

Analytical Report Number : 22-42932

Project / Site name: Battle Hospital

* These descriptions are only intended to act as a cross check if sample identities are questioned. The major constituent of the sample is intended to act with respect to MCERTS validation. The laboratory is accredited for sand, clay and loam (MCERTS) soil types. Data for unaccredited types of solid should be interpreted with care.

Stone content of a sample is calculated as the % weight of the stones not passing a 10 mm sieve. Results are not corrected for stone content.

Lab Sample Number	Sample Reference	Sample Number	Depth (m)	Sample Description *
2191027	HPC	None Supplied	0.00-0.60	Brown clay and loam with vegetation.
2191028	HPD	None Supplied	0.00-0.60	Brown clay and loam with vegetation.

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Water matrix abbreviations:

Surface Water (SW) Potable Water (PW) Ground Water (GW) Process Waters (PrW) Final Sewage Effluent (FSE) Landfill Leachate (LL)

Analytical Test Name	Analytical Method Description	Analytical Method Reference	Method number	Wet / Dry Analysis	Accreditation Status
Metals in soil by ICP-OES	Determination of metals in soil by aqua-regia digestion followed by ICP-OES.	In-house method based on MEWAM 2006 Methods for the Determination of Metals in Soil.	L038-PL	D	MCERTS
Asbestos identification in soil	Asbestos Identification with the use of polarised light microscopy in conjunction with disperion staining techniques.	In house method based on HSG 248	A001-PL	D	ISO 17025
Boron, water soluble, in soil	Determination of water soluble boron in soil by hot water extract followed by ICP-OES.	In-house method based on Second Site Properties version 3	L038-PL	D	MCERTS
Hexavalent chromium in soil	Determination of hexavalent chromium in soil by extraction in water then by acidification, addition of 1,5 diphenylcarbazine followed by colorimetry.	In-house method	L080-PL	W	NONE
Moisture Content	Moisture content, determined gravimetrically. (30 oC)	In house method.	L019-UK/PL	W	NONE
Speciated EPA-16 PAHs in soil	Determination of PAH compounds in soil by extraction in dichloromethane and hexane followed by GC-MS with the use of surrogate and internal standards.	In-house method based on USEPA 8270	L064-PL	D	MCERTS
pH in soil (automated)	Determination of pH in soil by addition of water followed by automated electrometric measurement.	In house method.	L099-PL	D	MCERTS
Stones content of soil	Standard preparation for all samples unless otherwise detailed. Gravimetric determination of stone > 10 mm as % dry weight.	In-house method based on British Standard Methods and MCERTS requirements.	L019-UK/PL	D	NONE
Total organic carbon (Automated) in soil	Determination of organic matter in soil by oxidising with potassium dichromate followed by titration with iron (II) sulphate.	In house method.	L009-PL	D	MCERTS
TPHCWG (Soil)	Determination of hexane extractable hydrocarbons in soil by GC-MS/GC-FID.	In-house method with silica gel split/clean up.	L088/76-PL	W	MCERTS
TPH in (Soil)	Determination of TPH bands by HS-GC-MS/GC-FID	In-house method, TPH with carbon banding and silica gel split/cleanup.	L076-PL	D	NONE

For method numbers ending in 'UK' analysis have been carried out in our laboratory in the United Kingdom.

For method numbers ending in 'PL' analysis have been carried out in our laboratory in Poland

Unless otherwise indicated, site information, order number, project number, sampling date, time, sample reference and depth are provided by the client. The instructed on date indicates the date on which this information was provided to the laboratory.

Analytical Report Number : 22-42932
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Water matrix abbreviations:

Surface Water (SW) Potable Water (PW) Ground Water (GW) Process Waters (PrW) Final Sewage Effluent (FSE) Landfill Leachate (LL)

Analytical Test Name	Analytical Method Description	Analytical Method Reference	Method number	Wet / Dry Analysis	Accreditation Status
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Information in Support of Analytical Results

List of HWOL Acronyms and Operators

Acronym	Descriptions
HS	Headspace Analysis
MS	Mass spectrometry
FID	Flame Ionisation Detector
GC	Gas Chromatography
EH	Extractable Hydrocarbons (i.e. everything extracted by the solvent(s))
CU	Clean-up - e.g. by Florisil®, silica gel
1D	GC - Single coil/column gas chromatography
2D	GC-GC - Double coil/column gas chromatography
Total	Aliphatics & Aromatics
AL	Aliphatics
AR	Aromatics
#1	EH_2D_Total but with humics mathematically subtracted
#2	EH_2D_Total but with fatty acids mathematically subtracted
_	Operator - understore to separate acronyms (exception for +)
+	Operator to indicate cumulative e.g. EH+HS_Total or EH_CU+HS_Total

Jack Johnson
Bellway Homes Ltd
Pacific House,
Imperial Way,
Reading,
RG2 0TD
Bicester, OX27 8TG

Our Ref: CRM.1265.007.GE.L.011.A

27th May 2022

Sent via email (jack.johnson@bellway.co.uk)

Dear Jack

Battle Hospital, Portman Way, Reading, RG30 1AH – HP7

Background

Phase I Desk Study and Subsequent Phase II Intrusive Ground Investigation were undertaken at the above-named site by RSK Environmental Limited in March 2017. Visual and olfactory evidence of contamination by hydrocarbons, solvents and a sulphurous odour were noted during the site investigation. Chemical analysis showed exceedance of the reference values for Lead, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) Hydrocarbons within Made Ground. Asbestos fibres were also detected.

As the site is being re-developed for residential apartments with communal garden areas and private housing, remediation to areas of soft landscaping was proposed. This would comprise 400mm clean materials over a Geotextile no-dig barrier within communal garden areas, and 600mm clean materials over a Geotextile no-dig barrier within private gardens. This was submitted to Reading Borough Council in Remedial Methodology Strategy – CRM.1265.007.GE.R.002.A. and was approved. During the works, no subsequent site observations indicated any change was required.

Site Inspection

On the 16th May 2022 Enzygo Geo Environmental Limited undertook a site inspection to excavate a hand pit (HP7) to confirm the presence of a Geotextile no-dig barrier beneath 400mm minimum clean materials. The location of the Hand Pit is shown on drawing CRM.1265.007.GE.D.001 in Appendix B.

Cover Soils

Hand Pit confirmed the presence of 400mm minimum of cover soils over a Geotextile no dig barrier, meeting the required depth for communal gardens and open space areas. Photographs of the hand pit are included in Appendix A. Samples were recovered from the Hand Pit, and submitted to the laboratories of I2 who are UKAS and MCERTS accredited for testing.

Chemical Analysis

Chemical analysis reports have been supplied by the client prior to the materials being imported to site. These certificates meet the GAC values for residential use with plant uptake. No asbestos was detected. These are included in Appendix C.

Soil samples from the validation pit were collected in appropriate containers provided by the analytical laboratory. Samples were stored in a cool box prior to dispatch to the laboratory for analysis. All samples were collected using appropriate sampling equipment that is cleaned at each sampling location.

Soil samples were sent to the laboratories of I2 who are UKAS and MCERTS accredited. Samples were tested for the CLEA metal suite, pH, sulphate, cyanide, phenols, speciated Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH), organic carbon, Speciated Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH CWG) and asbestos screen.

Results show the materials used meet the GAC values for residential use with plant uptake. These are shown in Appendix D.

Conclusion

Based on the site inspection undertaken, information provided and results it is considered that the cover soils within Hand Pit HP7 are in accordance with the approved Remedial Methodology.

We hope that we have correctly interpreted your requirements.

Yours sincerely,
For and on behalf of Enzygo



Richard Reece
Senior Technician

APPENDIX A – PHOTOGRAPHS

HP7



APPENDIX B – DRAWINGS



Key	
	Site Boundary
	Verification Pits in Communal Areas (HP) (HP1 - HP8)
	Verification Pits in Gardens (HP) (HPA - HPJ)



Samuel House, 5 Fox Valley Way, Stocksbridge, Sheffield S36 2AA

CLIENT:	
Bellway Homes Limited (Thames Valley)	
SCALE:	PROJECT REF:
1:1,000@A3	CRM.1265.007
DRAWN:	CHECKED:
NP	SR
DATE:	
July 2018	
PROJECT:	
Portman Way, Reading	
TITLE:	
Site Location Plan	
FIGURE NO:	
CRM.1265.007.GE.D.001	

APPENDIX C – IMPORTED SOIL CERTIFICATES



TIM O'HARE ASSOCIATES
SOIL & LANDSCAPE CONSULTANCY

Mr Drew Wetherell
Bourne Amenity Ltd
The Wharf
Newenden
Cranbrook
Kent TN18 5QG

3rd February 2022
Our Ref: TOHA/22/7309/2/SS
Your Ref: PO 81253

Dear Sirs

Subsoil Analysis Report: Nutfield Subsoil

We have completed the analysis of the soil sample recently submitted, referenced *Nutfield Subsoil*, and have pleasure reporting our findings.

The purpose of the analysis was to determine the suitability of the sample for use as subsoil in general landscape purposes (trees, shrubs, amenity grass). In addition, this sample has been assessed to determine its compliance with the requirements of the British Standard for Subsoil (*BS8601:2013 – Specification for subsoil and requirements for use – Table 1, Multipurpose Subsoil*), including analysis of potential contaminants.

This report presents the results of analysis for the sample submitted, and it should be considered 'indicative' of the subsoil source. The report and results should therefore not be used by third parties as a means of verification or validation testing, especially after the subsoil has left the Bourne Amenity Ltd site.

SAMPLE EXAMINATION

The sample was described as a dark yellowish brown (Munsell Colour 10YR 4/6), moist, friable, non-calcareous SANDY LOAM with a weakly developed fine granular structure*. The sample was slightly stony and no unusual odours, deleterious materials, roots or rhizomes of pernicious weeds were observed.

*This appraisal of soil structure was made from examination of a disturbed sample. Structure is a key soil characteristic that may only be accurately assessed by examination in an in-situ state.

Tim O'Hare Associates LLP
Howbery Park Wallingford Oxfordshire OX10 8BA
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www.toha.co.uk

ANALYTICAL SCHEDULE

The sample was submitted to a UKAS and MCERTS accredited laboratory for a range of physical and chemical tests to confirm the composition and fertility of the soil, and the concentration of selected potential contaminants. The following parameters were determined:

- detailed particle size analysis (5 sands, silt, clay);
- stone content (2-20mm, 20-50mm, >50mm);
- saturated hydraulic conductivity;
- pH and electrical conductivity values;
- calcium carbonate;
- exchangeable sodium percentage;
- major plant nutrients (N, P, K, Mg);
- organic matter content;
- C:N ratio;
- visible contaminants (>2mm);
- heavy metals (Sb, As, B, Ba, Be, Cd, Cr, Cr(VI), Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Se, V, Zn);
- total cyanide and total (mono) phenols;
- elemental sulphur, acid volatile sulphur and water soluble sulphate;
- speciated PAHs (US EPA16 suite);
- aromatic and aliphatic TPH (C5-C35 banding);
- benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene (BTEX);
- asbestos screen.

The results are presented on the attached Certificate of Analysis and an interpretation of the results is given below.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

Particle Size Analysis and Stone Content

The sample fell into the *sandy loam* texture class. Further detailed particle size analysis found the sample to contain a moderate proportion of 'fines' (particles <0.15mm). Whilst predominantly sandy, finely textured soil such as this tends to have lower structural strength and reduced porosity compared to coarser textured material. As such, the soil tends to be more moisture retentive, as demonstrated by the lower saturated hydraulic conductivity. If this material is to be used as subsoil in general landscape applications, only species tolerant of slow draining, moisture retentive soils may be acceptable for planting. The subsoil would be less suited to more demanding applications such as tree pits or ornamental planting.

The stone content of the sample was low and, as such, stones should not restrict the use of the soil for use as subsoil in general landscape purposes.

Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity

The sample had a saturated hydraulic conductivity value of 1.0 mm/hr, which would be considered low for a general landscape subsoil.

pH and Electrical Conductivity Values

The sample was neutral in reaction (pH 7.0), with a pH value that would be considered ideal as subsoil for general landscape purposes.

The electrical conductivity (salinity) value (water extract) was very low, which indicates that soluble salts were not present at levels that would be harmful to plants.

Organic Matter Content

The organic matter content was low (1.1%) and compliant with BS8601:2013 – Table 1.

Potential Contaminants

With reference to *BS8601:2013 – Section 4.2: Note 2*, there is a recommendation to confirm levels of potential contaminants in relation to the subsoil's proposed end use. This includes human health, environmental protection and metals considered toxic to plants. In the absence of site-specific assessment criteria, the concentrations of selected potential contaminants that affect human health have been assessed for the concentrations that affect human health have been assessed for *residential* end-use against the Suitable For Use Levels (S4ULs) presented in the LQM/CIEH S4ULs for Human Health Risk Assessment (2015) and the DEFRA SP1010: Development of Category 4 Screening Levels for Assessment of Land Affected by Contamination – Policy Companion Document (2014).

Of the potential contaminants determined, none exceeded their respective guideline values.

Phytotoxic Contaminants

Of the phytotoxic (toxic to plants) contaminants determined (copper, nickel, zinc), none was found at levels that exceeded the maximum permissible levels specified in *BS8601:2013 – Table 1*.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of the analysis was to determine the suitability of the sample for use as subsoil in general landscape purposes (trees, shrubs, amenity grass). In addition, this sample has been assessed to determine its compliance with the requirements of the British Standard for Subsoil (*BS8601:2013 – Specification for subsoil and requirements for use – Table 1, Multipurpose Subsoil*), including analysis of potential contaminants.

From the soil examination and subsequent laboratory analysis, the sample was described as a neutral, non-saline, non-calcareous sandy loam with a weakly developed structure and low stone content. The organic matter content was low and consistent with subsoil. Of the potential contaminants determined, none exceeded their respective guideline values.

From a horticultural perspective, the fine texture and associated low saturated hydraulic conductivity of this sample means that the soil is not considered ideal for more demanding landscape applications (e.g. rootballed trees, ornamental planting or high-use amenity grass areas). It may be suitable for certain applications if it is used for species and planting types (e.g. bareroot stock or low use amenity grass areas) that are more tolerant of moisture retentive soils and provided its physical condition is satisfactory.

The sample was also fully compliant with the requirements of the British Standard for Subsoil (*BS8601:2013 – Specification for subsoil and requirements for use – Table 1, Multipurpose Subsoil*).

Soil Handling Recommendations

Reference should be made to Section 6.0 of *BS8601:2013* with regard to the handling and management of the subsoil:

"Soils generally lose strength and become less resistant to damage as they become wetter; therefore, it is essential that they are stripped, handled and trafficked only in the appropriate conditions of weather and soil moisture, and with suitable machinery. If sustained heavy rainfall (e.g. >10 mm in 24 h) occurs during soil stripping operations, work should be suspended and not restarted until the ground has had at least one dry day or until a suitable moisture content has been reached. A soil can be considered to have a suitable moisture content for stripping and handling if the whole thickness of the subsoil layer being stripped and/or handled is at a moisture content below the plastic limit as determined in accordance with BS 1377-2:1990 (incorporating Amendment No. 1).

Machinery should be selected and routed to minimise soil compaction."

Further guidance is provided in Clauses 6.1–6.5.

We hope this report meets with your approval and provides the necessary information. Please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned if we can be of further assistance.

Yours faithfully



Tilly Kimble-Wilde
BSc MSc
Graduate Soil Scientist



Tim White
BSc MSc MSc SoilSci CSci
Senior Associate

For & on behalf of Tim O'Hare Associates LLP





TIM O'HARE ASSOCIATES
SOIL & LANDSCAPE CONSULTANCY

Mr Drew Wetherell
Bourne Amenity Ltd
The Wharf
Newenden
Cranbrook
Kent TN18 5QG

21st April 2022
Our Ref: TOHA/22/7449/SS/Rev.01
Your Ref: PO 103169

Dear Sirs

Topsoil Analysis Report: Westerham TS6 Topsoil

We have completed the analysis of the soil sample recently received, referenced *Westerham TS6 Topsoil*, and have pleasure reporting our findings.

The purpose of the analysis was to determine the suitability of the sample for general landscape purposes (trees, shrubs, amenity grass). In addition, this sample has been assessed to determine its compliance with the requirements of the British Standard for Topsoil (*BS3882:2015 – Specification for Topsoil – Table 1, Multipurpose Topsoil*).

This report presents the results of analysis for the sample received, and it should be considered 'indicative' of the topsoil source. The report and results should therefore not be used by third parties as a means of verification or validation testing or waste designation purposes, especially after the topsoil has left the Bourne Amenity site.

SAMPLE EXAMINATION

The sample was described as a dark brown (Munsell Colour 10YR 3/3), slightly moist, friable, non-calcareous LOAMY SAND with a weakly developed, fine granular structure*. The sample was virtually stone-free and contained a moderate proportion of organic fines and occasional woody fragments. No unusual odours, deleterious materials, roots or rhizomes of pernicious weeds were observed.

*This appraisal of soil structure was made from examination of a disturbed sample. Structure is a key soil characteristic that may only be accurately assessed by examination in an in-situ state.

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ANALYTICAL SCHEDULE

The sample was submitted to a UKAS and MCERTS accredited laboratory for a range of physical and chemical tests to confirm the composition and fertility of the soil, and the concentration of selected potential contaminants. The following parameters were determined:

- detailed particle size analysis (5 sands, silt, clay);
- stone content (2-20mm, 20-50mm, >50mm);
- saturated hydraulic conductivity;
- pH and electrical conductivity values;
- calcium carbonate;
- exchangeable sodium percentage;
- major plant nutrients (N, P, K, Mg);
- organic matter content;
- C:N ratio;
- visible contaminants (>2mm);
- heavy metals (Sb, As, B, Ba, Be, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Se, V, Zn);
- total cyanide and total (mono) phenols;
- elemental sulphur, acid volatile sulphur and water soluble sulphate;
- speciated PAHs (US EPA16 suite);
- aromatic and aliphatic TPH (C5-C35 banding);
- benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene (BTEX);
- asbestos screen.

The results are presented on the attached Certificate of Analysis and an interpretation of the results is given below.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

Detailed Particle Size Analysis and Stone Content

The sample fell into the *loamy sand* texture class, which is usually considered suitable for general landscape applications provided the soil's physical condition is satisfactory. Further detailed particle size analysis found the sample to have a sufficiently narrow particle size distribution and a predominance of *medium sand* (0.25-0.50mm) and *coarse sand* (0.50-1.0mm). This is acceptable for topsoil in general landscape applications as reasonable porosity levels are usually maintained in a consolidated state and the risk of particle interpacking is minimised. The topsoil represented by this sample could be described as 'free-draining'.

The stone content of the sample was low and, as such, stones should not restrict the use of the soil for general landscape purposes.

Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity

The saturated hydraulic conductivity result (30 mm/hr) recorded for the sample indicates that the material would demonstrate sufficient drainage performance for a general landscape topsoil.

pH and Electrical Conductivity Values

The sample was strongly alkaline in reaction (pH 8.7), with a pH value that exceeded the maximum specified value for Multipurpose Topsoil given in BS3882:2015 – Table 1 (pH 8.5). The calcium carbonate (lime) content result indicates that the sample was non-calcareous (lime-free). As such, the source of the alkalinity in this instance is likely to be the very low buffering capacity of the high sand content material and influence of potassium ions in the organic component of the topsoil blend. As such, this pH value would be considered suitable for general landscape purposes provided species with a wide pH tolerance or those known to prefer alkaline soils are selected for planting, turfing and seeding.

The electrical conductivity (salinity) value (water extract) was moderate, which indicates that soluble salts should not be present at levels that would be harmful to plants.

The electrical conductivity value by CaSO₄ extract (BS3882 requirement) fell below the maximum specified value (3300 µS/cm) given in BS3882:2015 – Table 1.

Organic Matter and Fertility Status

The sample was well supplied with organic matter and all major plant nutrients.

The C:N ratio of the sample was acceptable for general landscape purposes.

Potential Contaminants

With reference to *BS3882:2015 - Table 1*: Notes 3 and 4, there is a requirement to confirm levels of potential contaminants in relation to the topsoil's proposed end use. This includes human health, environmental protection and metals considered toxic to plants. In the absence of site-specific assessment criteria, the concentrations that affect human health have been compared with the *residential with homegrown produce* land use in the Suitable For Use Levels (S4ULs) presented in *The LQM/CIEH S4ULs for Human Health Risk Assessment* (2015) and the DEFRA SP1010: *Development of Category 4 Screening Levels (C4SLs) for Assessment of Land Affected by Contamination – Policy Companion Document* (2014).

Of the potential contaminants determined, none was found at levels that exceeded their guideline values.

Phytotoxic Contaminants

Of the phytotoxic (toxic to plants) contaminants determined (copper, nickel, zinc), none was found at levels that exceeded the maximum permissible levels specified in *BS3882:2015 – Table 1*.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of the analysis was to determine the suitability of the topsoil sample for general landscape purposes. The analysis has also been undertaken to determine the sample's compliance with the requirements of the British Standard for Topsoil (*BS3882:2015 – Specification for Topsoil – Table 1, Multipurpose Topsoil*).

From the soil examination and subsequent laboratory analysis, the sample was described as a strongly alkaline, non-saline, non-calcareous loamy sand with a weakly developed structure and low stone content. The sample contained sufficient reserves of organic matter and plant nutrients. Of the potential contaminants determined, none exceeded their respective guideline values.

To conclude, based on our findings, the topsoil represented by this sample would be considered suitable for general landscape purposes (trees, shrubs and amenity grass), provided species with a wide pH tolerance or those known to prefer alkaline soils are selected, and the physical condition of the soil is satisfactory. This topsoil may not be ideal for plant species that specifically demand moisture retentive topsoil, unless additional moisture inputs are provided, especially during prolonged period of dry weather.

The organic matter content of the topsoil would probably be considered acceptable for lower foot traffic amenity grass areas (e.g. road verges). However, the high organic matter content of the topsoil may lead to variable settlement and a soft, uneven surface if used for higher performance amenity grass establishment, e.g. sports pitches or formal lawns.

The topsoil was largely compliant with the requirements of the British Standard for Topsoil (*BS3882:2015 – Specification for Topsoil – Table 1, Multipurpose Topsoil*), with the exception of the pH value that slightly exceeds the maximum specified value. On this occasion, this non-compliance would be considered minor when reviewed in the context of the full results (particularly calcium carbonate) and proposed end-use of this topsoil.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Soil Handling Recommendations

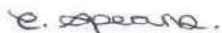
It is important to maintain the physical condition of the soil and avoid structural damage during all phases of soil handling (e.g. stockpiling, resspreading, cultivating, planting, seeding or turfing). As a consequence, soil handling operations should be carried out when soil is reasonably dry and non-plastic (friable) in consistency.

It is important to ensure that the soil is not unnecessarily compacted by trampling or trafficking by site machinery, and soil handling should be stopped during and after heavy rainfall and not continued until the soil is friable in consistency. If the soil is structurally damaged and compacted at any stage during the course of soiling or landscaping works, it should be cultivated appropriately to relieve the compaction and to restore the soil's structure prior to any planting, turfing or seeding.

Further details on soil handling are provided in Annex A of BS3882:2015.

We hope this report meets with your approval and provides the necessary information. Please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned if we can be of further assistance.

Yours faithfully



Ceri Spears
BSc MSc MSoilSci
Senior Associate

For & on behalf of Tim O'Hare Associates LLP

APPENDIX D – LABORATORY TEST RESULTS



Richard Reece
Enzygo Geoenvironmental Ltd
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e: richard.reece@enzygo.com

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e: reception@i2analytical.com

Analytical Report Number : 22-59313

Project / Site name:	Battle Hospital	Samples received on:	18/05/2022
Your job number:	CRM 1265 007	Samples instructed on/ Analysis started on:	18/05/2022
Your order number:	CRM 1265 007	Analysis completed by:	25/05/2022
Report Issue Number:	1	Report issued on:	25/05/2022
Samples Analysed:	1 soil sample		

Signed:

Izabela Wójcik
Izabela Wójcik
Reporting Specialist
For & on behalf of i2 Analytical Ltd.

Standard Geotechnical, Asbestos and Chemical Testing Laboratory located at: ul. Pionierów 39, 41 -711 Ruda Śląska, Poland.

Accredited tests are defined within the report, opinions and interpretations expressed herein are outside the scope of accreditation.

Standard sample disposal times, unless otherwise agreed with the laboratory, are :

soils	- 4 weeks from reporting
leachates	- 2 weeks from reporting
waters	- 2 weeks from reporting
asbestos	- 6 months from reporting

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Any assessments of compliance with specifications are based on actual analytical results with no contribution from uncertainty of measurement. Application of uncertainty of measurement would provide a range within which the true result lies. An estimate of measurement uncertainty can be provided on request.

Analytical Report Number: 22-59313
Project / Site name: Battle Hospital
Your Order No: CRM 1265 007

Lab Sample Number				2281166
Sample Reference				HP7
Sample Number				None Supplied
Depth (m)				0.00-0.45
Date Sampled				16/05/2022
Time Taken				None Supplied
Analytical Parameter (Soil Analysis)	Units	Limit of detection	Accreditation Status	
Stone Content	%	0.1	NONE	< 0.1
Moisture Content	%	0.01	NONE	9.4
Total mass of sample received	kg	0.001	NONE	1.2

Asbestos in Soil	Type	N/A	ISO 17025	Not-detected
Asbestos Analyst ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	LFT

General Inorganics

pH - Automated	pH Units	N/A	MCERTS	8.2
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) - Automated	%	0.1	MCERTS	0.2

Speciated PAHs

Naphthalene	mg/kg	0.05	MCERTS	< 0.05
Acenaphthylene	mg/kg	0.05	MCERTS	< 0.05
Acenaphthene	mg/kg	0.05	MCERTS	< 0.05
Fluorene	mg/kg	0.05	MCERTS	< 0.05
Phenanthrene	mg/kg	0.05	MCERTS	< 0.05
Anthracene	mg/kg	0.05	MCERTS	< 0.05
Fluoranthene	mg/kg	0.05	MCERTS	< 0.05
Pyrene	mg/kg	0.05	MCERTS	< 0.05
Benzo(a)anthracene	mg/kg	0.05	MCERTS	< 0.05
Chrysene	mg/kg	0.05	MCERTS	< 0.05
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/kg	0.05	MCERTS	< 0.05
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/kg	0.05	MCERTS	< 0.05
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/kg	0.05	MCERTS	< 0.05
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	mg/kg	0.05	MCERTS	< 0.05
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/kg	0.05	MCERTS	< 0.05
Benzo(ghi)perylene	mg/kg	0.05	MCERTS	< 0.05

Total PAH

Speciated Total EPA-16 PAHs	mg/kg	0.8	MCERTS	< 0.80
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Heavy Metals / Metalloids

Arsenic (aqua regia extractable)	mg/kg	1	MCERTS	21
Boron (water soluble)	mg/kg	0.2	MCERTS	0.3
Cadmium (aqua regia extractable)	mg/kg	0.2	MCERTS	< 0.2
Chromium (hexavalent)	mg/kg	1.8	MCERTS	< 1.8
Chromium (aqua regia extractable)	mg/kg	1	MCERTS	54
Copper (aqua regia extractable)	mg/kg	1	MCERTS	8.1
Lead (aqua regia extractable)	mg/kg	1	MCERTS	7.6
Mercury (aqua regia extractable)	mg/kg	0.3	MCERTS	< 0.3
Nickel (aqua regia extractable)	mg/kg	1	MCERTS	25
Selenium (aqua regia extractable)	mg/kg	1	MCERTS	< 1.0
Zinc (aqua regia extractable)	mg/kg	1	MCERTS	39

Analytical Report Number: 22-59313
 Project / Site name: Battle Hospital
 Your Order No: CRM 1265 007

Lab Sample Number				2281166
Sample Reference				HP7
Sample Number				None Supplied
Depth (m)				0.00-0.45
Date Sampled				16/05/2022
Time Taken				None Supplied
Analytical Parameter (Soil Analysis)	Units	Limit of detection	Accreditation Status	

Petroleum Hydrocarbons

TPH-CWG - Aliphatic >EC5 - EC6 HS_ID_AL	mg/kg	0.001	MCERTS	< 0.001
TPH-CWG - Aliphatic >EC6 - EC8 HS_ID_AL	mg/kg	0.001	MCERTS	< 0.001
TPH-CWG - Aliphatic >EC8 - EC10 HS_ID_AL	mg/kg	0.001	MCERTS	< 0.001
TPH-CWG - Aliphatic >EC10 - EC12 EH_CU_ID_AL	mg/kg	1	MCERTS	< 1.0
TPH-CWG - Aliphatic >EC12 - EC16 EH_CU_ID_AL	mg/kg	2	MCERTS	< 2.0
TPH-CWG - Aliphatic >EC16 - EC21 EH_CU_ID_AL	mg/kg	8	MCERTS	< 8.0
TPH-CWG - Aliphatic >EC21 - EC35 EH_CU_ID_AL	mg/kg	8	MCERTS	< 8.0
TPH-CWG - Aliphatic > EC35 - EC44 EH_CU_ID_AL	mg/kg	8.4	NONE	< 8.4
TPH-CWG - Aliphatic (EC5 - EC35) EH_CU+HS_ID_AL	mg/kg	10	MCERTS	< 10
TPH-CWG - Aliphatic (EC5 - EC44) EH_CU+HS_ID_AL	mg/kg	10	NONE	< 10

TPH-CWG - Aromatic >EC5 - EC7 HS_ID_AR	mg/kg	0.001	MCERTS	< 0.001
TPH-CWG - Aromatic >EC7 - EC8 HS_ID_AR	mg/kg	0.001	MCERTS	< 0.001
TPH-CWG - Aromatic >EC8 - EC10 HS_ID_AR	mg/kg	0.001	MCERTS	< 0.001
TPH-CWG - Aromatic >EC10 - EC12 EH_CU_ID_AR	mg/kg	1	MCERTS	< 1.0
TPH-CWG - Aromatic >EC12 - EC16 EH_CU_ID_AR	mg/kg	2	MCERTS	< 2.0
TPH-CWG - Aromatic >EC16 - EC21 EH_CU_ID_AR	mg/kg	10	MCERTS	< 10
TPH-CWG - Aromatic >EC21 - EC35 EH_CU_ID_AR	mg/kg	10	MCERTS	< 10
TPH-CWG - Aromatic > EC35 - EC44 EH_CU_ID_AR	mg/kg	8.4	NONE	< 8.4
TPH-CWG - Aromatic (EC5 - EC35) EH_CU+HS_ID_AR	mg/kg	10	MCERTS	< 10
TPH-CWG - Aromatic (EC5 - EC44) EH_CU+HS_ID_AR	mg/kg	10	NONE	< 10

TPH (>C5 - C7) HS_ID_TOTAL	mg/kg	1	MCERTS	< 1.0
TPH (>C7 - C8) HS_ID_TOTAL	mg/kg	1	MCERTS	< 1.0
TPH (C8 - C10) HS_ID_TOTAL	mg/kg	0.1	MCERTS	< 0.1
TPH (C10 - C12) EH_CU_ID_TOTAL	mg/kg	2	MCERTS	< 2.0
TPH (C12 - C16) EH_CU_ID_TOTAL	mg/kg	4	MCERTS	< 4.0
TPH (C16 - C21) EH_CU_ID_TOTAL	mg/kg	1	MCERTS	< 1.0
TPH (C21 - C35) EH_CU_ID_TOTAL	mg/kg	1	MCERTS	< 1.0
TPH (C35 - C44) EH_CU_ID_TOTAL	mg/kg	10	NONE	< 10
TPH Total C5 - C44 EH_CU+HS_ID_TOTAL	mg/kg	10	NONE	< 10

U/S = Unsuitable Sample I/S = Insufficient Sample

Analytical Report Number : 22-59313

Project / Site name: Battle Hospital

* These descriptions are only intended to act as a cross check if sample identities are questioned. The major constituent of the sample is intended to act with respect to MCERTS validation. The laboratory is accredited for sand, clay and loam (MCERTS) soil types. Data for unaccredited types of solid should be interpreted with care.

Stone content of a sample is calculated as the % weight of the stones not passing a 10 mm sieve. Results are not corrected for stone content.

Lab Sample Number	Sample Reference	Sample Number	Depth (m)	Sample Description *
2281166	HP7	None Supplied	0,00-0,45	Light brown sand with gravel.