

FINAL

Curo Places Ltd and E. G. Carter & Co. Ltd.

**Human Health Remedial Method Statement
&
Verification Plan**

**Land East of Church View
Sutton Benger
SN15 4FD**

**Report No: 25-10-01A
December 2025**

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Project Number 25-10-01A

Client Name Curo Places Ltd and E. G. Carter & Co. Ltd.

Issue No Date	Status	Prepared by	Checked by
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site Location	Land East of Church View, Sutton Benger, SN15 4FD
OS Grid Reference	ST 95043 78594
Objectives	 Briefly summarise the previous phased site investigations  To describe all works to be undertaken.  To describe the proposed human health remediation objectives and remediation criteria.  To set out the timetable of works and site management procedures.
Ground Conditions of the site	The exploratory fieldwork undertaken during this investigations identified that the general succession of strata can be represented by highly variable and anthropogenic impacted Made Ground (to a depth of between 0.75m and 2.95m, overlying cross bedded cohesive and granular River Terrace Deposits (to depths of between 2.90m and ~6.0m bgl, overlying the Kellaways Formation, predominantly a stiff clay becoming mudstone to depth >15m bgl.
Remediation Required	 To break the exposure pathways to site users, it is considered that a soil cover system are applicable for the development. This may be achieved by the placement of a suitably designed cover system across the site.  Additionally, protection of workers and the public during the construction phase should be undertaken by the developer.  Based on the conditions measured during the monitoring visits carried out to date, in accordance with BS8485:2015 and CIRIA C665, 2007, the site is classified as a Characteristic Situation 2/3 (CS2/3). Therefore, it is currently considered that ground gas protection is required with regard to methane or carbon dioxide gas.
Items to Remember	
Soil Cover Layer	 Fig 1 and 2 show the cross-section and area of the impacted soils.  Photographic evidence and spot levels before placing the soil.  Ensure imported soil is tested before placing (chemical suite and threshold values included in the report).
Protection of workers and public during construction phase	The developer/landowner is to ensure that suitable welfare facilities are included and to ensure all ground workers have included/incorporated the risk from dermal contact with impacted soils within their RAMS.
Gas Protection	Future buildings at the site will need to have ground gas protection measures installed as part of their construction. Given this variability of ground gas results, a conservatively zoned approach was recommended at the site, subject to regulatory authority/warranty provider approval. Ground gas protection could be zoned to the following plots:  CS2: Plots 1 to 3 and Plots 18-19  CS3: All Remaining Plots (4 to 17) The proposed residential end-use type here would require 4.5 No. 'points' in CS3 areas, and 3.5 No. 'points' in CS2 areas to benefit from sufficient protection from ground gas.

This executive summary must be read in conjunction with the full report text.

1 GROUND INVESTIGATION REPORT

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Geo-Integrity Ltd were commissioned by Alex Marles of Curo Places Ltd and E. G. Carter & Co. Ltd., on the 3rd October 2025, to undertake a Remedial Method Statement & Verification Plan at on land East of Church View, Sutton Benger, SN15 4FD, based on the findings of the Geo-Integrity Ltd Supplementary Geoenvironmental Ground Investigation Report 25-10-01 December 2025.

The report is likely to be reviewed by Wiltshire Council with reference to the NPPF. Once the development is completed, and as a minimum, land must not be capable of being determined as 'contaminated land' under the terms of Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

Previously, a Supplementary Geoenvironmental Ground Investigation Report was undertaken by Geo-Integrity Limited, ref 25-10-01, December 2025.

The findings of the previous phased investigations identified a risk to human health at the site. As the Made Ground at the site (of all forms) which recorded some elevated values of metals and PAHs locally within the Made Ground near surface across the site, and it has been established that this will provide a risk to end users of the site (should a pathway be available) and to construction workers during the groundworks.

Additionally, based on the conditions measured during the monitoring visits carried out to date, in accordance with BS8485:2015 and CIRIA C665, 2007, the site is classified as a Characteristic Situation 2/3 (CS2/3). Therefore, it is currently considered that ground gas protection is required with regard to methane or carbon dioxide gas.

This remedial method statement then describes the work required to bring the site to a condition suitable for the intended use.

The site is located at National Grid Reference ST 95043 78594.

The objectives of this remedial scheme report are:-

-  Briefly summarise the previous site investigation and desk study work undertaken.
-  To describe all works to be undertaken.
-  To describe the proposed remediation objectives and remediation criteria.
-  To outline the plots which require remediation and the gas protection criteria.
-  To set out the timetable of works and site management procedures.

 Outline a discovery strategy for possible inconsistencies/rips, and tears.

The scheme has been designed with reference to BRE 465, 'Cover Thickness Design for Regeneration' (2004), The National Contaminated Land Officers Group (NCLOG) "A Regulator's Guide to Cover Systems and their Verification"; BS8485:2015; CIRIA C735:2014; HSE Document, "Protection of Workers and the General Public during Development of Contaminated Land" and LCRM. Additionally, the BS 8485:2015+A1:2019; Code of practice for the design of protective measures for methane and carbon dioxide ground gases for new buildings and the CIRIA guidance C735; Good practice on the testing and verification of protection systems for buildings against hazardous ground gases have been implemented.

1.2 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

It is currently proposed to construct a new 19 plot residential development on land east of Church View, Sutton Benger, SN15 4FD. The proposals also include private gardens and communal soft-landscaped areas, along with pavements, roadways and private parking areas.

1.3 SITE SETTING

The site forms an irregular, approximate ~0.84ha parcel situated to the east of the Village of Sutton Benger, east of the existing residential developments along Church View (road), and is accessed via an existing gateway off the B4069 - High Street (road).

The investigation area currently consists of a sequence of roughly rectangular open undeveloped paddocks, featured sequentially along the site, arranged north to south. Remains of small historical barn/shed structures were visible within the paddocks; however, none remained during the recent walkover.

Notably, the central-western section of the site consisted of a narrow orchard featuring two rows of apple trees. The site is bordered with mature and semi-mature trees/shrubs/hedgerows, with the paddocks donated by existing fence-lines, and the orchard area surrounded by mature coniferous planting.

The topography of the investigation area is generally flat-lying.

The investigation area is bordered by the B4069 - High Street (road) to the north, open agricultural fields to the east, and residential estates (houses and private gardens) to the south and west.

1.4 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION

Previously, a Supplementary Geoenvironmental Ground Investigation Report was undertaken by Geo-Integrity Limited, ref 25-10-01, December 2025. The salient information pertaining to the human health risk from the interpretative report previously undertaken is summarised below.

1.4.1 *Site History*

It is inferred that the site, whilst agricultural in nature at present, has been the site of some form of cut-and-fill operation. There is no record of such activities occurring on the site, and based upon 1945 German aerial imagery, it is suspected that groundworks possibly occurred during the Second World War when record keeping was restricted and or was lost.

It is considered likely that the area was excavated to a depth of between 1m and ~3m (deepening southwards), with the sand and gravel aggregate of the River Terrace Deposits extracted (possibly for the war effort). Following this, infilling of the area has occurred, firstly with a heavily anthropogenic soil (consisting of ash, metal, glass, plastic, wood, etc.) and then capped with a reworked soil, before being returned to agricultural use from the 1950s.

1.4.2 *Summary of the Ground Conditions*

The exploratory fieldwork undertaken during this investigations identified that the general succession of strata can be represented by highly variable and anthropogenic Made Ground (to a depth of between 0.75m and 2.95m, seemingly deepening towards the south and east), overlying cross bedded cohesive and granular River Terrace Deposits (to depths of between 2.90m and ~6.0m bgl seemingly deepening towards the south and east), overlying the Kellaways Formation, predominantly a stiff clay becoming mudstone to depth >15m bgl.

Significant groundwater was encountered within deeper exploratory holes at the site during the recent winter 2025 monitoring, at depths ranging from 1.33m bgl (52.53m AOD), but has been <1m.

1.4.3 *Geo-Environmental Conditions*

1.4.3.1 Human Health Risk Assessment

Of the twelve soil samples screened as part of this investigation, screened against the relevant GAC for a 'Residential with the consumption of home-grown produce' land use scenario as described above, three samples have exceeded the relevant GACs.

Notably, none of the four natural river Terrace Deposit Samples recorded elevated values above the GAC, and the exceedances were limited to the following Made Ground Samples;

-  Reworked Made Ground from CT5 at 0.20m depth – elevated lead
-  Anthropogenic Made Ground from CT4 at 0.70m depth – arsenic, cadmium, copper, nickel, lead and zinc.
-  Heavily Anthropogenic Made Ground from CT3 at 1m depth – Arsenic, lead & PAHs.

Given the variability of the made ground, zoning of impacted and unimpacted areas was considered unrealistic from a human health perspective.

1.4.4 Ground gas Risk assessment

The updated conceptual ground model for the site, undertaken as part of this investigation, identified that Information obtained from the BGS and the National Geoscience Information Service indicates that the site lies within an area where less than 1% of homes exceed the action level of 200Bq/m³ for radon gas. Therefore, no radon protection measures are necessary in the construction of new dwellings or extensions on this site.

However, previous ground gas risk assessments have identified that elevated ground gases (methane and carbon dioxide) are present at the site, in conjunction with elevated flow levels, and as such, it was recommended that zone gas protection measures be employed at the site to protect end users. As such, a high risk was considered for the proposed development from ground gases.

Therefore, additional ground gas monitoring was undertaken within the seven newly installed borehole standpipes as part of the groundwater monitoring undertaken as part of the recent 2025 Geo-Integrity investigation, on two occasions (the 12th of November and 3rd of December 2025) using a calibrated Gas Data GFM Series gas analyser. The additional boreholes were located across the site and across both the previously defined CS2 & CS3 areas.

The results again revealed depleted oxygen levels of between 0.9% and 19.5% by volume, an elevated carbon dioxide levels of between 0% and 14.6% by volume, but no methane levels (all below detectable limits).

However, peak ground gas flow rates were recorded at lower levels between 0l/hr and 0.9l/hr, with respective normal flow rates ranging from 0 to 0.0003l/hr.

Furthermore, monitoring of three unmarked boreholes encountered in the north of the site, which predate Geo-integrity Ltd's involvement, was also conducted. The boreholes were all 5m deep; however, no knowledge of response zones is known.

The results again revealed depleted oxygen levels of between 0% and 6.7% by volume, an elevated carbon dioxide level of between 6.8% and 10.1% by volume, and a methane level ranging from 0.3% and 1.2% (with an associated LEL% ranging from 8.8% to 29.2%).

Low peak ground gas flow rates were again recorded between 0l/hr and 0.7l/hr, with respective normal flow rates ranging from 0 to 0.0004l/hr.

Based on the conditions measured during the 2025 monitoring visits (2 number), in accordance with BS8485:2015 and CIRIA C665, 2007, the site would only be classified as a Characteristic Situation 2 (CS2).

However, previously, the risk of ground gases impacting the site was assessed by the Elemental GI Ltd, Phase 2 Geo-Environmental Investigation Report dated April 2023, which included monitoring of three ground gas monitoring wells on the site, which identified elevated ground gas, and determined that protection measures will be needed in all new buildings.

Based upon gas monitoring results of the three boreholes, it was considered that a large proportion of the site would be subject to ground gas protection characteristic Situation CS3 (CIRIA 149) due to similarly low oxygen (4.7%), along with elevated carbon dioxide (7%) and methane (0.60%), concurrent with high recorded flow rates (15.2l/hr).

From this, it was deduced that future buildings at the site will need to have ground gas protection measures installed as part of their construction. Given this variability of ground gas results, a conservatively zoned approach was recommended at the site, subject to regulatory authority/warranty provider approval. The report recommended that ground gas protection could be zoned to the following plots:

-  CS2: Plots 1 to 3 and Plots 18-19
-  CS3: All Remaining Plots (4 to 17)

They considered that in accordance with BS8485, the proposed residential end-use type here would require 4.5 No. 'points' in CS3 areas, and 3.5 No. 'points' in CS2 areas to benefit from sufficient protection from ground gas.

Given that the findings of this and the previous investigations have identified that the site is part of a large area of cut-and-fill where highly variable Made Ground soils are present, the risk of elevated ground gases and flow rates cannot be discounted, based on the recent two visits alone. As such, it is recommended that the CS3 recommendation stands, pending any future long-term ground gas monitoring (months/daily).

CIRIA C735 has recognised that verification is a key component of gas protection and, as such, we recommend that a ground gas protection verification strategy plan (VSP) be produced to present to the regulators. Full details of gas concentrations and gas flow data recorded during the geo-integrity monitoring visits are given in the Appendices.

2 REMEDIAL MEASURES REQUIRED

Given the results of the past investigations, intrusive investigations and combined laboratory testing it is currently considered there persists an elevated risk to end users of the site from the Made Ground at the site (of all forms) which recorded some elevated values of metals and PAHs locally within the Made Ground near surface across the site, and it has been established that this will provide a risk to end users of the site (should a pathway be available) and to construction workers during the groundworks.

To break the pollutant linkage, this material and the effects of any vapours need to be excluded from the end users, and special control measures need to be in place to protect the surrounding residents and construction workers.

2.1 SOIL COVER LAYER

2.1.1 Objectives

To break these primary exposure pathways to end site users, it is considered that, based on the levels encountered and the spread of information, it is recommended that this is achieved by the placement of a suitably designed cover system. **This cover system is not required in areas of hard-standing, as this will break the pathway between impacted soils and site users.** Therefore, the proposed parking area, roads, buildings, and pavement areas situated within the zoned area do not require remediation as the pathway between the contaminated soils and the end users will be broken.

2.1.2 Clean Cover System Criteria

In private areas to become privately owned, planted/soft-landscaping the cover system would require a 600mm layer of clean cover, consisting of at least 150mm of topsoil (British Sugar Landscape20 is recommended) with the rest formed of clean subsoil. Depending on finished floor levels, if the impacted soil below is more than 600mm, then only 600mm of that soil requires replacing, a surcharge is not required. Fig. 1 in the Appendices is a cross section of what the construction of the cover system should be.

Outside of private gardens, in areas of communal soft-landscaping/BNG areas, a reduced thickness of 300mm (consisting of at least 150mm of clean topsoil) may be permitted. However, this should be agreed with the Local Authority and warranty providers at the earliest opportunity.

In either case, given the materials encountered, it is also considered that a separator layer/demarcation layer should be implemented to prevent deeper excavation beyond the cover system. Membranes should be synthetic rot-proof, chemical-resistant, water permeable and have a high tensile strength.

Imported soils should be tested before being delivered on site for the suite of chemicals set out below.

The threshold values that must be achieved are indicated beside the determinants for both 'Residential with the Consumption of Home-Grown Produce' (required for garden areas where vegetables may be grown).

DETERMINANT	THRESHOLD VALUE (mg/kg)
	Residential with the Consumption of Home-Grown Produce
Arsenic	37
Beryllium	1.7
Cadmium	11
Chromium	910
Copper	2400
Mercury	40
Nickel	180
Lead	200
Selenium	250
Zinc	3700
Chromium (Hexavalent)	6
Asbestos	None Present
TPH >C5-C6	42
TPH >C6-C7	70
TPH >C7-C8	100

TPH >C8-C10	27
TPH >C10-C12	74
TPH >C12-C16	140
TPH >C16-C21	260
TPH >C21-C35	1100
Naphthalene	15
Acenaphthylene	170
Acenaphthene	210
Fluorene	170
Phenanthrene	95
Anthracene	2400
Fluoranthene	280
Pyrene	620
Benzo[a]anthracene	7.2
Chrysene	15
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	2.6
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	77
Benzo[a]pyrene	5
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)Pyrene	27
Dibenz(a,h)Anthracene	0.24
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	320

2.1.3 Management

2.1.3.1 Implementation

The implementation will be installed by a suitably qualified ground worker appointed by the landowner/developer. Suitable records of material management of any excavated soil (i.e. waste transfer notes) should be kept for verification purposes. If waste soil is to be stored on site for any period of time before disposal, it should be stored separately from any imported materials or topsoil, and a break layer should be situated between the contaminated stockpiles and the ground surface.

2.1.3.2 Validation & Verification Plan

This process will be validated by Geo-Integrity Ltd. upon completion of the soft landscaping in plots 1-19. This will be undertaken by the excavation of a suitable number of investigatory holes across the remediated soft landscaped areas (in accordance with the NHBC Guidance 11-20 plots, this will require ten – situated randomly across the implementation zone). Evidential logs and photographs will be presented in a validation report, along with confirmatory chemical testing. After completion of the validation report, as the scheme either removes the source or is a physical barrier, there is no need for maintenance or monitoring of this part of the project.

2.2 PROTECTION OF WORKERS AND THE PUBLIC DURING CONSTRUCTION PHASE

2.2.1 Objectives

To reduce the risk to as low as reasonably practicable for the construction workers and surrounding public.

2.2.2 Criteria

It is recommended that high standards of personal hygiene should be maintained amongst the site personnel at all times. All personnel coming into contact with the soil, ground workers in particular, should be instructed to use gloves when on site to avoid dermal contact and restrict inadvertent hand-to-mouth ingestion. Washing facilities should be provided for the site staff to use and should be used prior to eating or smoking.

Reference should be made to CDM 2015, which requires the provision of suitable welfare facilities on site, and the HSE Document, "Protection of Workers and the General Public during Development of Contaminated Land".

It is also recommended that a watching brief for undiscovered contamination is included in the Works Method Statement. Given the long human history of the surrounding area, it is always possible that some previous undiscovered contamination may be encountered. If this is the case, the area should be isolated, and contact should be made with a suitably qualified professional for further advice. This is particularly important if the contamination is possibly ACM or liquid based.

2.2.3 Management

2.2.3.1 Implementation

The Developer/landowner is responsible for the Construction Phase Plan for the project, for ensuring that the groundworkers RAMS includes potential risks associated with dermal contact of Topsoil/Made Ground on site and its mitigating measures (outlined above) and provision of suitable welfare facilities.

2.2.3.2 Validation

The Developer/landowner will ensure that their groundwork sub-contractors put their RAMS into operation throughout their time on site. Again, there is no need for maintenance or monitoring of this part of the project. As the remedial schemes put forward affect either the complete removal of the source or a physical barrier, there is no need for maintenance or monitoring of these after or during

the construction phase. As such, it is recommended that this report be referred to and agreed by the Local Authority at the earliest convenience during the Planning stages.

2.3 GROUND GAS PROTECTION

2.3.1 Risk-Based Approach to Verification and Independence

As stated within CIRIA C735 (Section 3.2), a risk-based approach should be taken as part of the verification plan to decide who is suitable to undertake the necessary verification procedures, how many site inspections should be undertaken and the need for, and scope of, any integrity testing.

Therefore, a Gas Verification Plan (GVP) will need to be put together for the site before installation on site. This document is not a GVP.

At present, a detailed ground gas protection scope is not available; as such, the previous assumed design put forward by the 2023 Element GI has been used as a sensible basis; however, it should be agreed with the local council.

Four factors influence the scope of verification activities, including

-  The site-specific gas regime
-  Number of buildings/plots to be inspected and the period over which this will take place
-  The complexity of the design and installation
-  Qualifications and Experience

The previous ground investigation (ref. 25-10-01a) characterised the site as CS2 and CS3 (see section 1.4.4 for further details). This is considered to be low and medium risk in accordance with CIRIA C574.

Nineteen buildings will be considered as part of this verification plan, which is considered to be large-scale in accordance with CIRIA C735.

The design of the foundation and gas protection system is considered to be between simple and complex, as shown within the guidance in CIRIA C735.

The gas membrane shall be installed by a skilled installation workforce in accordance with CIRIA C735 – NVQ Level 2 qualification in gas protection installation.

Based on the risk diagram in Figure 3.1 of CIRIA C735, it can be seen that the above factors fall into a range of three zones, including green, amber and red. Given the wide range, it is considered independence in the verification activities is important. Therefore, an independent third-party verifier

should have a substantial role, including preparation of the verification report; although much supporting verification activity could be carried out by the installer, provided they are appropriately trained and experienced.

A Gas Verification Report (GVR) will be needed after the installation of the protection measures.

3 GAS MEMBRANE AND SUB-STRUCTURE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS

In accordance with the latest revision of BS8485, the proposed residential end use type here would require 4.5 No. 'points' in CS3 areas, and 3.5 No. 'points' in CS2 areas to benefit from sufficient protection from ground gas. The following protection measures may therefore be considered, subject to regulatory authority (e.g. Council, warranty provider) approval. These are general ground gas protection measures for all new structures at the site (please be aware that this includes all structures which may be converted / inhabited in the future or which allow the movement of air into adjacent inhabited structures e.g. attached garages):

Design Feature	Assumed Design*	Score (BS8485:2015)	Notes
Floor Type	Precast Suspended ('Beam and Block')	0	Assumed that a precast suspended floor type shall be constructed, but higher scores (up to 1.5 points) may be confirmed for other floor types, such as reinforced cast-in-situ suspended floor slab with minimal penetrations
Ventilation	Passive Sub-Floor Layer	2.5	Assumed to have 'very good performance', including a clear unobstructed void and regular venting (e.g. periscopic)
Membrane	BS8485 Compliant Membrane (From BS8485:2015 Table 5)	2	Assumed to be properly fitted/tested and fully meeting the criteria in British Standard BS8484.
Total	-	4.5	This score exceeds the required 3.5 points for CS2 and meets the required 4.5 points for CS3.

As indicated in the table above, such a design score exceeds the required 3.5 points for CS2 and meets the required 4.5 points for CS3.

Depending on development considerations, alternatively, if a reinforced cast-in-situ suspended floor slab with minimal penetrations can be installed in the CS2 areas, then these structures could forgo

a passive sub-floor ventilation layer to achieve a lower requirement score of 3.5 for CS2 protection. However, to achieve a score of 1.5, the suspended slab should be well reinforced to control cracking and have minimal penetrations cast in.

Once the final design details and membrane specifications are costed and confirmed for the subject site, we can update this report section, which shall be resubmitted by the developer to the regulators and warranty providers for their approval prior to the start of any works.

4 REFERENCES

National House Building Council (NHBC) Standards, Chapter 4.1 Land Quality – Managing Ground Conditions. 2011.

The National Contaminated Land Officers Group (NCLOG) “A Regulator’s Guide to Cover Systems and their Verification” 2024

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Environment Agency, ‘Human Health Toxicological Assessment of Contaminants in Soil’, August 2008

BS 1377 : 1990 : Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes. British Standards Institution.

BS 5930 : 2015 : Code of practice for ground investigations. British Standards Institution.

G Card and S Wilson, An Alternative Approach for Ground Gas Risk Assessment, 2011.

BS EN ISO 14688-2:2004+A1 : 2013 : Geotechnical investigation and testing - Identification and classification of soil - Part 2 Principles for a classification. British Standards Institution. Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Sites – Code of Practice, BS10175, 2011

BS8485:2015 Design of protective measures for CH₄ and CO₂ in new buildings

BS8576:2013 Guidance for investigations for ground gas and VOCs

CIRIA C735 – Good Practice on the testing and verification of protection systems

CIRIA C665 – Assessing risks posed by hazardous ground gases



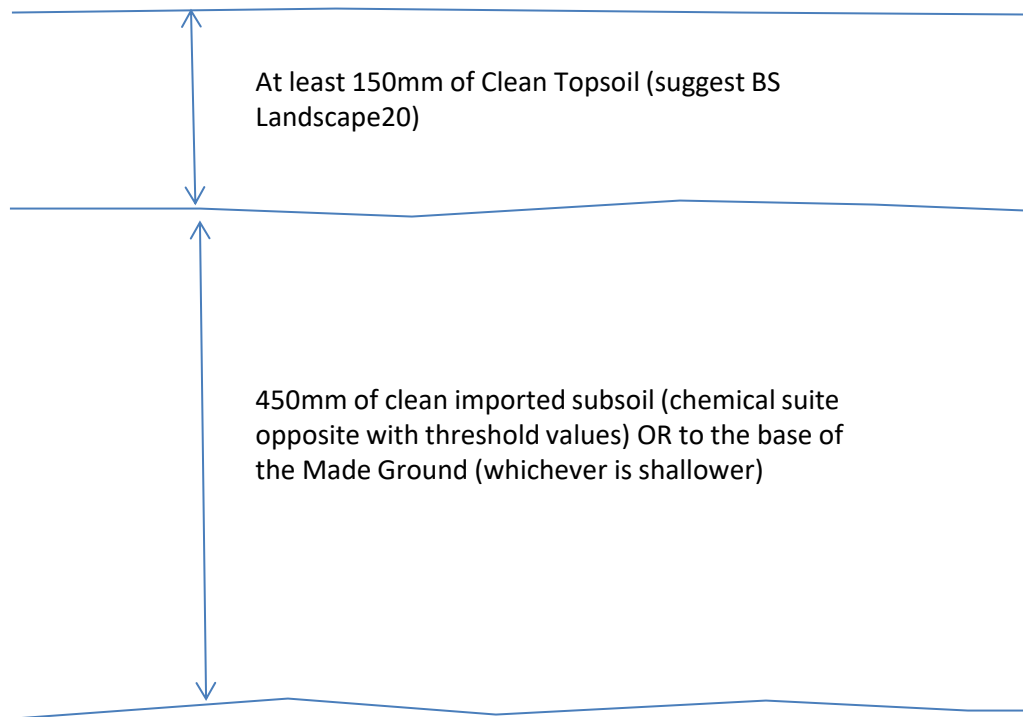
APPENDIX A



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PRIVATE AREAS TO BECOME PRIVATELY OWNED, PLANTED/SOFT-LANDSCAPING



Original/reduced ground level.

A separator layer/demarcation layer should be implemented to prevent deeper excavation beyond the cover system. Membranes should be synthetic rot-proof, chemical-resistant, water permeable and have a high tensile strength

DETERMINANT	THRESHOLD VALUE (mg/kg)
Arsenic	37
Cadmium	11
Chromium	910
Copper	2400
Mercury	40
Nickel	180
Lead	200
Selenium	250
Zinc	3700
Chromium (Hexavalent)	6
Asbestos	None Present
Total TPH >C5-C35	27
Naphthalene	2.3
Acenaphthylene	170
Acenaphthene	210
Fluorene	170
Phenanthrene	95
Anthracene	2400
Fluoranthene	280
Pyrene	620
Benzo[a]anthracene	7.2
Chrysene	15
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	2.6
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	77
Benzo[a]pyrene	5
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)Pyrene	27
Dibenz(a,h)Anthracene	0.24
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	320

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**Cover System
X-Section**

**SITE:- Land East of
Church View, Sutton
Benger, SN15 4FD**

JOB NO.:- 25-10-01

**CLIENT:- E. G. Carter
& Co. Ltd**

**Drawn
DL**

**Checked
MB**

**Scale: Not To Scale, for
indicative purposes only**