

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. 41 resources, events projects and news items were added to EUGRIS 1 -24 July 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:

CL:AIRE, 2006

CL:AIRE Technology Demonstration Report 13 (TDP13): A permeable reactive barrier for remediation of extremely polluted groundwater associated with a highly pyritic abandoned colliery spoil heap

At Shilbottle, Northumberland, the spoil heap of the former Shilbottle Grange Colliery was a source of very severe contamination of the adjacent Tyelaw Burn. Staff and students at Newcastle University first began evaluating the problem in the late 1990s. These investigations led to the design, by the Newcastle team, of a full-scale Permeable Reactive Barrier (PRB), settlement lagoons and aerobic wetland, for treatment of the spoil heap drainage. In July 2002 Northumberland County Council commenced construction of the system, which was completed in September 2002.

CL:AIRE, 2006

CL:AIRE Research Project 3 (RP 03): Processes controlling the natural attenuation of fuel hydrocarbons and MTBE in the UK Chalk aquifer

This report summarises research completed from May 2001 to November 2004 to evaluate processes controlling the natural attenuation (NA) of petroleum hydrocarbons and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) in the Upper Chalk aquifer at the site of an unleaded fuel spill in St Albans, southeast England. The unsaturated zone and saturated zone of the aquifer are contaminated with benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes (BTEX), MTBE, tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME) and tertiary-butyl alcohol (TBA). A mixed BTEX/MTBE/TAME/TBA plume extends 125 m from the site and <10 m below the water table, whereas a MTBE/TAME/TBA plume extends 220 m from the site and >15 m below the water table. The research was sponsored by EPSRC, Total UK and the Environment Agency and included field, laboratory and modelling studies. It was completed as a research project for CL:AIRE and hosted by the site owner.

CL:AIRE, 2007

CL:AIRE Research Project 4 (RP 04): Cost-effective Investigation of Contaminated Land

This research addresses a crucial step in redeveloping areas of potentially contaminated land; the characterisation of contamination. Measurements are usually required to assess the levels of potentially harmful contaminants. These measurements are used to guide the subsequent decisions that are taken, such as whether remediation is necessary, and may influence the value of the land. The reliability of these measurements is important as the financial penalties arising from misclassifying a site, or sub-areas within it, can be substantial. For example, undetected areas of contamination may be left in place, leading to unforeseen delays in site redevelopment, or litigation. Alternatively, land may be incorrectly classified as contaminated and be unnecessarily remediated. The research undertaken by this project demonstrates that the method employed can be of substantial commercial interest to stakeholders involved with the contaminated land industry. The innovative

methods presented in this report are both simple and inexpensive to apply and can significantly improve the reliability and cost-effectiveness of the decisions made.

CL:AIRE, 2008

CL:AIRE Technology Demonstration Project Bulletin 26 (TDP 26 Bulletin): In Situ Soil and Groundwater Decontamination Using Electric Resistive Heating Technology (Six-Phase Heating)

This bulletin describes the UK's first use of Six-Phase Heating (SPH), an in situ electrical resistive heating technology, to mitigate the risk posed by historic contamination of the former tools manufacturing site in Sheffield by source removal. The demonstration has passed through CL:AIRE's peer review system and is a CL:AIRE Technology Demonstration Project (TDP 26).

CL:AIRE, 2008

Working with CL:AIRE: A Guide to Undertaking Technology Demonstration Projects (TDPs).

CL:AIRE is one of the leading organisations within the UK contaminated land sector fulfilling a need for objective, scientifically sound appraisals of remediation technologies and effective methods for monitoring and investigating sites. Fundamental to CL:AIRE's objectives is the way in which these project demonstrations are reported back to the sector, which is in need of guidance and confidence in new technologies. Our unique Technology and Research Group (TRG) draws on some of the foremost professionals and academics within the field to carry out independent appraisals of remediation technologies through Technology Demonstration Projects (TDPs).

European Environmental Agency, 2008, Effectiveness of environmental taxes and charges for managing sand, gravel and rock extraction in selected EU countries 11

Sand, gravel and rock, which are commonly known as aggregates, are relevant in terms of their contribution to economic progress and also the impact they have on the environment. Not only does extraction of aggregates alter the landscape they also affect groundwater reserves and the cultural assets of a region, hence an important factor to consider in EU policies.