



Larkhill POL Asbestos Investigation

Factual Geo-Environmental Report

Aspire Defence Services Limited

Prepared by:

SLR Consulting Limited

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SLR Project No.: 402.V62255.00005

25 September 2025

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Revision Record

Revision	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Authorised By
V1	25 September 2025	NR	IG	TW

Basis of Report

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1.0 Introduction

In September 2025, SLR Consulting (SLR) were appointed by Aspire Defence Services (the Client) to provide consultancy services to support the development of a new POL point at LX F 001 within the Larkhill Garrison, Larkhill, 'the site'. This factual geo-environmental report outlines the findings of the ground investigation undertaken in September 2025.

A site location plan is provided in Drawing 01, while the previous layout is illustrated in Drawing 02 and exploration locations from the current and previous exploratory hole locations are illustrated in Drawing 03.

This report has been completed by SLR Consulting's Land Quality and Remediation team based in Treenwood House, Rowden Lane, Bradford on Avon, Wiltshire, BA15 2AU.

1.1 Background

SLR previously undertook an intrusive ground investigation at the POL point (LX F 001 POL) at the Larkhill Garrison in December 2023 and January 2024. During the ground investigation, asbestos containing materials (ACM) debris were identified within the Made Ground underlying the forecourt in BH105 and MW103. Analysis of the corresponding soil samples identified asbestos fibres above the limit of quantification (LOQ), likely rendering any potential soil removed from the site as hazardous. No additional ACMs were identified in the remaining locations excavated during the investigation.

In order to better understand the potential muckaway costs for the proposed development, Aspire requested that SLR undertake an investigation to delineate the area of asbestos contamination at the site prior to the redevelopment works.

1.2 Proposed Development

It is understood that the proposed redevelopment will consist of the following:

- Removal of the existing underground storage tanks (USTs);
- installation of two new 45,000 litre above ground storage tanks (ASTs) for white diesel only;
- installation of new fuel lines to new fuel dispensers in new locations;
- provision of an office and welfare facilities; and
- upgrading of drainage as required, including installation of new oil/water interceptor.

1.3 Scope of Works

The scope of works initially devised by SLR in relation to further investigate ACM within the Made Ground at the Larkhill POL point, included the following:

- Project management and health and safety planning.
- Clearance of trial pit locations for utilities using cable avoidance tool and signal generator prior to breaking ground.
- Excavation of 5no. trial pits using a JCB 3XC to a maximum depth of 0.80m below ground level (bgl) through the Made Ground strata present on site into the underlying natural chalk strata.
- Supervision and logging of all excavations in accordance with BS5039:2015 AL:2020 and Ciria C574 by a suitably qualified and experienced SLR consultant.



- Collection of environmental soil samples for asbestos analysis, hazardous waste suite and WAC analysis.
- Production of this Factual Land Quality Assessment Report.



2.0 Site Details

2.1 Site Setting

Table 1 below provides a summary of the site details. This information has been taken from previous assessment reports undertaken at Larkhill Garrison by SLR and a review of publicly available information.

Table 1 - Site Details

LX F 001, Larkhill Garrison, Larkhill, SP4 8RB	
Site and Vicinity Description	The site is irregular in shape covering an area of approximately 0.47ha and is currently used as a POL point (LXF 001) by the military. There is a single-track road crossing the site northeast to southwest providing access to the POL point which is located in the centre of the site. The site is surrounded by Larkhill Garrison on all sides with Brackenbury Road to the north, car parking and vehicle storage to the east, a temporary POL point to the south and Watson Road to the west, with a SuDS lagoon c.20m beyond site.
Site History	The site was first developed as part of Larkhill Garrison in the 1920s where a series of 12 rectangular buildings are mapped within the site boundary. There was little change to the site until the 1970s when it was redeveloped into the current POL installation layout.
Elevation and Gradient	Site lies between approximately 126m and 128m above Ordnance Datum. The general topographic setting of the site is sloping gently downwards from northeast to southwest. The area to the southeast of the POL is raised slightly.
Geology	Made Ground: Previous on-site ground investigations have recorded Made Ground to a maximum depth of 1.0mbgl in the centre of the site however deeper Made Ground is expected in close proximity to buried infrastructure. Seaford Chalk Formation: Previous on-site ground investigations recorded chalk underlying Made Ground deposits. The base has not been recorded on site or in the surrounding area and is thought to extend beyond 70m depth.
Hydrogeology	The Seaford Chalk Formation is designated as a principal aquifer. The site is not within an SPZ. Groundwater has been recorded on site, being recorded c.40m bgl.
Hydrology	There are no surface water bodies within the site boundary. The closest is a Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) lagoon located c.20m west of the site. Surface water on-site is directed towards the SuDs lagoon.



3.0 Site Works

3.1 Utility Clearance

Utility plans previously prepared using GPR by a third-party contractor (Maptec Ltd) were used prior to the works being undertaken. Utility clearance was also undertaken by SLR's on site engineer using a CAT and signal generator to confirm the absence of underground services in the areas, around each trial pit location as well as tracing and marking known service locations.

The underground and above ground utilities in combination with visible obstructions shaped the final location of each Trial Pit. The location of all excavations undertaken during the site investigation are shown on Drawing 02.

3.2 Intrusive Investigation

SLR attended site on the 5th September to supervise the following intrusive investigation:

- Five exploratory locations (TP01 to TP05) were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m bgl. The depth of each location was dictated by the depth at which natural material was encountered.
- A JCB 3CX was used to initially break out any hardstanding present at each location using a hydraulic breaker followed by excavation of Made Ground using a 600mm bucket.
- During the excavation of the trial pits, the arisings were logged by SLR's site engineer in accordance with BS – 5930:2015 +A1:2020. Soil samples were obtained for environmental testing, these samples were submitted to an MCERTS and UKAS accredited laboratory under full chain of custody documentation.

3.3 Ground Conditions

Ground conditions encountered during the site investigation comprised Made Ground which was encountered directly underlying a layer asphalt or reinforced concrete hardstanding at ground level. Underlying the Made Ground, the Seaford Chalk Formation was encountered.

Detail of the ground conditions encountered at the sites are provided in the sections below. Exploratory hole logs are included as Appendix A, along with a photographic log of the site investigation in Appendix B.

3.3.1 Hardstanding

Hardstanding was encountered at all exploratory locations, identified as either asphalt or reinforced concrete. Reinforced concrete was recorded in TP01, TP02 and TP05 at ground level to a maximum depth of 0.32m bgl. Asphalt was recorded in TP04 and TP05 at ground level to a maximum depth of 0.06m bgl.

3.3.2 Made Ground

Made Ground encountered comprised a granular subbase, recorded as a slightly silty sandy gravel with low cobble content consisting of limestone aggregate. This was recorded in TP01, TP02, TP03 and TP05 ranging from 0.04m to 0.24m bgl in thickness.

The granular building waste deposits were recorded, generally underlying the granular subbase material, as dark brown/grey sandy silty gravel with concrete, brick fragments, asphalt, glass shards and a low cobble content of concrete and brick fragments. This was recorded in TP03, TP104 and TP05 ranging from 0.07m to 0.60m bgl in thickness.



3.3.3 Bedrock

White structureless chalk (Grade Dm) of the Seaford Chalk Formation is recorded as a light grey / white friable silty clay and is recorded from 0.33m to a maximum depth of 0.80m bgl. The base of this unit was not encountered.

3.3.4 Olfactory / Visual Contamination

Within TP03 and TP05, a strong asphalt odour was noted during the excavation of Made Ground material underlying the subbase. There was no further visual or olfactory evidence of contamination recorded within any exploratory holes during the investigation.

Anthropogenic material in the Made Ground was identified in TP03-TP05 between 0.18m bgl and a maximum depth of 0.78m bgl. Anthropogenic material was recorded as asphalt, brick, glass and concrete. This anthropogenic material was typically identified in granular building waste deposit strata.

No ACMs were recorded during the site investigation.

3.3.5 Groundwater

No groundwater was encountered in any exploration holes during the site investigation. Groundwater was not anticipated to be encountered given that groundwater levels have historically been recorded around 40.0m bgl.



4.0 Geo-Environmental Laboratory Analysis

In total eight samples were submitted to Element Materials Technology; a UKAS accredited laboratory under full chain of custody documentation. These samples were scheduled for asbestos identification and waste characterisation and WAC testing (discussed in **Error! Reference source not found.**)

The results of the geoenvironmental laboratory testing are presented in Appendix C and discussed in sections below.

4.1.1 Asbestos

All samples of Made Ground were scheduled for screening of asbestos content. Table 2 below summarises the results.

Table 2 - Summary of Soil Data - Asbestos

Location	Depth (m BGL)	Visible Asbestos		Asbestos in Soil Result	
		Type	Description	Type	Quantity (%)
TP01	0.31	-	-	NAD	-
TP02	0.34	-	-	NAD	-
TP03	0.15	-	-	NAD	-
	0.45	-	-	NAD	-
TP04	0.34	-	-	NAD	-
TP05	0.25	-	-	NAD	-
	0.35	-	-	NAD	-

No visible ACM was identified within the Made Ground during the site investigation. Laboratory analysis confirms the absence of ACM's as well as free asbestos fibres within the Made Ground samples analysed.



5.0 Waste Assessment

5.1 Introduction

As part of this report, SLR have undertaken a preliminary waste classification assessment to aid the future redevelopment at the site. This preliminary waste assessment aims assist with the classification of any materials that may be required to be removed from site as part of the redevelopment of the POL.

In addition to the asbestos sampling undertaken at the POL, two samples were tested for waste characterisation and waste acceptance testing which were targeted in the subbase underlying the concrete and Made Ground encountered during the investigation.

Furthermore, for clarity SLR have included previous samples undertaken within the POL footprint in the assessment that are likely to be removed during the redevelopment of the site.

5.2 Background

The first decision is to determine the Waste Code (from either the European Waste Catalogue (EWC) or the List of Waste (LoW)) for the waste soil and whether that material is hazardous, non-hazardous or a mirror entry (i.e. potentially hazardous or non-hazardous depending on the presence of certain contaminant). In this case the two possible Waste Codes for the material (assuming the material is “as dug” from the site rather than being formed from a variety of material types) are:

1. 17 05 03 – soil and stones containing dangerous substances; or
2. 17 05 04 – soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03.

The purpose of the remainder of the assessment is to determine if the soil material is hazardous waste and therefore which of the above is applicable.

5.3 Step 2 – Hazard Assessment

The second stage of the assessment is to determine the nature of the soil, based on the composition or properties. In this case we can determine the composition of the soil from laboratory analysis. The material has been separated and assessed into distinct layers as follows:

- Subbase – Light brown silty sandy Gravel.
- Dark Brown Made Ground – Dark brown sandy silty Gravel with concrete, brick fragments, asphalt, glass shards.
- Natural Ground – brown variably sandy gravelly Clay/Silt (Weathered Chalk)
- Granular Made Ground – Red/brown silty gravel with various anthropogenic materials.

The contaminants present above laboratory detection limits were assessed in terms of the hazard phrases present. The HazWasteOnline model was used to undertake the initial hazard assessment screen, the purpose of which is to establish whether the sampled soils should be considered as either Hazardous or Non-Hazardous waste.

This classification process is in line with the Environment Agency's guidance WM3 (v1.2GB) "Interpretation of the Definition and Classification of Hazardous Waste", 2016. The model output sheets are included as Appendix D, and the results presented in Table 3 below.



Table 3: Results of Hazard Assessment

Investigation	Sample	Depth	Classification
2025 Investigation	Subbase		
	Composite (TP01 & TP02)	-	Non-Hazardous
	Dark Brown Made Ground		
	TP03	0.45	Hazardous (EPH >1,000mg/kg)
2024 Investigation	Granular Made Ground		
	BH105	0.4	<i>Non-Hazardous*</i>
	MW103	0.4	<i>Non-Hazardous*</i>
	Natural Gound		
	BH102	0.4	Non-Hazardous

**Although samples did not exhibit hazardous properties, visible asbestos was encountered.*

The above indicates that the subbase materials underlying the concrete and natural ground encountered underlying the subbase in the centre and northern part of the POL area did not exhibit hazardous properties and therefore are most likely to be deemed as Non-Hazardous waste (LoW Code 17 05 04).

However, the granular Made Ground encountered within BH105 and MW103 in the southern section of the POL area, visible asbestos cement sheet fragments were encountered in the previous 2024 investigation. This is discussed further in the section below.

Furthermore, the Dark brown Made Ground materials encountered during the 2025 investigation exhibited hazardous properties and would therefore likely be deemed as Hazardous Waste (LoW Code 17 05 03). However, it should be noted that the samples did not record asbestos.

5.4 Asbestos in Soils

Waste soils become Hazardous waste if the asbestos content exceeds the 0.1% carcinogenic threshold on a weight for weight (w/w) basis. In practice whether the asbestos content is above or below 0.1% is difficult to prove and depends on whether asbestos containing materials (ACMs) and/or loose asbestos fibres are present. Under WM3 v1.1, SLR's interpretation of whether the presence of asbestos renders waste soils Hazardous is as follows:

1. If no visible asbestos is present and asbestos fibre content is below 0.1% - the material is Non-Hazardous waste.
2. If no visible asbestos is present and asbestos fibre content is above 0.1% - the material is Hazardous waste.
3. If visible asbestos is present and asbestos fibre content is above 0.1% - the material is Hazardous waste.
4. If visible asbestos is present and asbestos fibre content is below 0.1% - the parent material /soil matrix is Non-Hazardous BUT the asbestos is Hazardous waste. In this case the material should be given two EWC codes (one for the parent material (soil) and one for the asbestos present in a visible phase) and will be treated as though all the material is Hazardous waste until the visible asbestos has been removed.



During the 2024 site investigation, multiple pieces of asbestos cement sheet fragments were noted within the shallow granular Made Ground. Two soil samples encountered asbestos above the limit of quantification (LOQ), one sample recorded asbestos below 0.1% (BH105 0.041% @ 0.4m bgl) therefore the material in this location, if visible asbestos was removed from the material in this location the material around BH105 could be determined as Non-Hazardous waste, although not inert, with regards to asbestos.

However, the material at the location of MW103 recorded asbestos at 2.9% above 0.1%, therefore this material would be deemed as hazardous waste regardless of whether the visible asbestos was removed prior to disposal.

That being said, given the small anticipated volume of Made Ground materials at the site, it is likely disproportionate to litter pick visible asbestos prior to muckaway.

5.5 Step 3 – WAC Leachate Analysis

Following on from the hazard assessment, WAC analysis was undertaken on one sample of Made Ground (TP03) and a composite sample of subbase within the centre of the POL area. The results of the WAC analysis are summarised below:

- TP03 @ 0.45m: Inert WAC threshold criteria were exceeded with respect to PAHs (961.70mg/kg against a threshold of 100mg/kg), therefore this material is unlikely to be accepted at an inert landfill facility.
- Composite Sample: Inert WAC threshold criteria were not exceeded, therefore this material may be accepted at an inert landfill facility.

5.6 Indicative Waste Classification

Based on the above assessment SLR would note the following regarding any soils that may require offsite disposal to facilitate the proposed development:

- Subbase: This material has been found to be Non-Hazardous and the complementary WAC sample performed on these materials did not record any exceedances of corresponding inert WAC thresholds.
- Dark Brown Made Ground: This material has been found to be Hazardous due to the concentrations of hydrocarbons exceeding 1,000mg/kg, and the corresponding WAC samples recorded exceedances of inert WAC thresholds. Therefore, this material is unlikely to be accepted at an inert landfill facility.
- Natural Ground: These materials have been found to be Non-Hazardous, and the complementary WAC sample obtained in 2024 performed on this materials did not record any exceedances of corresponding inert WAC thresholds.
- Granular Made Ground: This material was found to be non-hazardous, however visible asbestos was recorded at both locations where this material was encountered which would render the material as hazardous. At the location of BH105, if the visible asbestos was removed, given the fibre content was below 0.1% this material could potentially be disposed as non-hazardous waste, although not inert.
- At the location of MW103, fibre content was recorded above 0.1%, therefore this material would be rendered as hazardous.

Based on the findings of the ground investigations, it is judged that the subbase and Natural Ground materials encountered during the site investigations would be deemed as Non-Hazardous and likely inert based upon the findings of the WAC testing.



The Dark brown Made Ground materials encountered during the site investigation has been found to be Hazardous due to the concentrations of hydrocarbons exceeding 1,000mg/kg. The trial pits where this material was encountered are presented in Drawing 03.

The Granular Made Ground materials have been found to be hazardous due to visible asbestos present within the material. Although free fibres are below 0.1% at the location of BH105, given the small anticipated volume of Made Ground materials at the site, it is likely disproportionate to litter pick visible asbestos prior to muckaway.

Therefore, referencing the above, it is recommended that the subbase and natural materials are segregated from the Made Ground materials during the excavation of redevelopment of the POL and all Made Ground materials are removed as Hazardous Waste.

It should be noted that the comments above provide an indicative waste classification only and actual waste classifications should be established with the appropriate disposal site operator to whom copies of all test results should be sent. Waste should be removed by a licensed haulier under the Duty of Care Regulations.



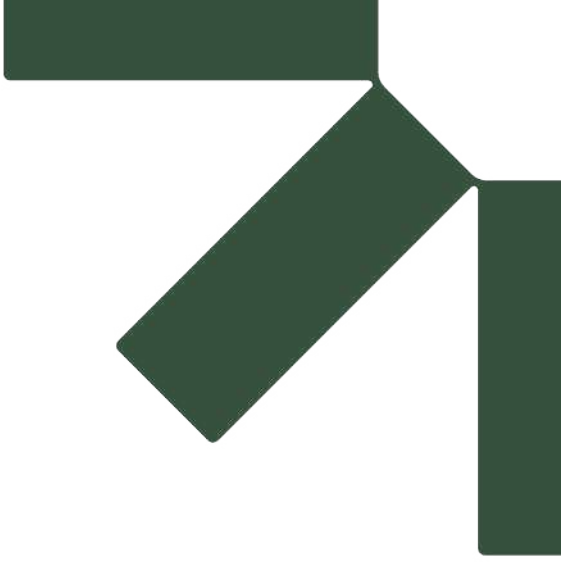
6.0 Summary

In September 2025, SLR Consulting Limited (SLR) was commissioned by Aspire Defence Services Ltd (Aspire) to undertake the excavation of five exploratory trial pits to delineate the distribution of ACM's and asbestos fibres within the Made Ground at Larkhill POL.

6.1 Findings

- Five trial pits were advanced utilising a JCB 3CX excavator to a maximum depth of 0.80m. The depth of the trial pits was dictated by the depth at which natural chalk was encountered.
- Reinforced concrete hardstanding was recorded in TP01, TP02, and TP05 at ground level to a maximum depth of 0.32m bgl. Asphalt hardstanding was recorded in TP03 and TP05 at ground level to a maximum depth of 0.06m bgl.
- Made Ground of a granular subbase was recorded in TP01, TP02, TP03 and TP05 ranging from 0.04m to 0.24m bgl in thickness. Where encountered, Made Ground underlying the subbase was recorded in TP03, TP104 and TP05 ranging from 0.07m to 0.60m bgl in thickness, to a maximum depth of 0.78m bgl. This material encountered frequent demolition rubble and asphalt.
- The Seaford Chalk Formation was recovered as a light grey friable silty clay and was recorded from 0.33m to a maximum depth of 0.80m bgl.
- Visible asbestos was not encountered within the Made Ground at any of the locations. All soil laboratory samples did not record asbestos.
- Based on the findings of the ground investigations, it is judged that the subbase and Natural Ground materials encountered during the site investigations would be deemed as Non-Hazardous and likely inert based upon the findings of the WAC testing.
- The dark brown Made Ground materials encountered during the site investigation has been found to be Hazardous due to the concentrations of hydrocarbons exceeding 1,000mg/kg.
- The granular Made Ground materials have been found to be hazardous due to visible asbestos present within the material. Although free fibres are below 0.1% at the location of BH105, given the small anticipated volume of Made Gound materials at the site, it is likely disproportionate to litter pick visible asbestos prior to muckaway.





Drawings

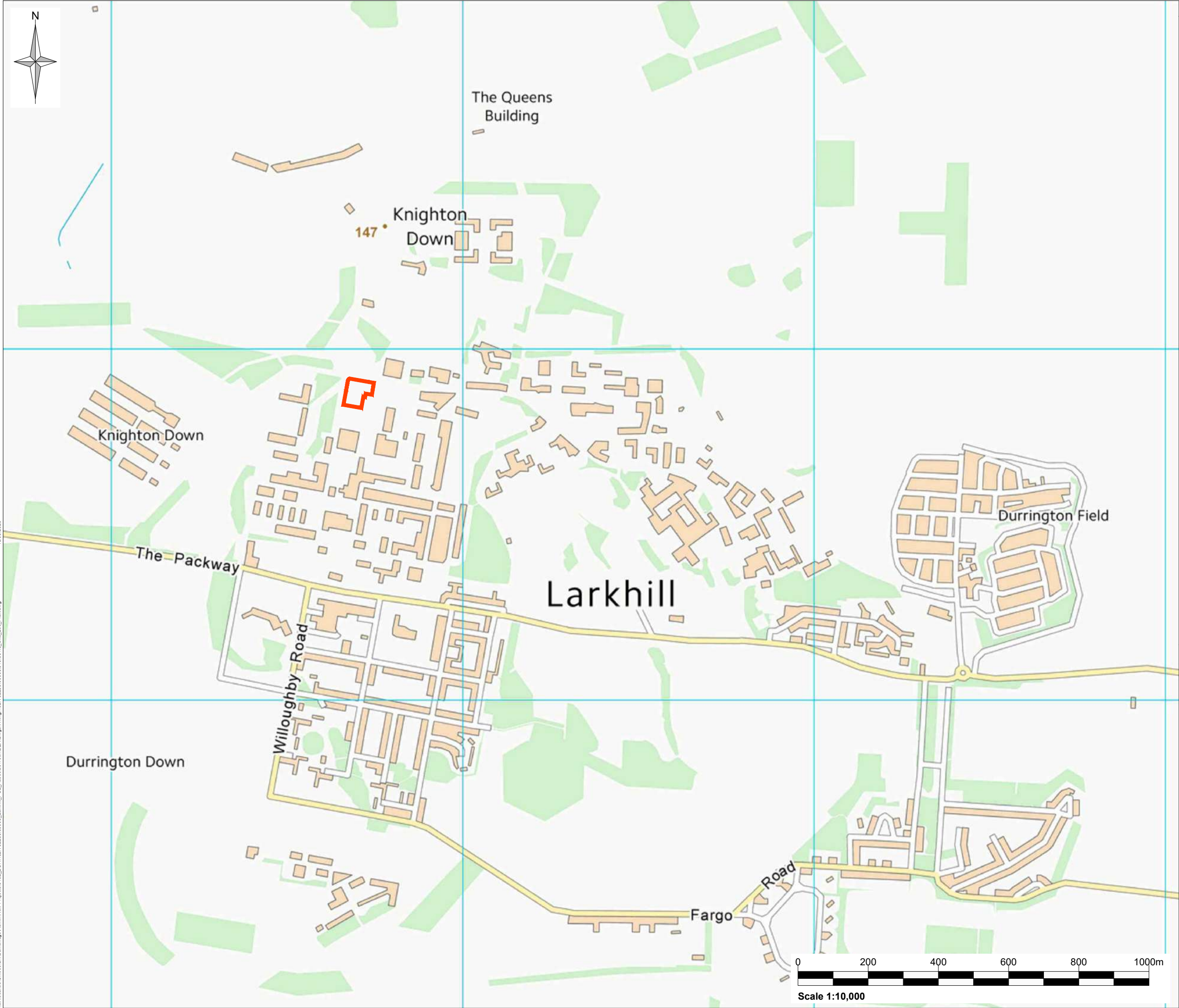
Larkhill POL Asbestos Investigation

Factual Geo-Environmental Report

Aspire Defence Services Limited

SLR Project No.: 402.V62255.00005

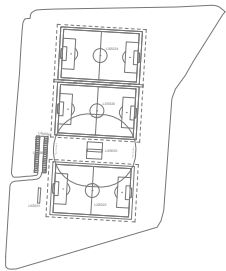
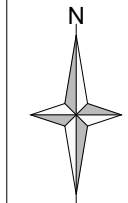
25 September 2025



Legend:

Site Location

Rev	Amendments	Date	By	Chk	Auth
 www.slrconsulting.com					
Client Aspire Defence Services Ltd					
Project Larkhill POL Project Asbestos					
Figure Title Site Location Plan					
Scale 1:10,000		SLR Project No. 402.V62255.00005			
Designed	Drawn TS	Checked NR	Authorised WA		
Date	Date Sept 2025	Date Sept 2025	Date Sept 2025		
Figure Number 01					Rev. 0



Scale 1:10,000

Notes:

- Drawing is based on Aspire Defence supplied plan, ref: 27-XXXGEN-43-GA-A1-01.

Legend:



Site Location

Rev	Amendments	Date	By	Chk	Auth
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Client
Aspire Defence Services Ltd

Project
Larkhill POL Project
Asbestos

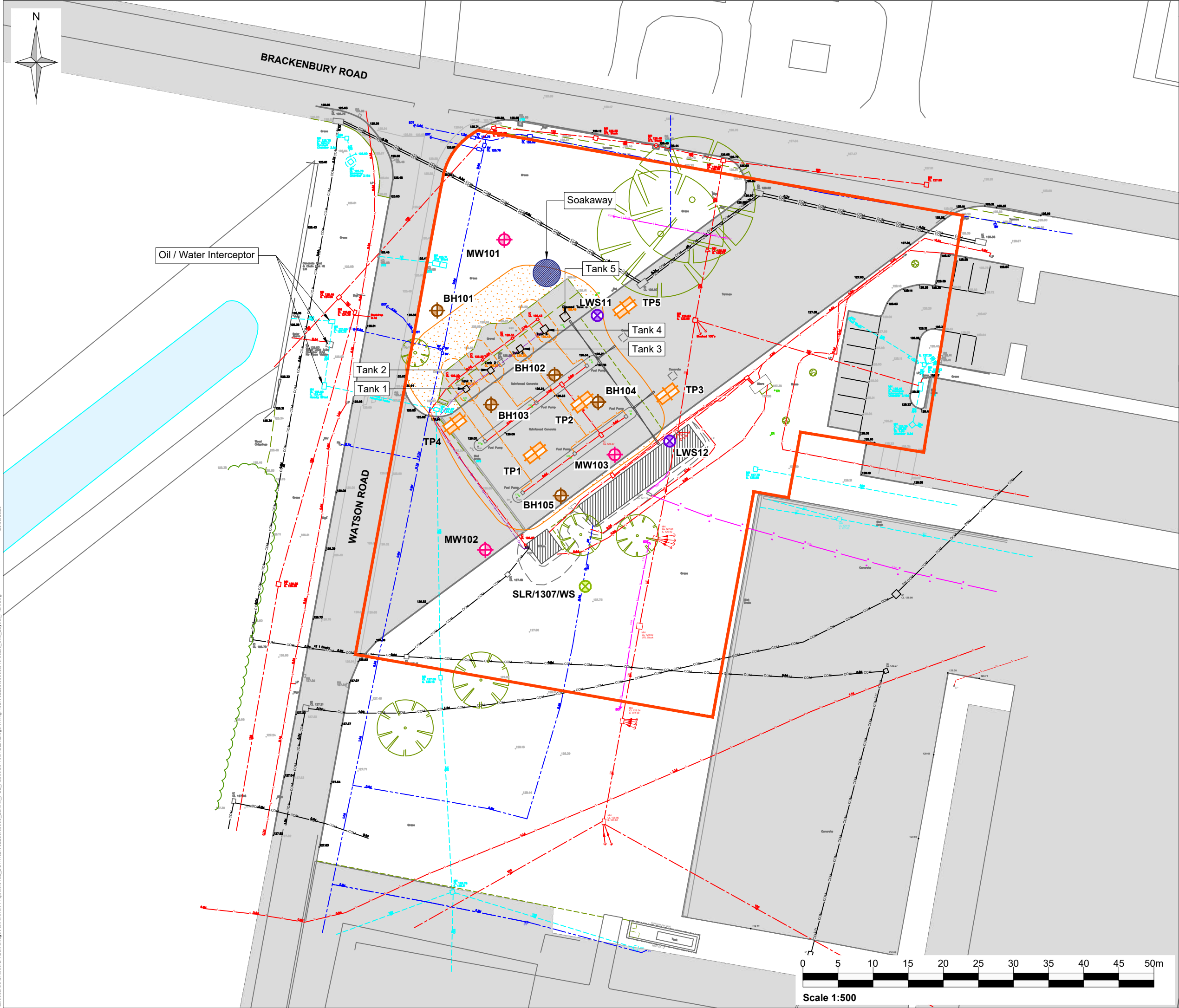
Figure Title
Site Location Plan

Scale 1:10,000	@ A3	SLR Project No. 402.V62255.00005
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Designed TS	Checked NR	Authorised WA
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Date	Date Sept 2025	Date Sept 2025	Date Sept 2025
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Figure Number 01	Rev. 0
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- Notes:**
- Drawing is based on Maptec Surveys Utility Plan, ref: 23091-F, dated: 11.04.23.
- TV CCTV / Cable Television
 - 450 Combined Drainage
 - COM Communications Cable
 - A Compressed Air
 - Ducting
 - E Earth Cable
 - ~ Electric Cable
 - EOT End Of Trace
 - 150 Foul Drainage
 - F Fuel Pipe
 - Gas Pipe
 - G Gauge Line
 - H Heating
 - O Offset Fill Pipe
 - Pumping Main
 - R Radar Utility Trace
 - 300 Surface Drainage
 - Telecom Cable
 - TL Traffic Lights
 - U Unidentified
 - VR Vapour Recovery
 - V Vent Pipe
 - Water Pipe
 - Survey Control Station
 - O.S Bench Mark

- Legend:**
- Site Location
 - Probehole, Entec
 - Borehole, SLR
 - Proposed Shallow Borehole
 - Proposed Groundwater Borehole
 - Trial Pit

Rev	Amendments	Date	By	Chk	Auth
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Client
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Project
Larkhill POL Project
Asbestos

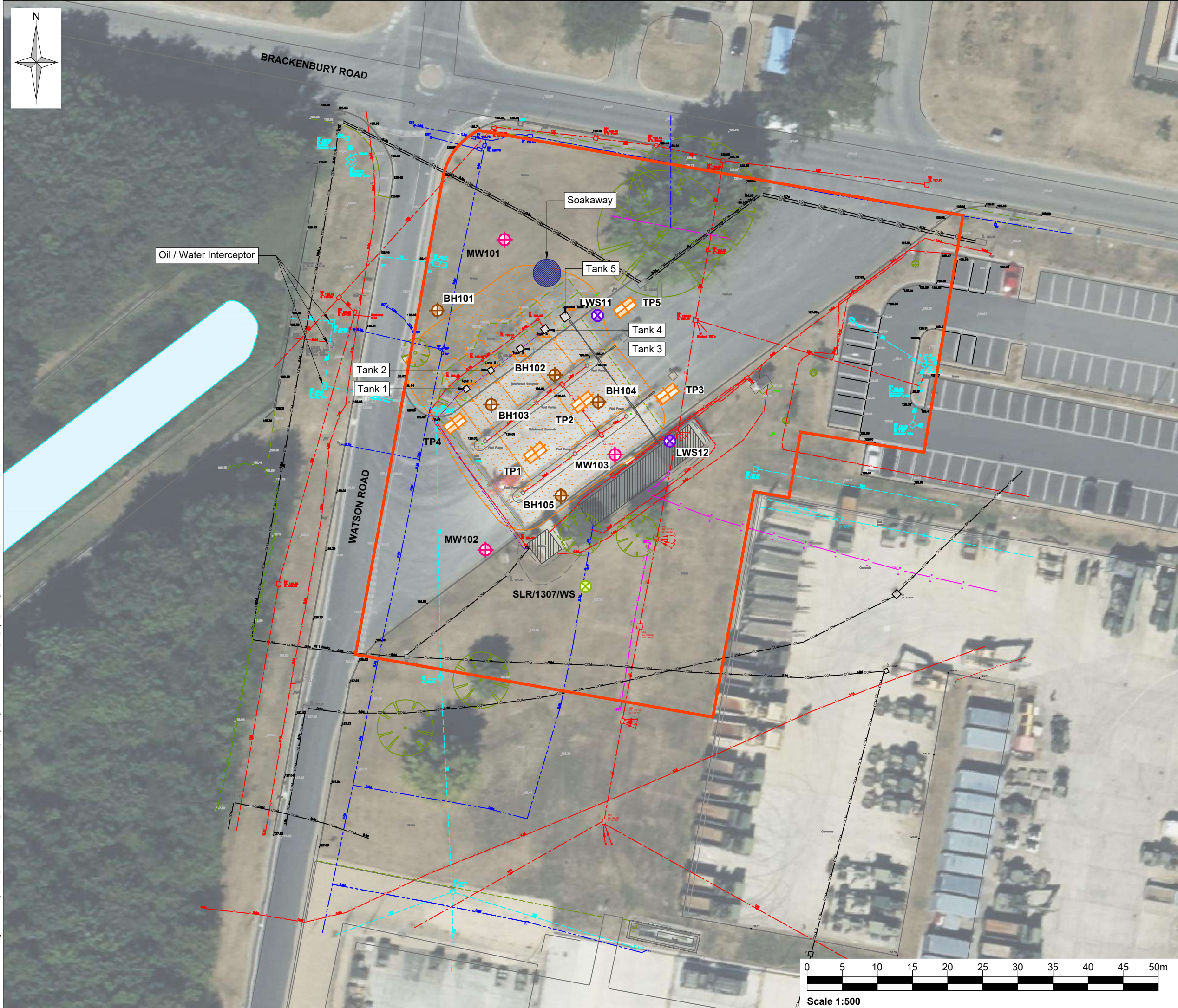
Figure Title
Site Layout Plan

Scale 1:500	@ A3	SLR Project No. 402.V62255.00005
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Designed TS	Drawn TS	Checked NR	Authorised WA
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Date Sept 2025	Date Sept 2025	Date Sept 2025	Date Sept 2025
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Figure Number 02	Rev. 0
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Notes:

1. DRAWING IS BASED ON MAPTEC SURVEYS UTILITY PLAN, REF: 23091-F, DATED: 11.04.23,

- TV CCTV / CABLE TELEVISION
- 450 COMBINED DRAINAGE
- COM COMMUNICATIONS CABLE
- A COMPRESSED AIR
- DUCTING
- E EARTH CABLE
- E ELECTRIC CABLE
- EOT END OF TRACE
- 150 FOUL DRAINAGE
- F FUEL PIPE
- G GAS PIPE
- G GAUGE LINE
- H HEATING
- O OFFSET FILL PIPE
- P PUMPING MAIN
- R RADAR UTILITY TRACE
- 300 SURFACE DRAINAGE
- TELECOM CABLE
- TL TRAFFIC LIGHTS
- U UNIDENTIFIED
- VR VAPOUR RECOVERY
- V VENT PIPE
- WATER PIPE
- ▲ SURVEY CONTROL STATION
- ↑ O.S BENCH MARK

Legend:

- Site Location
- Probehole, Entec
- Borehole, SLR
- Proposed Shallow Borehole
- Proposed Groundwater Borehole
- Trial Pit

Rev	Amendments	Date	By	Chk	Auth
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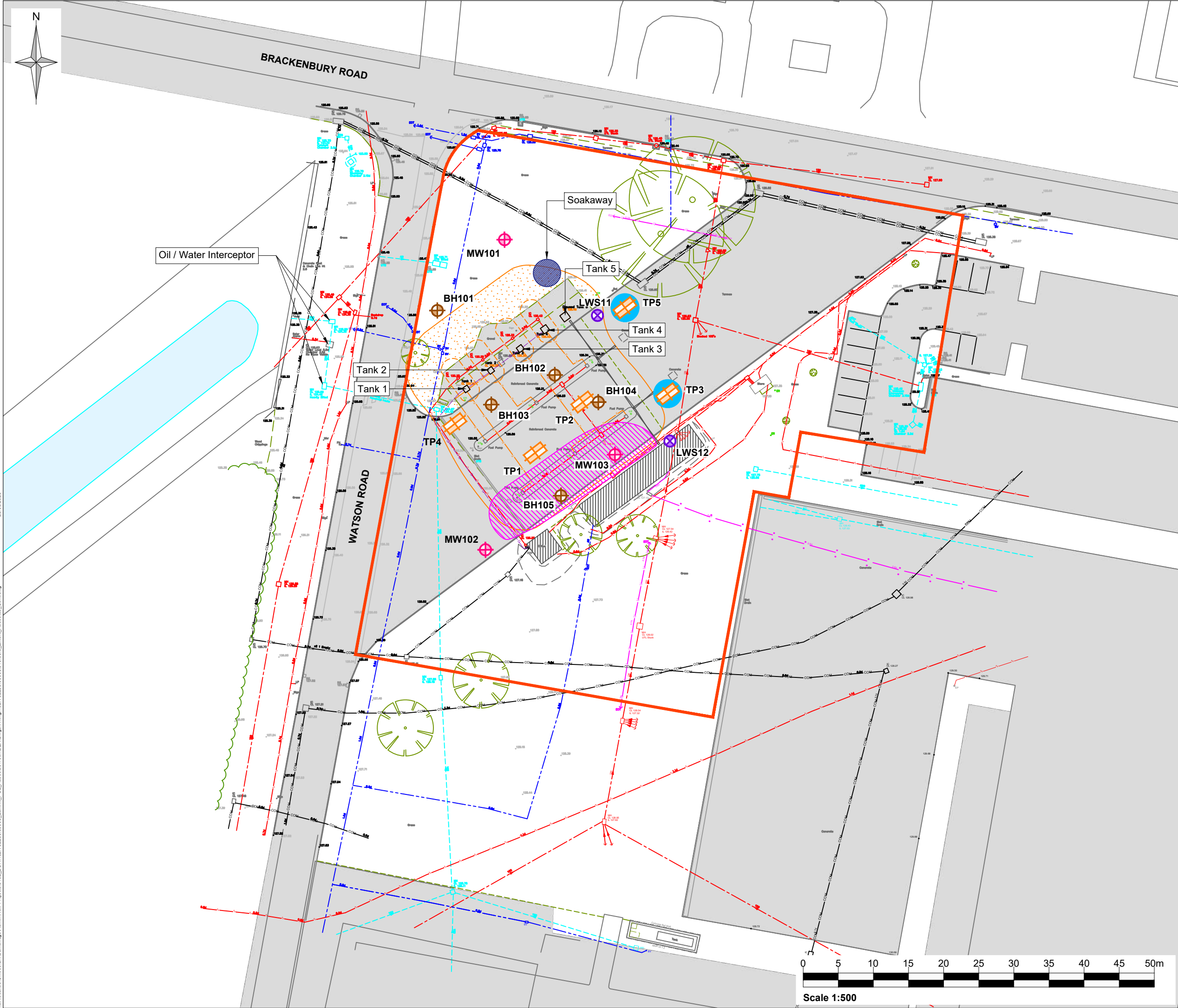
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Project
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Asbestos

Figure Title
Site Layout Plan

Scale 1:500		@ A3	SLR Project No. 402.V62255.00005	
Designed	Drawn TS		Checked NR	Authorised WA
Date	Date Sept 2025		Date Sept 2025	Date Sept 2025
Figure Number 02				Rev. 0



Notes:

1. Drawing is based on Maptec Surveys Utility Plan, ref: 23091-F, dated: 11.04.23.

TV

CCTV / Cable Television

450

Combined Drainage

COM

Communications Cable

A

Compressed Air

Ducting

E

Earth Cable

Electric Cable

EOT

End Of Trace

150

Foul Drainage

F

Fuel Pipe

Gas Pipe

G

Gauge Line

H

Heating

O

Offset Fill Pipe

Pumping Main

R

Radar Utility Trace

300

Surface Drainage

Telecom Cable

TL

Traffic Lights

U

Unidentified

VR

Vapour Recovery

V

Vent Pipe

Water Pipe

Survey Control Station

O.S Bench Mark

Legend:

Site Location

Probehole, Entec

Borehole, SLR

Proposed Shallow Borehole

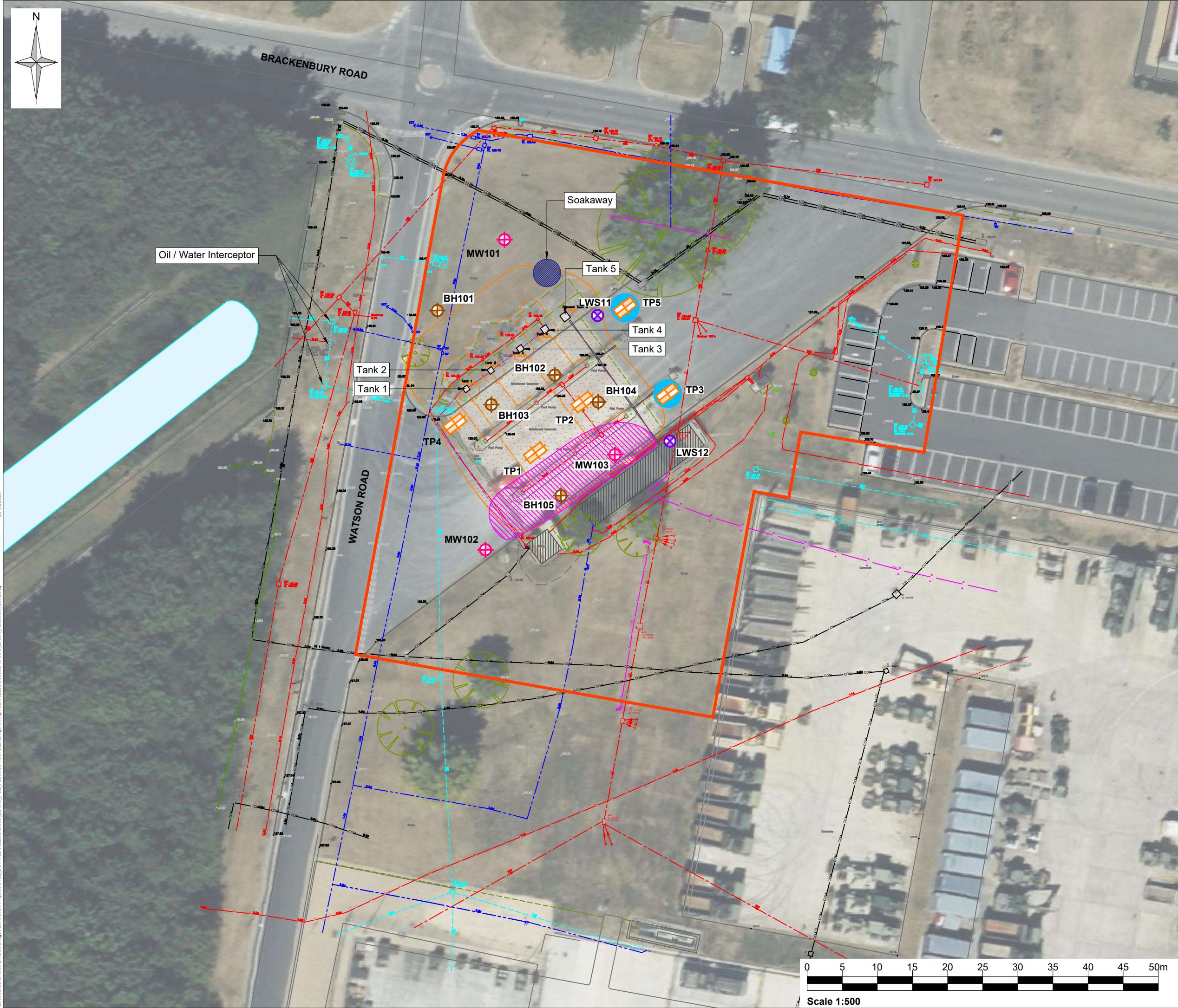
Proposed Groundwater Borehole

Trial Pit

Potential Extent of Asbestos Contamination

Hazardous due to >1,000g/kg

Rev	Amendments	Date	By	Chk	Auth
SLR www.slrconsulting.com					
Client Aspire Defence Services Ltd					
Project Larkhill POL Project Asbestos					
Figure Title Extent of Asbestos Contamination					
Scale 1:500 @ A3		SLR Project No. 402.V62255.00005			
Designed TS	Drawn TS	Checked NR	Authorised WA		
Date	Date Sept 2025	Date Sept 2025	Date Sept 2025		
Figure Number 03					Rev. 0



Notes:

1. DRAWING IS BASED ON MAPTEC SURVEYS UTILITY PLAN, REF: 23091-F, DATED: 11.04.23,

TV

450

COM

A

E

~

→ EOT

150

F

G

H

O

R

300

TL

U

VR

V

CCTV / CABLE TELEVISION

COMBINED DRAINAGE

COMMUNICATIONS CABLE

COMPRESSED AIR

DUCTING

EARTH CABLE

ELECTRIC CABLE

END OF TRACE

FOUL DRAINAGE

FUEL PIPE

GAS PIPE

GAUGE LINE

HEATING

OFFSET FILL PIPE

PUMPING MAIN

RADAR UTILITY TRACE

SURFACE DRAINAGE

TELECOM CABLE

TRAFFIC LIGHTS

UNIDENTIFIED

VAPOUR RECOVERY

VENT PIPE

WATER PIPE

▲

↑

SURVEY CONTROL STATION

O.S BENCH MARK

Legend:

Site Location

⊗

Probehole, Entec

⊗

Borehole, SLR

⊗

Proposed Shallow Borehole

⊗

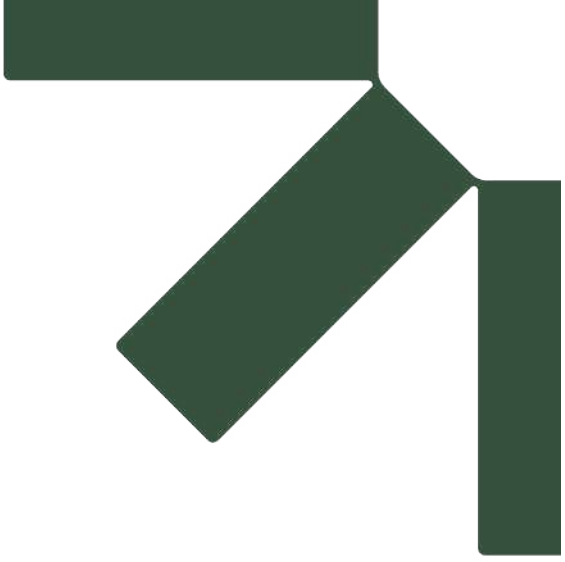
Proposed Groundwater Borehole

Trial Pit

Rev	Amendments	Date	By	Chk	Auth
SLR www.slrconsulting.com					
Client Aspire Defence Services Ltd					
Project Larkhill POL Project Asbestos					
Figure Title Site Layout Plan					
Scale 1:500 @ A3		SLR Project No. 402.V62255.00005			
Designed TS	Drawn TS	Checked NR	Authorised WA		
Date	Date Sept 2025	Date Sept 2025	Date Sept 2025		
Figure Number 03					Rev. 0

\\slr.local\au\Offices\UK\Cambridge\Admin\New Projects\4402_BOA\4402_V62255.00005_Larkhill_POL_Asbestos\Tech\LLQR\Drawings\Working\402_V62255.00005.019.03.0_Extent_Asbestos_Correl.dwg 23/09/2025

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Appendix A Exploratory Logs

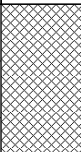
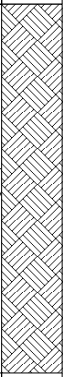
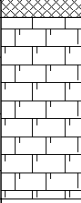
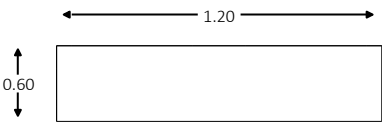
Larkhill POL Asbestos Investigation

Factual Geo-Environmental Report

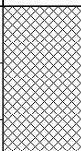
Aspire Defence Services Limited

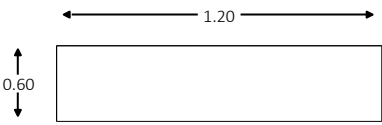
SLR Project No.: 402.V62255.00005

25 September 2025

TRIAL PIT LOG										TRIAL PIT No TP01	
Client: Aspire Defence Services Ltd											
Project: Larkhill POL Asbestos Investigation											
Project No: 402.V62255.00005			Date: 05/09/2025		Ground Level:		Co-ordinates: E412685 N144872			Sheet 1 of 1	
SAMPLES & TESTS				Water	STRATA					Instrument Backfill	
Depth	Type No	Test Type	Test Result		Reduced Level	Legend	Depth (Thickness)	DESCRIPTION			
0.31	ES						(0.29)	MADE GROUND: Reinforced Concrete.			
							0.29				
							0.33	MADE GROUND: Light brown slightly silty sandy GRAVEL. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to subangular limestone aggregate. White structureless CHALK recovered as firm light grey friable silty CLAY. (Grade Dm) [SEAFORD CHALK FORMATION]			
							0.65	Trial Pit Complete at 0.65m			
1											
GENERAL REMARKS: Terminated upon encountering natural strata.					Trial Pit Dimensions:  Shoring/Support: None Stability: Stable						
KEY V = Hand Vane Shear Strength PP = Pocket Penetrometer Shear Strength J = Jar Sample D = Disturbed Sample B = Large Bulk Sample HS = Head Space Measurement											
All dimensions in metres Scale 1:14			Contractor: Coates JCB Hire Plant: JCB 3CX			Method: Trial pit/trench			Logged By: NR		Approved By: TW

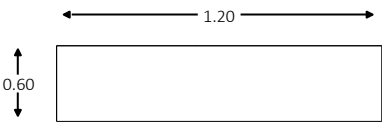
TRIAL PIT LOG				TRIAL PIT No TP02	
Client: Aspire Defence Services Ltd					
Project: Larkhill POL Asbestos Investigation					
Project No: 402.V62255.00005	Date: 05/09/2025	Ground Level:	Co-ordinates: E412692 N144879	Sheet 1 of 1	

SAMPLES & TESTS				Water	STRATA				Instrument Backfill
Depth	Type No	Test Type	Test Result		Reduced Level	Legend	Depth (Thickness)	DESCRIPTION	
0.34	ES						(0.30) 0.30	MADE GROUND: Reinforced Concrete.	
							(0.11) 0.41	MADE GROUND: Light brown slightly silty sandy GRAVEL. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravels are fine to coarse angular to subangular limestone aggregate..	
							(0.19) 0.60	White structureless CHALK recovered as firm light grey friable silty CLAY. (Grade Dm) [SEAFORD CHALK FORMATION]	
1								Trial Pit Complete at 0.60m	

GENERAL REMARKS: Terminated upon encountering natural strata.		Trial Pit Dimensions:  Shoring/Support: None Stability: Stable		
KEY V = Hand Vane Shear Strength PP = Pocket Penetrometer Shear Strength J = Jar Sample D = Disturbed Sample B = Large Bulk Sample HS = Head Space Measurement				
All dimensions in metres Scale 1:14	Contractor: Coates JCB Hire Plant: JCB 3CX	Method: Trial pit/trench	Logged By: NR	Approved By: TW

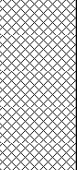
TRIAL PIT LOG				TRIAL PIT No TP03	
Client: Aspire Defence Services Ltd					
Project: Larkhill POL Asbestos Investigation					
Project No: 402.V62255.00005		Date: 05/09/2025	Ground Level:	Co-ordinates: E412704 N144881	Sheet 1 of 1

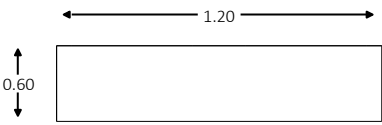
SAMPLES & TESTS				Water	STRATA				Instrument Backfill
Depth	Type No	Test Type	Test Result		Reduced Level	Legend	Depth (Thick-ness)	DESCRIPTION	
0.15	ES						0.07	MADE GROUND: Asphalt.	
							(0.11) 0.18	MADE GROUND: Light brown slightly silty sandy GRAVEL. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravels are fine to coarse angular to subangular limestone aggregate.	
0.45	ES	HS	1.7ppm					MADE GROUND: Dark greyish brown silty sandy GRAVEL with medium cobble content. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravels are fine to coarse angular to subangular limestone, asphalt, brick, glass and concrete. Cobbles are angular concrete and brick. <i>0.18 - 0.78 Asphalt gravel from spalling of the asphalt hardstanding layer, slight hydrocarbon odour.</i>	
							(0.60)		
							0.78	White structureless CHALK recovered as firm light grey friable silty CLAY. (Grade Dm) [SEAFORD CHALK FORMATION] Trial Pit Complete at 0.80m	
							0.80		
1									

GENERAL REMARKS: Terminated upon encountering natural strata.		Trial Pit Dimensions:  Shoring/Support: None Stability: Stable	
KEY V = Hand Vane Shear Strength PP = Pocket Penetrometer Shear Strength J = Jar Sample D = Disturbed Sample B = Large Bulk Sample HS = Head Space Measurement			

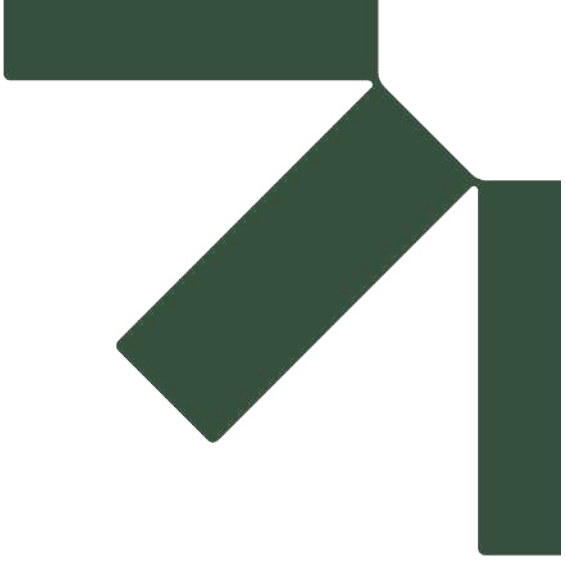
All dimensions in metres Scale 1:14	Contractor: Coates JCB Hire Plant: JCB 3CX	Method: Trial pit/trench	Logged By: NR	Approved By: TW
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TRIAL PIT LOG				TRIAL PIT No TP04	
Client: Aspire Defence Services Ltd					
Project: Larkhill POL Asbestos Investigation					
Project No: 402.V62255.00005		Date: 05/09/2025	Ground Level:	Co-ordinates: E412674 N144876	Sheet 1 of 1

SAMPLES & TESTS				Water	STRATA				Instrument Backfill
Depth	Type No	Test Type	Test Result		Reduced Level	Legend	Depth (Thickness)	DESCRIPTION	
0.34	ES						(0.32)	MADE GROUND: Reinforce Concrete.	
							0.32		
							0.39	MADE GROUND: Dark greyish brown silty sandy GRAVEL with medium cobble content. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravels are fine to coarse angular to subangular limestone, asphalt, and flint. Cobbles are angular concrete.	
							(0.10) 0.49	White structureless CHASK recovered as firm light grey friable silty CLAY. (Grade Dm) [SEAFORD CHALK FORMATION]	
								Trial Pit Complete at 0.49m	
1									

GENERAL REMARKS: Terminated upon encountering natural strata.	Trial Pit Dimensions:  Shoring/Support: None Stability: Stable
KEY V = Hand Vane Shear Strength PP = Pocket Penetrometer Shear Strength J = Jar Sample D = Disturbed Sample B = Large Bulk Sample HS = Head Space Measurement	

All dimensions in metres Scale 1:14	Contractor: Coates JCB Hire Plant: JCB 3CX	Method: Trial pit/trench	Logged By: NR	Approved By: TW
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Appendix B Photographic Log

Larkhill POL Asbestos Investigation

Factual Geo-Environmental Report

Aspire Defence Services Limited

SLR Project No.: 402.V62255.00005

25 September 2025

Appendix A – Photographic Log

Photo 1: TP01 Location including service clearance. (4th September 2025)  A wide-angle photograph of a paved area with yellow and black striped curbs. Red spray-painted markings, including a square and lines, are visible on the pavement. In the background, there are industrial buildings and trees under a blue sky.	Photo 2: TP02 Location including service clearance. (4th September 2025)  A photograph of a paved area with yellow and black striped curbs. Red spray-painted markings, including a square and lines, are visible on the pavement. The background shows a paved road and some greenery.	Photo 3: TP03 Location including service clearance. (4th September 2025)  A photograph of a paved area with yellow and black striped curbs. Red spray-painted markings, including a square and lines, are visible on the pavement. A brick building is visible in the background.
Photo 4: TP04 Location including service clearance. (4th September 2025)  A photograph of a paved area with yellow and black striped curbs. Red spray-painted markings, including a square and lines, are visible on the pavement. A yellow bollard is visible on the left side.	Photo 5: TP05 Location including service clearance. (4th September 2025)  A photograph of a paved area with yellow and black striped curbs. Red spray-painted markings, including a square and lines, are visible on the pavement. A yellow bollard is visible on the left side.	Photo 6: TP01 excavation and arisings. (5th September 2025)  A photograph of an excavation site. A pile of grey soil and rocks is visible. A yellow measuring tape is placed vertically next to the pile. A white SLR photographic board with a ruler and color calibration chart is placed in the foreground.



Photo 7: TP01 arisings. (5th September 2025) 	Photo 8: TP01 backfill. (5th September 2025) 	Photo 9: TP02 Excavation (5th September 2025) 
Photo 10: TP02 natural ground at base of excavation. (5th September 2025) 	Photo 11: TP02 arisings. (5th September 2025) 	Photo 12: TP02 Backfill (5th September 2025) 



Photo 13: TP03 excavation and arisings. (5th September 2025)  A photograph showing an excavation site with loose soil and debris. A white SLR photographic board is placed on the ground for scale. The board has handwritten text: 'Larkhill POL - Asbestos', '402.V62255.00005', 'Aspire Defence Services', 'NR', '06/09/2025', and '0.78'.	Photo 14: TP03 excavation. (5th September 2025)  A photograph showing a close-up of a concrete structure within an excavation. A yellow measuring tape is visible at the top of the frame.	Photo 15: TP04 Excavation and arisings (5th September 2025)  A photograph showing an excavation site with loose soil and debris. A white SLR photographic board is placed on the ground for scale. The board has handwritten text: 'Larkhill POL - Asbestos', '402.V62255.00005', 'Aspire Defence Services', 'NR', '06/09/2025', and '0.78'.
Photo 16: TP04 natural ground at base of excavation. (5th September 2025)  A photograph showing the natural ground at the base of an excavation. A yellow measuring tape is visible on the left side of the frame.	Photo 17: TP04 backfill. (5th September 2025)  A photograph showing a red metal safety barrier in the foreground, with a road and a drainage grate visible in the background.	Photo 18: TP05 excavation and arisings. (5th September 2025)  A photograph showing an excavation site with loose soil and debris. A white SLR photographic board is placed on the ground for scale. The board has handwritten text: 'Larkhill POL - Asbestos', '402.V62255.00005', 'Aspire Defence Services', 'NR', '06/09/2025', and '0.78'.



Photo 13: TP05 excavation and arisings. (5th September 2025)

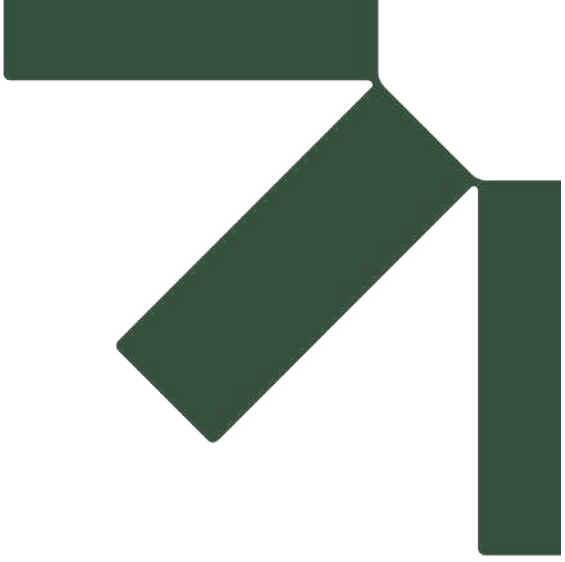


Photo 14: TP05 excavation. (5th September 2025)



Photo 15: TP05 backfill (5th September 2025)





Appendix C Laboratory Results

Larkhill POL Asbestos Investigation

Factual Geo-Environmental Report

Aspire Defence Services Limited

SLR Project No.: 402.V62255.00005

25 September 2025

SLR Consulting Ltd
Treenwood House
Rowden Lane
Bradford on Avon
United Kingdom
BA15 2AU



Attention : Iona Govan
Date : 19th September, 2025
Your reference : 402.P62255.00005
Our reference : Test Report 25/14682 Batch 1
Location : Larkhill POL- Asb
Date samples received : 6th September, 2025
Status : Final Report
Issue : 202509191255

Eight samples were received for analysis on 6th September, 2025 of which eight were scheduled for analysis. Please find attached our Test Report which should be read with notes at the end of the report and should include all sections if reproduced. Interpretations and opinions are outside the scope of any accreditation, and all results relate only to samples supplied.

All analysis is carried out on as received samples and reported on a dry weight basis unless stated otherwise. Results are not surrogate corrected.

The greenhouse gas emissions generated (in Carbon – Co2e) to obtain the results in this report are estimated as:

Scope 1&2 emissions - 16.724 kg of CO2

Scope 1&2&3 emissions - 39.524 kg of CO2

Authorised By:



Simon Gomery BSc

Senior Technical Account Manager

Please include all sections of this report if it is reproduced

Client Name: SLR Consulting Ltd
Reference: 402.P62255.00005
Location: Larkhill POL- Asb
Contact: Iona Govan
EMT Job No: 25/14682

Solids: V=60g VOC jar. J=250g glass jar. T=plastic tub

Please see attached notes for all abbreviations and acronyms

Client Name: SLR Consulting Ltd
Reference: 402.P62255.00005
Location: Larkhill POL- Asb
Contact: Iona Govan
EMT Job No: 25/14682

Solids: V=60g VOC jar. J=250g glass jar. T=plastic tub

Please see attached notes for all abbreviations and acronyms

Element Materials Technology

Client Name: SLR Consulting Ltd
Reference: 402.P62255.00005
Location: Larkhill POL- Asb
Contact: Iona Govan
EMT Job No: 25/14682

Report : CEN 10:1 1 Batch

Solids: V=60g VOC jar, J=250g glass jar, T=plastic tub

[illegible]

Mass of sample taken (kg)	0.0978	Moisture Content Ratio (%) =	8.9
Mass of dry sample (kg) =	0.09	Dry Matter Content Ratio (%) =	91.8
Particle Size <4mm =	>95%		
EMT Job No	25/14682	Landfill Waste Acceptance Criteria Limits	
Sample No	13		
Client Sample No	TP03		
Depth/Other	0.45		
Sample Date	05/09/2025		
Batch No	1		
Solid Waste Analysis		Inert Waste Landfill	Stable Non-reactive Hazardous Waste in Non- Hazardous Landfill
Total Organic Carbon (%)	2.1	3	5
Loss on Ignition (%)	4.1	-	10
Sum of BTEX (mg/kg)	<0.025	6	-
Sum of 7 PCBs (mg/kg)	<0.035	1	-
Mineral Oil (mg/kg)	330	500	-
PAH Sum of 17(mg/kg)	961.70	100	-
pH (pH Units)	8.9	-	>6
ANC to pH 7 (mol/kg)	0.14	-	to be evaluated
ANC to pH 4 (mol/kg)	5.4	-	to be evaluated
Eluate Analysis	10:1 conc ⁿ leached		Limit values for compliance leaching test using BS EN 12457-2 at L/S 10 l/kg
	C ₁₀ mg/l	A ₁₀ mg/kg	
Arsenic	0.0026	0.026	0.5
Barium	0.015	0.15	20
Cadmium	<0.0005	<0.005	0.04
Chromium	<0.0015	<0.015	0.5
Copper	<0.007	<0.07	2
Mercury	<0.001	<0.01	0.01
Molybdenum	0.005	0.05	0.5
Nickel	<0.002	<0.02	0.4
Lead	<0.005	<0.05	0.5
Antimony	<0.002	<0.02	0.06
Selenium	<0.003	<0.03	0.1
Zinc	<0.003	<0.03	4
Chloride	30	300	800
Fluoride	0.5	5	10
Sulphate as SO ₄	4.9	49	1000
Total Dissolved Solids	110	1100	4000
Phenol	<0.01	<0.1	1
Dissolved Organic Carbon	2	20	500

Mass of sample taken (kg)	0.0943	Moisture Content Ratio (%) =	4.5
Mass of dry sample (kg) =	0.09	Dry Matter Content Ratio (%) =	95.7
Particle Size <4mm =	>95%		
EMT Job No	25/14682	Landfill Waste Acceptance Criteria Limits	
Sample No	29		
Client Sample No	COMPOSITE TP01/TP02		
Depth/Other			
Sample Date	05/09/2025		
Batch No	1		
Solid Waste Analysis		Inert Waste Landfill	Stable Non-reactive Hazardous Waste in Non- Hazardous Landfill
Total Organic Carbon (%)	0.10	3	5
Loss on Ignition (%)	1.3	-	10
Sum of BTEX (mg/kg)	<0.025	6	-
Sum of 7 PCBs (mg/kg)	<0.035	1	-
Mineral Oil (mg/kg)	<30	500	-
PAH Sum of 17(mg/kg)	7.33	100	-
pH (pH Units)	12	-	>6
ANC to pH 7 (mol/kg)	0.24	-	to be evaluated
ANC to pH 4 (mol/kg)	4.7	-	to be evaluated
Eluate Analysis	10:1 conc ⁿ leached		Limit values for compliance leaching test using BS EN 12457-2 at L/S 10 l/kg
	C ₁₀ mg/l	A ₁₀ mg/kg	
Arsenic	0.012	0.12	0.5
Barium	0.18	1.8	20
Cadmium	<0.0005	<0.005	0.04
Chromium	0.011	0.11	0.5
Copper	<0.007	<0.07	2
Mercury	<0.001	<0.01	0.01
Molybdenum	<0.002	<0.02	0.5
Nickel	<0.002	<0.02	0.4
Lead	<0.005	<0.05	0.5
Antimony	<0.002	<0.02	0.06
Selenium	<0.003	<0.03	0.1
Zinc	<0.003	<0.03	4
Chloride	7.7	77	800
Fluoride	0.3	3	10
Sulphate as SO ₄	11	110	1000
Total Dissolved Solids	210	2100	4000
Phenol	<0.01	<0.1	1
Dissolved Organic Carbon	2	20	500

Client Name: SLR Consulting Ltd
Reference: 402.P62255.00005
Location: Larkhill POL- Asb
Contact: Iona Govan

Note:

Asbestos Screen analysis is carried out in accordance with our documented in-house methods PM042 and TM065 and HSG 248 by Stereo and Polarised Light Microscopy using Dispersion Staining Techniques and is covered by our UKAS accreditation. Detailed Gravimetric Quantification and PCOM Fibre Analysis is carried out in accordance with our documented in-house methods PM042 and TM131 and HSG 248 using Stereo and Polarised Light Microscopy and Phase Contrast Optical Microscopy (PCOM). Asbestos sub-samples are retained for not less than 6 months from the date of analysis unless specifically requested.

The LOQ of the Asbestos Quantification is 0.001% dry fibre of dry mass of sample.

Where the sample is not taken by a Element Materials Technology consultant, Element Materials Technology cannot be responsible for inaccurate or unrepresentative sampling.

EMT Job No.	Batch	Sample ID	Depth	EMT Sample No.	Analyst Name	Date Of Analysis	Analysis	Result
25/14682	1	TP01	0.31	4	Catherine Coles	15/09/2025	General Description (Bulk Analysis)	Brown soil, stones
					Catherine Coles	15/09/2025	Asbestos Fibres	NAD
					Catherine Coles	15/09/2025	Asbestos ACM	NAD
					Catherine Coles	15/09/2025	Asbestos Type	NAD
25/14682	1	TP02	0.34	7	Michael Reilly	15/09/2025	General Description (Bulk Analysis)	Brown soil, stones
					Michael Reilly	15/09/2025	Asbestos Fibres	NAD
					Michael Reilly	15/09/2025	Asbestos ACM	NAD
					Michael Reilly	15/09/2025	Asbestos Type	NAD
25/14682	1	TP03	0.15	10	Kieran Hubbard	15/09/2025	General Description (Bulk Analysis)	-
					Kieran Hubbard	15/09/2025	Asbestos Fibres	NAD
					Kieran Hubbard	15/09/2025	Asbestos Fibres (2)	NAD
					Kieran Hubbard	15/09/2025	Asbestos ACM	NAD
					Kieran Hubbard	15/09/2025	Asbestos ACM (2)	NAD
					Kieran Hubbard	15/09/2025	Asbestos Type	NAD
					Kieran Hubbard	15/09/2025	Asbestos Type (2)	NAD
25/14682	1	TP03	0.45	14	Kieran Hubbard	15/09/2025	General Description (Bulk Analysis)	-
					Kieran Hubbard	15/09/2025	Asbestos Fibres	NAD
					Kieran Hubbard	15/09/2025	Asbestos Fibres (2)	NAD
					Kieran Hubbard	15/09/2025	Asbestos ACM	NAD
					Kieran Hubbard	15/09/2025	Asbestos ACM (2)	NAD
					Kieran Hubbard	15/09/2025	Asbestos Type	NAD
					Kieran Hubbard	15/09/2025	Asbestos Type (2)	NAD
25/14682	1	TP04	0.34	18	Mathew Day	15/09/2025	General Description (Bulk Analysis)	Stones, concrete debris, grit, bitumen
					Mathew Day	15/09/2025	Asbestos Fibres	NAD
					Mathew Day	15/09/2025	Asbestos ACM	NAD
					Mathew Day	15/09/2025	Asbestos Type	NAD
25/14682	1	TP05	0.25	22	Mathew Day	15/09/2025	General Description (Bulk Analysis)	Stones, concrete debris, grit
					Mathew Day	15/09/2025	Asbestos Fibres	NAD
					Mathew Day	15/09/2025	Asbestos ACM	NAD
					Mathew Day	15/09/2025	Asbestos Type	NAD
25/14682	1	TP05	0.35	26	Michael Reilly	15/09/2025	General Description (Bulk Analysis)	Brown soil, stones
					Michael Reilly	15/09/2025	Asbestos Fibres	NAD
					Michael Reilly	15/09/2025	Asbestos ACM	NAD

Client Name: SLR Consulting Ltd
Reference: 402.P62255.00005
Location: Larkhill POL- Asb
Contact: Iona Govan

[illegible]

Client Name: SLR Consulting Ltd
Reference: 402.P62255.00005
Location: Larkhill POL- Asb
Contact: Iona Govan

[illegible]

Please note that only samples that are deviating are mentioned in this report. If no samples are listed it is because none were deviating. Only analyses which are accredited are recorded as deviating if set criteria are not met.

It is a requirement under ISO 17025 that we inform clients if samples are deviating i.e. outside what is expected. A deviating sample indicates that the sample 'may' be compromised but not necessarily will be compromised. The result is still accredited and our analytical reports will still show accreditation on the relevant analytes.

NOTES TO ACCOMPANY ALL SCHEDULES AND REPORTS

EMT Job No.: 25/14682

SOILS and ASH

Please note we are only MCERTS accredited (UK soils only) for sand, loam and clay and any other matrix is outside our scope of accreditation.

Where an MCERTS report has been requested, you will be notified within 48 hours of any samples that have been identified as being outside our MCERTS scope. As validation has been performed on clay, sand and loam, only samples that are predominantly these matrices, or combinations of them will be within our MCERTS scope. If samples are not one of a combination of the above matrices they will not be marked as MCERTS accredited.

It is assumed that you have taken representative samples on site and require analysis on a representative subsample. Stones will generally be included unless we are requested to remove them.

All samples will be discarded one month after the date of reporting, unless we are instructed to the contrary. Asbestos samples are retained for 6 months.

If you have not already done so, please send us a purchase order if this is required by your company.

Where appropriate please make sure that our detection limits are suitable for your needs, if they are not, please notify us immediately.

All analysis is reported on a dry weight basis unless stated otherwise. Limits of detection for analyses carried out on as received samples are not moisture content corrected. Results are not surrogate corrected. Samples are dried at 35°C ±5°C unless otherwise stated. Moisture content for CEN Leachate tests are dried at 105°C ±5°C. Ash samples are dried at 35°C ±5°C.

Where Mineral Oil is quoted, this refers to Total Aliphatics C10-C40.

Where a CEN 10:1 ZERO Headspace VOC test has been carried out, a 10:1 ratio of water to wet (as received) soil has been used.

% Asbestos in Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs) is determined by reference to HSG 264 The Survey Guide - Appendix 2 : ACMs in buildings listed in order of ease of fibre release.

Sufficient amount of sample must be received to carry out the testing specified. Where an insufficient amount of sample has been received the testing may not meet the requirements of our accredited methods, as such accreditation may be removed.

Negative Neutralization Potential (NP) values are obtained when the volume of NaOH (0.1N) titrated (pH 8.3) is greater than the volume of HCl (1N) to reduce the pH of the sample to 2.0 - 2.5. Any negative NP values are corrected to 0.

The calculation of Pyrite content assumes that all oxidisable sulphides present in the sample are pyrite. This may not be the case. The calculation may be an overestimate when other sulphides such as Barite (Barium Sulphate) are present.

WATERS

Please note we are not a UK Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI) Approved Laboratory .

ISO17025 accreditation applies to surface water and groundwater and usually one other matrix which is analysis specific, any other liquids are outside our scope of accreditation.

As surface waters require different sample preparation to groundwaters the laboratory must be informed of the water type when submitting samples.

Where Mineral Oil is quoted, this refers to Total Aliphatics C10-C40.

STACK EMISSIONS

Where an MCERTS report has been requested, you will be notified within 48 hours of any samples that have been identified as being outside our MCERTS scope. As validation for Dioxins and Furans and Dioxin like PCBs has been performed on XAD-2 Resin, only samples which use this resin will be within our MCERTS scope.

Where appropriate please make sure that our detection limits are suitable for your needs, if they are not, please notify us immediately.

DEVIATING SAMPLES

All samples should be submitted to the laboratory in suitable containers with sufficient ice packs to sustain an appropriate temperature for the requested analysis. The temperature of sample receipt is recorded on the confirmation schedules in order that the client can make an informed decision as to whether testing should still be undertaken.

SURROGATES

Surrogate compounds are added during the preparation process to monitor recovery of analytes. However low recovery in soils is often due to peat, clay or other organic rich matrices. For waters this can be due to oxidants, surfactants, organic rich sediments or remediation fluids. Acceptable limits for most organic methods are 70 - 130% and for VOCs are 50 - 150%. When surrogate recoveries are outside the performance criteria but the associated AQC passes this is assumed to be due to matrix effect. Results are not surrogate corrected.

DILUTIONS

A dilution suffix indicates a dilution has been performed and the reported result takes this into account. No further calculation is required.

BLANKS

Where analytes have been found in the blank, the sample will be treated in accordance with our laboratory procedure for dealing with contaminated blanks.

NOTE

Data is only reported if the laboratory is confident that the data is a true reflection of the samples analysed. Data is only reported as accredited when all the requirements of our Quality System have been met. In certain circumstances where all the requirements of the Quality System have not been met, for instance if the associated AQC has failed, the reason is fully investigated and documented. The sample data is then evaluated alongside the other quality control checks performed during analysis to determine its suitability. Following this evaluation, provided the sample results have not been effected, the data is reported but accreditation is removed. It is a requirement of our Accreditation Body for data not reported as accredited to be considered indicative only, but this does not mean the data is not valid.

Where possible, and if requested, samples will be re-extracted and a revised report issued with accredited results. Please do not hesitate to contact the laboratory if further details are required of the circumstances which have led to the removal of accreditation.

Laboratory records are kept for a period of no less than 6 years.

REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH AFRICA LABORATORY

Any method number not prefixed with SA has been undertaken in our UK laboratory unless reported as subcontracted.

Measurement Uncertainty

Measurement uncertainty defines the range of values that could reasonably be attributed to the measured quantity. This range of values has not been included within the reported results. Uncertainty expressed as a percentage can be provided upon request.

Customer Provided Information

Sample ID and depth is information provided by the customer.

Age of Diesel

The age of release estimation is based on the nC17/pristane ratio only as prescribed by Christensen and Larsen (1993) and Kaplan, Galperin, Alimi et al., (1996).

Age estimation should be treated with caution as it can be influenced by site specific factors of which the laboratory are not aware.

Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICs)

Where Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICs) are reported, up to 10 Tentatively Identified Compounds will be listed where there is found to be a greater than 80% match with the NIST library. The reported concentration is determined semi-quantitatively, with a matrix specific limit of detection.

Note, other compounds may be present but are not reported.

ABBREVIATIONS and ACRONYMS USED

#	ISO17025 (UKAS Ref No. 4225) accredited - UK.
SA	ISO17025 (SANAS Ref No.T0729) accredited - South Africa
B	Indicates analyte found in associated method blank.
DR	Dilution required.
M	MCERTS accredited.
NA	Not applicable
NAD	No Asbestos Detected.
ND	None Detected (usually refers to VOC and/SVOC TICs).
NDP	No Determination Possible
SS	Calibrated against a single substance
SV	Surrogate recovery outside performance criteria. This may be due to a matrix effect.
W	Results expressed on as received basis.
+	AQC failure, accreditation has been removed from this result, if appropriate, see 'Note' on previous page.
>>	Results above quantitative calibration range. The result should be considered the minimum value and is indicative only. The actual result could be significantly higher.
*	Analysis subcontracted to an Element Materials Technology approved laboratory.
CO	Suspected carry over
LOD/LOR	Limit of Detection (Limit of Reporting) in line with ISO 17025 and MCERTS
ME	Matrix Effect
NFD	No Fibres Detected
BS	AQC Sample
LB	Blank Sample
N	Client Sample
TB	Trip Blank Sample
OC	Outside Calibration Range
AA	x10 Dilution

EMT Job No: 25/14682

Test Method No.	Description	Prep Method No. (if appropriate)	Description	ISO 17025 (UKAS/S ANAS)	MCERTS (UK soils only)	Analysis done on As Received (AR) or Dried (AD)	Reported on dry weight basis
PM4	Gravimetric measurement of Natural Moisture Content and % Moisture Content at either 35 degrees Celsius or 105 degrees Celsius. Calculation based on ISO 11465:1993(E) and BS1377-2:1990.	PM0	No preparation is required.			AR	
TM4	Modified USEPA 8270D v5:2014 method for the solvent extraction and determination of PAHs by GC-MS.	PM8	End over end extraction of solid samples for organic analysis. The solvent mix varies depending on analysis required.			AR	Yes
TM4	Modified USEPA 8270D v5:2014 method for the solvent extraction and determination of PAHs by GC-MS.	PM8	End over end extraction of solid samples for organic analysis. The solvent mix varies depending on analysis required.	Yes		AR	Yes
TM4	Modified USEPA 8270D v5:2014 method for the solvent extraction and determination of PAHs by GC-MS.	PM8	End over end extraction of solid samples for organic analysis. The solvent mix varies depending on analysis required.	Yes	Yes	AR	Yes
TM5	Modified 8015B v2:1996 method for the determination of solvent Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPH) within the range C8-C40 by GCFID. For waters the solvent extracts dissolved phase plus a sheen if present.	PM8	End over end extraction of solid samples for organic analysis. The solvent mix varies depending on analysis required.	Yes	Yes	AR	Yes
TM5	Modified 8015B v2:1996 method for the determination of solvent Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPH) within the range C8-C40 by GCFID. For waters the solvent extracts dissolved phase plus a sheen if present.	PM8/PM16	End over end extraction of solid samples for organic analysis. The solvent mix varies depending on analysis required/Fractionation into aliphatic and aromatic fractions using a Rapid Trace SPE.			AR	Yes
PM13	A visual examination of the solid sample is carried out to ascertain sample make up, colour and any other inclusions. This is not a geotechnical description.	PM0	No preparation is required.			AR	No
TM17	Modified US EPA method 8270D v5:2014. Determination of specific Polychlorinated Biphenyl congeners by GC-MS.	PM8	End over end extraction of solid samples for organic analysis. The solvent mix varies depending on analysis required.	Yes		AR	Yes
TM20	Modified BS 1377-3:1990/USEPA 160.1/3 (TDS/TS: 1971) Gravimetric determination of Total Dissolved Solids/Total Solids	PM0	No preparation is required.			AR	Yes
TM21	Modified BS 7755-3:1995, ISO10694:1995 Determination of Total Organic Carbon or Total Carbon by combustion in an Eltra TOC furnace/analyser in the presence of oxygen. The CO2 generated is quantified using infra-red detection. Organic Matter (SOM) calculated as per EA MCERTS Chemical Testing of Soil.	PM24	Preparation of Soil and Marine Sediment Samples for Total Organic Carbon.	Yes		AD	Yes

EMT Job No: 25/14682

Test Method No.	Description	Prep Method No. (if appropriate)	Description	ISO 17025 (UKAS/ANAS)	MCERTS (UK soils only)	Analysis done on As Received (AR) or Dried (AD)	Reported on dry weight basis
TM22	Modified BS1377-3:1990 Gravimetric determination of Loss on Ignition by temperature controlled Muffle Furnace (35C-440C). On request modified ASTM D2974-00 LOI (105C-440C)	PM0	No preparation is required.	Yes		AD	Yes
TM26	Determination of phenols by Reversed Phased High Performance Liquid Chromatography and Electro-Chemical Detection.	PM0	No preparation is required.			AR	Yes
TM26	Determination of phenols by Reversed Phased High Performance Liquid Chromatography and Electro-Chemical Detection.	PM21B	As Received samples are extracted in Methanol: Water (60:40) by reciprocal shaker.			AR	Yes
TM30	Determination of Trace Metals by ICP-OES (Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectrometry); WATERS by Modified USEPA Method 200.7, Rev. 4.4, 1994; Modified EPA Method 6010B, Rev.2, Dec 1996; Modified BS EN ISO 11885:2009: SOILS by Modified USEP 6010B, Rev.2, Dec.1996; Modified EPA Method 3050B, Rev.2, Dec.1996	PM15	Acid digestion of dried and ground solid samples using Aqua Regia refluxed at 112.5 degrees Celsius. Samples containing asbestos are not dried and ground.			AD	Yes
TM30	Determination of Trace Metals by ICP-OES (Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectrometry); WATERS by Modified USEPA Method 200.7, Rev. 4.4, 1994; Modified EPA Method 6010B, Rev.2, Dec 1996; Modified BS EN ISO 11885:2009: SOILS by Modified USEP 6010B, Rev.2, Dec.1996; Modified EPA Method 3050B, Rev.2, Dec.1996	PM15	Acid digestion of dried and ground solid samples using Aqua Regia refluxed at 112.5 degrees Celsius. Samples containing asbestos are not dried and ground.	Yes	Yes	AD	Yes
TM36	Modified US EPA method 8015B v2:1996. Determination of Gasoline Range Organics (GRO) in the carbon chain range of C4-12 by headspace GC-FID. MTBE by GC/FID co-elutes with 3-methylpentane if present and therefore can give a false positive. Positive MTBE results will be re-run using GC-MS to double check, when requested.	PM12	Modified US EPA method 5021A v2:2014. Preparation of solid and liquid samples for GC headspace analysis.			AR	Yes
TM36	Modified US EPA method 8015B v2:1996. Determination of Gasoline Range Organics (GRO) in the carbon chain range of C4-12 by headspace GC-FID. MTBE by GC/FID co-elutes with 3-methylpentane if present and therefore can give a false positive. Positive MTBE results will be re-run using GC-MS to double check, when requested.	PM12	Modified US EPA method 5021A v2:2014. Preparation of solid and liquid samples for GC headspace analysis.	Yes		AR	Yes
TM36	Modified US EPA method 8015B v2:1996. Determination of Gasoline Range Organics (GRO) in the carbon chain range of C4-12 by headspace GC-FID. MTBE by GC/FID co-elutes with 3-methylpentane if present and therefore can give a false positive. Positive MTBE results will be re-run using GC-MS to double check, when requested.	PM12	Modified US EPA method 5021A v2:2014. Preparation of solid and liquid samples for GC headspace analysis.	Yes	Yes	AR	Yes
TM38	Soluble Ion analysis using Discrete Analyser. Modified US EPA methods: Chloride 325.2 (1978), Sulphate 375.4 (Rev.2 1993), o-Phosphate 365.2 (Rev.2 1993), TON 353.1 (Rev.2 1993), Nitrite 354.1 (1971), Hex Cr 7196A (1992), NH4+ 350.1 (Rev.2 1993) - All anions comparable to BS ISO 15923-1: 2013	PM0	No preparation is required.	Yes		AR	Yes
TM38	Soluble Ion analysis using Discrete Analyser. Modified US EPA methods: Chloride 325.2 (1978), Sulphate 375.4 (Rev.2 1993), o-Phosphate 365.2 (Rev.2 1993), TON 353.1 (Rev.2 1993), Nitrite 354.1 (1971), Hex Cr 7196A (1992), NH4+ 350.1 (Rev.2 1993) - All anions comparable to BS ISO 15923-1: 2013	PM20	Extraction of dried and ground or as received samples with deionised water in a 2:1 water to solid ratio using a reciprocal shaker for all analytes except hexavalent chromium. Extraction of as received sample using 10:1 ratio of 0.2M sodium hydroxide to soil for hexavalent chromium using a reciprocal shaker.	Yes		AR	Yes

EMT Job No: 25/14682

Test Method No.	Description	Prep Method No. (if appropriate)	Description	ISO 17025 (UKAS/S ANAS)	MCERTS (UK soils only)	Analysis done on As Received (AR) or Dried (AD)	Reported on dry weight basis
TM50	Acid soluble sulphate (Total Sulphate) analysed by ICP-OES	PM29	A hot hydrochloric acid digest is performed on a dried and ground sample, and the resulting liquor is analysed.	Yes	Yes	AD	Yes
TM60	TC/TOC analysis of Waters by High Temperature Combustion followed by NDIR detection. Based on the following modified standard methods: USEPA 9060A (2002), APHA SMEWW 5310B:1999 22nd Edition, ASTM D 7573, and USEPA 415.1.	PM0	No preparation is required.			AR	Yes
TM65	Asbestos Bulk Identification method based on HSG 248 Second edition (2021)	PM42	Modified SCA Blue Book V.12 draft 2017 and WM3 1st Edition v1.1:2018. Solid samples undergo a thorough visual inspection for asbestos fibres prior to asbestos identification using TM065.	Yes		AR	
TM73	Modified US EPA methods 150.1 (1982) and 9045D Rev. 4 - 2004) and BS1377-3:1990. Determination of pH by Metrohm automated probe analyser.	PM11	Extraction of as received solid samples using one part solid to 2.5 parts deionised water.	Yes	Yes	AR	No
TM74	Analysis of water soluble boron (20:1 extract) by ICP-OES.	PM32	Hot water soluble boron is extracted from dried and ground samples using a 20:1 ratio.	Yes	Yes	AD	Yes
TM77	Modified DDCE/TS method 15364:2006. Determination of Acid Neutralization Capacity by Metrohm automated probe analyser.	PM0	No preparation is required.			AR	No
TM89	Modified USEPA method OIA-1667 (1999). Determination of cyanide by Flow Injection Analyser. Where WAD cyanides are required a Ligand displacement step is carried out before analysis.	PM45	As received solid samples are extracted with 1M NaOH by orbital shaker for Cyanide, Sulphide and Thiocyanate analysis.	Yes	Yes	AR	Yes
TM107	Determination of Sulphide/Thiocyanate by Skalar Continuous Flow Analyser	PM45	As received solid samples are extracted with 1M NaOH by orbital shaker for Cyanide, Sulphide and Thiocyanate analysis.			AR	Yes
TM170	Determination of Trace Metals by ICP-MS (Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry): Modified USEPA Method 200.8, Rev. 5.4, 1994; Modified EPA Method 6020A, Rev.1, Feb 2007; Modified BS EN ISO 17294-2:2016	PM14	Preparation of waters and leachates for metals by ICP OES/ICP MS. Samples are filtered for Dissolved metals, and remain unfiltered for Total metals then acidified	Yes		AR	Yes
TM173	Analysis of fluoride by ISE (Ion Selective Electrode) using modified ISE method 9214 - 340.2 (EPA 1998)	PM0	No preparation is required.			AR	Yes

EMT Job No: 25/14682

Test Method No.	Description	Prep Method No. (if appropriate)	Description	ISO 17025 (UKAS/S ANAS)	MCERTS (UK soils only)	Analysis done on As Received (AR) or Dried (AD)	Reported on dry weight basis
NONE	No Method Code	NONE	No Method Code			AD	Yes
NONE	No Method Code	PM17	Modified method BS EN12457-2:2002 As received solid samples are leached with water in a 10:1 water to soil ratio for 24 hours, the moisture content of the sample is included in the ratio.				
NONE	No Method Code	PM4	Gravimetric measurement of Natural Moisture Content and % Moisture Content at either 35 degrees Celsius or 105 degrees Celsius. Calculation based on ISO 11465:1993(E) and BS1377-2:1990.			AR	

SLR Consulting Ltd
Treenwood House
Rowden Lane
Bradford on Avon
United Kingdom
BA15 2AU



Attention : Iona Govan
Date : 25th September, 2025
Your reference : 402.P62255.00005
Our reference : Test Report 25/14682 Batch 1 Schedule C
Location : Larkhill POL- Asb
Date samples received : 6th September, 2025
Status : Final Report
Issue : 202509251010

Eight samples were received for analysis on 6th September, 2025 of which one was scheduled for analysis. Please find attached our Test Report which should be read with notes at the end of the report and should include all sections if reproduced. Interpretations and opinions are outside the scope of any accreditation, and all results relate only to samples supplied.
All analysis is carried out on as received samples and reported on a dry weight basis unless stated otherwise. Results are not surrogate corrected.

The greenhouse gas emissions generated (in Carbon – Co2e) to obtain the results in this report are estimated as:

Scope 1&2 emissions - 0.434 kg of CO2

Scope 1&2&3 emissions - 1.027 kg of CO2

Authorised By:



Simon Gomery BSc
Senior Technical Account Manager

Please include all sections of this report if it is reproduced

Element Materials Technology

Client Name: SLR Consulting Ltd
Reference: 402.P62255.00005
Location: Larkhill POL- Asb
Contact: Iona Govan
EMT Job No: 25/14682

Report : Solid

Solids: V=60g VOC jar, J=250g glass jar, T=plastic tub

[illegible]

Matrix : Solid

[illegible]

Client Name: SLR Consulting Ltd

Reference: 402.P62255.00005

Location: Larkhill POL- Asb

Contact: Iona Govan

[illegible]

Please note that only samples that are deviating are mentioned in this report. If no samples are listed it is because none were deviating. Only analyses which are accredited are recorded as deviating if set criteria are not met.

It is a requirement under ISO 17025 that we inform clients if samples are deviating i.e. outside what is expected. A deviating sample indicates that the sample 'may' be compromised but not necessarily will be compromised. The result is still accredited and our analytical reports will still show accreditation on the relevant analytes.

NOTES TO ACCOMPANY ALL SCHEDULES AND REPORTS

EMT Job No.: 25/14682

SOILS and ASH

Please note we are only MCERTS accredited (UK soils only) for sand, loam and clay and any other matrix is outside our scope of accreditation.

Where an MCERTS report has been requested, you will be notified within 48 hours of any samples that have been identified as being outside our MCERTS scope. As validation has been performed on clay, sand and loam, only samples that are predominantly these matrices, or combinations of them will be within our MCERTS scope. If samples are not one of a combination of the above matrices they will not be marked as MCERTS accredited.

It is assumed that you have taken representative samples on site and require analysis on a representative subsample. Stones will generally be included unless we are requested to remove them.

All samples will be discarded one month after the date of reporting, unless we are instructed to the contrary. Asbestos samples are retained for 6 months.

If you have not already done so, please send us a purchase order if this is required by your company.

Where appropriate please make sure that our detection limits are suitable for your needs, if they are not, please notify us immediately.

All analysis is reported on a dry weight basis unless stated otherwise. Limits of detection for analyses carried out on as received samples are not moisture content corrected. Results are not surrogate corrected. Samples are dried at 35°C ±5°C unless otherwise stated. Moisture content for CEN Leachate tests are dried at 105°C ±5°C. Ash samples are dried at 35°C ±5°C.

Where Mineral Oil is quoted, this refers to Total Aliphatics C10-C40.

Where a CEN 10:1 ZERO Headspace VOC test has been carried out, a 10:1 ratio of water to wet (as received) soil has been used.

% Asbestos in Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs) is determined by reference to HSG 264 The Survey Guide - Appendix 2 : ACMs in buildings listed in order of ease of fibre release.

Sufficient amount of sample must be received to carry out the testing specified. Where an insufficient amount of sample has been received the testing may not meet the requirements of our accredited methods, as such accreditation may be removed.

Negative Neutralization Potential (NP) values are obtained when the volume of NaOH (0.1N) titrated (pH 8.3) is greater than the volume of HCl (1N) to reduce the pH of the sample to 2.0 - 2.5. Any negative NP values are corrected to 0.

The calculation of Pyrite content assumes that all oxidisable sulphides present in the sample are pyrite. This may not be the case. The calculation may be an overestimate when other sulphides such as Barite (Barium Sulphate) are present.

WATERS

Please note we are not a UK Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI) Approved Laboratory .

ISO17025 accreditation applies to surface water and groundwater and usually one other matrix which is analysis specific, any other liquids are outside our scope of accreditation.

As surface waters require different sample preparation to groundwaters the laboratory must be informed of the water type when submitting samples.

Where Mineral Oil is quoted, this refers to Total Aliphatics C10-C40.

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Where appropriate please make sure that our detection limits are suitable for your needs, if they are not, please notify us immediately.

DEVIATING SAMPLES

All samples should be submitted to the laboratory in suitable containers with sufficient ice packs to sustain an appropriate temperature for the requested analysis. The temperature of sample receipt is recorded on the confirmation schedules in order that the client can make an informed decision as to whether testing should still be undertaken.

SURROGATES

Surrogate compounds are added during the preparation process to monitor recovery of analytes. However low recovery in soils is often due to peat, clay or other organic rich matrices. For waters this can be due to oxidants, surfactants, organic rich sediments or remediation fluids. Acceptable limits for most organic methods are 70 - 130% and for VOCs are 50 - 150%. When surrogate recoveries are outside the performance criteria but the associated AQC passes this is assumed to be due to matrix effect. Results are not surrogate corrected.

DILUTIONS

A dilution suffix indicates a dilution has been performed and the reported result takes this into account. No further calculation is required.

BLANKS

Where analytes have been found in the blank, the sample will be treated in accordance with our laboratory procedure for dealing with contaminated blanks.

NOTE

Data is only reported if the laboratory is confident that the data is a true reflection of the samples analysed. Data is only reported as accredited when all the requirements of our Quality System have been met. In certain circumstances where all the requirements of the Quality System have not been met, for instance if the associated AQC has failed, the reason is fully investigated and documented. The sample data is then evaluated alongside the other quality control checks performed during analysis to determine its suitability. Following this evaluation, provided the sample results have not been effected, the data is reported but accreditation is removed. It is a requirement of our Accreditation Body for data not reported as accredited to be considered indicative only, but this does not mean the data is not valid.

Where possible, and if requested, samples will be re-extracted and a revised report issued with accredited results. Please do not hesitate to contact the laboratory if further details are required of the circumstances which have led to the removal of accreditation.

Laboratory records are kept for a period of no less than 6 years.

REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH AFRICA LABORATORY

Any method number not prefixed with SA has been undertaken in our UK laboratory unless reported as subcontracted.

Measurement Uncertainty

Measurement uncertainty defines the range of values that could reasonably be attributed to the measured quantity. This range of values has not been included within the reported results. Uncertainty expressed as a percentage can be provided upon request.

Customer Provided Information

Sample ID and depth is information provided by the customer.

Age of Diesel

The age of release estimation is based on the nC17/pristane ratio only as prescribed by Christensen and Larsen (1993) and Kaplan, Galperin, Alimi et al., (1996).

Age estimation should be treated with caution as it can be influenced by site specific factors of which the laboratory are not aware.

Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICs)

Where Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICs) are reported, up to 10 Tentatively Identified Compounds will be listed where there is found to be a greater than 80% match with the NIST library. The reported concentration is determined semi-quantitatively, with a matrix specific limit of detection.

Note, other compounds may be present but are not reported.

ABBREVIATIONS and ACRONYMS USED

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B	Indicates analyte found in associated method blank.
DR	Dilution required.
M	MCERTS accredited.
NA	Not applicable
NAD	No Asbestos Detected.
ND	None Detected (usually refers to VOC and/SVOC TICs).
NDP	No Determination Possible
SS	Calibrated against a single substance
SV	Surrogate recovery outside performance criteria. This may be due to a matrix effect.
W	Results expressed on as received basis.
+	AQC failure, accreditation has been removed from this result, if appropriate, see 'Note' on previous page.
>>	Results above quantitative calibration range. The result should be considered the minimum value and is indicative only. The actual result could be significantly higher.
*	Analysis subcontracted to an Element Materials Technology approved laboratory.
CO	Suspected carry over
LOD/LOR	Limit of Detection (Limit of Reporting) in line with ISO 17025 and MCERTS
ME	Matrix Effect
NFD	No Fibres Detected
BS	AQC Sample
LB	Blank Sample
N	Client Sample
TB	Trip Blank Sample
OC	Outside Calibration Range

EMT Job No: 25/14682

Test Method No.	Description	Prep Method No. (if appropriate)	Description	ISO 17025 (UKAS/S ANAS)	MCERTS (UK soils only)	Analysis done on As Received (AR) or Dried (AD)	Reported on dry weight basis
TM160	Titrimetric determination of acid reserve to pH 4.0 or alkali reserve to pH 10.0 based on method C14.2 Canadian Government (2013).	PM110	Preparation of a 10% (w/w) aqueous solution of soil in distilled water			AR	No



Appendix D HWOL Output

Larkhill POL Asbestos Investigation

Factual Geo-Environmental Report

Aspire Defence Services Limited

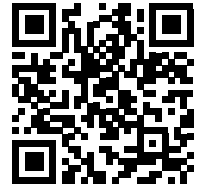
SLR Project No.: 402.V62255.00005

25 September 2025

Waste Classification Report

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

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



W6XEU-MLOI7-SSHLA

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

Report is invalid if pages are removed.

Job name

Larkhill POL Delineation

Description/Comments

Project

Larkhill POL Delineation

Site

Larkhill Garrison

Classified by

Name: **Tom Wallis**
Date: **25 Sep 2025 09:49 GMT**
Telephone: **01225 309400**
Company: **SLR Consulting Limited**
Treenwood House, Rowden Ln,
Bradford-on-Avon BA15 2AU
Bradford on Avon
BA15 2AU

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

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CERTIFIED

Course

Hazardous Waste Classification
Most recent 3 year Refresher

Date

08 Dec 2022
02 Dec 2025 *

Next 3 year Refresher due by Dec 2025
* training course booked

Purpose of classification

2 - Material Characterisation

Address of the waste

115 Ross Rd, Larkhill, Salisbury

Post Code **SP4 8RB**

SIC for the process giving rise to the waste

41201 Construction of commercial buildings

Description of industry/producer giving rise to the waste

Redevelopment of a military petrol, oil and lubricants (POL) facility

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

Waste excavated during the redevelopment of a military POL facility. The proposal is a knock down and rebuild

Description of the waste

Made Ground comprising subbase material and a Made Ground stratum containing frequent demolition materials including brick, concrete and rare asbestos cement sheet fragments

Job summary

#	Sample name	Depth [m]	Classification Result	Hazard properties	Page
1	BH105	0.40	Non Hazardous		3
2	MW103	0.40	Non Hazardous		5
3	BH102	0.40	Non Hazardous		7
4	TP03	0.45	Hazardous	HP 7, HP 11	10
5	COMPOSITE TP01/TP02		Non Hazardous		13

Related documents

#	Name	Description
1	JA HA Suite June 2025 - WM3 v1.2.GB	waste stream template used to create this Job

Report

Created by: Tom Wallis

Created date: 25 Sep 2025 09:49 GMT

Appendices	Page
Appendix A: Classifier defined and non GB MCL determinands	16
Appendix B: Rationale for selection of metal species	17
Appendix C: Version	18

Classification of sample: BH105

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

Sample details

Sample name:	LoW Code:
BH105	Chapter:
Sample Depth:	17: Construction and Demolition Wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
0.40 m	Entry:
	17 05 04 (Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03)

Hazard properties

None identified

Determinands

Moisture content: None

#	Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data		Conv. Factor	Compound conc.		Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number									
1	pH				8.8	pH		8.8	pH	8.8 pH		
2	arsenic { arsenic trioxide }				12	mg/kg	1.32	15.844	mg/kg	0.00158 %		
	033-003-00-0	215-481-4	1327-53-3									
3	cadmium { cadmium sulfide }			1	0.9	mg/kg	1.285	1.157	mg/kg	0.00009 %		
	048-010-00-4	215-147-8	1306-23-6									
4	chromium { chromium(III) oxide (worst case) }				21	mg/kg	1.462	30.693	mg/kg	0.00307 %		
		215-160-9	1308-38-9									
5	copper { dicopper oxide; copper (I) oxide }				4	mg/kg	1.126	4.504	mg/kg	0.00045 %		
	029-002-00-X	215-270-7	1317-39-1									
6	lead { lead chromate }			1	29	mg/kg	1.56	45.235	mg/kg	0.0029 %		
	082-004-00-2	231-846-0	7758-97-6									
7	mercury { mercury dichloride }				<0.1	mg/kg	1.353	<0.135	mg/kg	<0.0000135 %		<LOD
	080-010-00-X	231-299-8	7487-94-7									
8	nickel { nickel dihydroxide }				4.3	mg/kg	1.579	6.792	mg/kg	0.000679 %		
	028-008-00-X	235-008-5 [1] 234-348-1 [2]	12054-48-7 [1] 11113-74-9 [2]									
9	selenium { selenium compounds with the exception of cadmium sulphoselenide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex }				<1	mg/kg	1.405	<1.405	mg/kg	<0.000141 %		<LOD
	034-002-00-8											
10	zinc { zinc chromate }				130	mg/kg	2.774	360.639	mg/kg	0.0361 %		
	024-007-00-3	236-878-9	13530-65-9									
11	naphthalene				<0.04	mg/kg		<0.04	mg/kg	<0.000004 %		<LOD
	601-052-00-2	202-049-5	91-20-3									
12	acenaphthylene				0.03	mg/kg		0.03	mg/kg	0.000003 %		
		205-917-1	208-96-8									
13	acenaphthene				<0.05	mg/kg		<0.05	mg/kg	<0.000005 %		<LOD
		201-469-6	83-32-9									
14	fluorene				<0.04	mg/kg		<0.04	mg/kg	<0.000004 %		<LOD
		201-695-5	86-73-7									
15	phenanthrene				0.2	mg/kg		0.2	mg/kg	0.00002 %		
		201-581-5	85-01-8									
16	anthracene				0.08	mg/kg		0.08	mg/kg	0.000008 %		
		204-371-1	120-12-7									

#	Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data	Conv. Factor	Compound conc.	Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number							
17	fluoranthene	205-912-4	206-44-0		1.3 mg/kg		1.3 mg/kg	0.00013 %		
18	pyrene	204-927-3	129-00-0		1.3 mg/kg		1.3 mg/kg	0.00013 %		
19	benzo[a]anthracene	601-033-00-9	200-280-6		0.8 mg/kg		0.8 mg/kg	0.00008 %		
20	chrysene	601-048-00-0	205-923-4		0.84 mg/kg		0.84 mg/kg	0.000084 %		
21	benzo[b]fluoranthene	601-034-00-4	205-911-9		1.2 mg/kg		1.2 mg/kg	0.00012 %		
22	benzo[k]fluoranthene	601-036-00-5	205-916-6		0.48 mg/kg		0.48 mg/kg	0.000048 %		
23	benzo[a]pyrene; benzo[def]chrysene	601-032-00-3	200-028-5		1.1 mg/kg		1.1 mg/kg	0.00011 %		
24	indeno[123-cd]pyrene	205-893-2	193-39-5		0.8 mg/kg		0.8 mg/kg	0.00008 %		
25	dibenz[a,h]anthracene	601-041-00-2	200-181-8		0.14 mg/kg		0.14 mg/kg	0.000014 %		
26	benzo[ghi]perylene	205-883-8	191-24-2		0.82 mg/kg		0.82 mg/kg	0.000082 %		
27	tert-butyl methyl ether; MTBE; 2-methoxy-2-methylpropane	603-181-00-X	216-653-1		<0.005 mg/kg		<0.005 mg/kg	<0.0000005 %		<LOD
28	benzene	601-020-00-8	200-753-7		<0.005 mg/kg		<0.005 mg/kg	<0.0000005 %		<LOD
29	toluene	601-021-00-3	203-625-9		<0.005 mg/kg		<0.005 mg/kg	<0.0000005 %		<LOD
30	ethylbenzene	601-023-00-4	202-849-4		<0.005 mg/kg		<0.005 mg/kg	<0.0000005 %		<LOD
31	xylene	601-022-00-9	202-422-2 [1] 203-396-5 [2] 203-576-3 [3] 215-535-7 [4]		<0.01 mg/kg		<0.01 mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<LOD
32	TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group		TPH		309 mg/kg		309 mg/kg	0.0309 %		
Total:								0.0766 %		

Key

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

Supplementary Hazardous Property Information

HP 3(i): Flammable "flammable liquid waste: liquid waste having a flash point below 60°C or waste gas oil, diesel and light heating oils having a flash point > 55°C and ≤ 75°C"

Force this Hazardous Property to non-hazardous for cumulative determinand results below the threshold of: 10000 mg/kg (1%)
because: Unlikely to be flammable within soil matrix

Hazard Statements hit:

Flam. Liq. 3; H226 "Flammable liquid and vapour."

Because of determinand:

TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group (conc.: 0.0309%)

Classification of sample: MW103

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

Sample details

Sample name: **MW103** LoW Code: Chapter: 17: Construction and Demolition Wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
Sample Depth: **0.40 m** Entry: 17 05 04 (Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03)

Hazard properties

None identified

Determinands

Moisture content: None

#	Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data		Conv. Factor	Compound conc.		Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number									
1	pH				8.7	pH		8.7	pH	8.7 pH		
2	arsenic { arsenic trioxide }	033-003-00-0	215-481-4		17	mg/kg	1.32	22.446	mg/kg	0.00224 %		
3	cadmium { cadmium sulfide }	048-010-00-4	215-147-8		2.1	mg/kg	1.285	2.699	mg/kg	0.00021 %		
4	chromium { chromium(III) oxide (worst case) }		215-160-9		41	mg/kg	1.462	59.924	mg/kg	0.00599 %		
5	copper { dicopper oxide; copper (I) oxide }	029-002-00-X	215-270-7		7	mg/kg	1.126	7.881	mg/kg	0.000788 %		
6	lead { lead chromate }	082-004-00-2	231-846-0		54	mg/kg	1.56	84.23	mg/kg	0.0054 %		
7	mercury { mercury dichloride }	080-010-00-X	231-299-8		<0.1	mg/kg	1.353	<0.135	mg/kg	<0.0000135 %		<LOD
8	nickel { nickel dihydroxide }	028-008-00-X	235-008-5 [1] 234-348-1 [2]		7.9	mg/kg	1.579	12.478	mg/kg	0.00125 %		
9	selenium { selenium compounds with the exception of cadmium sulphoselenide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex }	034-002-00-8			<1	mg/kg	1.405	<1.405	mg/kg	<0.000141 %		<LOD
10	zinc { zinc chromate }	024-007-00-3	236-878-9		170	mg/kg	2.774	471.605	mg/kg	0.0472 %		
11	naphthalene	601-052-00-2	202-049-5		<0.04	mg/kg		<0.04	mg/kg	<0.000004 %		<LOD
12	acenaphthylene		205-917-1		0.13	mg/kg		0.13	mg/kg	0.000013 %		
13	acenaphthene		201-469-6		0.05	mg/kg		0.05	mg/kg	0.000005 %		
14	fluorene		201-695-5		<0.04	mg/kg		<0.04	mg/kg	<0.000004 %		<LOD
15	phenanthrene		201-581-5		0.87	mg/kg		0.87	mg/kg	0.000087 %		
16	anthracene		204-371-1		0.35	mg/kg		0.35	mg/kg	0.000035 %		

#	Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data	Conv. Factor	Compound conc.	Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number							
17	fluoranthene	205-912-4	206-44-0		3.6 mg/kg		3.6 mg/kg	0.00036 %		
18	pyrene	204-927-3	129-00-0		3.2 mg/kg		3.2 mg/kg	0.00032 %		
19	benzo[a]anthracene	601-033-00-9	200-280-6		2.3 mg/kg		2.3 mg/kg	0.00023 %		
20	chrysene	601-048-00-0	205-923-4		2 mg/kg		2 mg/kg	0.0002 %		
21	benzo[b]fluoranthene	601-034-00-4	205-911-9		2.7 mg/kg		2.7 mg/kg	0.00027 %		
22	benzo[k]fluoranthene	601-036-00-5	205-916-6		1 mg/kg		1 mg/kg	0.0001 %		
23	benzo[a]pyrene; benzo[def]chrysene	601-032-00-3	200-028-5		2.3 mg/kg		2.3 mg/kg	0.00023 %		
24	indeno[123-cd]pyrene	205-893-2	193-39-5		1.7 mg/kg		1.7 mg/kg	0.00017 %		
25	dibenz[a,h]anthracene	601-041-00-2	200-181-8		0.29 mg/kg		0.29 mg/kg	0.000029 %		
26	benzo[ghi]perylene	205-883-8	191-24-2		1.6 mg/kg		1.6 mg/kg	0.00016 %		
27	tert-butyl methyl ether; MTBE; 2-methoxy-2-methylpropane	603-181-00-X	216-653-1		<0.005 mg/kg		<0.005 mg/kg	<0.0000005 %		<LOD
28	benzene	601-020-00-8	200-753-7		<0.005 mg/kg		<0.005 mg/kg	<0.0000005 %		<LOD
29	toluene	601-021-00-3	203-625-9		<0.005 mg/kg		<0.005 mg/kg	<0.0000005 %		<LOD
30	ethylbenzene	601-023-00-4	202-849-4		<0.005 mg/kg		<0.005 mg/kg	<0.0000005 %		<LOD
31	xylene	601-022-00-9	202-422-2 [1] 203-396-5 [2] 203-576-3 [3] 215-535-7 [4]		<0.01 mg/kg		<0.01 mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<LOD
32	TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group		TPH		282 mg/kg		282 mg/kg	0.0282 %		
Total:								0.0935 %		

Key

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

Supplementary Hazardous Property Information

HP 3(i): Flammable "flammable liquid waste: liquid waste having a flash point below 60°C or waste gas oil, diesel and light heating oils having a flash point > 55°C and ≤ 75°C"

Force this Hazardous Property to non-hazardous for cumulative determinand results below the threshold of: 10000 mg/kg (1%)
because: Unlikely to be flammable within soil matrix

Hazard Statements hit:

Flam. Liq. 3; H226 "Flammable liquid and vapour."

Because of determinand:

TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group (conc.: 0.0282%)

Classification of sample: BH102

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

Sample details

Sample name:	LoW Code:
BH102	Chapter:
Sample Depth:	17: Construction and Demolition Wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
0.40 m	Entry:
	17 05 04 (Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03)

Hazard properties

None identified

Determinands

Moisture content: None

#	Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data		Conv. Factor	Compound conc.		Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number									
1	pH				8.5	pH		8.5	pH	8.5 pH		
2	arsenic { arsenic trioxide }				3.7	mg/kg	1.32	4.885	mg/kg	0.000489 %		
	033-003-00-0	215-481-4	1327-53-3									
3	cadmium { cadmium sulfide }			1	0.9	mg/kg	1.285	1.157	mg/kg	0.00009 %		
	048-010-00-4	215-147-8	1306-23-6									
4	chromium { chromium(III) oxide (worst case) }				30	mg/kg	1.462	43.847	mg/kg	0.00438 %		
		215-160-9	1308-38-9									
5	copper { dicopper oxide; copper (I) oxide }				5	mg/kg	1.126	5.629	mg/kg	0.000563 %		
	029-002-00-X	215-270-7	1317-39-1									
6	lead { lead chromate }			1	16	mg/kg	1.56	24.957	mg/kg	0.0016 %		
	082-004-00-2	231-846-0	7758-97-6									
7	mercury { mercury dichloride }				<0.1	mg/kg	1.353	<0.135	mg/kg	<0.0000135 %		<LOD
	080-010-00-X	231-299-8	7487-94-7									
8	nickel { nickel dihydroxide }				7.9	mg/kg	1.579	12.478	mg/kg	0.00125 %		
	028-008-00-X	235-008-5 [1] 234-348-1 [2]	12054-48-7 [1] 11113-74-9 [2]									
9	selenium { selenium compounds with the exception of cadmium sulphoselenide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex }				<1	mg/kg	1.405	<1.405	mg/kg	<0.000141 %		<LOD
	034-002-00-8											
10	zinc { zinc chromate }				49	mg/kg	2.774	135.933	mg/kg	0.0136 %		
	024-007-00-3	236-878-9	13530-65-9									
11	naphthalene				<0.04	mg/kg		<0.04	mg/kg	<0.000004 %		<LOD
	601-052-00-2	202-049-5	91-20-3									
12	acenaphthylene				<0.03	mg/kg		<0.03	mg/kg	<0.000003 %		<LOD
		205-917-1	208-96-8									
13	acenaphthene				<0.05	mg/kg		<0.05	mg/kg	<0.000005 %		<LOD
		201-469-6	83-32-9									
14	fluorene				<0.04	mg/kg		<0.04	mg/kg	<0.000004 %		<LOD
		201-695-5	86-73-7									
15	phenanthrene				0.57	mg/kg		0.57	mg/kg	0.000057 %		
		201-581-5	85-01-8									
16	anthracene				0.19	mg/kg		0.19	mg/kg	0.000019 %		
		204-371-1	120-12-7									

#	Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data	Conv. Factor	Compound conc.	Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number							
17	fluoranthene	205-912-4	206-44-0		1.3 mg/kg		1.3 mg/kg	0.00013 %		
18	pyrene	204-927-3	129-00-0		1 mg/kg		1 mg/kg	0.0001 %		
19	benzo[a]anthracene	601-033-00-9	200-280-6		0.6 mg/kg		0.6 mg/kg	0.00006 %		
20	chrysene	601-048-00-0	205-923-4		0.57 mg/kg		0.57 mg/kg	0.000057 %		
21	benzo[b]fluoranthene	601-034-00-4	205-911-9		0.61 mg/kg		0.61 mg/kg	0.000061 %		
22	benzo[k]fluoranthene	601-036-00-5	205-916-6		0.24 mg/kg		0.24 mg/kg	0.000024 %		
23	benzo[a]pyrene; benzo[def]chrysene	601-032-00-3	200-028-5		0.51 mg/kg		0.51 mg/kg	0.000051 %		
24	indeno[123-cd]pyrene	205-893-2	193-39-5		0.37 mg/kg		0.37 mg/kg	0.000037 %		
25	dibenz[a,h]anthracene	601-041-00-2	200-181-8		0.07 mg/kg		0.07 mg/kg	0.000007 %		
26	benzo[ghi]perylene	205-883-8	191-24-2		0.29 mg/kg		0.29 mg/kg	0.000029 %		
27	coronene	205-881-7	191-07-1		0.05 mg/kg		0.05 mg/kg	0.000005 %		
28	tert-butyl methyl ether; MTBE; 2-methoxy-2-methylpropane	603-181-00-X	216-653-1		<0.005 mg/kg		<0.005 mg/kg	<0.0000005 %		<LOD
29	benzene	601-020-00-8	200-753-7		<0.005 mg/kg		<0.005 mg/kg	<0.0000005 %		<LOD
30	toluene	601-021-00-3	203-625-9		<0.005 mg/kg		<0.005 mg/kg	<0.0000005 %		<LOD
31	ethylbenzene	601-023-00-4	202-849-4		<0.005 mg/kg		<0.005 mg/kg	<0.0000005 %		<LOD
32	xylene	601-022-00-9	202-422-2 [1] 203-396-5 [2] 203-576-3 [3] 215-535-7 [4]		<0.01 mg/kg		<0.01 mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<LOD
33	TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group		TPH		77 mg/kg		77 mg/kg	0.0077 %		
34	polychlorobiphenyls; PCB	602-039-00-4	215-648-1		<0.035 mg/kg		<0.035 mg/kg	<0.0000035 %		<LOD
Total:								0.0303 %		

Key

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

Supplementary Hazardous Property Information

HP 3(i): Flammable "flammable liquid waste: liquid waste having a flash point below 60°C or waste gas oil, diesel and light heating oils having a flash point > 55°C and <= 75°C"

Force this Hazardous Property to non-hazardous for cumulative determinand results below the threshold of: 10000 mg/kg (1%)
because: Unlikely to be flammable within soil matrix

Hazard Statements hit:

Flam. Liq. 3; H226 "Flammable liquid and vapour."

Because of determinand:

TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group (conc.: 0.0077%)

Classification of sample: TP03

 **Hazardous Waste**
Classified as **17 05 03 ***
in the List of Waste

Sample details

Sample name:	LoW Code:
TP03	Chapter: 17: Construction and Demolition Wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
Sample Depth:	Entry: 17 05 03 * (Soil and stones containing hazardous substances)
0.45 m	

Hazard properties

HP 7: Carcinogenic "waste which induces cancer or increases its incidence"

Hazard Statements hit:

Carc. 1B; H350 "May cause cancer [state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard]."

Because of determinand:

TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group (conc.: 0.81%)

HP 11: Mutagenic "waste which may cause a mutation, that is a permanent change in the amount or structure of the genetic material in a cell"

Hazard Statements hit:

Muta. 1B; H340 "May cause genetic defects [state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard]."

Because of determinand:

TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group (conc.: 0.81%)

Determinands

Moisture content: None

#	Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data	Conv. Factor	Compound conc.	Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number							
1	pH		PH		8.9 pH		8.9 pH	8.9 pH		
2	arsenic { arsenic trioxide }	033-003-00-0	215-481-4	1327-53-3	12 mg/kg	1.32	15.844 mg/kg	0.00158 %		
3	barium { barium sulfate }		231-784-4	7727-43-7	320 mg/kg	1.7	543.846 mg/kg	0.0544 %		
4	beryllium { beryllium oxide }	004-003-00-8	215-133-1	1304-56-9	1.9 mg/kg	2.775	5.273 mg/kg	0.000527 %		
5	cadmium { cadmium sulfide }	048-010-00-4	215-147-8	1306-23-6	<0.3 mg/kg	1.285	<0.386 mg/kg	<0.00003 %		<LOD
6	chromium { chromium(III) oxide (worst case) }		215-160-9	1308-38-9	40 mg/kg	1.462	58.462 mg/kg	0.00585 %		
7	copper { dicopper oxide; copper (I) oxide }	029-002-00-X	215-270-7	1317-39-1	63 mg/kg	1.126	70.931 mg/kg	0.00709 %		
8	lead { lead chromate }	082-004-00-2	231-846-0	7758-97-6	110 mg/kg	1.56	171.58 mg/kg	0.011 %		
9	mercury { mercury dichloride }	080-010-00-X	231-299-8	7487-94-7	<0.1 mg/kg	1.353	<0.135 mg/kg	<0.0000135 %		<LOD

#	Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data	Conv. Factor	Compound conc.		Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number								
10	nickel { nickel dihydroxide }				21 mg/kg	1.579	33.169	mg/kg	0.00332 %		
	028-008-00-X	235-008-5 [1] 234-348-1 [2]	12054-48-7 [1] 11113-74-9 [2]								
11	selenium { selenium compounds with the exception of cadmium sulphoselenide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex }				<1 mg/kg	1.405	<1.405	mg/kg	<0.000141 %		<LOD
	034-002-00-8										
12	vanadium { divanadium pentaoxide; vanadium pentoxide }				26 mg/kg	1.785	46.415	mg/kg	0.00464 %		
	023-001-00-8	215-239-8	1314-62-1								
13	zinc { zinc chromate }				120 mg/kg	2.774	332.898	mg/kg	0.0333 %		
	024-007-00-3	236-878-9	13530-65-9								
14	naphthalene				3.3 mg/kg		3.3	mg/kg	0.00033 %		
	601-052-00-2	202-049-5	91-20-3								
15	acenaphthylene				9.6 mg/kg		9.6	mg/kg	0.00096 %		
		205-917-1	208-96-8								
16	acenaphthene				11 mg/kg		11	mg/kg	0.0011 %		
		201-469-6	83-32-9								
17	fluorene				11 mg/kg		11	mg/kg	0.0011 %		
		201-695-5	86-73-7								
18	phenanthrene				110 mg/kg		110	mg/kg	0.011 %		
		201-581-5	85-01-8								
19	anthracene				39 mg/kg		39	mg/kg	0.0039 %		
		204-371-1	120-12-7								
20	fluoranthene				180 mg/kg		180	mg/kg	0.018 %		
		205-912-4	206-44-0								
21	pyrene				130 mg/kg		130	mg/kg	0.013 %		
		204-927-3	129-00-0								
22	benzo[a]anthracene				80 mg/kg		80	mg/kg	0.008 %		
	601-033-00-9	200-280-6	56-55-3								
23	chrysene				76 mg/kg		76	mg/kg	0.0076 %		
	601-048-00-0	205-923-4	218-01-9								
24	benzo[b]fluoranthene				86 mg/kg		86	mg/kg	0.0086 %		
	601-034-00-4	205-911-9	205-99-2								
25	benzo[k]fluoranthene				34 mg/kg		34	mg/kg	0.0034 %		
	601-036-00-5	205-916-6	207-08-9								
26	benzo[a]pyrene; benzo[def]chrysene				81 mg/kg		81	mg/kg	0.0081 %		
	601-032-00-3	200-028-5	50-32-8								
27	indeno[123-cd]pyrene				51 mg/kg		51	mg/kg	0.0051 %		
		205-893-2	193-39-5								
28	dibenz[a,h]anthracene				11 mg/kg		11	mg/kg	0.0011 %		
	601-041-00-2	200-181-8	53-70-3								
29	benzo[ghi]perylene				42 mg/kg		42	mg/kg	0.0042 %		
		205-883-8	191-24-2								
30	coronene				6.8 mg/kg		6.8	mg/kg	0.00068 %		
		205-881-7	191-07-1								
31	tert-butyl methyl ether; MTBE; 2-methoxy-2-methylpropane				<0.005 mg/kg		<0.005	mg/kg	<0.0000005 %		<LOD
	603-181-00-X	216-653-1	1634-04-4								
32	benzene				<0.005 mg/kg		<0.005	mg/kg	<0.0000005 %		<LOD
	601-020-00-8	200-753-7	71-43-2								
33	toluene				<0.005 mg/kg		<0.005	mg/kg	<0.0000005 %		<LOD
	601-021-00-3	203-625-9	108-88-3								
34	ethylbenzene				<0.005 mg/kg		<0.005	mg/kg	<0.0000005 %		<LOD
	601-023-00-4	202-849-4	100-41-4								
35	xylene				<0.01 mg/kg		<0.01	mg/kg	<0.0000001 %		<LOD
	601-022-00-9	202-422-2 [1] 203-396-5 [2] 203-576-3 [3] 215-535-7 [4]	95-47-6 [1] 106-42-3 [2] 108-38-3 [3] 1330-20-7 [4]								

#	Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data	Conv. Factor	Compound conc.	Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number							
36	TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group				8100 mg/kg		8100 mg/kg	0.81 %		
			TPH							
37	phenol				<0.15 mg/kg		<0.15 mg/kg	<0.000015 %		<LOD
	604-001-00-2	203-632-7	108-95-2							
38	cyanides { salts of hydrogen cyanide with the exception of complex cyanides such as ferrocyanides, ferricyanides and mercuric oxycyanide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex }				<0.5 mg/kg	1.884	<0.942 mg/kg	<0.0000942 %		<LOD
	006-007-00-5									
39	polychlorobiphenyls; PCB				<0.035 mg/kg		<0.035 mg/kg	<0.0000035 %		<LOD
	602-039-00-4	215-648-1	1336-36-3							
Total:								1.028 %		

Key

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

Supplementary Hazardous Property Information

HP 3(i): Flammable "flammable liquid waste: liquid waste having a flash point below 60°C or waste gas oil, diesel and light heating oils having a flash point > 55°C and <= 75°C"

Force this Hazardous Property to non-hazardous for cumulative determinand results below the threshold of: 10000 mg/kg (1%)
because: Unlikely to be flammable within soil matrix

Hazard Statements hit:

Flam. Liq. 3; H226 "Flammable liquid and vapour."

Because of determinand:

TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group (conc.: 0.81%)

Classification of sample: COMPOSITE TP01/TP02

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

Sample details

Sample name: **COMPOSITE TP01/TP02** LoW Code: Chapter: 17: Construction and Demolition Wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
Entry: 17 05 04 (Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03)

Hazard properties

None identified

Determinands

Moisture content: None

#	Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data		Conv. Factor	Compound conc.		Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number									
1	pH				12	pH		12	pH	12pH		
2	pH: acid/alkali reserve				0.034	gNaOH		0.034	gNaOH	0.034 gNaOH		
3	arsenic { arsenic trioxide }	033-003-00-0	215-481-4	1327-53-3	7.8	mg/kg	1.32	10.299	mg/kg	0.00103 %		
4	barium { barium sulfate }		231-784-4	7727-43-7	220	mg/kg	1.7	373.894	mg/kg	0.0374 %		
5	beryllium { beryllium oxide }	004-003-00-8	215-133-1	1304-56-9	<0.5	mg/kg	2.775	<1.388	mg/kg	<0.000139 %		<LOD
6	cadmium { cadmium sulfide }	048-010-00-4	215-147-8	1306-23-6	2.8	mg/kg	1.285	3.599	mg/kg	0.00028 %		
7	chromium { chromium(III) oxide (worst case) }		215-160-9	1308-38-9	44	mg/kg	1.462	64.308	mg/kg	0.00643 %		
8	copper { dicopper oxide; copper (I) oxide }	029-002-00-X	215-270-7	1317-39-1	2	mg/kg	1.126	2.252	mg/kg	0.000225 %		
9	lead { lead chromate }	082-004-00-2	231-846-0	7758-97-6	23	mg/kg	1.56	35.876	mg/kg	0.0023 %		
10	mercury { mercury dichloride }	080-010-00-X	231-299-8	7487-94-7	<0.1	mg/kg	1.353	<0.135	mg/kg	<0.0000135 %		<LOD
11	nickel { nickel dihydroxide }	028-008-00-X	235-008-5 [1] 234-348-1 [2]	12054-48-7 [1] 11113-74-9 [2]	4.6	mg/kg	1.579	7.266	mg/kg	0.000727 %		
12	selenium { selenium compounds with the exception of cadmium sulposelenide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex }	034-002-00-8			<1	mg/kg	1.405	<1.405	mg/kg	<0.000141 %		<LOD
13	vanadium { divanadium pentaoxide; vanadium pentoxide }	023-001-00-8	215-239-8	1314-62-1	10	mg/kg	1.785	17.852	mg/kg	0.00179 %		
14	zinc { zinc chromate }	024-007-00-3	236-878-9	13530-65-9	82	mg/kg	2.774	227.48	mg/kg	0.0227 %		
15	naphthalene	601-052-00-2	202-049-5	91-20-3	<0.04	mg/kg		<0.04	mg/kg	<0.000004 %		<LOD
16	acenaphthylene		205-917-1	208-96-8	0.09	mg/kg		0.09	mg/kg	0.000009 %		

#	Determinand			CLP Note	User entered data	Conv. Factor	Compound conc.	Classification value	MC Applied	Conc. Not Used
	EU CLP index number	EC Number	CAS Number							
17	acenaphthene	201-469-6	83-32-9		<0.05 mg/kg		<0.05 mg/kg	<0.000005 %		<LOD
18	fluorene	201-695-5	86-73-7		<0.04 mg/kg		<0.04 mg/kg	<0.000004 %		<LOD
19	phenanthrene	201-581-5	85-01-8		0.24 mg/kg		0.24 mg/kg	0.000024 %		
20	anthracene	204-371-1	120-12-7		0.14 mg/kg		0.14 mg/kg	0.000014 %		
21	fluoranthene	205-912-4	206-44-0		1 mg/kg		1 mg/kg	0.0001 %		
22	pyrene	204-927-3	129-00-0		0.95 mg/kg		0.95 mg/kg	0.000095 %		
23	benzo[a]anthracene	601-033-00-9	200-280-6		0.71 mg/kg		0.71 mg/kg	0.000071 %		
24	chrysene	601-048-00-0	205-923-4		0.67 mg/kg		0.67 mg/kg	0.000067 %		
25	benzo[b]fluoranthene	601-034-00-4	205-911-9		0.94 mg/kg		0.94 mg/kg	0.000094 %		
26	benzo[k]fluoranthene	601-036-00-5	205-916-6		0.36 mg/kg		0.36 mg/kg	0.000036 %		
27	benzo[a]pyrene; benzo[def]chrysene	601-032-00-3	200-028-5		0.86 mg/kg		0.86 mg/kg	0.000086 %		
28	indeno[123-cd]pyrene	205-893-2	193-39-5		0.6 mg/kg		0.6 mg/kg	0.00006 %		
29	dibenz[a,h]anthracene	601-041-00-2	200-181-8		0.12 mg/kg		0.12 mg/kg	0.000012 %		
30	benzo[ghi]perylene	205-883-8	191-24-2		0.56 mg/kg		0.56 mg/kg	0.000056 %		
31	coronene	205-881-7	191-07-1		0.09 mg/kg		0.09 mg/kg	0.000009 %		
32	tert-butyl methyl ether; MTBE; 2-methoxy-2-methylpropane	603-181-00-X	216-653-1		<0.005 mg/kg		<0.005 mg/kg	<0.0000005 %		<LOD
33	benzene	601-020-00-8	200-753-7		<0.005 mg/kg		<0.005 mg/kg	<0.0000005 %		<LOD
34	toluene	601-021-00-3	203-625-9		<0.005 mg/kg		<0.005 mg/kg	<0.0000005 %		<LOD
35	ethylbenzene	601-023-00-4	202-849-4		<0.005 mg/kg		<0.005 mg/kg	<0.0000005 %		<LOD
36	xylene	601-022-00-9	202-422-2 [1] 203-396-5 [2] 203-576-3 [3] 215-535-7 [4]		<0.01 mg/kg		<0.01 mg/kg	<0.000001 %		<LOD
37	TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group		TPH		480 mg/kg		480 mg/kg	0.048 %		
38	phenol	604-001-00-2	203-632-7		<0.15 mg/kg		<0.15 mg/kg	<0.000015 %		<LOD
39	cyanides { salts of hydrogen cyanide with the exception of complex cyanides such as ferrocyanides, ferricyanides and mercuric oxycyanide and those specified elsewhere in this Annex }	006-007-00-5			<0.5 mg/kg	1.884	<0.942 mg/kg	<0.0000942 %		<LOD
40	polychlorobiphenyls; PCB	602-039-00-4	215-648-1		<0.035 mg/kg		<0.035 mg/kg	<0.0000035 %		<LOD
Total:								0.122 %		

Key

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

Supplementary Hazardous Property Information

HP 3(i): Flammable "flammable liquid waste: liquid waste having a flash point below 60°C or waste gas oil, diesel and light heating oils having a flash point > 55°C and <= 75°C"

Force this Hazardous Property to non-hazardous for cumulative determinand results below the threshold of: 10000 mg/kg (1%) because: Unlikely to be flammable within soil matrix

Hazard Statements hit:

Flam. Liq. 3; H226 "Flammable liquid and vapour."

Because of determinand:

TPH (C6 to C40) petroleum group (conc.: 0.048%)

HP 4: Irritant - skin irritation and eye damage "waste which on application can cause skin irritation or damage to the eye"

Force this Hazardous Property to non-hazardous following: the acid/alkali reserve test indicate a low buffer capacity and No 'In vitro' testing undertaken (Not Hazardous by HP 4, HP 8) concrete - high pH. Evidence: Acid alkali reserve test undertaken on sample indicating that pH is a weak pH (not well buffered) and therefore the subbase waste is likely not irritant or corrosive. High alkaline pH value can likely be attributed to the sample preparation of limestone aggregate with concrete present

pH; pH "Assumed to be irritant/corrosive because of pH value"

Because of determinand:

pH (conc.: 12 pH)

HP 8: Corrosive "waste which on application can cause skin corrosion"

Force this Hazardous Property to non-hazardous following: the acid/alkali reserve test indicate a low buffer capacity and No 'In vitro' testing undertaken (Not Hazardous by HP 4, HP 8) concrete - high pH. Evidence: Acid alkali reserve test undertaken on sample indicating that pH is a weak pH (not well buffered) and therefore the subbase waste is likely not irritant or corrosive. High alkaline pH value can likely be attributed to the sample preparation of limestone aggregate with concrete present

pH; pH "Assumed to be irritant/corrosive because of pH value"

Because of determinand:

pH (conc.: 12 pH)

Appendix A: Classifier defined and non GB MCL determinands

■ pH (CAS Number: PH)

Description/Comments: Appendix C4
Data source: WM3 1st Edition 2015
Data source date: 25 May 2015
Hazard Statements: None.

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

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database
Data source: <https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database/-/discli/details/33806>
Data source date: 17 Jul 2015
Hazard Statements: Acute Tox. 4; H332 , Acute Tox. 4; H302 , Eye Irrit. 2; H319 , STOT SE 3; H335 , Skin Irrit. 2; H315 , Resp. Sens. 1; H334 , Skin Sens. 1; H317 , Repr. 1B; H360FD , Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

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

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database
Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>
Data source date: 17 Jul 2015
Hazard Statements: Acute Tox. 4; H302 , Acute Tox. 1; H330 , Acute Tox. 1; H310 , Eye Irrit. 2; H319 , STOT SE 3; H335 , Skin Irrit. 2; H315

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

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database
Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>
Data source date: 17 Jul 2015
Hazard Statements: Eye Irrit. 2; H319 , STOT SE 3; H335 , Skin Irrit. 2; H315 , Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 , Aquatic Chronic 2; H411

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

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database
Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>
Data source date: 06 Aug 2015
Hazard Statements: Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

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

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database
Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>
Data source date: 06 Aug 2015
Hazard Statements: Acute Tox. 4; H302 , Eye Irrit. 2; H319 , STOT SE 3; H335 , Carc. 2; H351 , Skin Sens. 1; H317 , Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 , Skin Irrit. 2; H315

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

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database
Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>
Data source date: 17 Jul 2015
Hazard Statements: Eye Irrit. 2; H319 , STOT SE 3; H335 , Skin Irrit. 2; H315 , Skin Sens. 1; H317 , Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

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

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database
Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>
Data source date: 21 Aug 2015
Hazard Statements: Acute Tox. 4; H302 , Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

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

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database; SDS Sigma Aldrich 2014
Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>
Data source date: 21 Aug 2015
Hazard Statements: Skin Irrit. 2; H315 , Eye Irrit. 2; H319 , STOT SE 3; H335 , Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

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

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database
Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>
Data source date: 06 Aug 2015
Hazard Statements: Carc. 2; H351

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

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database; SDS Sigma Aldrich 28/02/2015
Data source: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>
Data source date: 23 Jul 2015
Hazard Statements: Aquatic Acute 1; H400 , Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

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

GB MCL index number: 601-023-00-4
Description/Comments:
Additional Hazard Statement(s): Carc. 2; H351
Reason for additional Hazards Statement(s):
20 Nov 2021 - Carc. 2; H351 hazard statement sourced from: IARC Group 2B (77) 2000

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

Description/Comments: Unknown Oil

Hazard statements taken from WM3 1st Edition 2015
Data source: WM3 1st Edition 2015
Data source date: 25 May 2015
Hazard Statements: Flam. Liq. 3; H226 , Asp. Tox. 1; H304 , STOT RE 2; H373 , Muta. 1B; H340 , Carc. 1B; H350 , Repr. 2; H361d , Aquatic Chronic 2; H411

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

Description/Comments: Data from C&L Inventory Database; no entries in Registered Substances or Pesticides Properties databases; SDS: Sigma Aldrich, 1907/2006 compliant, dated 2012 - no entries; IARC – Group 3, not carcinogenic.
Data source: <http://clp-inventory.echa.europa.eu/SummaryOfClassAndLabelling.aspx?SubstanceID=17010&HarmOnly=no?fc=true&lang=en>
Data source date: 16 Jun 2014
Hazard Statements: STOT SE 2; H371

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

GB MCL index number: 602-039-00-4
Description/Comments: Worst Case: IARC considers PCB Group 1; Carcinogenic to humans;

POP specific threshold from ATP1 (Regulation 756/2010/EU) to POPs Regulation (Regulation 850/2004/EC). Where applicable, the calculation method laid down in European standards EN 12766-1 and EN 12766-2 shall be applied.
Additional Hazard Statement(s): Carc. 1A; H350
Reason for additional Hazards Statement(s):
20 Nov 2021 - Carc. 1A; H350 hazard statement sourced from: IARC Group 1 (23, Sup 7, 100C) 2012

▪ **barium sulfate** (EC Number: 231-784-4, CAS Number: 7727-43-7)

Description/Comments: No hazard statements
Data source: <https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database/-/discli/details/89983>
Sigma Aldrich SDS dated 15/4/19
Data source date: 02 Apr 2020
Hazard Statements: None.

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

GB MCL index number: 006-007-00-5
Description/Comments: Conversion factor based on a worst case compound: sodium cyanide
Additional Hazard Statement(s): EUH032 >= 0.2 %
Reason for additional Hazards Statement(s):
20 Nov 2021 - EUH032 >= 0.2 % hazard statement sourced from: WM3, Table C12.2

▪ **pH: acid/alkali reserve** (CAS Number: ACID_ALK_RES)

Description/Comments: Appendix C4; unit: grams of sodium hydroxide (equivalent) per 100g of substance required to adjust the pH to the appropriate value
Data source: WM3 1st Edition 2015
Data source date: 25 May 2015
Hazard Statements: None.

Appendix B: Rationale for selection of metal species

arsenic {arsenic trioxide}

Worst case species based on risk phrases

cadmium {cadmium sulfide}

Worst case species based on risk phrases

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

Worst case species based on risk phrases

copper {dicopper oxide; copper (I) oxide}

Most likely common species

lead {lead chromate}

Worst case

mercury {mercury dichloride}

Worst case species based on risk phrases

nickel {nickel dihydroxide}

Worst case species based on risk phrases

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

Worst case species based on risk phrases

zinc {zinc chromate}

Worst case

barium {barium sulfate}

Most common species in soils

beryllium {beryllium oxide}

Most prevalent chemical form

vanadium {divanadium pentaoxide; vanadium pentoxide}

Most likely species in soils

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

Worst case species

Appendix C: Version

HazWasteOnline Classification Engine: **WM3 1st Edition v1.2.GB - Oct 2021**
HazWasteOnline Classification Engine Version: 2025.248.6764.12269 (06 Sep 2025)
HazWasteOnline Database: 2025.266.6789.12301 (23 Sep 2025)

This classification utilises the following guidance and legislation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GB MCL List - version 1.1 of 09 June 2021

GB MCL List v2.0 - version 2.0 of 20th October 2023

GB MCL List v3.0 - version 3.0 of 11th January 2024

GB MCL List v4.0 - version 4.0 of 2nd March 2024

GB MCL List v5.0 - version 5.0 of 26th June 2024

GB MCL List v6.0 - version 6.0 of 15th February 2025

