

Selected Newly Added Documents on EUGRIS

EUGRIS now has a new easier to use format, which I hope you will find the time to have a quick look at. 40 resources, events projects and news items were added to EUGRIS 1 -24 October 2008. These can be viewed at: <http://www.eugris.info/whatsnew.asp>

\*\*Then select the month and year for the updates you are interested in\*\*

Resources added include this selection:

#### **Chunming et al 2008**

##### **In Situ Source Treatment of Cr(VI) Using a Fe(II)-Based Reductant Blend: Long-Term Monitoring and Evaluation**

The long-term effectiveness of an FeSO<sub>4</sub>+Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> reductant solution blend for in situ saturated zone treatment of dissolved and solid phase Cr(VI) in a high pH chromite ore processing solid waste fill material was investigated. Two field pilot injection studies were conducted that showed sustained treatment of Cr(VI) over evaluation periods of more than 1,000 days.

#### **National Research Council 2008**

##### **Public Participation in Environmental Assessment and Decision Making**

The NRC report makes a series of specific recommendations to get the best out of public participation in environmental decision-making. One key message from the study is that there is no single model for how to involve the public in a decision-making process - consultations must be carefully planned and matched to the context of the type of assessment being carried out. This report is a step towards that, but the NRC calls for social science research to address this specific issue in the future.

#### **Environment Agency (England and Wales) 2008**

##### **Soil contamination ecological assessment framework (2008)**

The ERA framework provides a structured approach for assessing the risks to ecology from chemical contamination in soils (a requirement under Part 2A (Contaminated Land) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990). The framework consists of a three-tiered risk assessment process:

Tier 1 of the risk assessment is a screening step based on a comparison of chemical analyses of site soils with a soil screening value (SSV) for the contaminants of potential concern.

Tier 2 uses a choice of tools (ecological surveys and biological testing) to gather evidence for any harm to ecological receptors (plant and animal species) present at the site.

Tier 3 seeks to attribute the harm to the chemical contamination.

It has been designed to establish whether pollutant linkages are likely to exist between the contamination and the designated ecological receptors; and gather sufficient information for making decisions regarding whether harm to these receptors is occurring or could occur in the future.

#### **Matisse Consortium (2008)**

##### **Methods and Tools for Integrated Sustainability Assessment (ISA)**

A review of a number of sustainability appraisal case studies. However these are high level appraisal case studies rather than closely defined methodologies

Project

**NoMiracle Methods for Integrated Risk assessment of Cumulative Stressors in Europe**

**NoMiracle will help increase knowledge on the transfer of pollutants between different environmental compartments, and on the impact of cumulative stressors, including chemical mixtures. This will facilitate human and ecosystem health monitoring by providing the link with information concerning the condition of air, water, soil and the built environment. By developing and using improved assessment tools and novel models, the project will quantify and aim at reducing uncertainty in current risk assessment and screening methodologies, for example by improving the scientific basis for setting safety factors. The new methods will take into account geographical, ecological, social and cultural differences across Europe.**