



BAM Nutall Limited

BAA.210 Victoria North

Remediation Method Statement (RMS)

171086 R02 (02)

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RSK GENERAL NOTES

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Author	Pete Findon	Quality reviewer	Laurence Smith
Signature		Signature	
Date:	12 November 2024	Date:	12 November 2024
Project manager	Pete Findon	Technical reviewer	Felipe Couto
Signature		Signature	
Date:	12 November 2024	Date:	12 November 2024

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Where field investigations have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of the work.

This work has been undertaken in accordance with the quality management system of RemedX.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Appointment and scope

This Remediation Method statement (RMS) report has been produced by RemedX Limited (RemedX) on behalf of BAM Nuttall Ltd (the client), to summarise the methodology for the remediation works to be undertaken at the NT02 Dantzic Street site, which is proposed be redeveloped into high and medium rise residential property.

The objective of this report is to present the in situ chemical reduction (ISCR) methodology proposed for the site, alongside the existing Remediation Implementation Plan (RIP) for approval by the Regulatory Authorities and Local Planning Authority, comprising local authority and/or Environment Agency. It should be noted that that this report deals solely with the remediation of controlled waters at the site.

This report has been produced in general accordance with Environment Agency Land Contamination Risk Management (LCRM), to provide:

- A summary of the Conceptual Site Model (CSM);
- A summary of the identified risks posed by soil at the site with regards to:
- Controlled waters;
- A description of method to be adopted for the remediation of the site.

The remediation strategy is to address the necessary remedial requirements to permit the redevelopment for the proposed end use.

This report should be read in conjunction with:

- ROC Consulting, Phase 1 Desktop Study, Plots NT02, NT03 & NT04, Dantzic Street, Ref. 4328-ROC-ZZ-XX-RP-ES-PH1DTS, dated April 2022.
- ROC Consulting, Phase 2 Site Investigation, Plots NT02, NT03 & NT04, Dantzic Street, Ref. 4328-ROC-ZZ-XX-RP-ES-P2-101, dated July 2023.
- RSK Geosciences, Plot NT02-NT04 Northern Gateway, Dantzic Street, Remediation Strategy Report, ref. 11834 R01 (00), dated August 2023
- RSK Geosciences, Plot NT02 Dantzic Street, Controlled Waters Risk Assessment, ref. 11847 R01 (01), dated December 2023;
- RSK Geosciences, Plots NT02, NT03 and NT04, Northern Gateway, Dantzic Street, Phase 3a Detailed Remediation Strategy Report, Ref. 11834 R02 (04), dated February 2024.
- RemedX Remediation Implementation Plan, Ref. 171086 R01 (00) dated July 2024.

1.2 Site location and description

The site covers a total area of approximately 2.30 hectares located to the south of Dantzic Street, Manchester, with the subject plot, NT02, a rectangular parcel of land within the western part of the wider scheme with total area of circa 0.32 hectares.

The site is bound by Dantzic Street to the north, railway lines to the south, the remaining development plot lands to the east and Victoria Riverside high-rise apartments to the west. The River Irk, flowing northeast to southwest, lies circa twenty-one metres to the north of the site.

The site was understood to have been previously occupied by light industrial buildings, which have now been demolished.

The remediation works within NT02 will be centred around borehole RBH203 where groundwater impacted with trichloroethene (TCE) and carbon tetrachloride (CTC) is present.

The site location and the site plan are shown on Figure 1 and Figure 2 of Appendix A.

1.3 Proposed development

It is understood that the site is to be developed with a mixture of high and medium rise residential buildings. It is understood that there will be no basement structures, however some structures may straddle slopes and be stepped, with the ground floor on one side of the building lower than the other by design.

Several areas of proposed soft landscaping are to be incorporated into the scheme, with green planting and green paving or soil cell areas in communal spaces. The proposed landscaping areas are shown on Image 1 below.

Image 1: Proposed landscaping areas



The development will be subject to an enabling works phase to facilitate construction, including demolition of buildings and hardstanding, vegetation clearance, service

disconnections, formation of new piled retaining wall structures and general earthworks and remediation.

1.4 Site history

Historic activities at Plot NT02 are understood to have included the Victoria Screw and Bolt Works (1891-c. 1950), later including the Victoria Paint Works (1891 and 1908), Collyhurst Foundry (c. 1950 – 1960), Asphalt Works (1968-1989) and Tripe Works (c. 1950 – 1989). A waste management company operated in the eastern portion of NT02, ceasing operations in the last decade.

Potentially contaminative activities undertaken at the site include an unspecified works (1891- mid 1900s), scrap metal works (late 1968 to 1991) and the sites most recent usage as a yard for topsoil stockpiling.

1.5 Limitations

This RMS is based upon previous investigations designed generally to meet the objectives of main and supplementary investigations, as defined by BS 1017: 2001 Code of Practice for the Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Sites. The RMS is therefore based on the ground conditions encountered during the investigations, the results of the field and laboratory testing and interpretation between exploratory locations. The material encountered, and samples obtained represent a proportion of the materials present on-site, and therefore other conditions may be encountered during the remedial works, which have not been revealed by these investigations.

The RMS contains details of the procedures to be adopted for inspection and verification of the works. The works will be undertaken by RemedX Limited under appointment from BAM Nuttall Ltd.

2 REMEDIATION STRATEGY

2.1 Strategy overview

The remediation strategy is detailed within the RSK Geosciences, Plots NT02, NT03 and NT04, Northern Gateway, Dantzic Street, Phase 3a Detailed Remediation Strategy Report, Ref. 11834 R02 (04), dated February 2024.

The Remediation Strategy deals with the removal of primary and secondary contamination source in terms of impacted unsaturated soils, asbestos impact and general remedial works across the entire site. These works will be undertaken by others.

It should further be noted that shallow source removal is a required precursor to treatment of groundwater.

With specific relevance to groundwater remediation within plot NT02 for which this RMS is written, the Remediation Strategy identifies impact to the underlying principal aquifer of Cheshire Sandstone by trichloroethene (TCE), dichloroethane (DCE), vinyl chloride (VC) and carbon tetrachloride (CTC). TCE and CTC being the main drivers for remediation. It is noted within the Remediation Strategy that the presence of TCE in the form of dense non-aqueous phase liquid (DNAPL) has not been detected during any monitoring of the groundwater body undertaken to date, including within the lowest elevation point available to monitor.

As such, following an options appraisal undertaken for the site, RSK Geosciences, Plot NT02-NT04 Northern Gateway, Dantzic Street, Remediation Strategy Report, ref. 11834 R01 (00), dated August 2023, it was determined that in situ chemical reduction (ISCR) be the preferred remediation technology to be deployed at the site. The technique involves the introduction of reducing chemicals into the contaminated groundwater, producing a strongly reducing environment within which the contaminants of concern undergo reduction to daughter compounds through direct chemical reduction and associated biological degradation.

This RMS aims to provide details and discuss the proposed method for implementing the remediation strategy, with further detail provided in the following section.

2.2 Remedial objectives & remedial target values (RTVs)

2.2.1 Remedial objectives

The overall remedial objective for the site will be that of a demonstration of the breaking of the pollutant linkage between the VOC soil source, to be removed by others, and the dissolved phase plume extending beneath Plot NT02 and controlled waters via leaching and/or lateral migration through the dissolved phase to the principal aquifer.

The ISCR remediation will be considered complete when the RTVs have been met conclusively met. RTVs protective of controlled waters have been developed for groundwater on the site during the CWDQRA. The RTVs derived have been calculated based on the exceedances observed and using professional judgement. The RTVs for the site are presented in Table 1 below.

Extensive discussion on the remedial target values derived above can be found within the updated CWDQRA report by RSK Geosciences, reference 11847 R01 (01), dated December 2023.

2.2.2 Remedial target values

Table 1: Groundwater Remedial Target Values for site

Contaminant Of Principal Concern (COPD)	Groundwater RTV (mg/L)
Trichloroethene (TCE)	0.02710
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.14900
Cis and trans1,2 - Dichloroethene (DCE)	0.09020
Vinyl Chloride (VC)	0.00425

2.2.3 Remedial target zone and depths

Based on the site investigations and groundwater monitoring completed to date it is assumed the remedial target area comprise an area of circa 50m by 50m surrounding borehole BH203 with target depths ranging between 8 to 11m bgl with average target thickness of 2m.

2.3 Design & bench trials

A robust design process has been undertaken for the works, taking into account the previous reports. Laboratory bench scale trials were completed to confirm the technical feasibility of ISCR technology for the site and ascertain treatability rates and required dosages to achieve the remedial objectives.

The trials comprised kinetic bench trials utilising two different proprietary chemical reduction products, herein referred as IR60 and EHC plus an enzyme mixture herein referred as EMZ.

The batch kinetic reactors were constructed with the following dosages (% in mass of soil):

- IR60: Control (0%), 0.1% 0.2%, 0.4%, 0.8%
- EHC: Control (0%), 0.1% 0.2%, 0.4%, 0.8%
- EMZ: Control (0%), 0.05%, 0.05%, 0.1%
- EMZ+Surfactant: Control (0%), 0.05%, 0.05%, 0.1%

These are illustrated in the photo below.



Photo: bench Scale Kinetic reactors

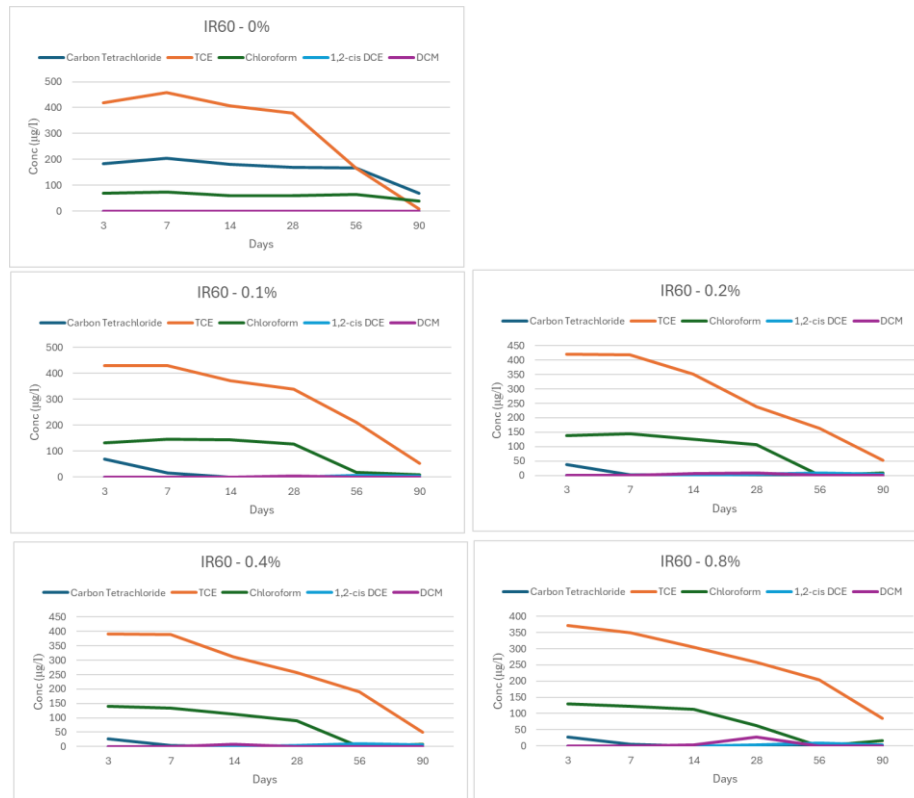
The kinetic trials were originally designed to have samples completed on days 3, 7, 14, 28 and 56 days to evaluate the progress of the reactions and degradation of target compounds. Upon completion of the 56 days, it was decided to extend the trial with a final sample collected after 90 days from starting the testing focusing on IR60 and EHC. This was justified based on results observed in order to provide a longer-term profile of the reactions and the degradation process.

The 90 days results were sufficient to conclude the following:

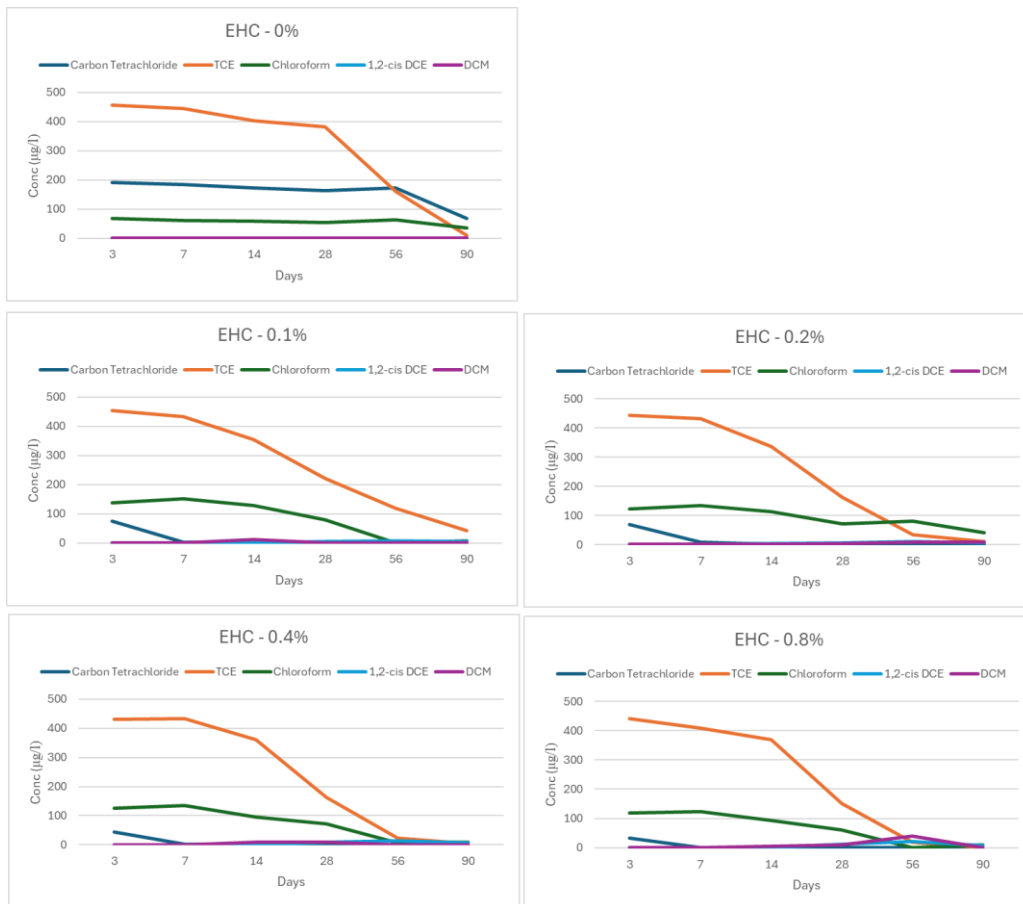
- The ISCR technology is effective and feasible for the Victoria North site
- Both IR60 and EHC presented consistent reduction of target compounds and by-products
- Both IR60 and EHC presented satisfactory results to dosages ranging between 0.1% and 0.8%.
- Both IR60 and EHC presented consistent change to geochemistry sustaining reductive environment which is a requirement for the reduction of chlorinated solvents
- The reduction of TCE only within the control samples may be explained by the presence of naturally occurring bacteria within the aquifer
- EMZ samples had limited reduction of target compounds with the exception being EMZ 0.1% with reduction of CTC observed after 28 days. In general, the results for EMZ indicate this is not a feasible technology for the Victoria North site.

The results are illustrated in the graphs, below.

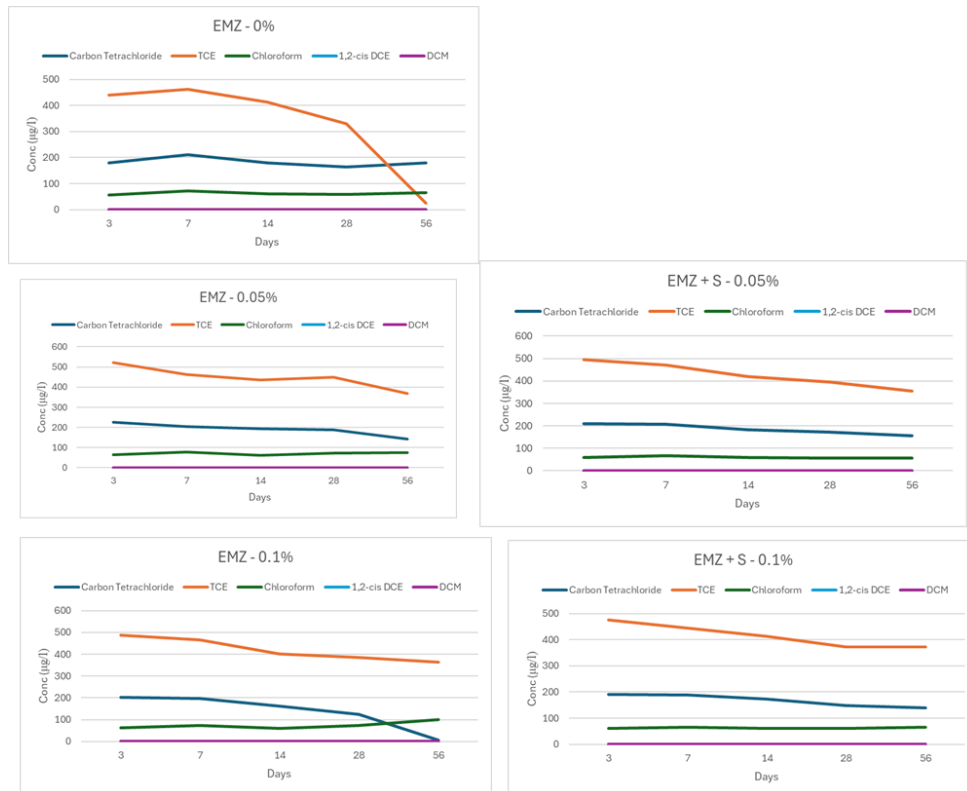
2.3.1 IR60 Degradation curves



2.3.2 EHC Degradation curves



2.3.3 EMZ Degradation curves



2.3.4 Discussion

The results from the 90 days kinetic tests confirmed ISCR is a technically feasible technology when applying dosages ranging from 0.1% to 0.8%. The results have not indicated any advantages when using higher dosages.

For the purpose of this RMS, based on the bench trial results it is assumed that an average dosage of 0.2% of ISCR reagent mass per mass of targeted soils will be applied at the Victoria North site, with actual minimum and maximum dosages possibly ranging between 0.1% (boundary of the plume) and 0.3% (centre of TCE and CTC mass) during the works.

Key steps involved in the delivery of the remediation works are presented below.

2.4 Direct push field trial

On 15 October RemedX completed field trials to investigate the practical viability of using direct push techniques for the injection of chemicals.

A total of three locations surrounding BH 203 were trialled using a Commachio 305 drilling rig, with the objective to drive the injection rod to circa 13-15m bgl.

In all three locations the rig was able to push the drilling rod to circa 4m bgl before refusal as result of the dense geology, confirming that direct push is not a feasible technique for the delivery of chemicals on site. Based on the findings, it is recommended the use of dedicated injection wells drilled to target depth for the full-scale remediation scheme.

2.5 Remediation works scope

The key steps involved in delivery of the remediation works are presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Remediation work scope

Step	Task Description
RW01	Preliminary works – permitting, regulatory approvals and procurement of chemicals
RW02	Installation of new wells and baseline sampling
RW03	ISCR reagent injection and operational phase
RW04	Post remediation groundwater monitoring
RW05	Reporting
RW06	Well decommissioning

3 REMEDIAL WORKS

This section details the methodology for the individual key steps set out in the remediation works scope.

3.1 RW01 – Preliminary works

This section details all of the planning and licensing requirements associated with these works. It also includes details on the other additional control documentation applicable to delivery of these works.

3.1.1 Licensing and documentation

3.1.1.1 *Environmental permit*

All works falling under the remediation part of the scope will be carried out under an environmental permit held by RemedX Limited, reference: EPR/BP3890FC. This regulates the remediation process and ensures that remedial activities will not cause harm to the environment by mitigating risk of the following:

- Dust, fibres, particulates, vapours and gases;
- Odours and volatile organic compounds;
- Noise and vibration;
- Polluting liquids.

The deployment form includes the monitoring strategy to be put into place for the aforementioned parameters. The deployment form also identifies any protected sites around the project site and identifies waste types and quantities that will be generated during the remediation.

The deployment form will be submitted to and approved by the Environment Agency prior to commencing the remediation works.

3.1.1.2 *Health and safety plan*

The remediation works are to be completed under the control of a site health and safety plan (HASP). This document will include the following information:

- Site information and details
- Site management structure and contacts
- Induction information
- Emergency contact information
- Nearest accident and emergency hospital information
- Site rules
- Minimum PPE requirements
- COSHH and hazardous substances information
- Task specific method statements and risk assessments

- Site daily information tracking documentation

3.1.2 ISCR reagent sourcing

Due to the lead in time the ISCR reagents will be ordered ahead of mobilisation to site to ensure they are ready for the commencement of the injection works.

Once delivered to site the reagents will be stored on site in accordance with its MSDS and COSHH assessment prior to use.

Based on an average 0.2% dosage and a total estimated mass of 9000 tonnes of impacted aquifer matrix targeted during the works, it is estimated that a maximum total of 22 tonnes of ISCR reagents will be required during the works to achieve the remedial objectives.

3.2 RW02 – Installation of wells and baseline sampling

To assist with the monitoring of the works and the injection of the ISCR reagents into the target remediation area, a series of wells will be installed on site prior to commencing the remedial works. The proposed well array has been based on the most recent reported contaminant distribution within the main source area and the reported site conditions.

The new wells will help refining the conceptual site model and ascertain the centre of mass of the plume, informing the ISCR injection works. The wells will be used for ongoing monitoring and injection during the works. A total of 20 wells will be installed with the works associated with the installation detailed as follows.

3.2.1 Site clearance and set up

It is understood that the site is currently level and free of buildings and above ground obstructions. There is therefore no requirement for, or allowance made for, arboreal work or ecological assessment.

3.2.2 Installation of new wells

Prior to the commencing the installation works, a site walkover will be required to verify the viability of each proposed location from a practical perspective and local constraints. Clearance of the well locations will be completed by reviewing available drawings, discussing with site staff, inspecting manholes and scanning the excavation area with a cable avoidance tool (CAT) and current generators (Genny). In addition, the first 1.2m of each drilling location will be excavated by hand. This will be in line with the RSK procedures for intrusive works.

During drilling, where possible soils will be logged and monitored for volatile organic compounds (VOC) by taking readings with a photo ionisation detector (PID) at regular intervals (0.5 m) during drilling to ascertain the vertical distribution of volatiles, which will help improve the site conceptualisation and aid the remediation works.

Once installed the wells should be developed to remove any sediment or silt that may have accumulated in the well during the installation process. This will see the agitation of the water and silts within the well and the removal of a minimum of three well volumes of water from the well (based on the resting water levels and depths to base of each well)

and until the original installation depth of the well has been achieved should significant sedimentation have occurred during installation.

A (total station) topographic survey to determine unique elevation coordinates (X, Y, and Z) for the top of wells will be completed. This will allow for accurate levelling of the groundwater levels and reliable piezometric data to establish the plume trend. The topographic survey will include the existing onsite/offsite monitoring wells.

The specification detail for the new wells is provided as follows.

3.2.2.1 New well specification

The new wells will be installed across the main contaminant plume area (centre of mass) with a total number of 20 wells to be installed.

The wells will be installed in 50mm diameter PVC or HDPE pipes to a maximum depth of 13-15m BGL, with the general geology proving weathered saturated sandstone at between 6 and 15m BGL within NT02. The wells will be screened from circa 6-8 mBGL to the base of the well to provide coverage over the targeted thickness. Actual screen length will be decided based on field observations. The slotted section of the pipe should be backfilled with filter sand and a bentonite seal or cement grout installed at the top of the sand filter pack.

The wells will be finished with a section of pipe extending above the current site level, but should it be required, the wells can be finished in manhole chambers, so they are flush to the ground not impeding the use of the site.

3.2.2.2 Baseline groundwater sampling

Upon completion of installation and development, a total of 10 wells will be sampled for the target compounds (TCE, CTC, DCE and VC) and monitored for key other parameters such as REDOX, DO, pH and dissolved gases.

3.3 RW03 – ISCR reagent injection and operational phase

3.3.1 Reducing agent preparation

Based on the results from the bench trials and direct push field trials, a fermentable carbon sources plus water-soluble dual-valent iron (DVI) and anti-methanogenic reagent will be used to facilitate the injection via dedicated wells and enable the distribution of the reagents in the subsurface. Depending on the initial REDOX additional sulfidated micro zero-valent iron may be added to support building and maintaining a reductive environment within the target area.

The reagents will be delivered to subsurface with the aid of clean water to the desired dosage and solution concentration. The water will be de-oxygenated with the use of sodium sulfite or similar so the REDOX is not affected. A total of 22 tonnes of reagents will be required to meet the average 0.2% dosage, with anticipated solution concentration ranging between 10% and 15% to facilitate the injection process.

High-shear mixers are used to prevent settling and ensure even particle distribution. The amount of reducing agent required is calculated based on the contaminant mass identified during the baseline sampling. This calculation is informed by the data received from the bench trials, together with an assessment of the existing monitoring data to complete an injection schedule for the site.

3.3.2 Injection of reagents

It is proposed the use of dedicated injection wells for the injection of reagent solution into the subsurface. Wells will be constructed as described in section 3.2.

An injection system will be mobilised to site comprising mixing tanks, water storage tanks, injection pumps and control manifold with valves and pressure gauges. The injection wells will be connected to the control manifold via dedicated injection pipework and well heads. The well head will contain pressure relief valves, pressure gauges and drop pipe to the targeted minimising agitation within the well.

It is anticipated an average injection rate of 1.5m³/hr per well with a typical daily maximum injection of 6m³ per well, with an injection pressure ranging between 1 to 3 bar. The injection pressure will be calculated based on initial observations on site and keep within the limits to prevent fracturing from occurring. These factors will be observed and adjusted on site on a location-by-location basis. Depending on permeability and injection rates, the use of packers may be considered to target discrete intervals during the injection works.

During injection the newly installed wells and existing wells will be used to observe changes in the groundwater geochemistry and the distribution of reagents in the subsurface. If required, the injection of reagents may be facilitated by using existing wells.

The provisional remediation layout plan is presented in Figure 3 presented in Appendix A.

3.3.3 Monitoring and verification

Immediately following injection, groundwater will be monitored for changes in geochemistry to ascertain the behaviour of chemicals in the subsurface and confirm trends in REDOX, pH and DO in first instance. Changes in the geochemistry and knowledge of the chemical reaction from the bench scale trials will inform the post remediation verification monitoring.

3.4 RW04 – Post remediation groundwater monitoring

In order to demonstrate successful implementation of the remediation, groundwater will be monitored post injection by others over an initial 90 days period to verify consistent compliance with the remedial objectives for the site.

Geochemistry will also be monitored during and after the injection works to confirm it has stabilised in a manner that supports the continued degradation of any residual contaminants of concern, which may be present, will continue beyond the monitoring period.

Based on the bench scale trials it is anticipated the initial chemical reactions to occur within 50-90 days with the remediation process then continuing for several months.

3.4.1 Groundwater monitoring and sampling

Groundwater monitoring is to be undertaken at the site on an initially weekly basis during the injection with the following data obtained.

- Gauging of well using an interface meter to determine the depth to water (DTW), and depth to base (DTB) for each well.
- Low flow purging and sampling is to be completed to record the water quality parameters (i.e. REDOX, pH, conductivity and DO) for each well in the schedule for the monitoring round.

The monitoring during the operational phase will be completed on all new wells and the existing wells within the remediation area.

The results from the operational phase will inform an interim verification report supplied by RemedX confirming the works were successfully implemented in accordance with this RMS. This will form part, in relation to groundwater, of a site interim verification report completed by others in support of discharge of pre-construction commencement conditions under planning condition 18 (planning ref 136814/FO/2023).

This will need to be supplemented by ongoing groundwater monitoring by others, as layout below, to support a final verification report in conclusion of the main works.

Groundwater monitoring and sampling will be completed on a monthly basis upon completion of the ISCR injection phase, with samples collected 30 days, 60 days and 90 days for all aforementioned in situ monitoring parameters plus laboratory testing for all targeted compounds. The periods above may be subject to change based on early findings.

A total of 8 existing monitoring wells will be monitored during the post-remediation monitoring aiming to demonstrate the performance of the ISCR and any ongoing natural attenuation of residual dissolved phase contaminants within the target area. The information will also indicate whether groundwater quality will likely continue to improve post monitoring events.

3.4.2 Groundwater sampling methodology

The sampling should be completed using low flow techniques. The water quality should be assessed using a calibrated handheld multiparameter water quality meter to record the following water quality parameters:

- Dissolved oxygen (DO) in mg/l and % saturation
- Redox or Oxidation Reduction Potential (ORP) in mV
- Electrical Conductivity (EC) in $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$
- Temperature in $^{\circ}\text{C}$
- pH

The sampling pump used can vary and is dependent on-site conditions primarily. Typically for shallow water table depths of less than 10m, a peristaltic pump is recommended.

Sampling should be completed following established standard operating procedures (SOPs) for groundwater sampling which detail all the required equipment, steps, materials and reagents needed to complete the task. Field analytes (DO, ORP, EC, pH and T) should be stable before a water sample is collected.

3.4.3 Groundwater sample laboratory analysis

The laboratory analysis required for the ongoing sampling is broken down into three suites of analysis as presented below:

- Suite 1 – Chlorinated VOCs (VOCs) including:
 - TCE
 - DCE
 - VC
 - CTC
- Suite 2 – Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA) parameters:
 - Dissolved oxygen (field parameter)
 - Dissolved CH₄
 - Dissolved CO₂
 - Alkalinity/bicarbonate
 - Nitrate
 - Manganese (Mn²⁺)
 - Ferrous Iron (Fe²⁺)
 - Sulphate

3.5 RW05 – Reporting

This part of the works will involve producing a report that verifies the completion of the works to the required specification.

The report will contain the following information:

- Records of installation including:
 - Injection and monitoring well installation and construction details
 - Records of inspection and final extents of verification
- Records of injection performance, including:
 - Dosage of reagents per well, including concentration
 - Injection record as depth of target zone

- Verification of injection data, including flow rate, pressure and total volume
- Records of laboratory analytical and in situ test results, including:
 - Test certificates with location plan for each analytical test
- Records of monitoring, including:
 - Inspection and monitoring records to include date, water level, odours and other salient observations
- Waste classification and management documentation, if any, including:
 - Details of all parties involved
 - Records of discussions with regulatory authorities
 - Records of licence application
 - Records of environmental monitoring

An electronic copy of the verification report shall be provided in pdf format, with all chemical data also additionally provided in excel format.

3.6 RW06 – Well decommissioning

Upon confirmation that the remediation works have been deemed completed, all new wells will be decommissioned, and surfaces will be reinstated. Wells will be backfilled with a bentonite-cement mixture. Well heads at the surface will be removed and the original surface will be reinstated.

Wells will be decommissioned in line with best practice, outlined within the SEPA document, “Good practice for decommissioning redundant boreholes and wells” ref. 0728_AP 07/10.

The above excludes the existing wells that will be utilised during the post remediation monitoring.

4 HEALTH, SAFETY AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

4.1 Site supervision

All site works will be supervised by full-time, suitably qualified and experienced RemedX staff.

4.2 Permits

The works will be completed utilising RSKs system of Permits to complete the works. Site works in general will be subject to a General Works Permit, issued daily. Some higher risk work tasks will require additional permits to complete. Other RSK permits that either will be required or may be required during these works are as follows:

- Permit to Dig
- Working at Height Permit
- Hot Works Permit
- Lifting Operations Permit
- Working On / In / Over / Near Water Permit

4.3 Method statements and risk assessments

Site and task specific method statements and risk assessments (RAMS) will need to be prepared stating the detailed methodology proposed to complete the given task. They should only be written by trained, experienced and competent persons for the given task.

Prior to commencing any task, the RAMS will need to be reviewed on site prior to commencement to accommodate any unforeseen site conditions and a last-minute risk assessment completed to ensure that all risks are suitably managed prior to commencement of the task.

4.4 Minimisation of health impacts

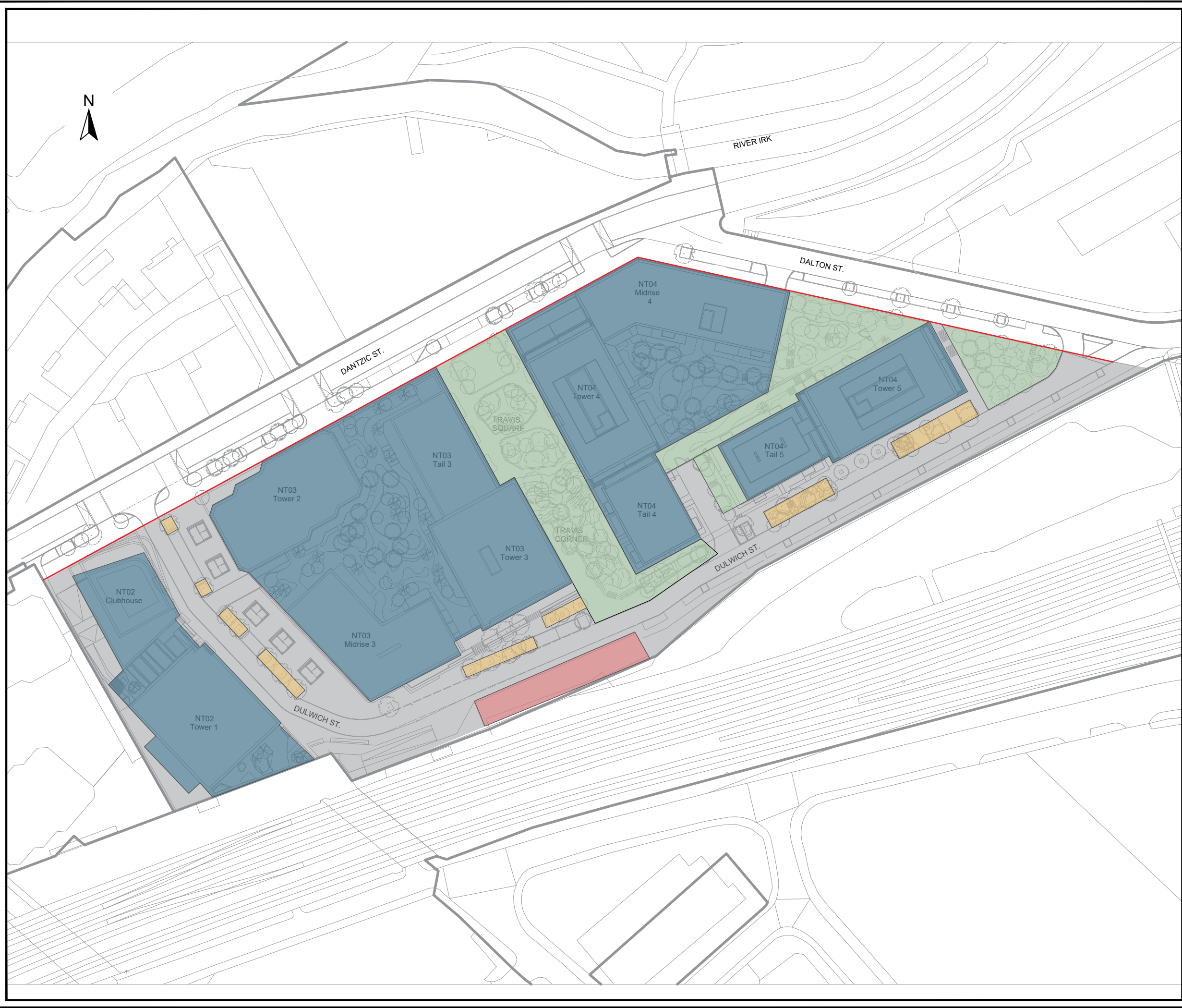
Remediation works will be managed to mitigate adverse impacts on health to site workers during the operational stages of the project. Based on the chemical information available to date, the risks to site works should be low and standard health and safety provisions should be acceptable (the adoption of good hygiene and the use of overalls, gloves and masks as necessary). Where asbestos and hydrocarbons are encountered, appropriate PPE and RPE will be available to reduce risks associated with dust and vapour inhalation.

The site perimeter boundary will be securely fenced, excluding all members of the public. Transport routes and operational areas will be fenced to minimise the interaction between site operatives on foot and operating plant.

4.5 MCERTS/UKAS-Accredited testing

Chemical and geotechnical testing, if required, will be undertaken in accordance with UKAS-accredited methods by approved sub-contractors.

FIGURES



LEGEND

ADOPTED HIGHWAY BOUNDARY

BUILDING FOOTPRINT

HARD PAVING

GREEN PLANTING

GREEN PAVING/SOIL CELLS

NETWORK RAIL LAND

NOTES

00	05.08.2024	FIRST ISSUE	AA	PF	FC
Rev.	Date	Amendment	Drawn	Chkd.	Appd.

REMED

The Old School
Stillhouse Lane
Bedminster
Bristol
BS3 4EB

Tel: +44 (0)117 947 1007
Email: info@remedx.co.uk
Web: www.remedx.co.uk

Client

BAM NUTTALL LIMITED

Project Title

NT02 VICTORIA NORTH

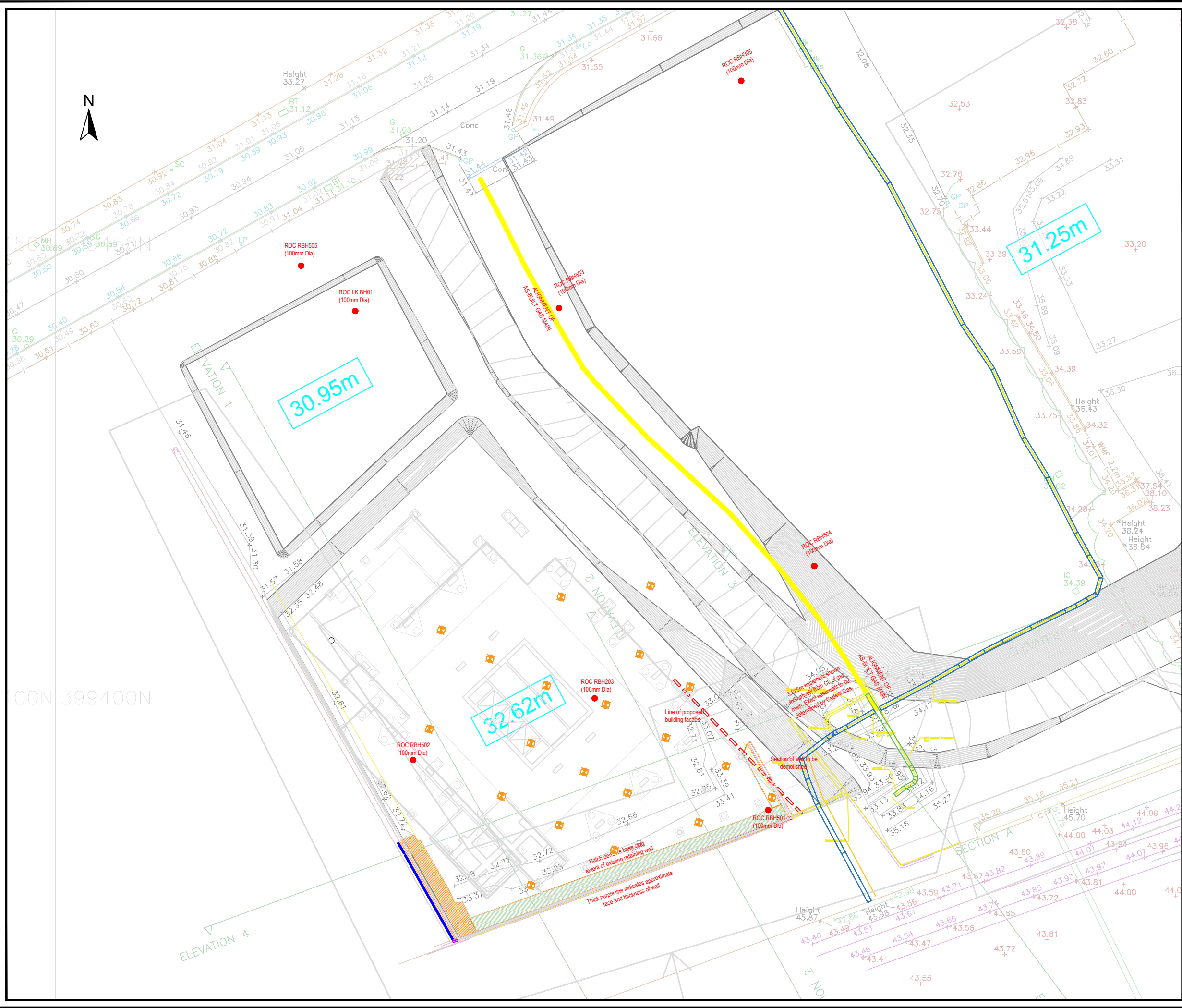
Drawing Title

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Drawn	Date	Checked	Date	Approved	Date
AA	05.08.24	-	05.08.24	-	05.08.24
Dimensions	Scale		Original Size		
m	1:1000		A3		

Project Number	171086	Drawing Number	FIGURE 2
Drawing File	171086 - FIG2 - PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLAN		Rev 00

01020304050m



LEGEND

- INJECTION WELLS
- EXISTING WELLS

NOTES

00	06.11.2024	FIRST ISSUE	AA	PF	FC
Rev.	Date	Amendment	Drawn	Chkd.	Appd.



The Old School
Stillhouse Lane
Bedminster
Bristol
BS3 4EB

Tel: +44 (0)117 947 1007
Email: info@remedx.co.uk
Web: www.remedx.co.uk

Client

BAM NUTTALL LTD

Project Title

BAM VICTORIA NORTH

Drawing Title

PROVISIONAL REMEDIATION LAYOUT PLAN -

Drawn	Date	Checked	Date	Approved	Date
AA	06.11.2024	PF	06.11.2024	FC	06.11.2024
Dimensions	m	Scale	1:400	Original Size	A3

Project Number	171086	Drawing Number	FIGURE 3
Drawing File	171111 - REMEDIATION WELL LAYOUT - OVERLAY 2	Rev	00

0 5 10 15 20m