene (w) _A [#]	0.10							µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Pyrene (w) _A [#]	0.04							µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w
Total PAH 16MS (w) _A [#]	0.33							µg/l	0.01	A-T-019w

Envirolab Job Number: 20/07630

Client Project Name: Duncan Street, Salford

Client Project Ref: GSI 1324

Lab Sample ID	20/07630/1							Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	WS02									
Depth to Top										
Depth To Bottom										
Date Sampled	08-Sep-20									
Sample Type	Water - EW									
Sample Matrix Code	N/A									
TPH CWG (w)										
Ali >C5-C6 (w) _A [#]	<1							µg/l	1	A-T-022w
Ali >C6-C8 (w) _A [#]	<1							µg/l	1	A-T-022w
Ali >C8-C10 (w) _A [#]	5							µg/l	5	A-T-055w
Ali >C10-C12 (w) _A [#]	<5							µg/l	5	A-T-055w
Ali >C12-C16 (w) _A [#]	<5							µg/l	5	A-T-055w
Ali >C16-C21 (w) _A [#]	<5							µg/l	5	A-T-055w
Ali >C21-C35 (w) _A [#]	5							µg/l	5	A-T-055w
Total Aliphatics (w) _A [#]	10							µg/l	5	A-T-055w
Aro >C5-C7 (w) _A [#]	<1							µg/l	1	A-T-022w
Aro >C7-C8 (w) _A [#]	<1							µg/l	1	A-T-022w
Aro >C8-C10 (w) _A	5							µg/l	5	A-T-055w
Aro >C10-C12 (w) _A [#]	10							µg/l	5	A-T-055w
Aro >C12-C16 (w) _A [#]	10							µg/l	5	A-T-055w
Aro >C16-C21 (w) _A [#]	10							µg/l	5	A-T-055w
Aro >C21-C35 (w) _A [#]	<10							µg/l	10	A-T-055w
Total Aromatics (w) _A	35							µg/l	10	A-T-055w
TPH (Ali & Aro >C5-C35) (w) _A	45							µg/l	10	A-T-055w
BTEX - Benzene (w) _A [#]	<1							µg/l	1	A-T-022w
BTEX - Toluene (w) _A [#]	<1							µg/l	1	A-T-022w
BTEX - Ethyl Benzene (w) _A [#]	<1							µg/l	1	A-T-022w
BTEX - m & p Xylene (w) _A [#]	<1							µg/l	1	A-T-022w
BTEX - o Xylene (w) _A [#]	<1							µg/l	1	A-T-022w
MTBE (w) _A [#]	<1							µg/l	1	A-T-022w

REPORT NOTES

General

This report shall not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval from Envirolab.

The results reported herein relate only to the material supplied to the laboratory.

The residue of any samples contained within this report, and any received with the same delivery, will be disposed of six weeks after initial scheduling. For samples tested for Asbestos we will retain a portion of the dried sample for a minimum of six months after the initial Asbestos testing is completed.

Analytical results reflect the quality of the sample at the time of analysis only.

Opinions and interpretations expressed are outside the scope of our accreditation.

If results are in italic font they are associated with an AQC failure, these are not accredited and are unreliable.

A deviating samples report is appended and will indicate if samples or tests have been found to be deviating. Any test results affected may not be an accurate record of the concentration at the time of sampling and, as a result, may be invalid.

The Client Sample No, Client Sample ID, Depth to Top, Depth to Bottom and Date Sampled were all provided by the client.

Soil chemical analysis:

All results are reported as dry weight (<40°C).

For samples with Matrix Codes 1 - 6 natural stones, brick and concrete fragments >10mm and any extraneous material (visible glass, metal or twigs) are removed and excluded from the sample prior to analysis and reported results corrected to a whole sample basis. This is reported as '% stones >10mm'.

For samples with Matrix Code 7 the whole sample is dried and crushed prior to analysis and this supersedes any "A" subscripts

All analysis is performed on the sample as received for soil samples which are positive for asbestos or the client has informed asbestos may be present and/or if they are from outside the European Union and this supersedes any "D" subscripts.

TPH analysis of water by method A-T-007:

Free and visible oils are excluded from the sample used for analysis so that the reported result represents the dissolved phase only.

Electrical Conductivity of water by Method A-T-037:

Results greater than 12900µS/cm @ 25°C / 11550µS/cm @ 20°C fall outside the calibration range and as such are unaccredited.

Asbestos:

Asbestos in soil analysis is performed on a dried aliquot of the submitted sample and cannot guarantee to identify asbestos if only present in small numbers as discrete fibres/fragments in the original sample.

Stones etc. are not removed from the sample prior to analysis.

Quantification of asbestos is a 3 stage process including visual identification, hand picking and weighing and fibre counting by sedimentation/phase contrast optical microscopy if required. If asbestos is identified as being present but is not in a form that is suitable for analysis by hand picking and weighing (normally if the asbestos is present as free fibres) quantification by sedimentation is performed. Where ACMs are found a percentage asbestos is assigned to each with reference to 'HSG264, Asbestos: The survey guide' and the calculated asbestos content is expressed as a percentage of the dried soil sample aliquot used.

Predominant Matrix Codes:

1 = SAND, 2 = LOAM, 3 = CLAY, 4 = LOAM/SAND, 5 = SAND/CLAY, 6 = CLAY/LOAM, 7 = OTHER, 8 = Asbestos bulk ID sample.

Samples with Matrix Code 7 & 8 are not predominantly a SAND/LOAM/CLAY mix and are not covered by our BSEN 17025 or MCERTS accreditations, with the exception of bulk asbestos which are BSEN 17025 accredited.

Secondary Matrix Codes:

A = contains stones, B = contains construction rubble, C = contains visible hydrocarbons, D = contains glass/metal,

E = contains roots/twigs.

Key:

IS indicates Insufficient Sample for analysis.

US indicates Unsuitable Sample for analysis.

NDP indicates No Determination Possible.

NAD indicates No Asbestos Detected.

N/A indicates Not Applicable.

Superscript # indicates method accredited to ISO 17025.

Superscript "M" indicates method accredited to MCERTS.

Subscript "A" indicates analysis performed on the sample as received.

Subscript "D" indicates analysis performed on the dried sample, crushed to pass a 2mm sieve

Please contact us if you need any further information.

Envirolab Deviating Samples Report

Units 7&8 Sandpits Business Park, Mottram Road, Hyde, SK14 3AR
Tel. 0161 368 4921 email. ask@envlab.co.uk

Client: Geocon Site Investigations Ltd, Suite 2 Marple House, 39 Stockport Road,
Marple, Stockport, UK, SK6 6BD

Project: Duncan Street, Salford

Clients Project No: GSI 1324

Project No: 20/07630

Date Received: 10/09/2020 (am)

Cool Box Temperatures (°C): 16.6

NO DEVIATIONS IDENTIFIED

If, at any point before reaching the laboratory, the temperature of the samples has breached those set in published standards, e.g. BS-EN 5667-3, ISO 18400-102:2017, then the concentration of any affected analytes may differ from that at the time of sampling.

FINAL ANALYTICAL TEST REPORT

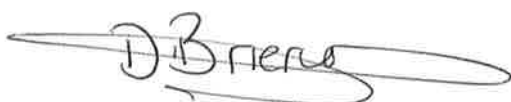
Envirolab Job Number: 20/07182
Issue Number: 1

Date: 09 September, 2020

Client: Geocon Site Investigations Ltd
Suite 2 Marple House,
39 Stockport Road,
Marple
Stockport
UK
SK6 6BD

Project Manager: USE - I Walker/USE- Andrew Dickenson/USE-Chris Oat
Project Name: Duncan Street, Salford
Project Ref: GSI 1324
Order No: PO 20/0399
Date Samples Received: 24/08/20
Date Instructions Received: 27/08/20
Date Analysis Completed: 09/09/20

Prepared by:



Danielle Brierley
Client Manager

Approved by:



Richard Wong
Client Manager

Envirolab Job Number: 20/07182

Client Project Name: Duncan Street, Salford

Client Project Ref: GSI 1324

Lab Sample ID	20/07182/2	20/07182/8	20/07182/15	20/07182/17				Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	WS01	WS02	WS03	WS04						
Depth to Top	0.55	0.55	0.85	0.65						
Depth To Bottom										
Date Sampled	21-Aug-20	21-Aug-20	21-Aug-20	21-Aug-20						
Sample Type	Soil - ES	Soil - ES	Soil - ES	Soil - ES						
Sample Matrix Code	6AE	6AB	6ABE	6ABDE						
% Stones >10mm _A	3.8	6.2	<0.1	<0.1				% w/w	0.1	A-T-044
pH _D ^{M#}	6.04	7.98	8.22	9.03				pH	0.01	A-T-031s
Sulphate (water sol 2:1) _D ^{M#}	<0.01	0.03	0.02	0.04				g/l	0.01	A-T-026s
Cyanide (total) _A ^{M#}	<1	<1	<1	<1				mg/kg	1	A-T-042sTCN
Phenols - Total by HPLC _A	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2				mg/kg	0.2	A-T-050s
Total Organic Carbon _D ^{M#}	3.54	11.8	3.96	3.21				% w/w	0.03	A-T-032s
Arsenic _D ^{M#}	11	37	63	20				mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Cadmium _D ^{M#}	<0.5	1.0	1.7	1.1				mg/kg	0.5	A-T-024s
Copper _D ^{M#}	192	139	76	83				mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Chromium _D ^{M#}	28	18	34	18				mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Chromium (hexavalent) _D	<1	-	<1	-				mg/kg	1	A-T-040s
Lead _D ^{M#}	95	493	511	374				mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Mercury _D	<0.17	5.08	1.93	1.42				mg/kg	0.17	A-T-024s
Nickel _D ^{M#}	26	44	24	29				mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Selenium _D ^{M#}	3	3	3	3				mg/kg	1	A-T-024s
Zinc _D ^{M#}	100	290	720	300				mg/kg	5	A-T-024s

Envirolab Job Number: 20/07182

Client Project Name: Duncan Street, Salford

Client Project Ref: GSI 1324

Lab Sample ID	20/07182/2	20/07182/8	20/07182/15	20/07182/17				Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	WS01	WS02	WS03	WS04						
Depth to Top	0.55	0.55	0.85	0.65						
Depth To Bottom										
Date Sampled	21-Aug-20	21-Aug-20	21-Aug-20	21-Aug-20						
Sample Type	Soil - ES	Soil - ES	Soil - ES	Soil - ES						
Sample Matrix Code	6AE	6AB	6ABE	6ABDE						
Asbestos in Soil (inc. matrix) ^										
Asbestos in soil [#]	NAD	NAD	Chrysotile	Chrysotile						A-T-045
Asbestos Matrix (microscope) _D	-	-	Loose Fibres	Loose Fibres						A-T-045
Asbestos ACM - Suitable for Water Absorption Test? _D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A						A-T-045
Asbestos in Soil Quantification % (Hand Picking & Weighing)										
Asbestos in soil % composition (hand picking and weighing) _D	-	-	<0.001	0.011				% w/w	0.001	A-T-054

Envirolab Job Number: 20/07182

Client Project Name: Duncan Street, Salford

Client Project Ref: GSI 1324

Lab Sample ID	20/07182/2	20/07182/8	20/07182/15	20/07182/17				Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	WS01	WS02	WS03	WS04						
Depth to Top	0.55	0.55	0.85	0.65						
Depth To Bottom										
Date Sampled	21-Aug-20	21-Aug-20	21-Aug-20	21-Aug-20						
Sample Type	Soil - ES	Soil - ES	Soil - ES	Soil - ES						
Sample Matrix Code	6AE	6AB	6ABE	6ABDE						
PAH-16MS										
Acenaphthene _A ^{M#}	0.28	0.06	0.02	0.65				mg/kg	0.01	A-T-019s
Acenaphthylene _A ^{M#}	0.15	0.02	<0.01	0.03				mg/kg	0.01	A-T-019s
Anthracene _A ^{M#}	0.78	0.17	0.06	1.36				mg/kg	0.02	A-T-019s
Benzo(a)anthracene _A ^{M#}	0.40	0.83	0.32	7.10				mg/kg	0.04	A-T-019s
Benzo(a)pyrene _A ^{M#}	0.24	0.84	0.36	7.60				mg/kg	0.04	A-T-019s
Benzo(b)fluoranthene _A ^{M#}	0.48	1.00	0.48	9.32				mg/kg	0.05	A-T-019s
Benzo(ghi)perylene _A ^{M#}	0.20	0.60	0.29	4.59				mg/kg	0.05	A-T-019s
Benzo(k)fluoranthene _A ^{M#}	0.14	0.34	0.16	3.09				mg/kg	0.07	A-T-019s
Chrysene _A ^{M#}	0.52	0.89	0.37	7.25				mg/kg	0.06	A-T-019s
Dibenzo(ah)anthracene _A ^{M#}	0.06	0.13	0.06	1.05				mg/kg	0.04	A-T-019s
Fluoranthene _A ^{M#}	1.79	1.38	0.53	15.4				mg/kg	0.08	A-T-019s
Fluorene _A ^{M#}	0.14	0.06	0.01	0.33				mg/kg	0.01	A-T-019s
Indeno(123-cd)pyrene _A ^{M#}	0.22	0.60	0.29	5.03				mg/kg	0.03	A-T-019s
Naphthalene _A ^{M#}	1.53	<0.03	<0.03	0.09				mg/kg	0.03	A-T-019s
Phenanthrene _A ^{M#}	2.20	0.69	0.23	5.48				mg/kg	0.03	A-T-019s
Pyrene _A ^{M#}	1.41	1.45	0.53	14.6				mg/kg	0.07	A-T-019s
Total PAH-16MS _A ^{M#}	10.5	9.06	3.71	83				mg/kg	0.01	A-T-019s

Envirolab Job Number: 20/07182

Client Project Name: Duncan Street, Salford

Client Project Ref: GSI 1324

Lab Sample ID	20/07182/2	20/07182/8	20/07182/15	20/07182/17				Units	Limit of Detection	Method ref
Client Sample No										
Client Sample ID	WS01	WS02	WS03	WS04						
Depth to Top	0.55	0.55	0.85	0.65						
Depth To Bottom										
Date Sampled	21-Aug-20	21-Aug-20	21-Aug-20	21-Aug-20						
Sample Type	Soil - ES	Soil - ES	Soil - ES	Soil - ES						
Sample Matrix Code	6AE	6AB	6ABE	6ABDE						
TPH CWG										
Ali >C5-C6 _A [#]	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01				mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
Ali >C6-C8 _A [#]	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01				mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
Ali >C8-C10 _A	<1	<1	<1	<1				mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Ali >C10-C12 _A ^{M#}	<1	<1	<1	<1				mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Ali >C12-C16 _A ^{M#}	6	1	<1	6				mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Ali >C16-C21 _A ^{M#}	5	2	2	9				mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Ali >C21-C35 _A	9	17	45	59				mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Total Aliphatics _A	20	20	48	74				mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Aro >C5-C7 _A [#]	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01				mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
Aro >C7-C8 _A [#]	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01				mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
Aro >C8-C10 _A	3	2	2	2				mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Aro >C10-C12 _A ^{M#}	15	1	1	2				mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Aro >C12-C16 _A	49	4	4	25				mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Aro >C16-C21 _A ^{M#}	68	16	8	125				mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Aro >C21-C35 _A ^{M#}	69	73	49	528				mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
Total Aromatics _A	204	97	65	682				mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
TPH (Ali & Aro >C5-C35) _A	224	117	112	755				mg/kg	1	A-T-055s
BTEX - Benzene _A [#]	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01				mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
BTEX - Toluene _A [#]	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01				mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
BTEX - Ethyl Benzene _A [#]	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01				mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
BTEX - m & p Xylene _A [#]	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01				mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
BTEX - o Xylene _A [#]	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01				mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s
MTBE _A [#]	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01				mg/kg	0.01	A-T-022s

REPORT NOTES

General

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The residue of any samples contained within this report, and any received with the same delivery, will be disposed of six weeks after initial scheduling. For samples tested for Asbestos we will retain a portion of the dried sample for a minimum of six months after the initial Asbestos testing is completed.

Analytical results reflect the quality of the sample at the time of analysis only.

Opinions and interpretations expressed are outside the scope of our accreditation.

If results are in italic font they are associated with an AQC failure, these are not accredited and are unreliable.

A deviating samples report is appended and will indicate if samples or tests have been found to be deviating. Any test results affected may not be an accurate record of the concentration at the time of sampling and, as a result, may be invalid.

The Client Sample No, Client Sample ID, Depth to Top, Depth to Bottom and Date Sampled were all provided by the client.

Soil chemical analysis:

All results are reported as dry weight (<40°C).

For samples with Matrix Codes 1 - 6 natural stones, brick and concrete fragments >10mm and any extraneous material (visible glass, metal or twigs) are removed and excluded from the sample prior to analysis and reported results corrected to a whole sample basis. This is reported as '% stones >10mm'.

For samples with Matrix Code 7 the whole sample is dried and crushed prior to analysis and this supersedes any "A" subscripts

All analysis is performed on the sample as received for soil samples which are positive for asbestos or the client has informed asbestos may be present and/or if they are from outside the European Union and this supersedes any "D" subscripts.

TPH analysis of water by method A-T-007:

Free and visible oils are excluded from the sample used for analysis so that the reported result represents the dissolved phase only.

Electrical Conductivity of water by Method A-T-037:

Results greater than 12900µS/cm @ 25°C / 11550µS/cm @ 20°C fall outside the calibration range and as such are unaccredited.

Asbestos:

Asbestos in soil analysis is performed on a dried aliquot of the submitted sample and cannot guarantee to identify asbestos if only present in small numbers as discrete fibres/fragments in the original sample.

Stones etc. are not removed from the sample prior to analysis.

Quantification of asbestos is a 3 stage process including visual identification, hand picking and weighing and fibre counting by sedimentation/phase contrast optical microscopy if required. If asbestos is identified as being present but is not in a form that is suitable for analysis by hand picking and weighing (normally if the asbestos is present as free fibres) quantification by sedimentation is performed. Where ACMs are found a percentage asbestos is assigned to each with reference to 'HSG264, Asbestos: The survey guide' and the calculated asbestos content is expressed as a percentage of the dried soil sample aliquot used.

Predominant Matrix Codes:

1 = SAND, 2 = LOAM, 3 = CLAY, 4 = LOAM/SAND, 5 = SAND/CLAY, 6 = CLAY/LOAM, 7 = OTHER, 8 = Asbestos bulk ID sample.

Samples with Matrix Code 7 & 8 are not predominantly a SAND/LOAM/CLAY mix and are not covered by our BSEN 17025 or MCERTS accreditations, with the exception of bulk asbestos which are BSEN 17025 accredited.

Secondary Matrix Codes:

A = contains stones, B = contains construction rubble, C = contains visible hydrocarbons, D = contains glass/metal,

E = contains roots/twigs.

Key:

IS indicates Insufficient Sample for analysis.

US indicates Unsuitable Sample for analysis.

NDP indicates No Determination Possible.

NAD indicates No Asbestos Detected.

N/A indicates Not Applicable.

Superscript # indicates method accredited to ISO 17025.

Superscript "M" indicates method accredited to MCERTS.

Subscript "A" indicates analysis performed on the sample as received.

Subscript "D" indicates analysis performed on the dried sample, crushed to pass a 2mm sieve

Please contact us if you need any further information.

Envirolab Deviating Samples Report

Units 7&8 Sandpits Business Park, Mottram Road, Hyde, SK14 3AR
Tel. 0161 368 4921 email. ask@envlab.co.uk

Client: Geocon Site Investigations Ltd, Suite 2 Marple House, 39 Stockport Road,
Marple, Stockport, UK, SK6 6BD

Project: Duncan Street, Salford

Clients Project No: GSI 1324

Project No: 20/07182

Date Received: 27/08/2020 (am)

Cool Box Temperatures (°C): 17.6 - 18.3

NO DEVIATIONS IDENTIFIED

If, at any point before reaching the laboratory, the temperature of the samples has breached those set in published standards, e.g. BS-EN 5667-3, ISO 18400-102:2017, then the concentration of any affected analytes may differ from that at the time of sampling.

APPENDIX F
CHEMICAL SCREENING CRITERIA



GeoCon Site Investigations Ltd

GENERIC SCREENING CRITERIA

FOR

GENERIC QUANTITATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT

January 2020

Generic Screening Criteria Reference Guide:	
Soils - Generic Screening Criteria Source Reference	
A	AtRisk Soil Screening Values and Water Screening Values Produced by Atkins 2017
B	Defra C4SL's 2014
C	LQM/CIEH S4ULs for Human Health Risk Assessment Values 2015
D	NHBC Technical Extra 15 - 2014
E	UK (CLEA) Soil Guideline Value 2009
F	CL:AIRE GAC Values December 2009
Waters - Generic Screening Criteria Source Reference	
1	Environmental Quality Standard from List 2 EC Dangerous Substances Directive (76/464/EEC) - Freshwater
2	Environmental Quality Standard from EC Surface Water Abstraction Directive (75/440/EEC) - Imperative (A1)
3	Drinking Water Standard from World Health Organisation (WHO) Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality, 1984 - health value
4	Environmental Quality Standard from List 2 EC Dangerous Substances Directive (76/464/EEC) - Freshwater (hardness related)
5	Environmental Quality Standard from EC Surface Water Abstraction Directive (75/440/EEC) - Imperative (A2)
6	Drinking Water Standard from World Health Organisation (WHO) Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality, 1984 - ATO
7	Ayscough <i>et al.</i> (2002) Proposed Environmental Quality Standards for Ethylbenzene in Water (EA R&D Technical Report P2-115/TR4).
8	UK Drinking Water Inspectorate - threshold for objectionable odour/taste of 5µg/l to 10µg/l
9	US EPA advisory limits (1997). As published in Environment Agency "The fuel additive MTBE a groundwater protection issue?" booklet.
10	Ahlberg <i>et al.</i> (2001) An Environmental Risk Assessment of MTBE use in Europe. ECETOC/EFOA Task Force on ERA of MTBE.
11	Environmental Quality Standard from List 1 EC Dangerous Substances Directive (76/464/EEC) - Freshwater
12	As Presented in Appendix 8 "Selected Water Quality Standards" in Hydrogeological Risk Assessments for Landfills (LFTGN01 - Environment Agency, March 2003).
13	UK Drinking Water Standards (DWS)
14	Environment Agency, Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) 2015
Abbreviations	
SOM	Soil Organic Matter

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Compound / Analyte	Source Reference	Residential WITH consumption of home-grown vegetables			Residential WITHOUT consumption of home-grown vegetables			Commercial			Allotments			Public Open Space - Residential			Public Open Space - Parks		
		1 % SOM	2.5% SOM	6 % SOM	1 % SOM	2.5% SOM	6 % SOM	1 % SOM	2.5% SOM	6 % SOM	1 % SOM	2.5% SOM	6 % SOM	1 % SOM	2.5% SOM	6 % SOM	1 % SOM	2.5% SOM	6 % SOM
		mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg
Metals																			
Antimony	A	141	-	222	437	-	437	4650	-	4650	-	-	58.3	749	-	749	3090	-	3090
Arsenic	C	-	-	37	-	-	40	-	-	640	-	-	43	-	-	79	-	-	170
Barium	A	56.8	-	110	1340	-	1340	22000	-	22000	-	-	18.1	2680	-	2680	5770	-	63
Beryllium	C	-	-	1.7	-	-	1.7	-	-	12	-	-	35	-	-	2.2	-	-	532
Boron	C	-	-	290	-	-	11000	-	-	240000	-	-	45	-	-	21000	-	-	46000
Cadmium (pH 6, 7, 8)	C	-	-	11	-	-	85	-	-	190	-	-	1.9	-	-	120	-	-	532
Chromium III	C	-	-	910	-	-	910	-	-	8600	-	-	18000	-	-	1800	-	-	33000
Chromium VI	C	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	33	-	-	1.8	-	-	7.7	-	-	220
Copper	C	-	-	2400	-	-	7100	-	-	68000	-	-	520	-	-	12000	-	-	44000
Lead	B	-	-	210	-	-	330	-	-	6000	-	-	84	-	-	760	-	-	1400
Mercury (elemental)	C	-	-	1.2	-	-	1.2	-	-	58	-	-	21	-	-	16	-	-	30
Mercury (Inorganic)	C	-	-	40	-	-	56	-	-	1100	-	-	19	-	-	120	-	-	240
Mercury (methyl)	C	-	-	11	-	-	15	-	-	320	-	-	6	-	-	40	-	-	68
Molybdenum	A	95.2	-	97.4	-	-	673	-	-	17600	-	-	17	1360	-	1360	2880	-	2880
Nickel	C	-	-	180	-	-	180	-	-	980	-	-	230	-	-	230	-	-	3400
Selenium	C	-	-	250	-	-	430	-	-	12000	-	-	88	-	-	1100	-	-	1800
Vanadium	C	-	-	410	-	-	1200	-	-	9000	-	-	91	-	-	2000	-	-	5000
Zinc	C	-	-	3700	-	-	40000	-	-	730000	-	-	620	-	-	81000	-	-	170000
Non-Metals / Inorganics																			
Free-Cyanide (Total)	A	34			34			373			34			34			34		
Phenol and Chlorophenols																			
Phenol	C	280	550	1100	750	1300	2300	760	1500	3200	66	140	280	760	1500	3200	760	1500	3200
Chlorophenols	C	0.87	2	4.5	94	150	210	3500	4000	4300	0.13	0.3	0.7	620	620	620	1100	1100	1100
Pentachlorophenol	C	0.22	0.52	1.2	27	29	31	400	400	400	0.03	0.08	0.19	60	60	60	110	120	120
Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)																			
Acenaphthene	C	210	510	1100	3000	4700	6000	84000	97000	100000	34	85	200	15000	15000	15000	29000	30000	30000
Acenaphthylene	C	170	420	920	2900	4600	6000	83000	97000	100000	28	69	160	15000	15000	15000	29000	30000	30000
Anthracene	C	2400	5400	11000	31000	35000	37000	520000	540000	540000	380	950	2200	74000	74000	74000	150000	150000	150000
Benzo(a)anthracene	C	7.2	11	13	11	14	15	170	170	180	2.9	6.5	13	29	29	29	49	56	62
Benzo(a)pyrene	C	2.2	2.7	3	3.2	3.2	3.2	35	35	36	0.97	2	3.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	11	12	13
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	C	2.6	3.3	3.7	3.9	4	4	44	44	45	0.99	2.1	3.9	7.1	7.2	7.2	13	15	16
Benzo(ghi)perylene	C	320	340	350	360	360	360	3900	4000	4000	290	470	640	640	640	640	1400	1500	1600
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	C	77	93	100	110	110	110	1200	1200	1200	37	75	130	190	190	190	370	410	440
Chrysene	C	15	22	27	30	31	32	350	350	350	4.1	9.4	19	57	57	57	93	110	120
Dibenzo(ah)anthracene	C	0.24	0.28	0.3	0.31	0.32	0.32	3.5	3.6	3.6	0.14	0.27	0.43	0.57	0.57	0.57	1.1	1.3	1.4
Fluoranthene	C	280	560	890	1500	1600	1600	23000	23000	23000	52	130	290	3100	3100	3100	6300	6300	6400
Fluorene	C	170	400	860	2800	3800	4500	63000	68000	71000	27	67	160	9900	9900	9900	20000	20000	20000
Indeno(123-cd)pyrene	C	27	36	41	45	46	46	500	510	510	9.5	21	39	82	82	82	150	170	180
Naphthalene	C	2.3	5.6	13	2.3	5.6	13	190	460	1100	4.1	10	24	4900	4900	4900	1200	1900	3000
Phenanthrene	C	95	220	440	1300	1500	1500	2200	22000	23000	15	38	90	3100	3100	3100	6200	6200	6300
Pyrene	C	620	1200	2000	3700	3800	3800	54000	54000	54000	110	270	620	7400	7400	7400	15000	15000	15000
PAH (Total 16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH CWG)																			
MTBE	A	27.6	-	220	33.3	-	318	3140	-	22400	-	-	108	73600	-	75000	70800	-	117000
Benzene	C	0.087	0.17	0.37	0.38	0.7	1.4	27	47	90	0.017	0.034	0.075	72	72	73	90	100	110
Toluene	C	130	290	660	880	1900	3900	56000	110000	180000	22	51	120	56000	56000	56000	87000	95000	100000
Ethylbenzene	C	47	110	260	83	190	440	5700	13000	27000	16	39	91	24000	24000	25000	17000	22000	27000
o-Xylene	C	60	140	330	88	210	480	6600	15000	33000	28	67	160	41000	42000	43000	17000	24000	33000
m-Xylene	C	59	140	320	82	190	450	6200	14000	31000	31	74	170	41000	42000	43000	17000	24000	32000
p-Xylene	C	56	130	310	79	180	430	5900	14000	30000	29	69	160	41000	42000	43000	17000	24000	31000
TPH Aliphatic EC5-6	C	42	78	160	42	78	160	3200	5900	12000	730	1700	3900	57000	59000	60000	95000	13000	180000
TPH Aliphatic EC6-8	C	100	230	530	100	230	530	7800	17000	40000	2300	5600	13000	60000	61000	62000	150000	22000	320000
TPH Aliphatic EC8-10	C	27	65	150	27	65	150	2000	4800	11000	320	770	1700	13000	13000	13000	14000	18000	21000
TPH Aliphatic EC10-12	C	130	330	760	130	330	770	9700	23000	47000	2200	4400	7300	13000	13000	13000	21000	23000	24000
TPH Aliphatic EC12-16	C	1100	2400	4300	1100	2400	4400	59000	82000	90000	11000	13000	13000	13000	13000	13000	25000	25000	26000
TPH Aliphatic EC16-35	C	65000	92000	110000	65000	92000	110000	1600000	1700000	1800000	260000	270000	270000	250000	250000	250000	450000	480000	490000
TPH Aliphatic EC35-44	C	65000	92000	110000	65000	92000	110000	1600000	1700000	1800000	260000	270000	270000	250000	250000	250000	450000	480000	490000
TPH Aromatic EC5-7	C	70	140	300	370	690	1400	26000	46000	86000	13	27	57	56000	56000	56000	76000	84000	92000
TPH Aromatic EC7-8	C	130	290	660	860	1800	3900	56000	110000	180000	22	51	120	56000	56000	56000	87000	95000	100000
TPH Aromatic EC8-10	C	34	83	190	47	110	270	3500	8100	17000	8.6	21	51	5000	5000	5000	7200	8500	9300
TPH Aromatic EC10-12	C	74	180	380	250	590	1200	16000	28000	34000	13	31	74	5000	5000	5000	9200	9700	10000
TPH Aromatic EC12-16	C	140	330	660	1800	2300	2500	36000	37000	38000	23	57	130	5100	5100	5000	10000	10000	10000
TPH Aromatic EC16-21	C	260	540	930	1900	1900	1900	28000	28000	28000	46	110	260	3800	3800	3800	7600	7700	7800
TPH Aromatic EC21-35	C	1100	1500	1700	1900	1900	1900	28000	28000	28000	370	820	1600	3800	3800	3800	7800	7800	7900



GeoCon Site Investigations Ltd
 GENERIC SCREENING CRITERIA
 FOR
 GENERIC QUANTITATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT

January 2020

Compound / Analyte	Source Reference	Residential WITH consumption of home-grown vegetables			Residential WITHOUT consumption of home-grown vegetables			Commercial			Allotments			Public Open Space - Residential			Public Open Space - Parks		
		1 % SOM	2.5% SOM	6 % SOM	1 % SOM	2.5% SOM	6 % SOM	1 % SOM	2.5% SOM	6 % SOM	1 % SOM	2.5% SOM	6 % SOM	1 % SOM	2.5% SOM	6 % SOM	1 % SOM	2.5% SOM	6 % SOM
		mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg
TPH Aromatic EC>35-44	C	1100	1500	1700	1900	1900	1900	28000	28000	28000	370	820	1600	3800	3800	3800	7800	7800	7900
TPH Aliphatic + Aromatic EC>44-70	C	1600	1800	1900	1900	1900	1900	28000	28000	28000	1200	2100	3000	3800	3800	3800	7800	7800	7900

APPENDIX G
GEOTECHNICAL TESTING RESULTS



Laboratory Report



Contract Number: 50004

Client Ref: **GSI 1324**
Client PO: **PO 20/0400**

Report Date: **25-09-2020**

Client **GeoCon Site Investigation Limited**
Suite 2, Marple House
39 Stockport Road, Marple
Stockport
SK6 6BD

Contract Title: **Duncan Steeet, Salford**
For the attention of: **Chris Oates**

Date Received:
Date Completed: **25-09-2020**

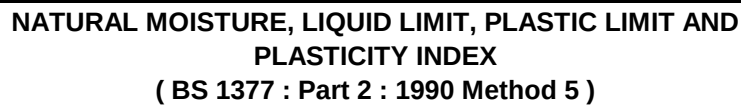
Test Description	Qty
Moisture Content BS 1377:1990 - Part 2 : 3.2 - * UKAS	3
4 Point Liquid & Plastic Limit BS 1377:1990 - Part 2 : 4.3 & 5.3 - * UKAS	3
BRE Full Suite includes pH, water & acid soluble sulphate, total sulphur, magnesium, chloride and nitrate BRE - BR279 - @ Non Accredited Test	4
Disposal of samples for job	1

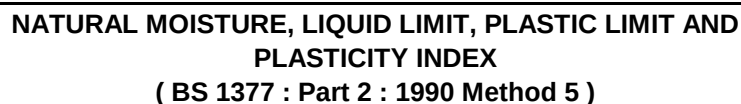
Notes: **Observations and Interpretations are outside the UKAS Accreditation**
* - denotes test included in laboratory scope of accreditation
- denotes test carried out by approved contractor
@ - denotes non accredited tests

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 certificate shall not be reproduced except in full, without the prior written approval of the laboratory.

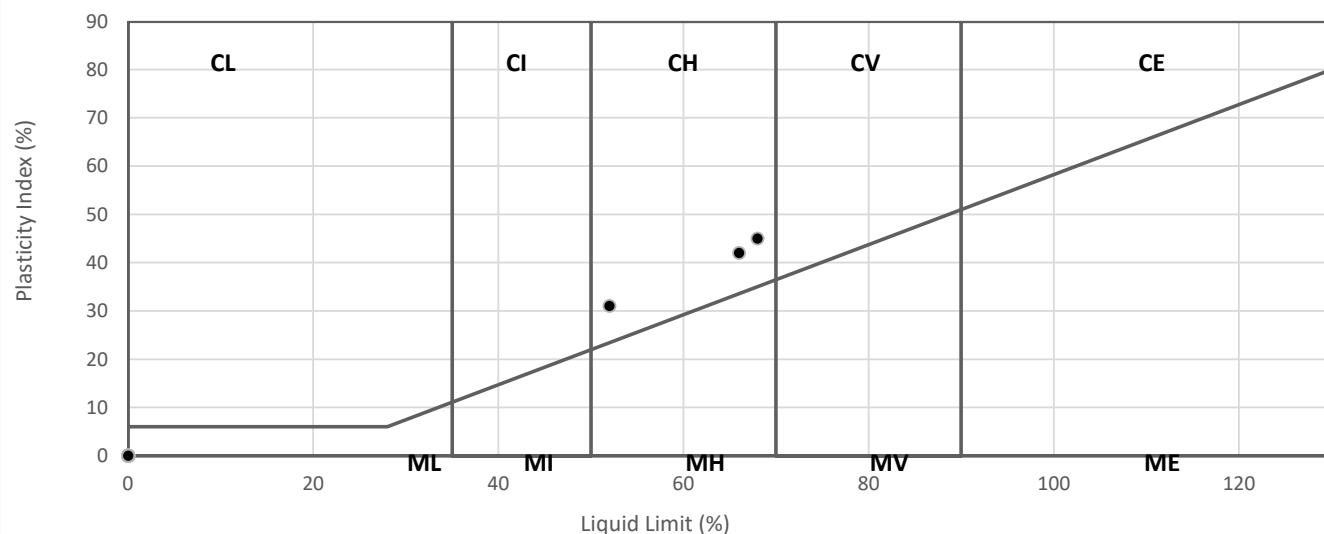
Approved Signatories:

Emma Sharp (Office Manager/Director) - Paul Evans (Quality/Technical Manager) - Richard John (Advanced Testing Manager)
Sean Penn (Administrative/Accounts Assistant) - Shaun Jones (Laboratory manager) - Wayne Honey (Administrative/Quality Assistant)

[illegible]

[illegible]

PLASTICITY CHART FOR CASAGRANDE CLASSIFICATION BS 5930:1999+A2:2010



DP Ganz

APPENDIX H

GAS AND GROUNDWATER
MONITORING RESULTS