Progress so far on site…….

Pre-Remediation

April 2010

May 2010

June 2010

July 2010

August 2010

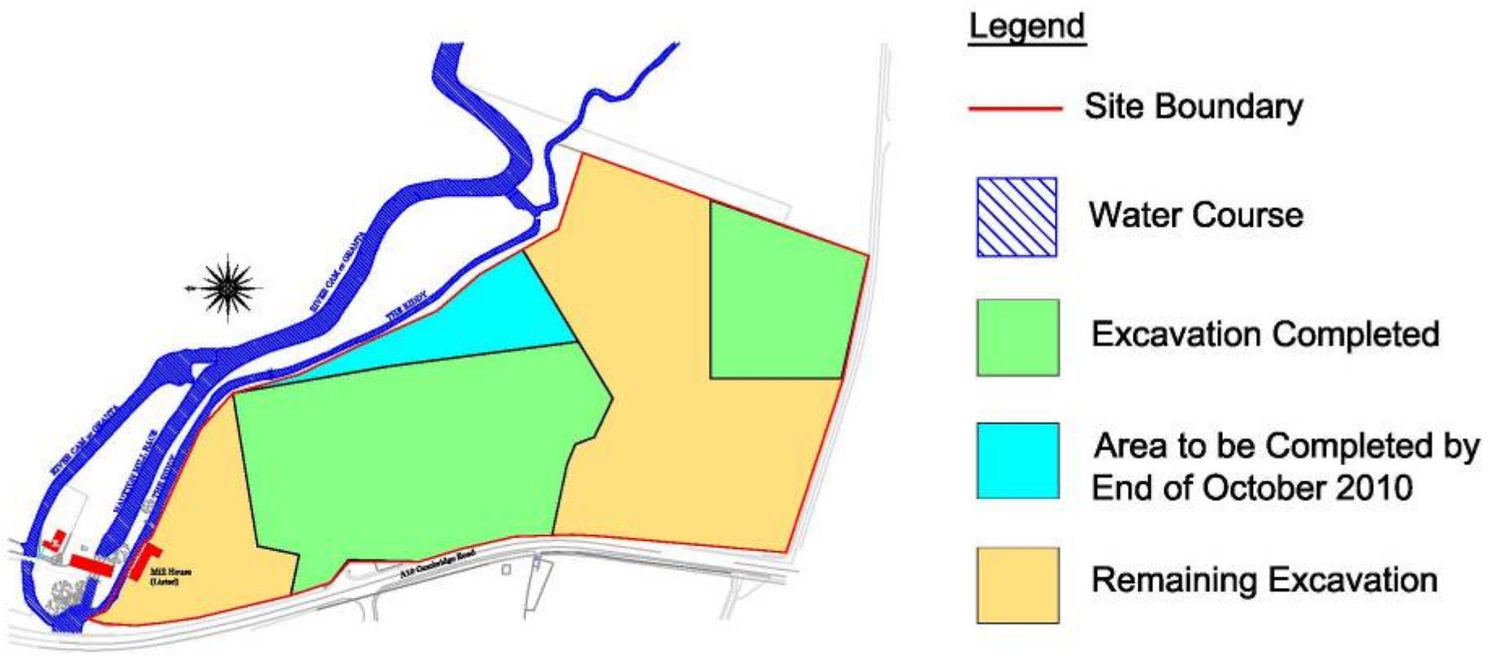
September 2010

October 2010

October 2010 From Above

What have we been doing?……..

- We are 30 weeks into our 80 Week programme
- The First phase of excavation works are nearing completion and we remain on programme
- We have worked over 35,000 Man hours on site since we started in March 2010
- We have completed the excavation of the main factory and manufacturing areas
- So far over 60,000m^3 of soil have been excavated, processed and are in treatment
- Over 20,000m^3 of soil has been remediated and is stockpiled on site for re-use in the future
- Over 50 Million litres of contaminated water have been collected and treated
- Over 650 Soil samples have been taken and analysed
- We have assessed off site environmental conditions over 400 times during the works so far
- We have taken over 2400 PID measurements off site
- We have collected and analysed 243 24-hour air samples from the site and at the boundaries
- We have collected and analysed over 80 long term (28 day) air samples from locations around the site and in the community
- All this information has been collected, summarised and scrutinised by the regulators



What's Happening on site?……..

Turning Windrows

Moving Treated Beds

Modified Water Treatment Plant

Constructing Ventilated Beds

Covered Odourous Treatment Beds

Stockpiling treated soils

Adding Compost to Beds

A force Ventilation Unit

The Site from Above. October 2010

New Frequently Asked Questions.

(NEW) 33. Could the work take place more slowly to prevent odours?
At present, dependent on site conditions and environmental factors, the speed of the excavation and the amount of processing and turning is varied. However, by reducing the speed and progress of the work too much, it is likely that due to the nature of the contaminants (low odour threshold) a similar odour would still be generated, albeit over a much extended timescale. It is important therefore that the works are progressed as efficiently as possible; managing odours while allowing the works to be completed without causing extended odour issues. *(Information provided by: South Cambridgeshire District Council and Environment Agency)*

(NEW) 34. Do working practices change during the remediation?
Working practices on site change constantly, reacting to site and environmental conditions and different contamination as well as in response to discussions with the regulators and observation by the site environmental engineers. The site constantly seeks to reduce emissions and odours and hold regular discussions to overcome problems. As an example, now a larger area of excavation is available, the reduced level area is being used to store and treat more odourous materials to reduce the potential for odours leaving the site. *(Information provided by: South Cambridgeshire District Council and Environment Agency)*

(NEW) 35. Why can the remediation activity not be covered with a tent?
The site is very large and the remediation is required over the whole site to depths in excess of 6m in places. The foundations required for such a large structure (even if it only covered a fraction of the site) would be so significant in that the excavations for the foundations would likely cause significant odour impacts in themselves. In addition the available height and span in such a tent is unlikely to permit the safe excavation and handling of the material due to the scale of the equipment required for the remediation. Smaller tents have been suggested by some members of the public however the sheer scale of the excavation would prevent their safe use and may prevent the full remediation of the site as excavations would be restricted. At present all odourous materials remain covered to reduce odours during treatment and any gross contamination at the excavation faces is covered as necessary. *(Information provided by: South Cambridgeshire District Council and Environment Agency)*

36. Is locally-grown food safe?
The Food Standards Agency have confirmed that the emissions identified from site are unlikely to have any effect on locally grown foods. They always recommend that fruit and vegetables are washed and peeled prior to use regardless of where they are grown.
(Information provided by: South Cambridgeshire District Council)

37. The chemical cocktail effect: 'Could the combination of the chemicals interacting have an effect on people?'
The current scientific view is that the probability of any health risk from exposure to mixtures of chemicals present at low levels is likely to be small. Furthermore, when there is exposure to multiple chemicals that cause toxicity in the same way, the combined effects are likely to be no greater than additive. Only two chemicals, toluene and tetrachloroethylene have consistently been detected by the monthly monitoring at the site boundary. Even if these two chemicals were to cause toxicity in the same way, there would be no reason to expect adverse health effects, since the levels detected are many times below the levels required to cause ill health. *(Information provided by: Health Protection Agency)*

38. Can the chemicals released into air at the site cause cancer or birth defects?
We do not expect any appreciable increase in the risk of cancers or birth defects to be caused by emissions from the remediation activities at this site, based on the air monitoring data at the site boundary. *(Information provided by: Health Protection Agency)*

39. What is the potential for clusters of disease developing in the future?
The toxicological properties of the substances detected at the highest concentrations around the site boundary have been considered and no adverse health effects would be expected from exposure at the levels found. Therefore we would not expect there to be any clusters of disease related to this site. *(Information provided by: Health Protection Agency)*

New Frequently Asked Questions.

40. Can emissions from the site cause or trigger asthma?
There is no reason to suspect emissions from the remediation works at Hauxton are sufficient to cause asthma. In individuals with pre-existing asthma, episodes can be triggered by contaminants in the air. Such contaminants might include volatile organic substances or odours but any effect would depend upon their chemical composition, the levels and duration of exposure and an individual's sensitivity to odour. The main substances of concern for asthma triggers are allergens and irritant gases, which are present in the air from a variety of sources including natural and human activities. It is unlikely that emissions from the remedial works at Hauxton would trigger asthma. It is likely that other potential sources of asthma triggers (e.g. plant pollen, traffic) are more important factors.
(Information provided by: Health Protection Agency)

41. Why are the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) air quality standards not used?
For those chemicals where International, European and UK air quality standards were not available standards from other countries including the United States (Centre for Diseases Control and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry) were used. Data from the US EPA was considered as part of this review; however relevant International, European or UK air quality standards were available for the substances covered by the EPA.
(Information provided by: Health Protection Agency)

42. Air quality monitoring: 'If you record the level of chemicals as an average how do you pick up the peaks in concentrations and couldn't this be more damaging to health?'
In order to identify peak concentrations of chemicals a hand held instrument, a photo-ionisation detector, is being used to measure total volatile organic compounds (TVOCs) in the air, at the excavation face and around the site. Using this method significant TVOCs peaks have not been detected beyond the site boundary.
(Information provided by: Health Protection Agency)

43. What do I do if the odour is affecting me?
If odours or vapours from the activities on site are causing a significant nuisance please contact the environment agency incident hotline, immediately on 0800 80 70 60.

For general enquiries or concerns please contact either **The Environment Agency on Tel: 08708 506 506 or email: (enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk**
or
South Cambridgeshire District Council on 03450 450 063. (bayersite@scambs.gov.uk
(Information provided by: South Cambridgeshire District Council)

44. Where can I get more information?
The agencies have a joint web page hosted by South Cambridgeshire District Council for updating information on the remediation work. This will include a list of frequently asked questions and answers as well as an e-mail address for interested parties to raise concerns and ask further questions.

For general enquiries or concerns please contact either
The Environment Agency on Tel: 08708 506 506 or email: (enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk
or
South Cambridgeshire District Council on 03450 450 063. (bayersite@scambs.gov.uk

Vertase FLI have created a new area on their website about the work being carried out on the site. The page will be regularly updated with general information about the remediation process and examples of other sites that have been remediated by Vertase FLI. They will also update these boards too.

www.vertasefli.com