SOUTH SIDE QUEENSWAY WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE, LLANWERN STEELWORKS

2025 Annual Review of Environmental Monitoring

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Executive Summary

The SSQ landfill area has been an area of industrial waste disposal for many years having initially been developed in the 1970's to accept wastes from the Llanwern Steel Works. The landfill was one of two landfill sites operated at the Llanwern site, the other being the East Waste Management Site (EWMS). The landfill accepted industrial wastes from the steel making activity whilst the EWMS accepted general wastes, refuse, biodegradable wastes as well as industrial waste. Recently, part of SSQ has been leased by Tata Steel to a third party for the secure storage of bagged agricultural products.

Groundwater and surface water sampling around the perimeter of the site reveals that groundwater within the upper layer of made ground is dominated by an elevated pH and alkalinity due to slaking of lime. Some potential contaminants, such as several metals, are sometimes detected at increased concentrations, although these are not typically persistent. The elevated pH and alkalinity is likely limiting their mobility. Visible oil has again been noted on groundwater recovered from BH16.

Deeper groundwater within the alluvial sequence has low concentrations of most non-hazardous pollutants and hazardous substances but has a pH of approximately 8. As this pH is very different from the pH in the overlying made ground there would appear to be little hydraulic connectivity between the groundwater bodies encountered. This is not unexpected due to the sequence of low permeability sediments present.

There is scope for rationalising the monitoring programme, but Tata Steel should first consider the potential impact of any development proposals in the area. NRW should also be consulted and agree any changes to the monitoring programme.

Routine vegetation clearance is required to ensure safe, reliable access to all monitoring points, particularly at SW2, SW3 and BH202, BH203, BH17, BH19, BH24.

1 INTRODUCTION

Natural Resources Wales (NRW) issued a Closure Notice (No. GR/EM4/01) for Llanwern Landfill, South Side of Queensway (SSQ) which specified that the landfill must cease accepting waste for disposal as of 25 February 2008 and that it must be maintained, monitored and controlled as required by the conditions of the authorisation numbered 024/79. In response, Tata Steel (UK) Limited (Tata Steel) commissioned Geotechnology to prepare a Closure Report and Aftercare Monitoring Plan (see Geotechnology Report 664.1/0/0708).

One of the requirements of the Aftercare monitoring period is the production of annual interpretive reports that evaluate the most recent environmental monitoring results. This report reviews the data collected up to December 2025.

2 SITE SETTING

2.1 Site Location and Extent

The Llanwern Landfill is in an area referred to as South Side of Queensway (SSQ) which lies immediately to the south of Llanwern Steelworks to the east of Newport. The centre of the landfill site is at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference ST375 858, as shown on the site location plan (Drawing 1). Access to the site is only possible off Queensway Road which runs east to west along the northern boundary of the area. An aerial image of the site captured in February 2020 using an in-house survey drone is provided in Plate 2-1.



Plate 2-1 Main SSQ Areas – Queen's Way is road running east-west across top of image

Until recently, Queensway was a road entirely within the works boundary, but the road has become a public road as the steelwork's boundary has shrunk following closure of the "heavy end", where iron and steel was produced. The parcel of land to the south of Queensway (known as South Side Queensway or SSQ for short) is now separated from the secure part of the works. Parts of the site can be accessed by members of the public directly from this road.

In the 1970's, Newport Borough Council issued a COPA licence for the disposal of waste materials from the works within SSQ. The licence was never surrendered or rescinded and the licence transferred into the Waste Management regime. Various parts of the SSQ Waste Management site were subsequently taken into the IPPC permit for the steelworks, but this permit ceased with the cessation of steelmaking in 2002. Subsequently, several parts of the SSQ Site were taken into the existing steelworks PPC Permit (Permit BS3905). A Non-Hazardous landfill has also been permitted under the PPC regime within SSQ (PPC Permit GP 3331SV). This PPC landfill is referred to as South Side Queensway Non-Hazardous Landfill (SSQNHL) and its location is shown on Drawing 2. This landfill has yet to be constructed and has not yet entered its pre-operational phase.

Due to the different waste management activities and changes in regulatory regime, the boundary positions of the currently applicable regulatory regime are complex. To assist with understanding the current situation the position of all relevant boundaries are shown in Drawings 2 and 3. The position of key surface water collection ditches within the site boundary are also shown on Drawing 3. These ditches collect surface run-off from SSQ which is diverted to the main works treatment plant prior to discharge in accordance with the current discharge consent. The regulatory boundaries shown on Drawing 2 are:

- Current Waste Management Licence Boundary No. 024/79
- Boundary of SSQNHL PPC Permit GP 3331SV
- Relevant boundaries of Llanwern Steelworks PPC Permit BS3905

In the context of the areas of SSQ which have now been definitively closed and which are of most relevance to this report, these are distinguished from the other site areas as coloured blocks on Drawing 3. On Drawing 3, the area which has been definitively closed is outlined with a black dashed line with key sub-areas shaded. The closure plan, therefore, only referred to the areas within the dashed closure boundary and no other areas. The areas bound by the closure plan are:

- Slag Area W
- Slag Area E
- Lagoons 25 and 12 comprising slurry from the BOS and Blast Furnace plants
- Powerline Valley

There are also small areas outside of these distinguished areas although these have not been impacted by waste activities.

2.2 Site Setting

The site lies within an existing industrial area. The northern area of land within SSQ is occupied by Newport Galvanizers Ltd. and Air Products Ltd. North of Queensway Road is the steel plant itself. To the west of the site lies an area currently occupied by Multiserv. To the east of the site lies the works effluent treatment reed beds. The steel plant boundary lies some 57m to the south of the site with the land ownership boundary lying further to the south again.

Land to the south of Tata Steel's ownership comprises Bowleaze Common which is part of the Wentloog levels, an area of ecological interest benefiting from statutory protection with a SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest) designation. This land comprises flat, low lying, sparsely populated and reclaimed grazing land.

2.3 Ground Conditions

The geology of the site has been determined from published information and several phases of site investigations.

The site is located on a Holocene sequence of low permeability sediments that overlie Mercia Mudstone. The mudstones, exposed to the north of the site, show a shallow dip to the SSW.

2.3.1 Holocene sediments

A Holocene sequence of clays and peat overlie bedrock at the site. This sequence of clays and peats are typically 10 to 15 meters thick across the Gwent levels and were formed within the last 10,000 years or so. At the site, these sediments have been found to be locally up to 17 meters thick and to comprise an upper and lower clay layer separated by a peat horizon.

The upper clay layer varies in thickness from 3.1m (borehole 18) and 7m (borehole 21) across the site and has been found in all site investigation boreholes. Laboratory testing of 4

undisturbed samples of the upper clay layer have established permeabilities in the range 1.4 x 10^{-10} and 9.2 x 10^{-10} ms^{-1}.

A peat layer has been encountered, below the upper clay, in all the boreholes at the site and has been found to be between 1 and 2 m thick. Six variable head permeability tests have been undertaken in boreholes completed within the peat which have established a range of permeabilities between 4.8 x 10^{-7} ms^{-1} and 7.2 x 10^{-6} ms^{-1}. The peat, in relative terms, is the "most permeable" unit within the Holocene sediments beneath the site.

The lower clay layer has been found to vary in thickness between 1 metre (borehole 21) and 8.9 metres (borehole 23) and once again has been identified in all the site investigation boreholes. Whilst no sampling and testing for permeability has been undertaken from this unit, lithologically it is closely related to the upper clay unit and, as such, it would be expected to have a permeability of 5 x 10^{-10} ms^{-1}.

There is some evidence that limited thin lenses of gravel occur between the lower clay and the weathered Mercia Mudstone.

2.3.2 Bedrock

The bedrock found below the Holocene sediments at the site is Mercia Mudstone (formally known as Keuper Marl). The Mercia Mudstones of the area are documented to consist of red or chocolate fine silty mudstones with conchoidal fractures.

From site investigation boreholes, the Mercia Mudstone has been found to have a weathered surface of approximately 1 to 2 meters in thickness. Falling head tests have been carried out in four piezometers completed within this weathered horizon. Borehole 23 on site, as well as 3 boreholes adjacent to the site, have established permeabilities of around 1 x 10^{-5} ms^{-1}.

The un-weathered Mercia Mudstone, which has very low matrix permeability and extremely limited secondary fracture permeability, is an important unit in terms of groundwater flow at the site, in that it is considered to provide the impermeable base to the groundwater "flow" system within the overlying Holocene sediments.

Rockhead below the Holocene sediments of the Gwent Levels is between -5m and -7.5 m below OD.

2.3.3 Made Ground

The area is currently covered with a blanket of fill materials comprising mainly steelmaking BOS slag (steel slag) which was deposited in the 1970's. This development platform is approximately 2-3m thick with a typical shallow surface profile as shown in Plate 2-2.



Plate 2-2 Near surface slag development platform

2.4 Drainage

One of the key features of the existing SSQ landform, yet difficult to identify on site given the low lying nature of the whole area, is a perimeter surface water ditch that encapsulates the whole of SSQ. As shown on Figures 2-1 and 2-2, all of the former waste management area of SSQ, which is the area east of Monk's Ditch, is ringed by a double cut-off ditch system. This comprises an inner "dirty" cut-off ditch and an outer "clean" cut-off ditch.

The dirty ditch returns water back to the Main East-West Ditch (MEWD) which is constructed 25m south of Queensway and which runs parallel to that road. Flow in the MEWD collects towards the outfall ditch on the eastern edge and is diverted into Lagoon 14, which is the main settlement lagoon in the surface water treatment system. Water from Lagoon 14 discharges back into the outfall ditch where it flows south for 1km until it reaches the Stormwater Pumphouse. The Stormwater Pumphouse then transfers the water along a 2.6km long pipeline to the discharge point in the Bristol Channel, as shown in Figure 2-3. The clean ditch links directly to the outfall ditch 600m north of the Stormwater Pumphouse. The surface water treatment system discharges to the Bristol Channel via the pumphouse and then a 2.6km pipeline.

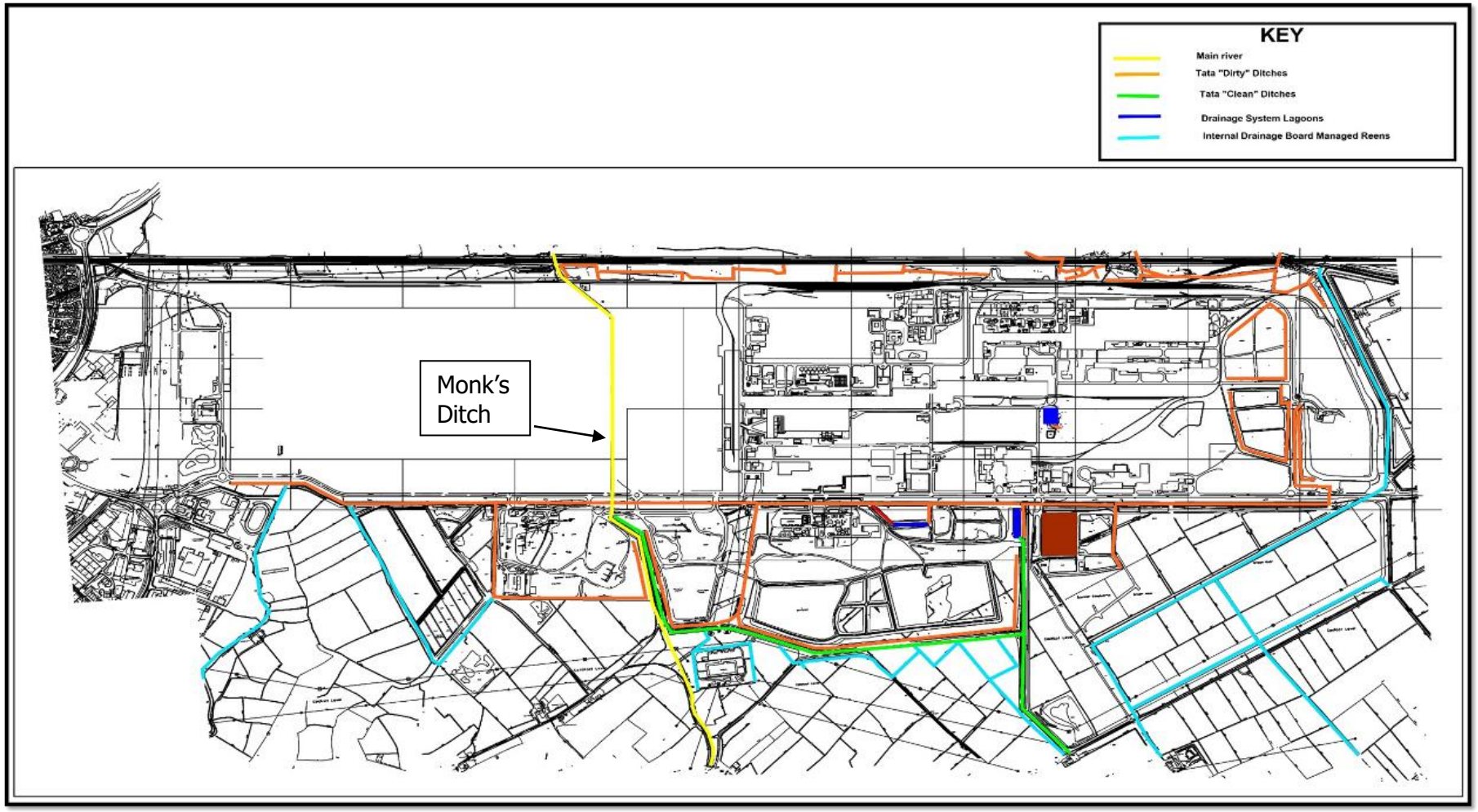


Figure 2-1 Map of part of Tata Steel's surface water drainage system showing the Inner and Outer Cut-off Ditches surrounding SSQ with the Outfall Drainage Ditch on the right side leading to the Stormwater Pumphouse



Figure 2-2 Drainage network surrounding SSQ
(orange – inner dirty ditch, dark blue – outer clean ditch, light blue – MEWD that drains to pumping station)



Figure 2-3 Surface water drainage system showing the Stormwater Pumphouse and Outfall Pipeline

In addition to the surface water management system, Tata Steel operates a foul effluent system. Originally comprising two reedbeds, the current system uses only one of the available reed beds (No. 2 on Plate 2-3) with No.1 not currently in use.



Plate 2-3 Effluent Treatment Beds

The Effluent Treatment System is a soil based reed bed treatment system fed by an actively pumped pipe network. Once treated through settlement and biological processes, the discharge is directed into the Main East West Ditch (MEWD). The clean water, therefore, also ultimately flows via ditch and pipeline to the consented discharge point on the Bristol Channel east of Redwick.

2.5 Hydrogeology

2.5.1 Aquifer Characteristics

There are no Source Protection Zones (SPZ) near the site, the nearest SPZ is that for the Great Spring which at its nearest point is more than 5km away from the site and is hydraulically isolated from the site by the intervening geology.

The strata below and near the site is considered by Natural Resources Wales as a non-aquifer (as shown on published Vulnerability Maps). Both the Holocene sediments and the underlying Mercia Mudstone are of low to extremely low permeability, which supports the classification of the area as a Non-Aquifer. There is no known licensed or unlicensed groundwater abstraction from strata underlying the Caldicot Levels.

The upper clay, with proven permeabilities in the range of 4×10^{-10} and 9.2×10^{-10} ms^{-1} and with a thickness of between 3.1 meters (borehole 18) and 7 meters (borehole 21) is a natural geological barrier that prevents vertical flow from the ground surface to the water table. Both the smaller drainage ditches around the site and the larger reens such as Hundred Perch Reen are founded within and do not pass through the upper clay layer.

Permeability values for the upper clay were acquired from testing undisturbed samples (U100's) in the laboratory and can, therefore, be relied upon to reflect field conditions. Uncertainty in the quality of the permeability results is reduced when all samples are

considered, thus giving a narrow range and the fact that one of the results comes from testing during the Site Investigation carried out by Enviros in 2002.

The lower clay, having a thickness across the site of between 1 meter (borehole 21) and 8.9 meters (borehole 23) has the same lithological and sedimentological characteristics as the upper clay. Whilst its permeability has not been directly tested, it is considered to have permeabilities in a narrow range centred around 5 x 10^{-10} ms^{-1}, similar to that of the upper clay. As such the lower clay, like the upper clay, likely presents a significant barrier to vertical flow.

The peat horizon that has been identified across the site has permeabilities in the range of 4.8 x 10^{-7} ms^{-1} and 7.2 x 10^{-6} ms^{-1} and a thickness varying between 1 and 2 meters. It can be considered permeable in a relative sense, when compared to the upper and lower clays. Its position below the site, sandwiched between two layers of low permeability clay results in it becoming a credible route for the horizontal movement of limited volumes of groundwater. This is not because the peat is particularly permeable, or that it represents an aquifer but simply that it represents a "permeability contrast" when considering its location between two very low permeability clays. No significant amount of groundwater can be extracted from the peat.

There are possible localised lenses of gravels between the lower clay and the weathered Mercia Mudstone. The evidence for these gravels comes from samples taken at the depth of the weathered mudstone and there is a potential for some confusion between the two. However, with respect to groundwater flow, were there gravels in such circumstances, they would have a permeability like that attributed to the weathered mudstone which is considered contiguous across the site, so in hydrogeological terms their presence or absence is irrelevant.

The weathered layer of Mercia Mudstone located below the lower clay and above the un-weathered Mercia Mudstone has similar hydrogeological significance as the peat layer, in that its permeability, as established from variable head tests, is of the order of 1 x 10^{-5} ms^{-1}**.** As with the peat layer, this provides opportunity for horizontal movement of groundwater.

The significance of the underlying un-weathered Mercia Mudstone is that it is the impermeable base above which the limited groundwater movement occurring in this geological setting, takes place.

The absence of any groundwater abstractions from this hydrogeological setting, in an area where mains supply requires significant investment in infrastructure, supports the assertion that groundwater is not a viable resource in this low permeability setting.

2.5.2 Groundwater Flow

Historical hydrographs developed from the collection of groundwater level data show a variation between summer and winter groundwater levels of less than 0.5 meters. The small variation in groundwater levels over a 12 month period demonstrates that the amounts of recharge reaching the groundwater system within the peat and weathered mudstone horizon are very limited, particularly when considering the low specific yield of each formation.

Groundwater below the site has been encountered within the made ground, peat and weathered mudstone (bedrock) layers. Rest groundwater levels within the peat and bedrock units are observed as being almost identical suggesting that the peat and weathered mudstone horizons are in hydraulic continuity with one another. There is no lithological

evidence for linkage between these two units directly below the site as all boreholes demonstrate the presence of the lower clay layer.

The historical groundwater gradient within the low permeability Holocene sediments has been previously found to be approximately 0.0033 towards the east-southeast, that is Hundred Perch Reen. Groundwater gradients are very shallow, reflecting extremely low rates of recharge to the peat due to the overlying low permeability upper clay layer and the frequency of reens which groundwater within the peat discharges to.

2.6 Hydrology

Apart from the cut-off ditches, there are no surface water courses on site.

There are two primary watercourses present in the area, the Hundred Perches Reen and Monks' Ditch. Both are classified as Main Rivers, which means that they fall under the responsibility of Natural Resources Wales (NRW). Smaller watercourses include Oxleaze Reen that is located directly north of the South Wales main railway line.

The Hundred Perches Reen flows from north to south along the far eastern boundary of the steelworks and into Middle Road Reen which discharges to the estuary by way of Elver Pill Reen and Windmill Reen. This reen is over 1km east of SSQ. The Monks' Ditch flows from north to south along the western edge of SSQ. Both watercourses ultimately discharge into the Severn Estuary, which lies approximately 4km to the south.

The extensive network of ditches and reens immediately surrounding the site, beyond the cut-off ditches, form part of the Gwent Levels which comprises an extensive low-lying area of estuarine alluvium located on the north side of the Severn Estuary between Cardiff and the River Rhymney in the west and Chepstow on the River Wye in the east. The presence of these ditches reflects the very low permeability of the upper clay.

The Gwent Levels are an important and extensive low-lying area of estuarine alluvium located on the north side of the Severn estuary in Southeast Wales between Cardiff and the River Rhymney in the west and Chepstow on the River Wye in the east. The Levels were created through the enclosing and draining of tidal saltmarshes and their continued existence requires the ongoing management of seawalls which prevent their frequent inundation by the sea. To manage runoff from the low permeability sediments that make up the levels and to transport runoff from adjacent areas of higher ground a complex system of channels has been constructed. The channels make up a hierarchical network, smaller ditches discharging into larger water courses known as reens, which in turn discharge into the sea via pumps and tidal gates. This network is the key feature of the Levels, both in terms of their ecological importance and the historic landscape. The minor ditches around the site are completed above the water table whilst the deeper reens around the site are completed within the Upper Clay, just below the water table. The drainage network and flows within it are managed by the Caldicot and Wentloog Drainage Board (an IDB).

The Caldicot Levels are a SSSI, primarily as they are representative of a grazing marsh/reen habitat and also due to their invertebrate assemblages, plant species, otters, water voles and breeding birds. The nearest SAC to the site is the River Usk some 4 kilometres to the west of the site. There is no hydraulic connection between the site and the River Usk with all surface water from the levels draining directly into the Severn Estuary.

Almost all the annual recharge falling on the site leaves via surface runoff due to the low permeability nature of the sites soils and the underlying low permeability Holocene sediments.

2.7 Conceptual Site Model

To enable the risks posed to groundwater and surface water to be evaluated, a conceptual hydrogeological model was developed as part of the closure process. The diagrammatic representation of the model is provided in Drawing 4.

3 LAND USE AND CLOSURE PLANNING

3.1 Overview

The landfill area has been an area of industrial waste disposal for many years, initially developing in the 1970's to accept wastes from the Llanwern Steel Works. The landfill was one of two landfill sites operated at the Llanwern site, the other being the East Waste Management Site (EWMS). The landfill accepted industrial wastes from the steel making activity whilst the EWMS accepted general wastes, refuse, biodegradable wastes as well as industrial waste.

The 89 Ha occupied by the site was developed in a series of cells, historically termed lagoons. Lagoon 12 was constructed first on the west by raising four large bunds on top of the stabilising slag layer placed over the majority of the 89 Ha. Fine metallic dust (50% iron, 3% zinc) washed from the flues of the BOS plant was suspended in water and pumped from the steel works into Lagoon 12. There it settled and hardened to form the waste deposit seen today. Infilling in Lagoon 12 was completed by the mid 1980's with Lagoon 25 coming on stream as a replacement. Lagoon 25 was also constructed by developing slag bunds onto the stabilising slag layer, with the metallic fines pumped into the Lagoon. Infilling in Lagoon 25 was completed in 2002 with the demise of the steel making plant. There are no lining systems for either the base or side slopes of either Lagoon 12 or 25.

Throughout the duration of disposal activities, steel and iron slag was deposited to the north and east of Lagoons 12 and 25. Deposits of coarse granular slag of up to 7m thickness covered the areas indicated on Drawing 3 as Slag Area W, Slag Area E and the SSQ Non-Hazardous Landfill. Since its deposition, both steel slag and blast furnace slag have become commercially viable for a variety of applications and most of the deposit has now been removed. The entire area now occupied by SSQ Non-Hazardous Landfill has, therefore, been reduced to a 1m thick slag stabilising layer.

Lagoon 27 is divided into four equal quarters and has accepted wastes from the Hot Mill under an IPC and now an Environmental Permit. This area lay outside the scope of the closure report for the areas in SSQ. Similarly, the water treatment lagoons in the NE of the site now fall under the works PPC Permit and therefore did not form part of the closure report.

Some of the activities in these areas have been carried out by Tata Steel and its predecessors (Corus and British Steel) whilst some have been carried out by contractors (such as Harsco and Multiserv) and others by third parties (such as Air Products, Newport Galvanisers, and Tarmac).

3.2 Areas Comprising Slag

These areas have been re-worked by Multiserv and Tarmac. Multiserv first recovered the steel from the material to enable excavation of secondary aggregate by Tarmac. This recovery operation went on for several years but is now largely complete. The recovery process worked from east to west, from the area of SSQNHL towards Slag Area W. To enable working in the area and the tracking of vehicles, a development platform of weathered slag approximately 1m thick was first placed and this is now all that remains following removal of the workable slag.

Tata Steel is currently exploring options for leasing parts of the development platform to third parties.

3.3 Lagoons 12 and 25

Lagoons 12 and 25 are very similar in terms of their site position, construction and deposit. Lagoon 12, however, is approximately 20 years old whilst Lagoon 25 is 10 years old. The typical surface condition of the lagoons is shown in Plates 3-1 and 3-2.



Plate 3-1 Surface of Lagoon 12



Plate 3-2 Surface of Lagoon 25

Assessments completed as part of the closure report demonstrated that the lagoons were not likely to pose a significant risk to controlled waters due to the chemical stability of the stored material, the lack of sensitivity of the hydrogeological setting and the collection of surface run-off by the sites' surface water drainage system. Further, the stability assessment demonstrated that there were no concerns over their long-term stability.

As the lagoons are predicted to pose no significant risk to the aquatic environment and have been shown to be geotechnically stable, the restoration plan focussed on preventing the release of dust during dry conditions, improving the overall site aesthetics and ensuring that the surface water collection ditches are regularly maintained. Tata Steel is currently developing capping proposals for the lagoons and options for re-use of the land.

3.4 Powerline Valley

No specific restoration plans were planned for this area as no waste activities have occurred within the area.

3.5 Other Areas

No specific restoration plans were planned for these areas at this stage as no waste activities have occurred within these areas.

3.6 New Land Uses

Tata Steel now leases part of SSQ to a third party for the storage of bagged agricultural products. To prepare the site for use, the development platform has been shaped, surface water drainage installed and palisade fencing installed.

4 MONITORING PROGRAMME

The current available monitoring network is illustrated in Drawing 5.

4.1 Groundwater and Surface Water

The AMP set out the determinants to be examined in groundwater and surface water. During 2014 and 2015, Tata Steel commissioned more frequent monitoring than required by the AMP and implemented most of the characterisation suite. Following the completion of the first 12 months of monitoring a review was presented in the 2014 Annual Monitoring Report and the monitoring programme implemented from 2016. This has been recently reviewed and rationalised by Tata Steel. The current monitoring programme is presented in Table 4-1

Table 4-1 Monitoring Programme

Monitoring Parameter	Monitoring Location	Frequency	Type of Monitoring Point
Groundwater	BH13 to BH19, BH24, BH201 to BH205	Quarterly	50mm diameter piezometer wells
Surface water	SW1, SW2 and SW3	Quarterly	Surface water body comprising reens
Leachate	Lagoon 12 and 25 embankments	Six Monthly	Visual observation and physical measurement
Dust and Particulates	As required	As required	Dust gauges as required
Odour	As required	As required	Subjective assessment area
Stability	Lagoon 12 embankment	Annual	Visual observation and physical measurement

The monitoring network is, overall, performing as designed. There are, however, several aspects that require consideration and improvement:

- Samples cannot always be collected from the surface water sample monitoring locations due to dense vegetation growth. This needs to be subject to preventative maintenance to ensure safe and timely access.
- Buddleia growth along the southern boundary sometimes limits access and monitoring, particularly during the summer months.
- In 2019, no sample was collected from BH24 as the headworks were found to have been destroyed. During 2020, further investigations located the well and a sample was collected, although the headworks remain damaged and require repair. Samples have continued to be collected from the damaged well but the situation is not ideal. There were plans to replace this position in Q1 2022 but this did not occur.
- With the drill rig on site to replace BH24, Tata Steel also plans to replace BH16, BH18 and BH205 as all have damaged headworks and require moving to allow for future redevelopment in the area.

The reader should also be aware that the laboratory is currently reporting pH values above 12 as >12 pH units as they do not have the capability to accurately define pH values above pH 12.

4.2 Dust

The AMP details the dust monitoring programme to be implemented. Geotechnology understands that there have been no amenity issues related to dust or any other aspect.

4.3 Waste Stability

The previous assessment of the stability of the waste mass, its containment bunds and the surrounding ground did not reveal the possibility of slope failure with even the most pessimistic model parameters. Waste settlement is not expected as the site has not received biodegradable wastes, simply hydraulically placed industrial wastes that are now becoming consolidated and partly cemented by mineral precipitation. Accordingly, waste settlement monitoring and waste/ bund stability monitoring is not required by the AMP.

However, in recognising that there is a possibility that part of the eastern bund of Lagoon 12 is not cemented and could have an inadequate Factor of Safety (though failure is not indicated) there should be an annual walk-over each springtime to look for evidence of shallow translational slips.

During the 2022 walkover, tension cracks on the upper surface of the embankment of Lagoon 27 were observed, as shown in Plate 4-1. These have not notably changed.

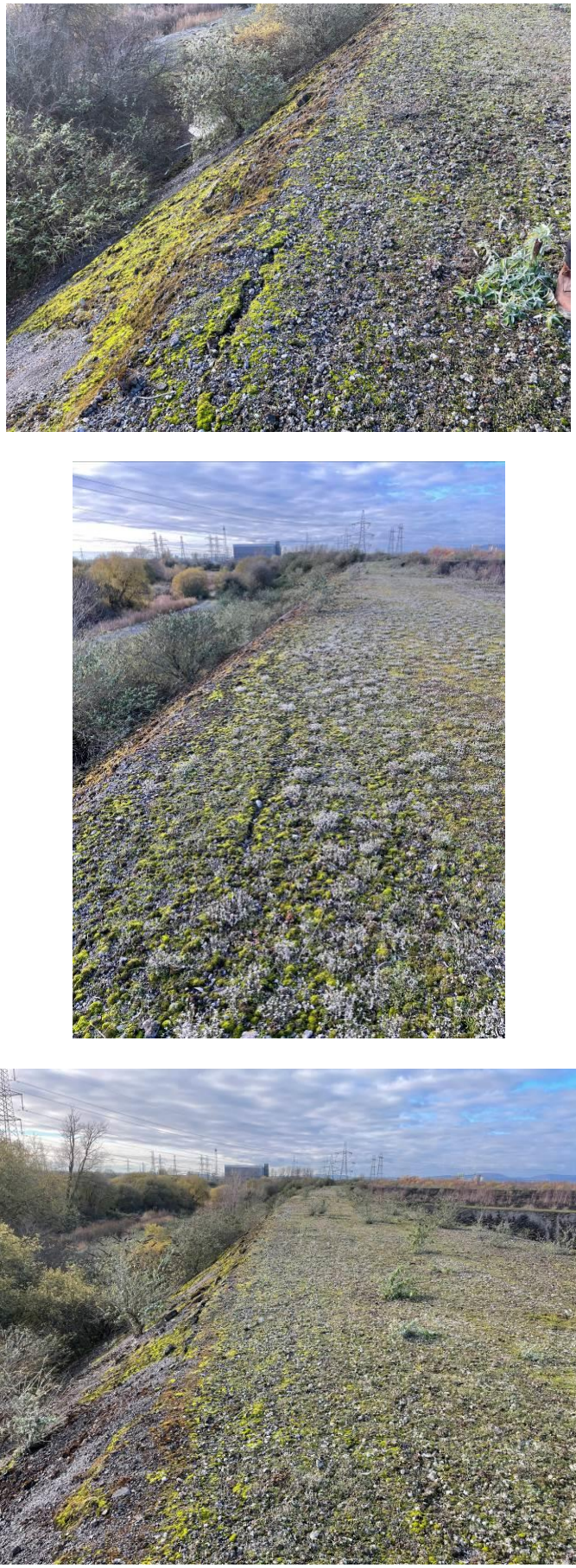


Plate 4-1 Tension Cracks on Surface of Embankment of Lagoon 27

4.4 Leachate Breakout

The AMP suggested leachate breakout monitoring should comprise six monthly site walkovers, particularly around the embankments of Lagoons 12 and 25. These areas are not, however, readily accessible.

There have been no signs of leachate breakout in the accessible areas in recent years.

4.5 Analytical Testwork

All aspects of the analytical and monitoring programme are directly managed by Tata Steel Environment Department. Under the direction of the Environment Department, Geotechnology and TDC Harbourside undertake several aspects of the sampling and analysis. These include surface water and groundwater laboratory analysis and measurement of groundwater levels. Tata Steel Environmental Department undertakes all other monitoring aspects when required. All analysis is undertaken by TDC based at the Engineering Centre for Manufacturing and Materials (ECM) in Margam, adjacent to the Port Talbot steelworks.

4.6 Actions required

- Safe access to the surface water sampling points needs to be maintained.
- Several of the headworks are open and not secure. The headworks at monitoring positions BH17, BH19, and BH201 need particular attention (as BH16, 18, 24 and 205 are to be replaced) due to inadvertent damage over the years.
- Buddleia growth along the southern boundary sometimes limits access and monitoring. The vehicular access route and monitoring positions should be routinely maintained.

5 GROUNDWATER LEVEL AND QUALITY

5.1 Groundwater Flow

Piezometric plans in Appendix 1 present groundwater levels encountered in the shallow made ground and peat layer. These plans have been developed from measurements of water level at the piezometers summarised in Table 5-1, where accessible.

Table 5-1 Groundwater Monitoring Wells

ID	Monitoring Interval
BH13S	Made Ground
BH16S	Made Ground
BH18S	Made Ground
BH201S	Made Ground
BH203S	Made Ground
BH13D	Peat
BH16D	Peat
BH17	Peat
BH18D	Peat
BH19	Peat
BH201D	Peat
BH202D	Peat
BH203D	Peat
BH205D	Peat

5.2 Groundwater Chemistry

Appendix 1 contains temporal charts showing how the recent data compares with historical measurements. The data is presented as a series of hydrochemical plans and time series charts.

The data indicates that groundwater within the shallow made ground is distinct and characterised by elevated pH (typically > pH 11). This is principally because most of the made ground comprises steel slag that releases a strongly alkaline pH during weathering. In comparison, the groundwater in the peat is circumneutral (pH 6 – 8) although the elevated pH at BH202 suggests that there could be localised interconnection between the made ground and peat at this point. Groundwater chemistry tends to become more dilute from north to south.

Testing of the slag development platform by Tata Steel (and others) has revealed that the development platform contains low levels of trace metals and that hydrocarbons and volatile compounds are typically absent or at trace levels. Further, because of the highly alkaline pH, any trace metals released to solution have low solubility with many found below detection limits or at low concentrations in the groundwater recovered from the made ground. Occasionally, some are detected above detection limit, and rarely EQS, but these occurrences are not persistent, as shown in Figure 5-1.

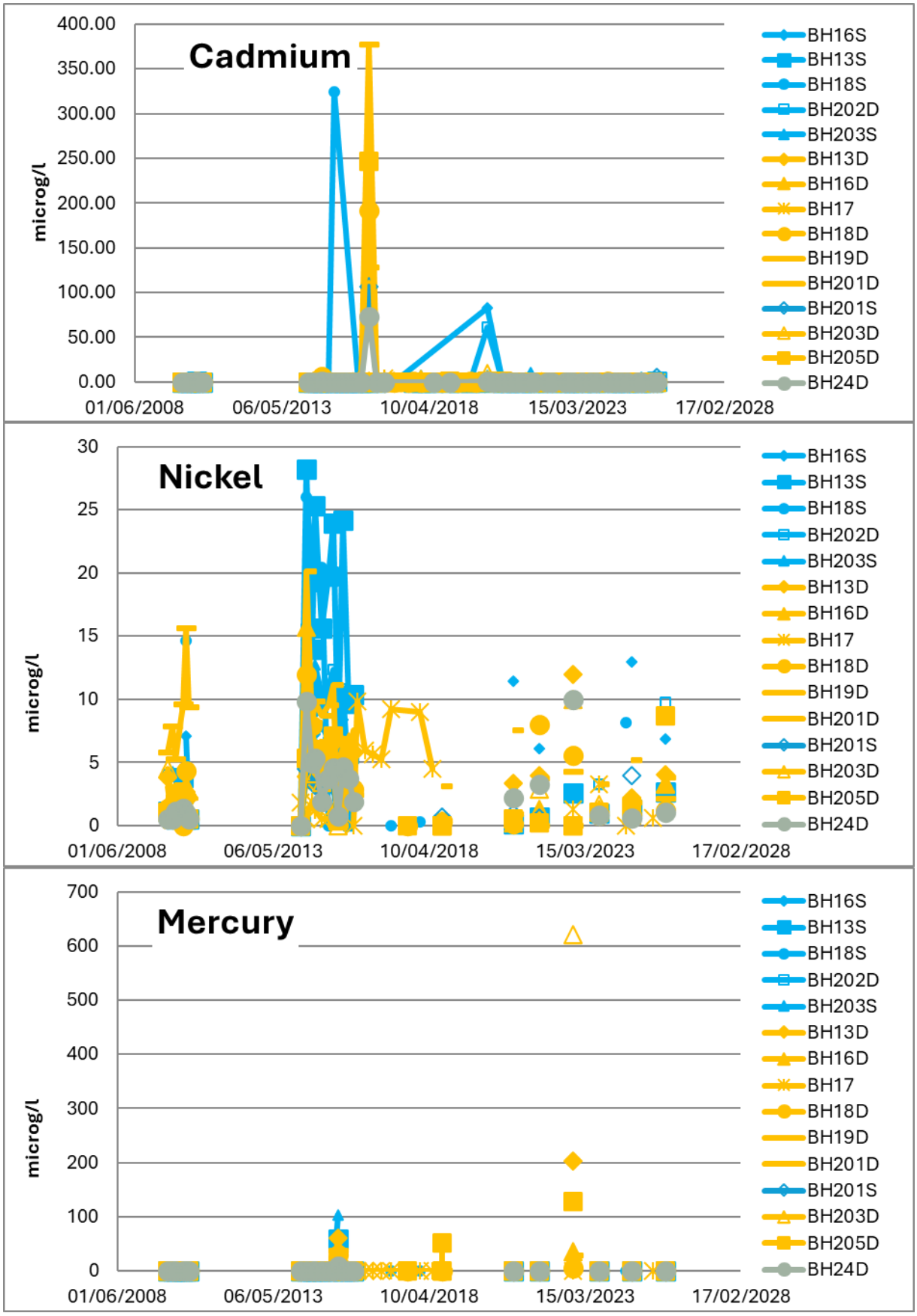


Figure 5-1 Concentrations in groundwater of selected substances

Chromium, copper, lead (and other metals) have also been found above their freshwater Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) from time to time, although there is no general upward trend. Exceptions do however occur, with copper detected at its highest concentration at BH17 in December 2022 and copper increasing at BH205D during 2022. As shown in Figure 5-2, such trends have not, however, persisted. This position is upstream of the lagoons and has also shown increasing concentrations of chloride, phosphate and ammonia in recent years.

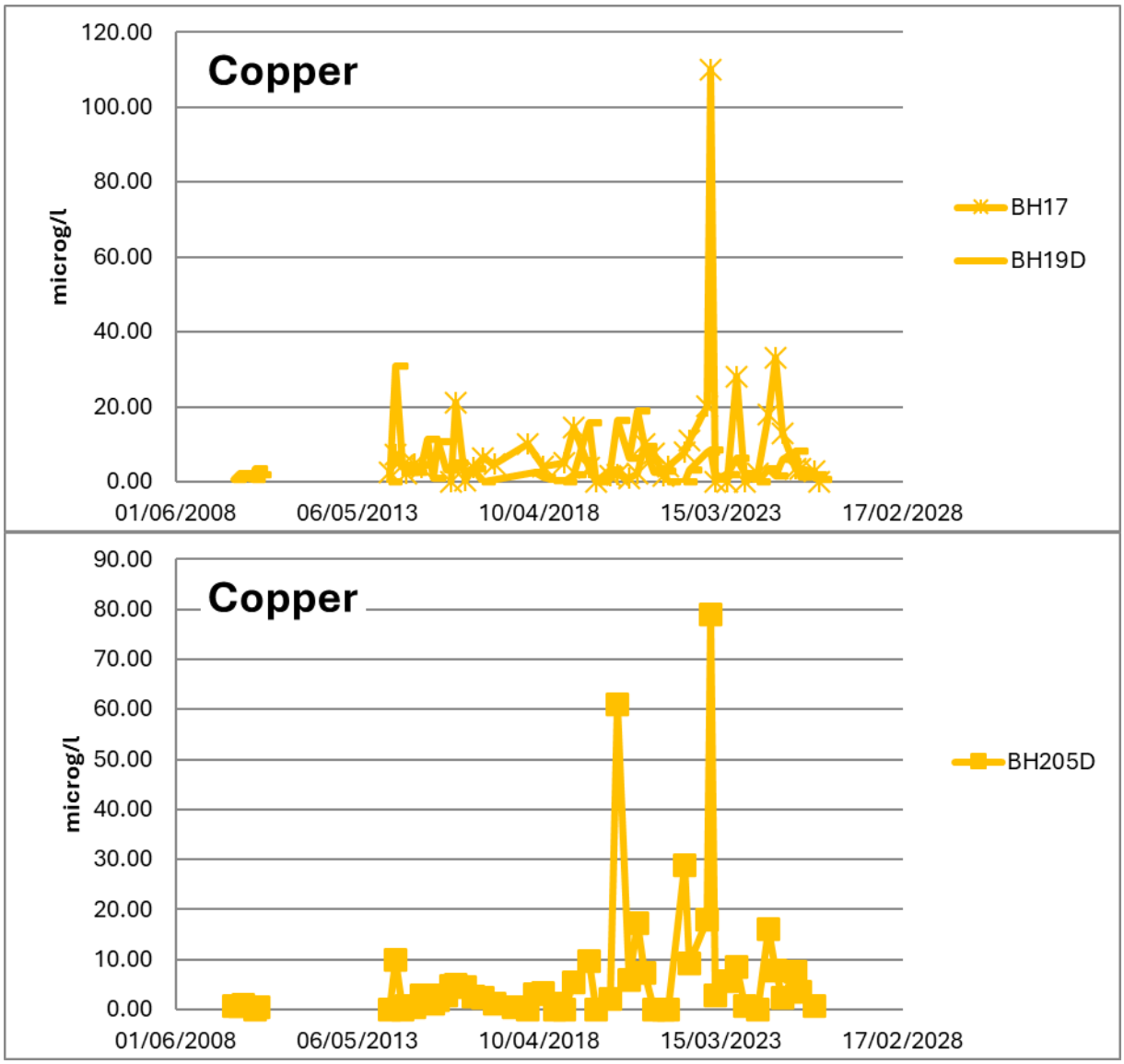


Figure 5-2 Copper concentrations at BH205

The temporal variation of many trace metals could be described as 'spikey' with no clear trends. This variation may be a consequence of the low analytical detection limits (that sometimes appears to change) and potentially suggests that there is no widespread persistent change or deterioration in groundwater quality. Rather, the shallow perched groundwater chemistry is suspected to be influenced by antecedent rainfall and leaching/flushing of primary and secondary precipitates within the made ground. Previously, long-term increases in mineralisation were evident at several positions (e.g. BH17, BH19, BH201) but these trends are less distinct since 2020.

Ammonia is also sometimes present in groundwater sampled from the made ground, peat and bedrock. At the high prevalent pH, the ammonia would be expected to be dominated by un-ionised ammonia, the most toxic form. Within the underlying peat, the less toxic ammonium ion would be expected to dominate as the pH is lower.

At BH16, an oil sheen has been noted on several occasions whilst sampling. Unfortunately, samples could not be collected from this position during 2018 and 2019 but following further excavation, the headworks (although damaged) have been accessible since 2020. Visual observation and laboratory analysis on several occasions has confirmed the presence of free product. Following a review of the chromatogram, the lab considers the hydrocarbon to be indicative of a mid to high boiling point mineral oil.

Interestingly, the slow-moving groundwater within the peat is as mineralised as the perched groundwater within the shallow made ground. This is not considered to be due to infiltration of groundwater from the made ground through the intervening low-permeability clay as several parameters are at higher concentration in the peat (e.g. chloride, sodium, chromium) and pH is significantly lower. Rather, the cause of the increased mineralisation is suspected to be due to processes within and possibly below the peat, including the potential influence of sub-artesian groundwater in the underlying bedrock and a potential saline contribution. Variations in the hydrochemistry in the peat are not considered to be related to the passage of groundwater from the overlying made ground due to the thick sequence of intervening low permeability clays.

Groundwater in the Mercia mudstone is only monitored at BH24, to the south of Lagoon 25. Like the groundwater found in the peat, the groundwater in the bedrock has a circumneutral pH and elevated electrical conductivity (typically 4000-6000 microS/cm). Some of the variations observed in the groundwater chemistry at this point may be influenced by the significantly damaged headworks.

6 SURFACE WATER

The results of surface water monitoring are graphically presented in Appendix 2 with selected data shown in Figures 6-1 and 6-2.

SW1 and SW3 are collected from the outer cut—off ditch whilst SW2 is taken from the inner cut-off ditch. The data clearly indicates that the inner ditch contains water that is more alkaline as it receives the discharge of perched groundwater from the upper layer of made ground. The persistently lower pH at SW1 and SW3, and the decrease in EC as the surface water passes the site suggests that the cut-off ditches are effective. There are sometimes short-term variations in trace metal concentrations but no persistent trends indicating deteriorating water quality.

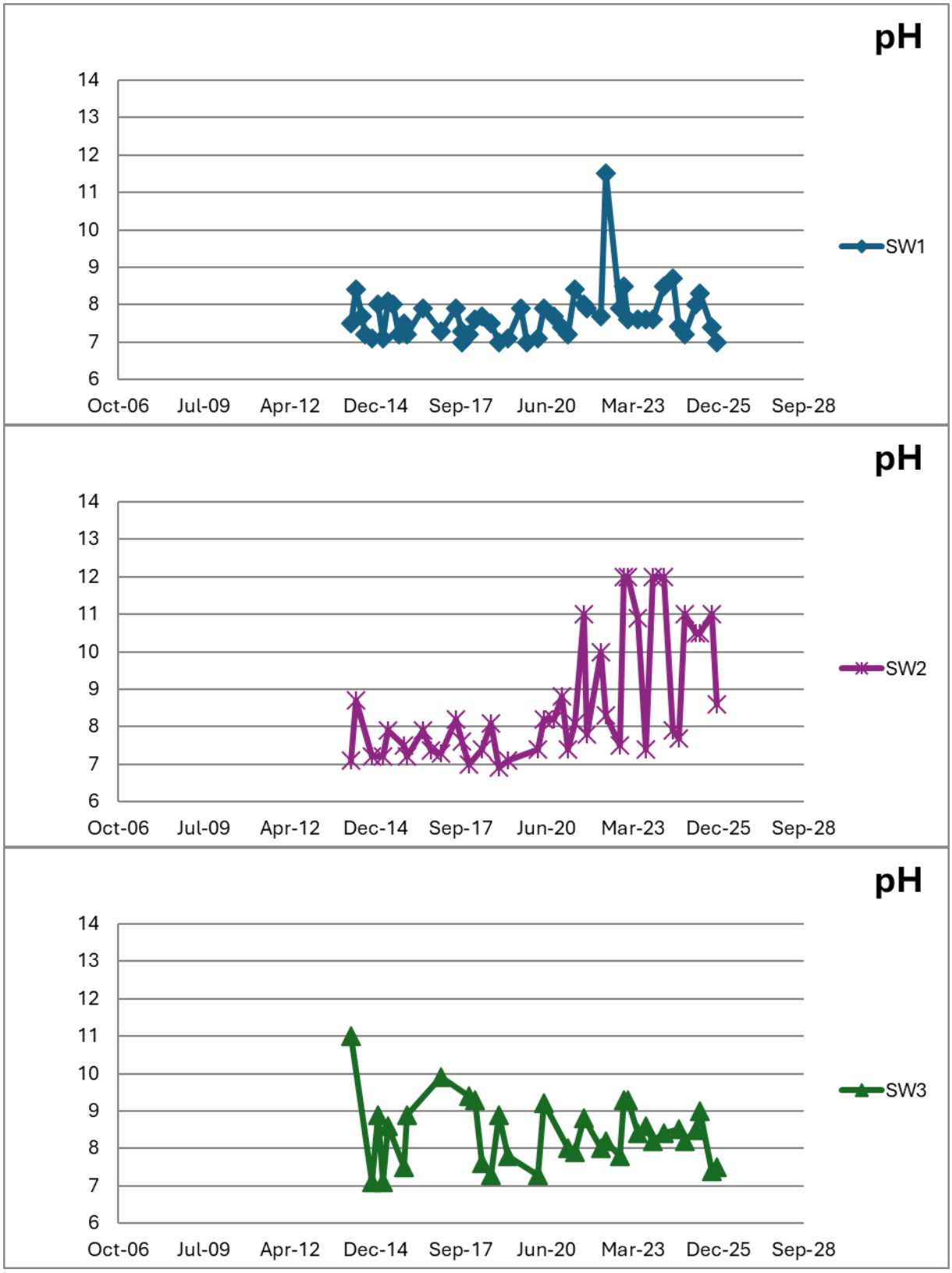


Figure 6-1 Changes in pH at SW1, SW2 and SW3

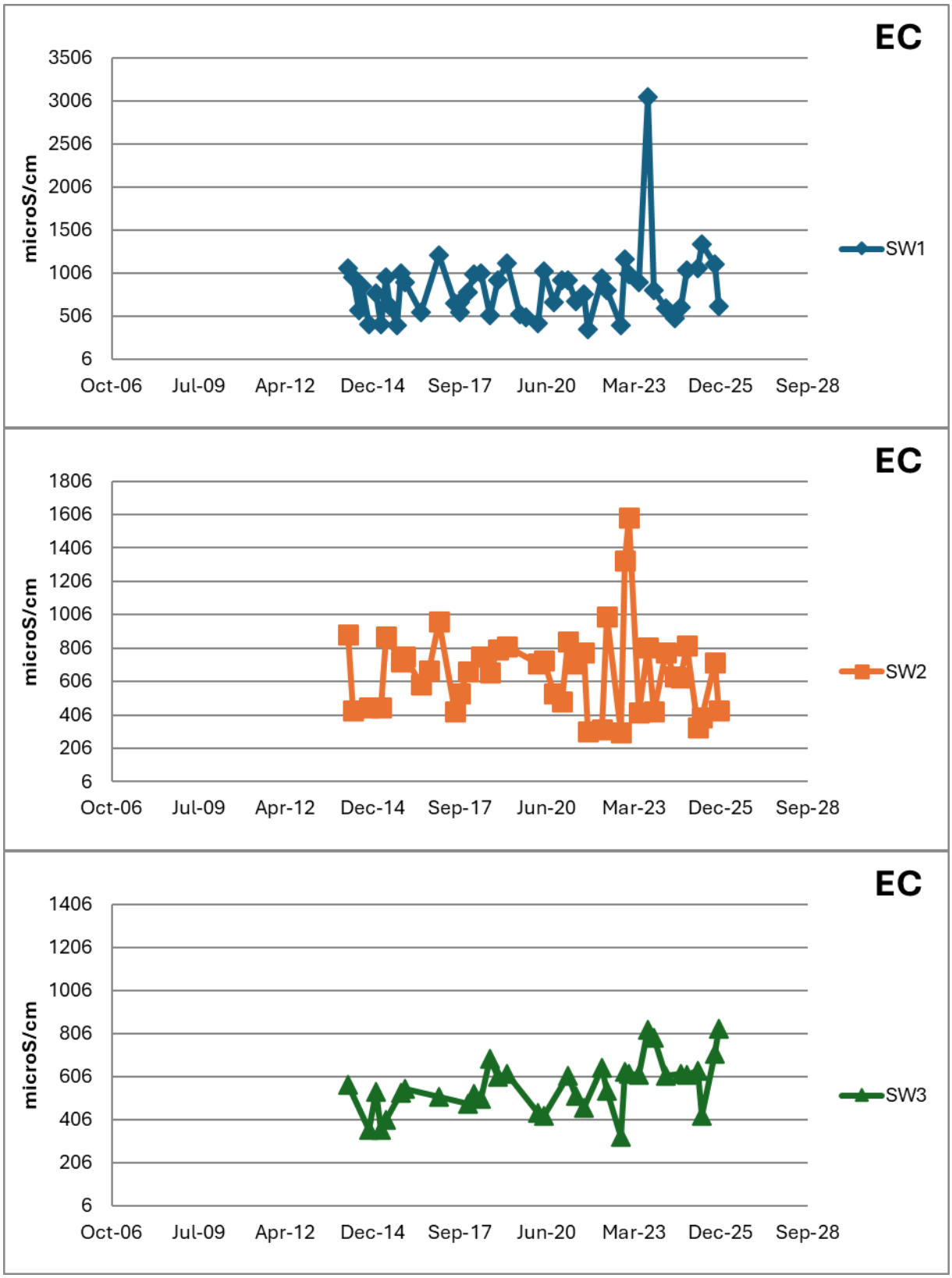


Figure 6-2 Variation in Electrical Conductivity (EC) in surface water

Some of the data trends may be influenced by the timing of sampling relative to ditch clearance and maintenance, as shown in Plate 6-1.



Plate 6-1 Ditch maintenance upstream of SW1

Dredging and the subsequent accumulation of sediment and changes in surface water levels would be expected to alter water quality and could explain the variations observed. Consideration should also be given to other sources and the ditch should be inspected to ensure that all potential on-site and off-site run-off sources are understood.

7 AMENITY ISSUES

There have been no requirements for any dust, noise or odour monitoring or investigations.

8 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Evaluation and Summary

Monitoring of groundwater and surface water has revealed conditions like those previously observed. Shallow groundwater chemistry is dominated by the leaching of slag-based wastes. This is characterised by low level metals and alkaline pH. Such chemistry is not widely evident in the underlying peat as the made ground and peat are separated by a thick sequence of low permeability clays. Mineralised groundwater within the peat is not considered to be a consequence of downwards percolation from the overlying made ground.

Shallow groundwater in the made ground is perched on the underlying clay surface. This groundwater has been found to contain several trace metals at concentrations that sometimes exceed Environmental Quality Standards. This perched groundwater migrates under gravity to the perimeter cut-off ditches.

Free oil continues to be observed at BH16, near the toe of Lagoon 27.

Like the groundwater in the peat, surface water on the southern, downgradient edge of the site is circumneutral. The concentration of non-hazardous and hazardous substances tend to be lower in surface water, with more parameters meeting Environmental Quality Standards. Some of data gathered during the past 5 years suggests surface water is, at times, more alkaline than historically encountered. The ditch should be inspected to ensure that all potential on-site and off-site run-off sources are understood.

8.2 Monitoring Programme

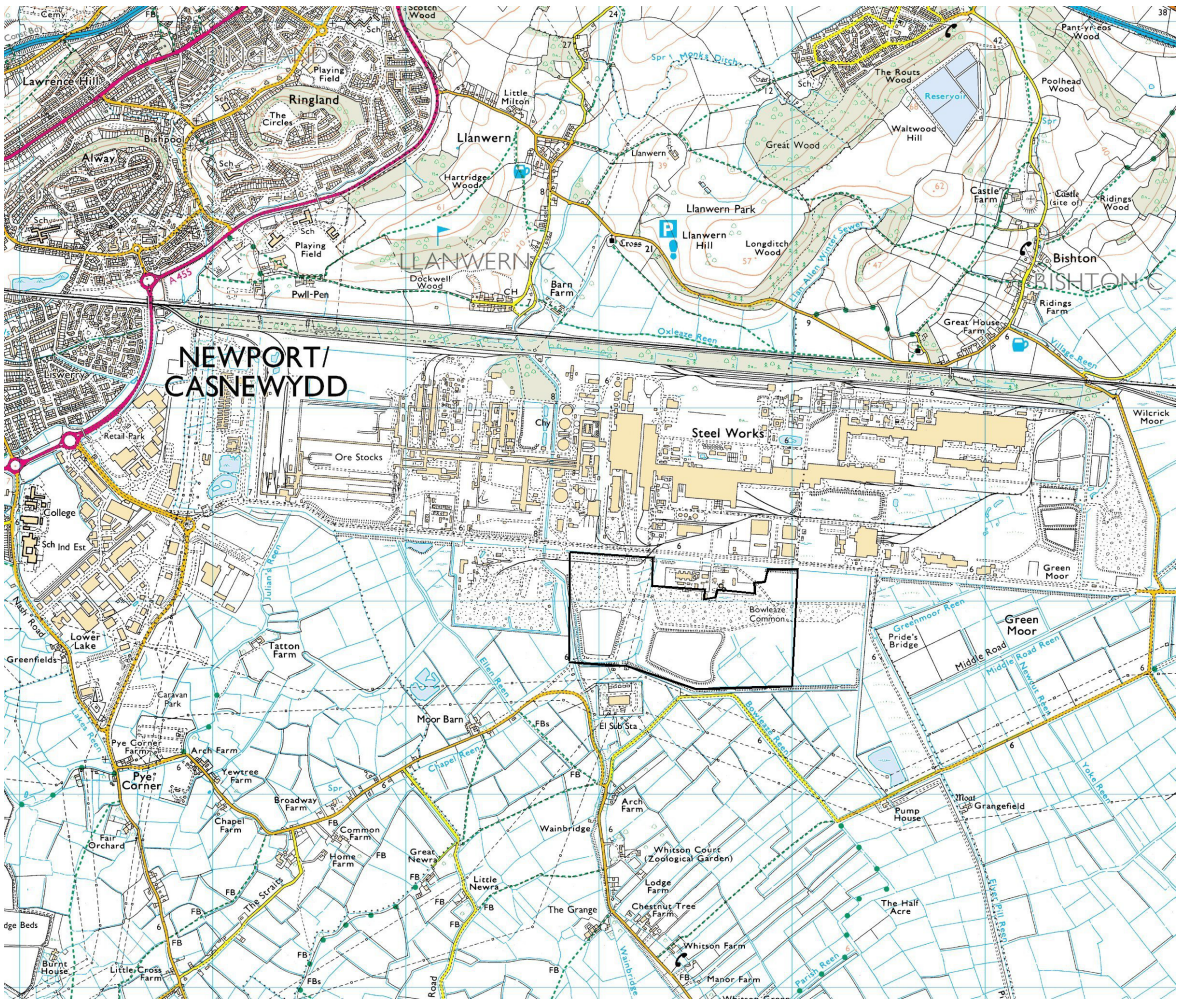
As noted previously, the monitoring programme could be rationalised as the current datasets reveal that groundwater gradients are low, and conditions relatively stable. For instance, the frequency of groundwater monitoring could be reduced to six monthly and monitoring at BH203, BH16 and BH24 either stopped or reduced to annual. This latter suggestion is on the basis that BH203 is close to BH13, BH16 (which has been buried) is close to BH18 and BH24 monitors the deep bedrock.

Before requesting NRW to evaluate this suggestion, Geotechnology suggests that Tata Steel first considers the potential impact of any development proposed for the site and immediate area and the potential benefit of the current monitoring programme.

8.3 Actions Required

- Check integrity of the site boundary to ensure members of the public cannot gain access.
- Conduct six monthly walkovers around embankments of Lagoons 12 and 25 to check for leachate breakout. This may require access to be created.
- Conduct walk-over to look for instability in lagoon embankments and potential contributions to surface water quality.
- Improve year-round access to the surface water monitoring positions.
- Ensure safe and reliable access to all sample positions.
- Manage buddleia growth along the southern boundary as it is limiting access and monitoring.
- Repair headworks of several boreholes.

Drawing 1 Site Location Plan

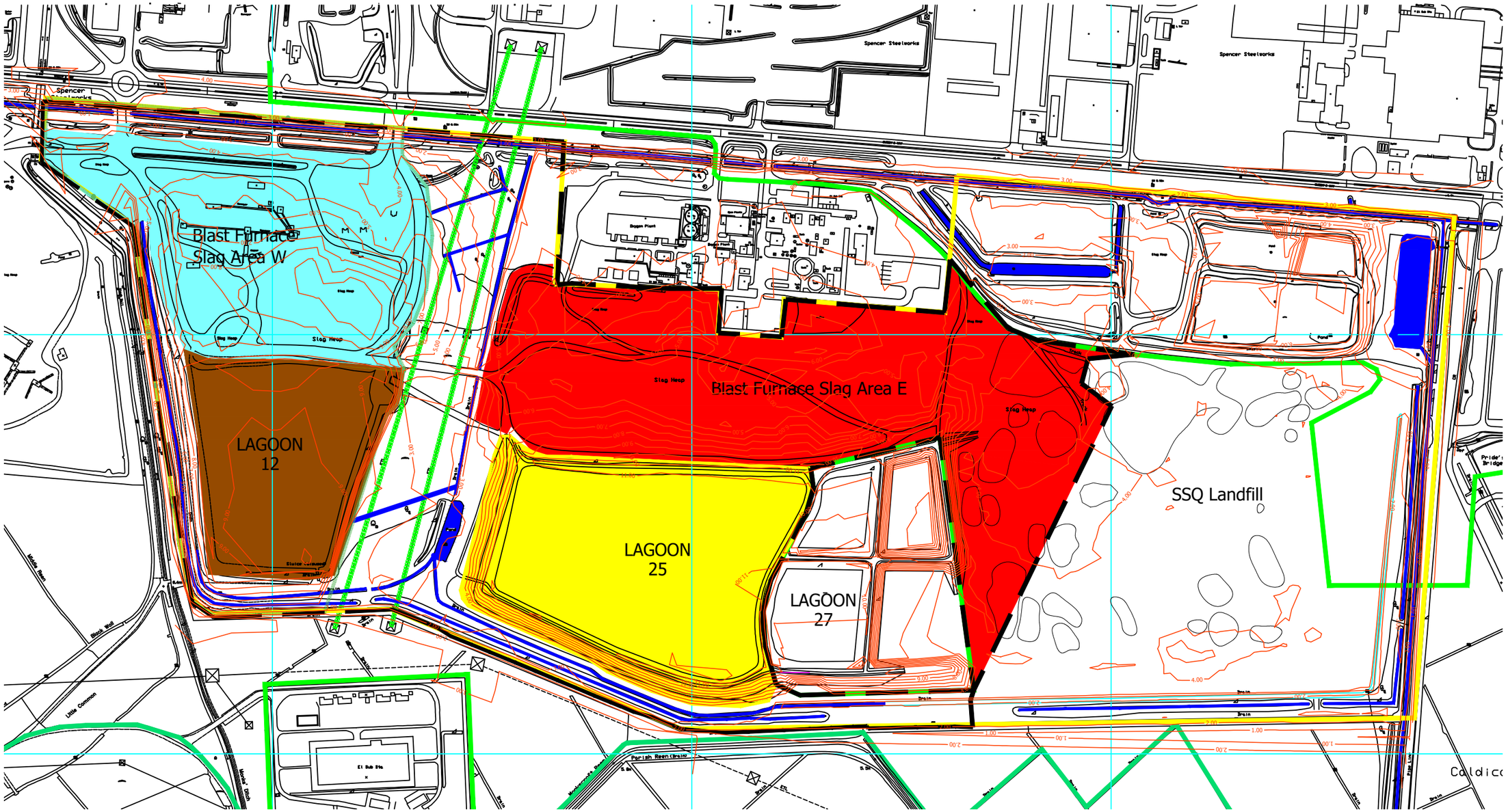


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Drawing 2 Site Plan Showing Permit Boundaries



Drawing 3 Areas of Site Included in Closure Plan



Blast Furnace Slag Area E

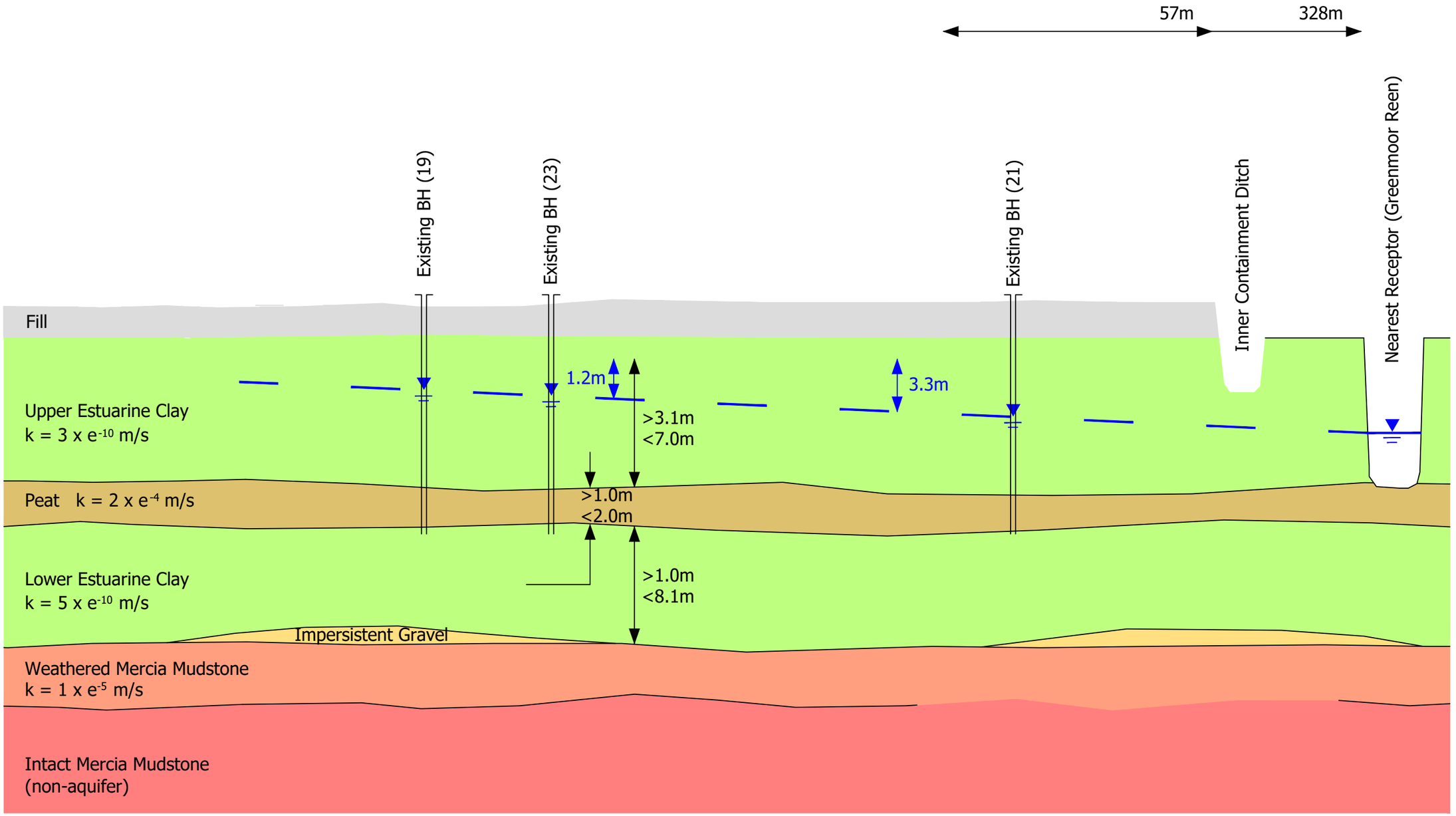
Blast Furnace Slag Area W

Lagoon 25

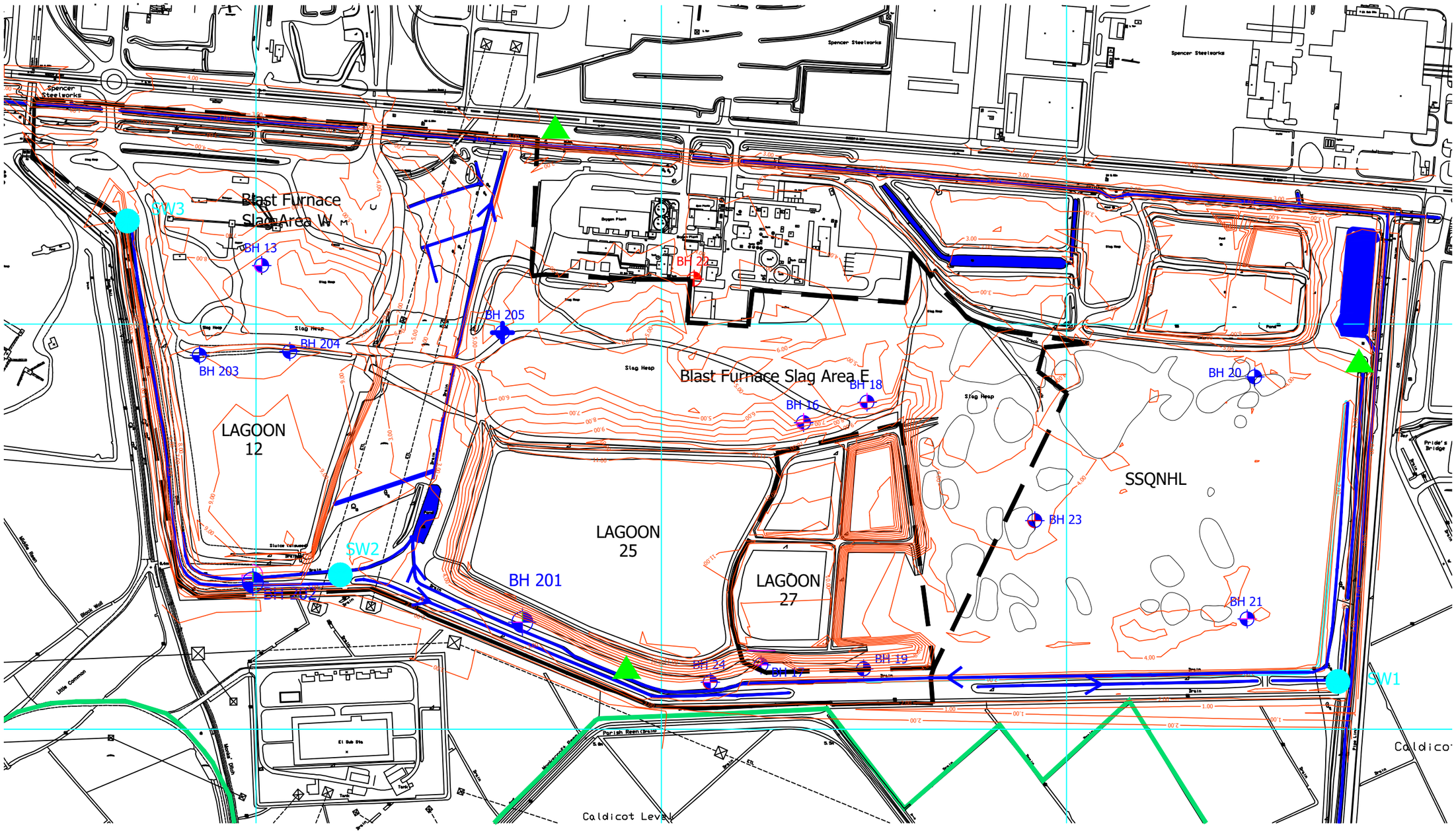
Lagoon 12

Definitive Closure Boundary

Drawing 4 Conceptual Site Model



Drawing 5 Available Monitoring Network



BH 205 Monitoring Position to be replaced

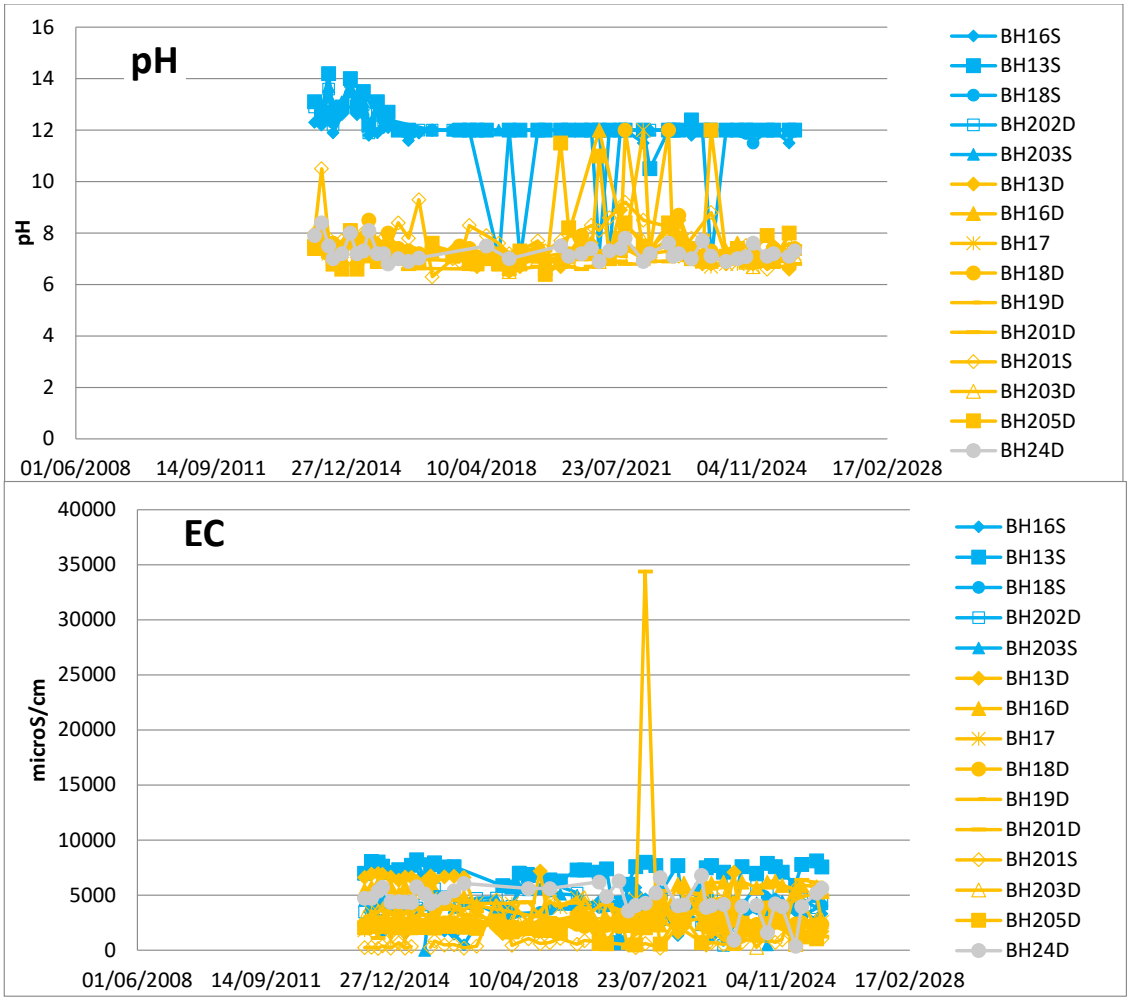
SW1 Surface Water and Leachate Monitoring Position

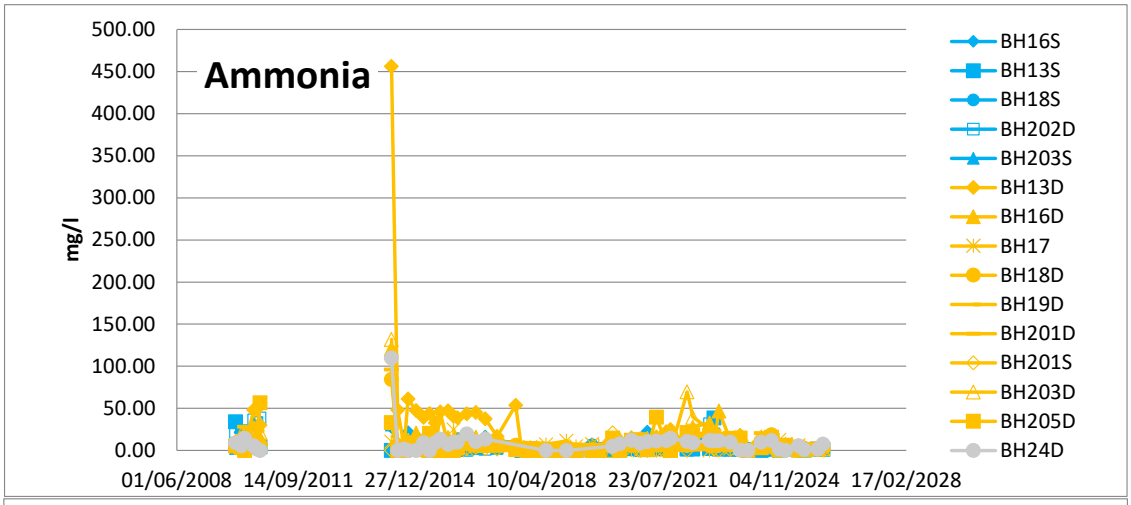
SOUTH SIDE QUEENSWAY WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE, LLANWERN STEELWORKS

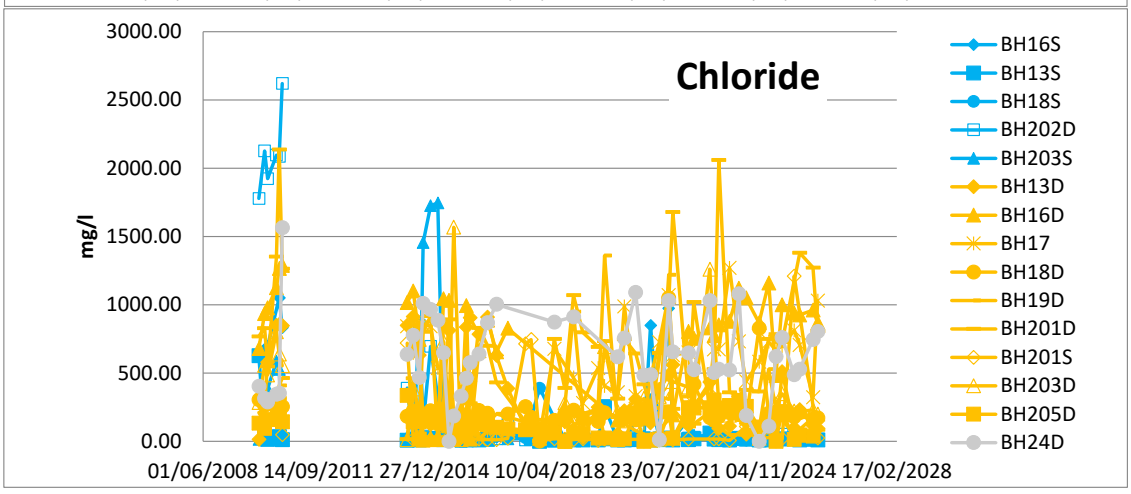
2025 Annual Review of Environmental Monitoring

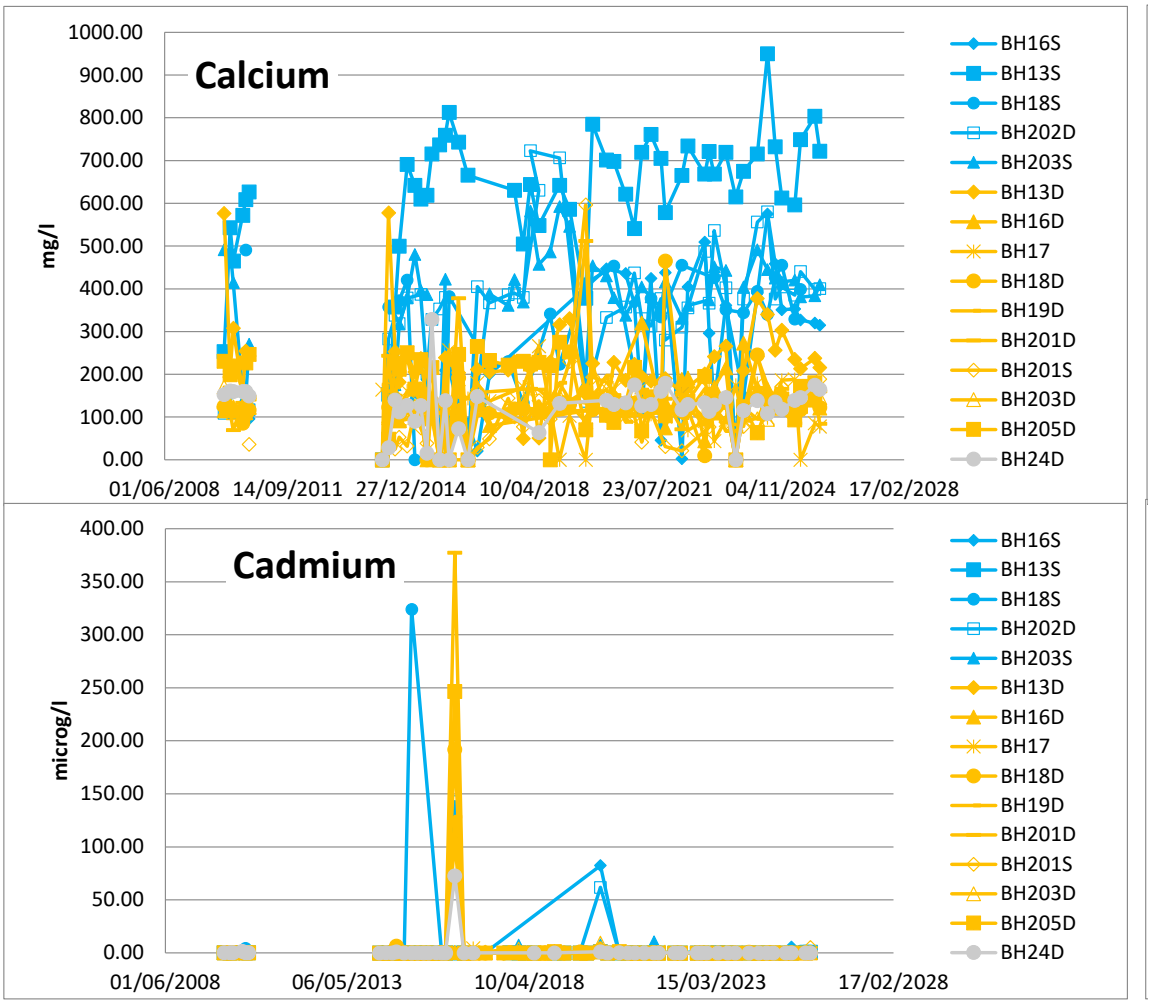
Appendix 1 Groundwater Level and Chemistry Analysis

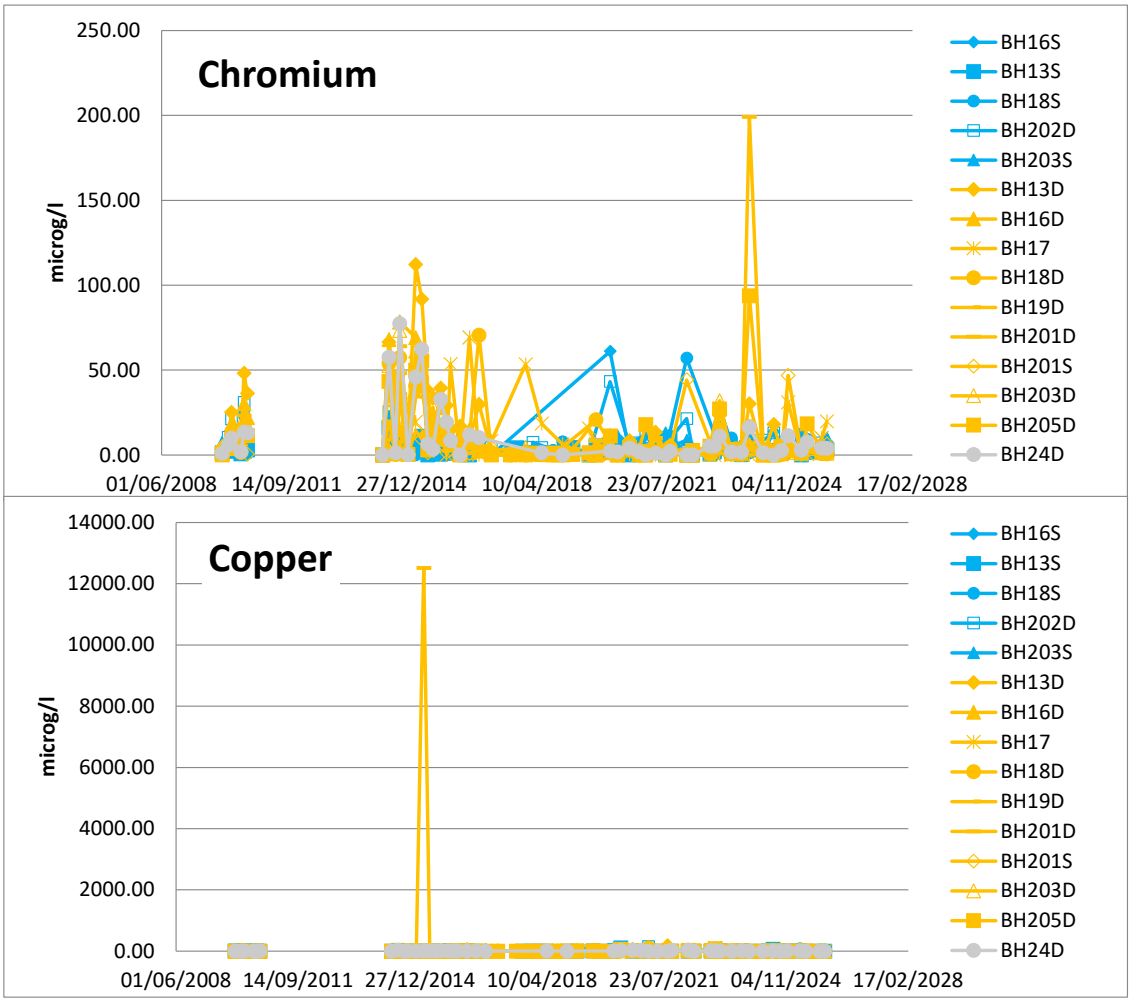
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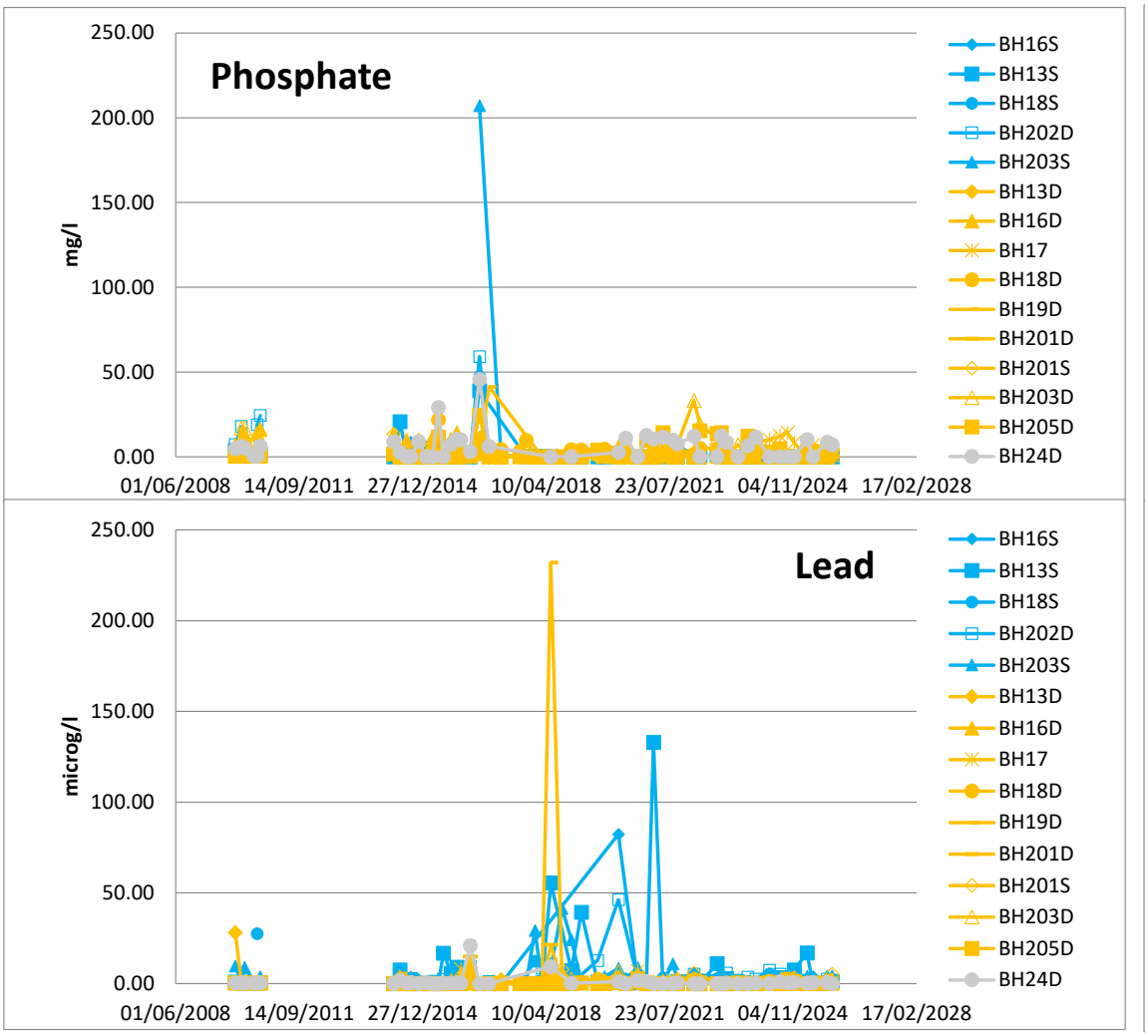

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BH205D
BH24D
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BH24D

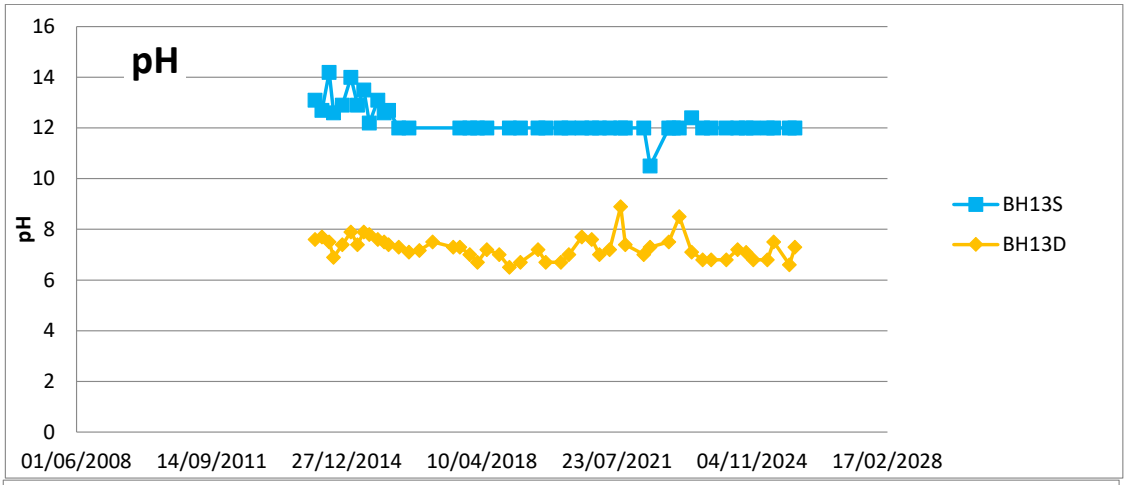

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BH13S
BH18S
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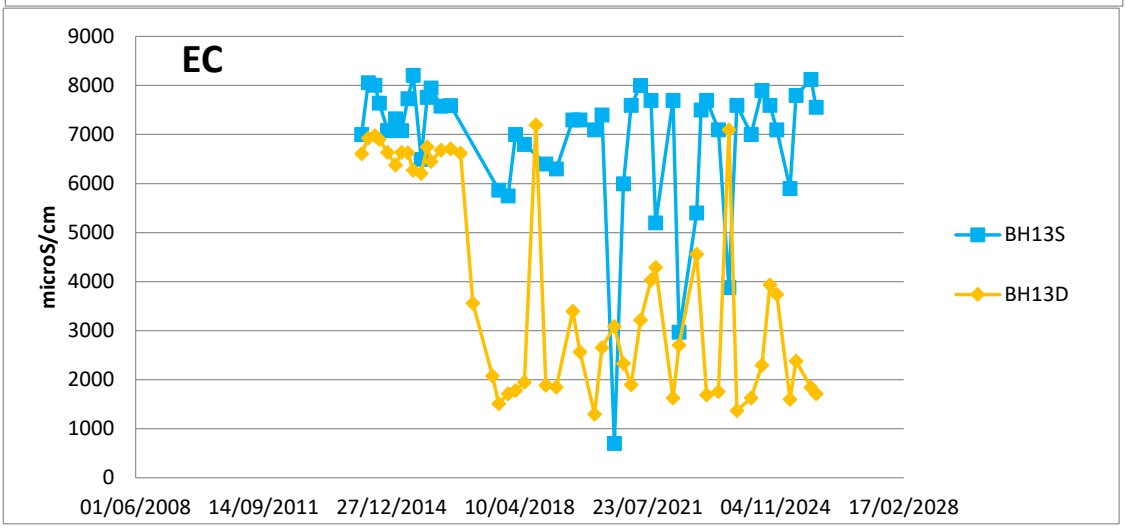

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BH13S
BH18S
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BH203D
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BH24D

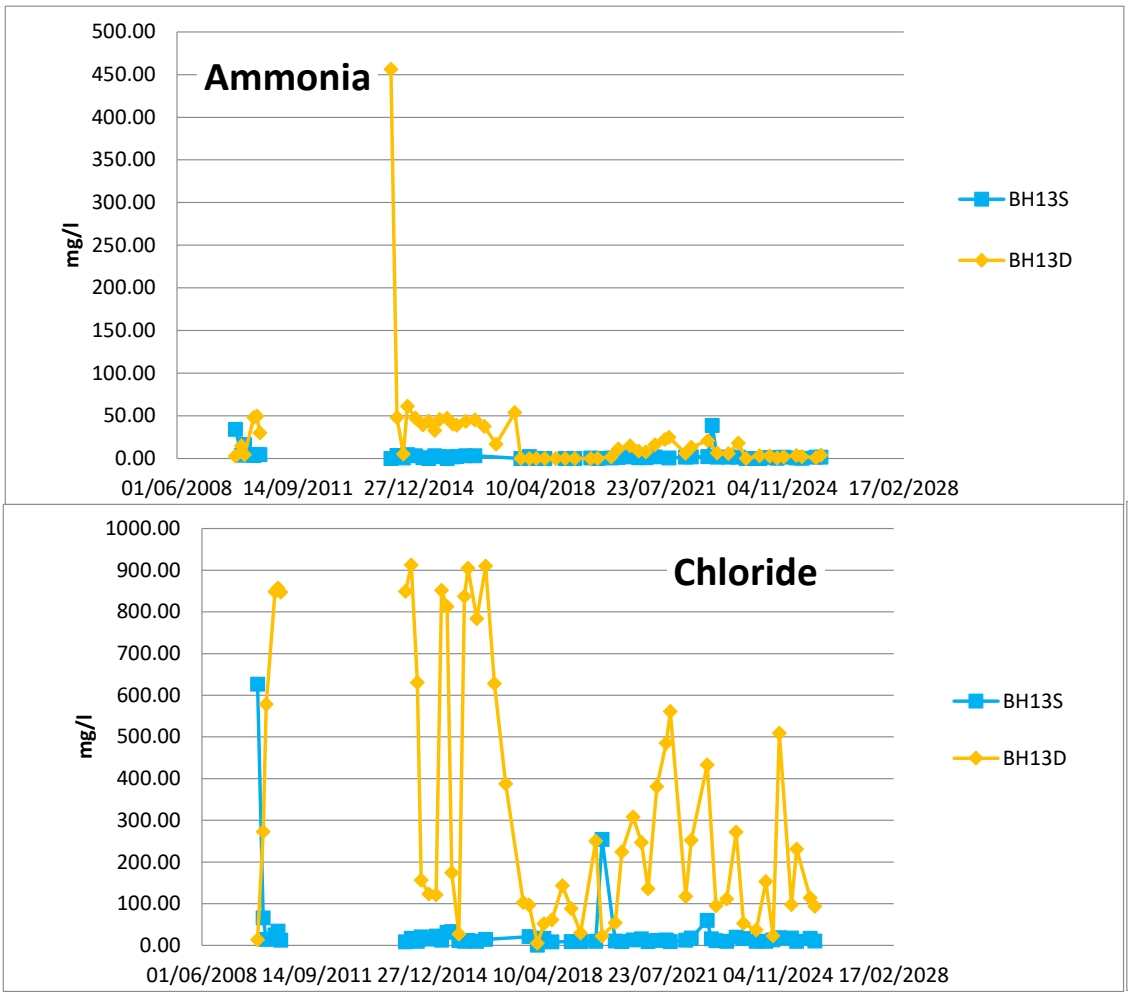

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BH205D
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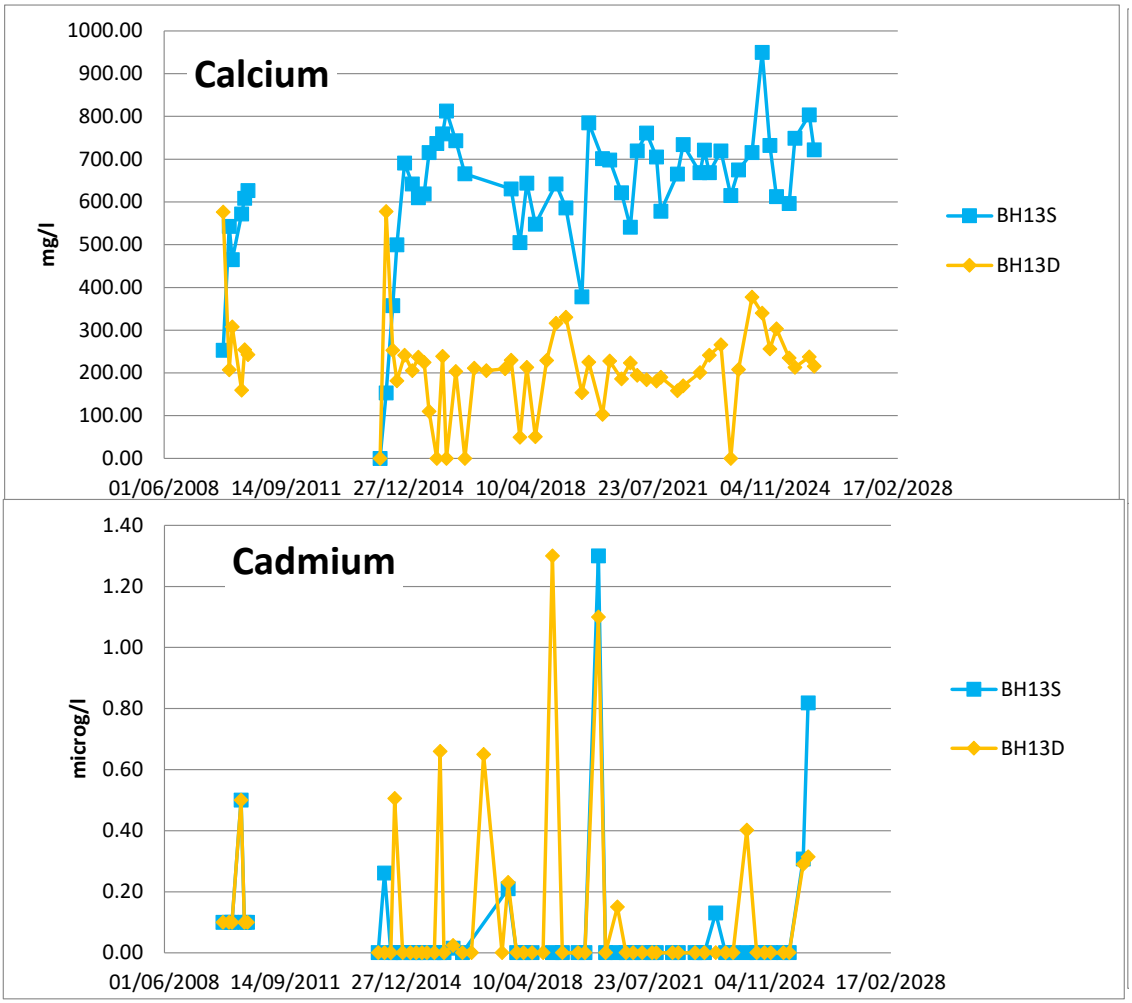

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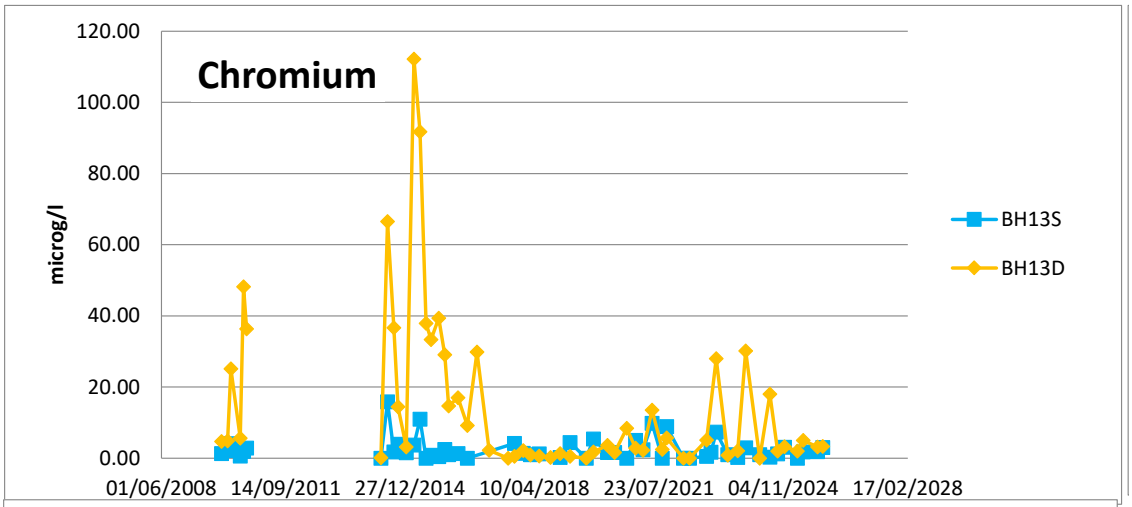

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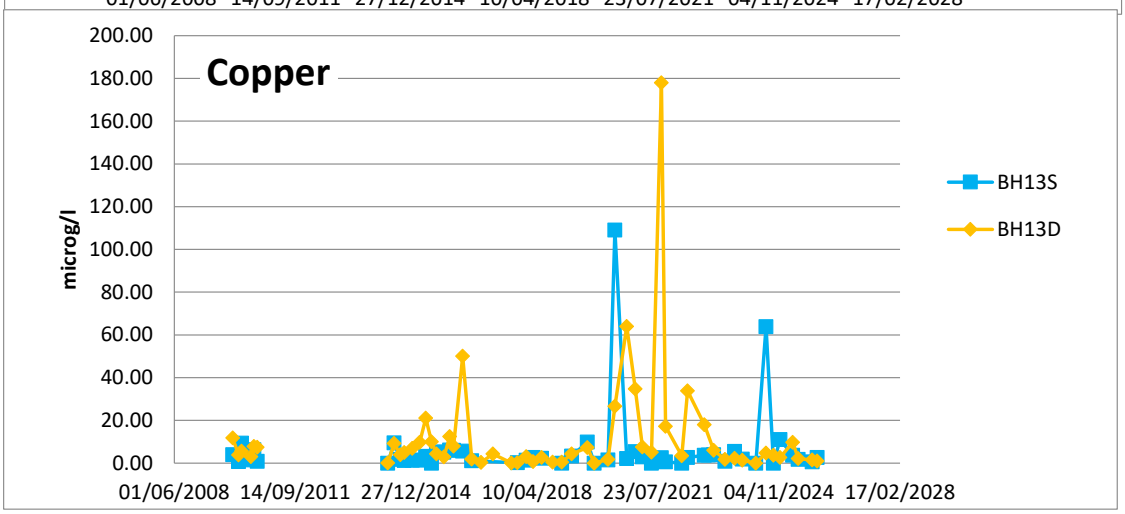

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BH13S
BH13D

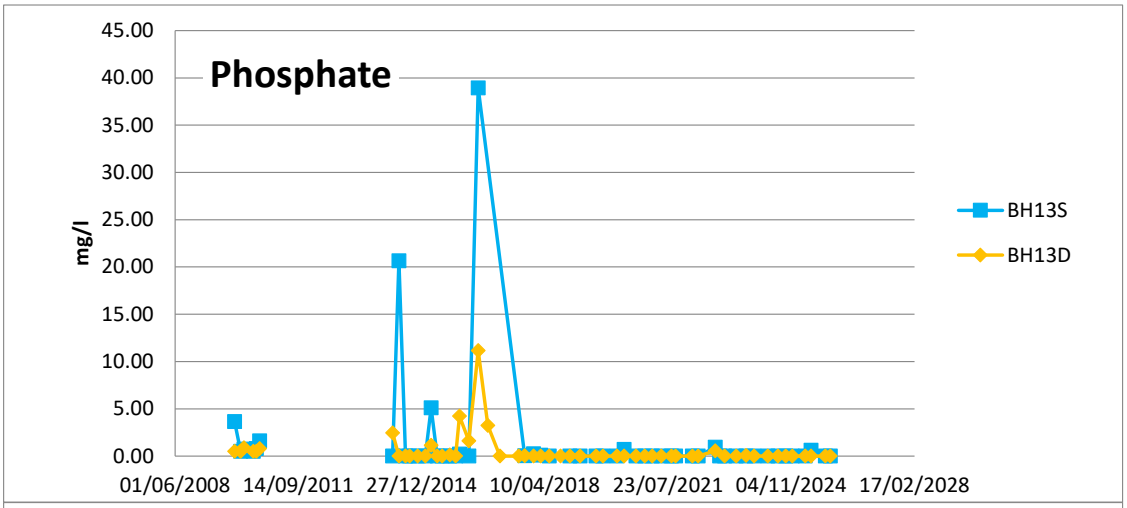

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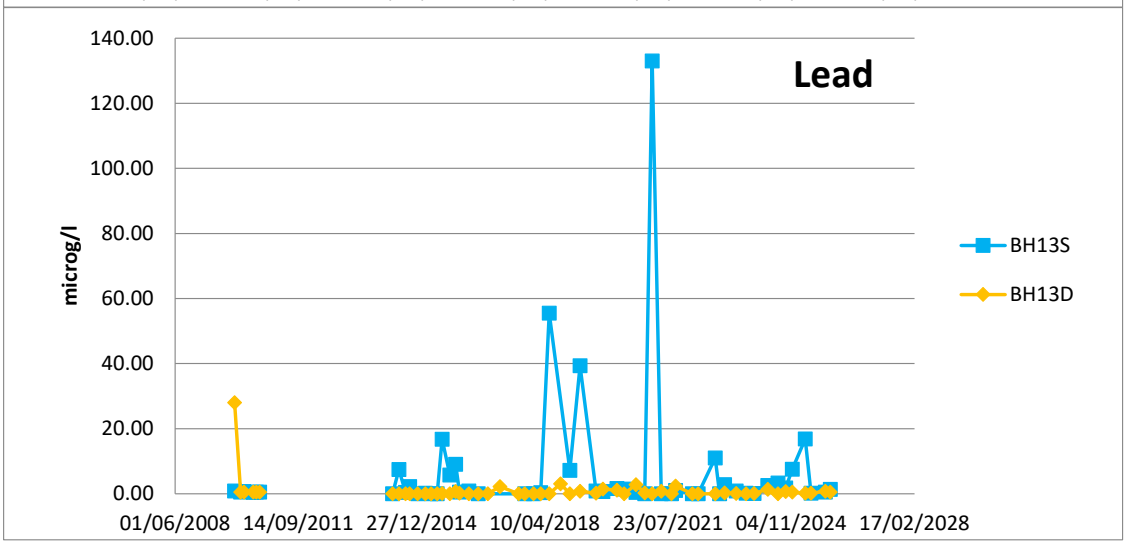

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BH13S
BH13D
Chloride
mg/l
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800.00
700.00
600.00
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200.00
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BH13D

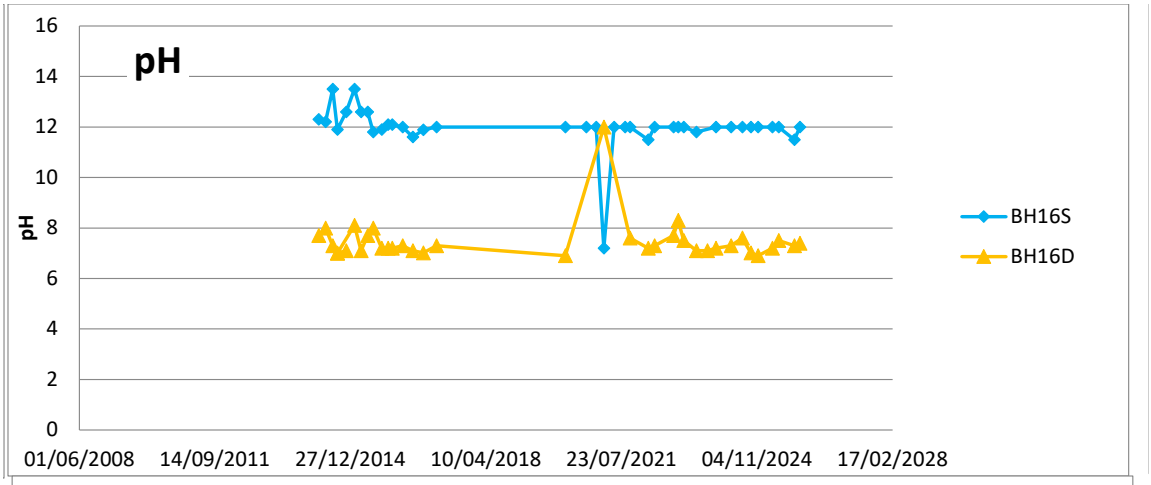

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17/02/2028
BH13S
BH13D
Cadmium
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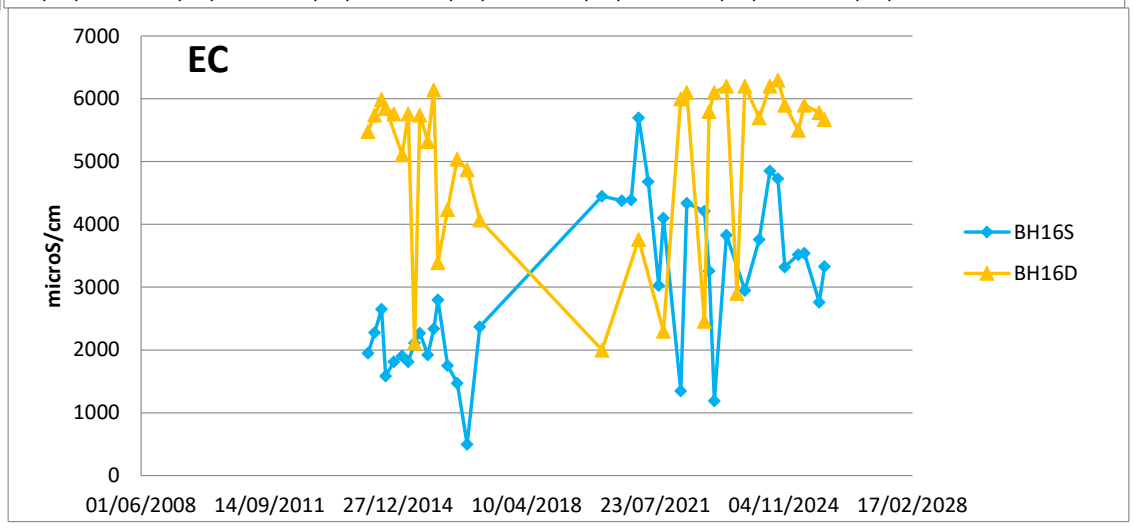

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BH13S
BH13D

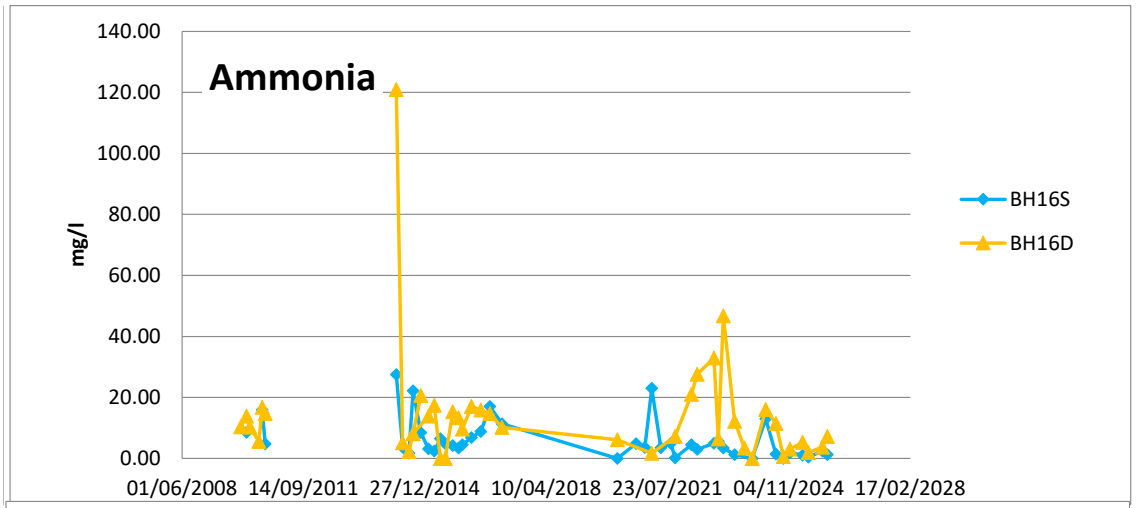

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14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH13S
BH13D

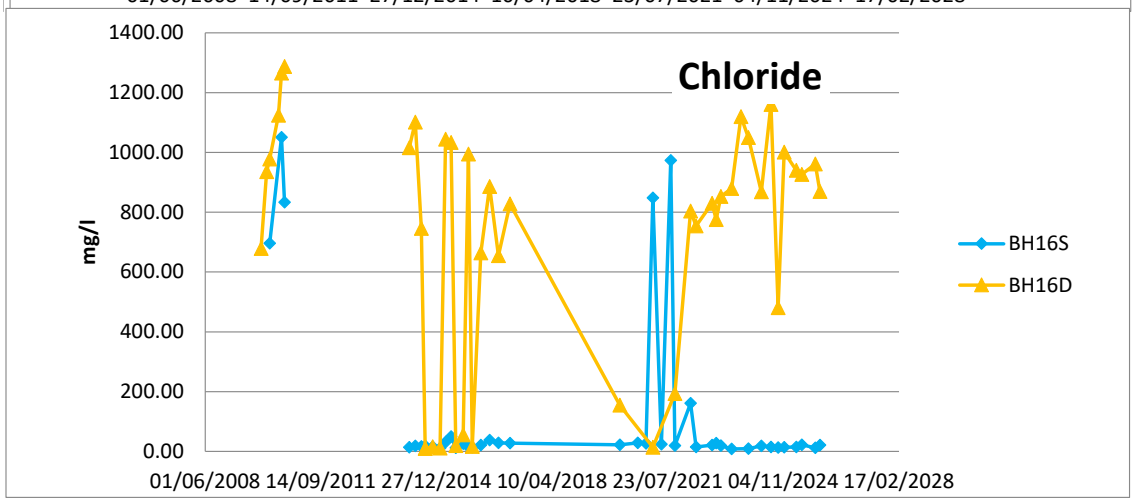

Phosphate
mg/l
45.00
40.00
35.00
30.00
25.00
20.00
15.00
10.00
5.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH13S
BH13D

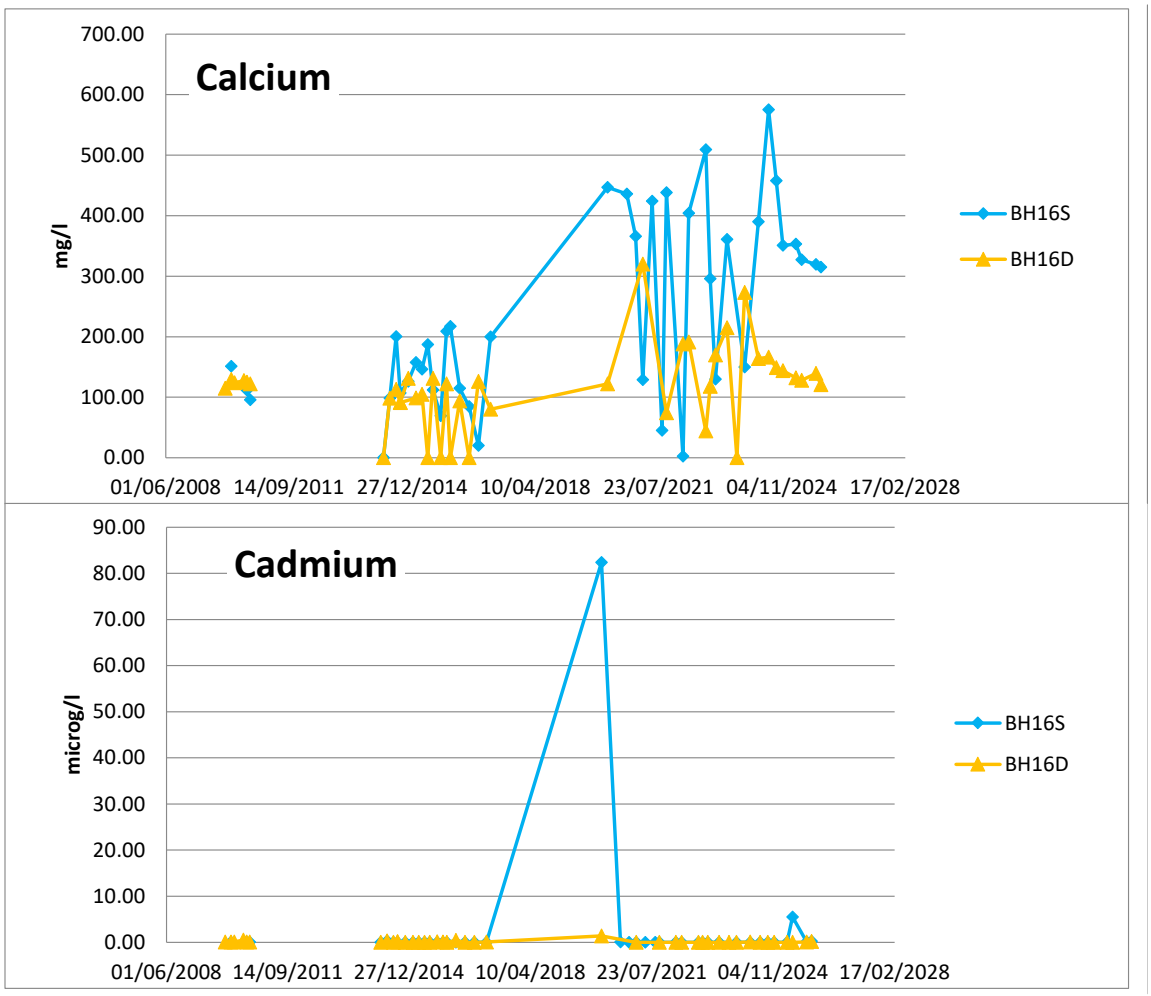

Lead
microg/l
140.00
120.00
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH13S
BH13D

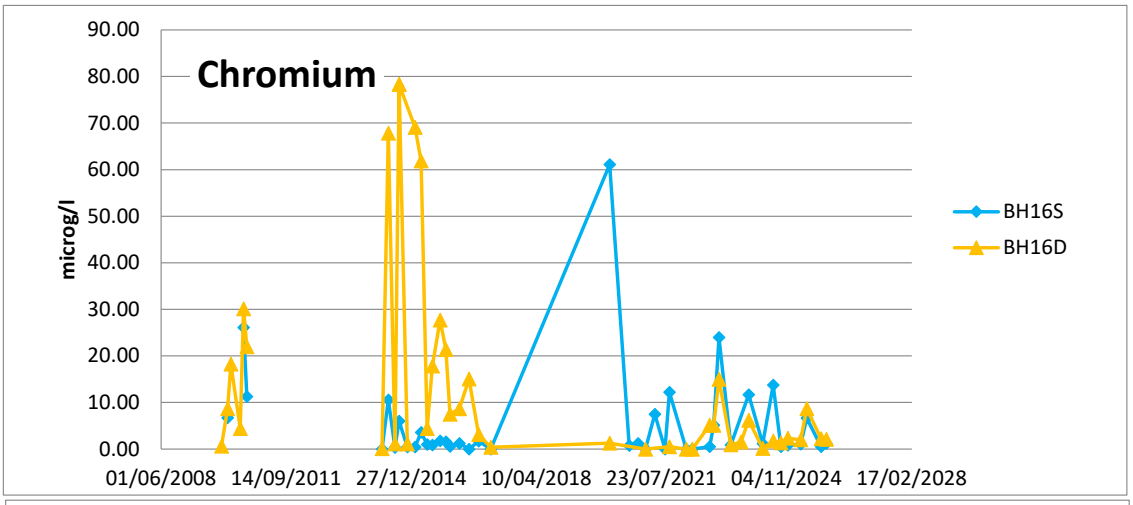

pH
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
pH
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH16S
BH16D

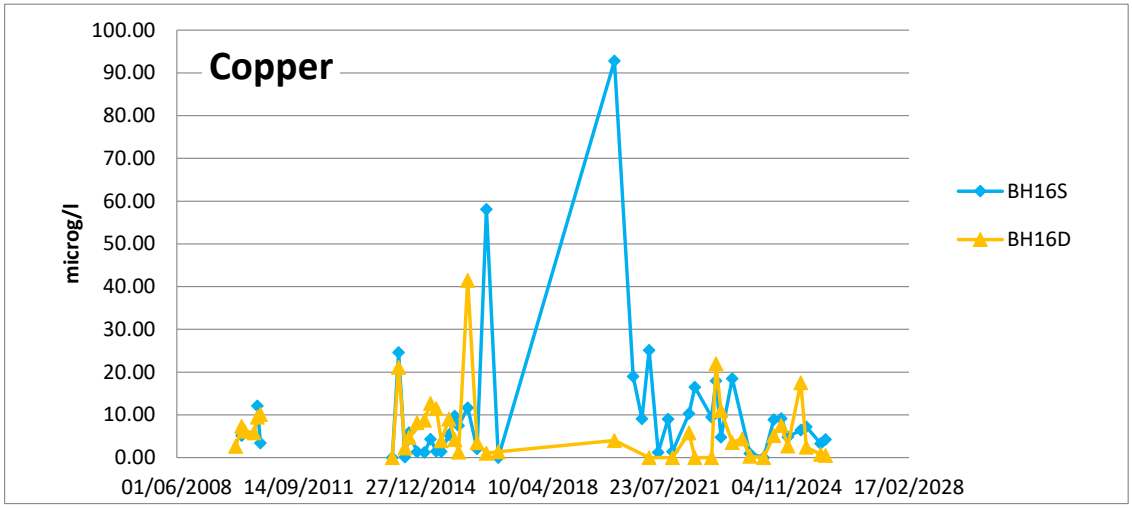

EC
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
microS/cm
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH16S
BH16D

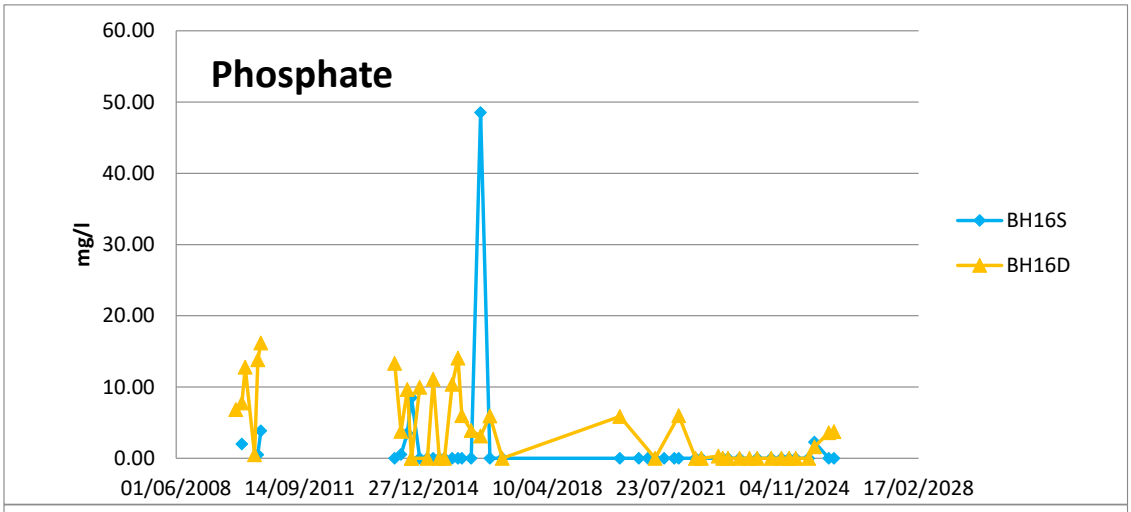

Ammonia
mg/l
140.00
120.00
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
01/06/2008 14/09/2011 27/12/2014 10/04/2018 23/07/2021 04/11/2024 17/02/2028
BH16S
BH16D

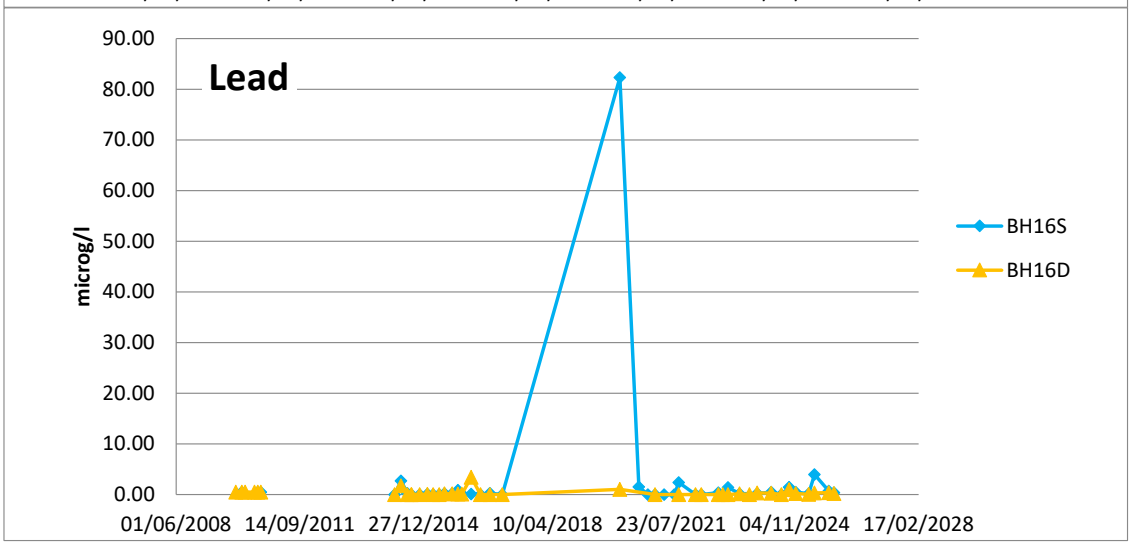

Chloride
mg/l
1400.00
1200.00
1000.00
800.00
600.00
400.00
200.00
0.00
01/06/2008 14/09/2011 27/12/2014 10/04/2018 23/07/2021 04/11/2024 17/02/2028
BH16S
BH16D

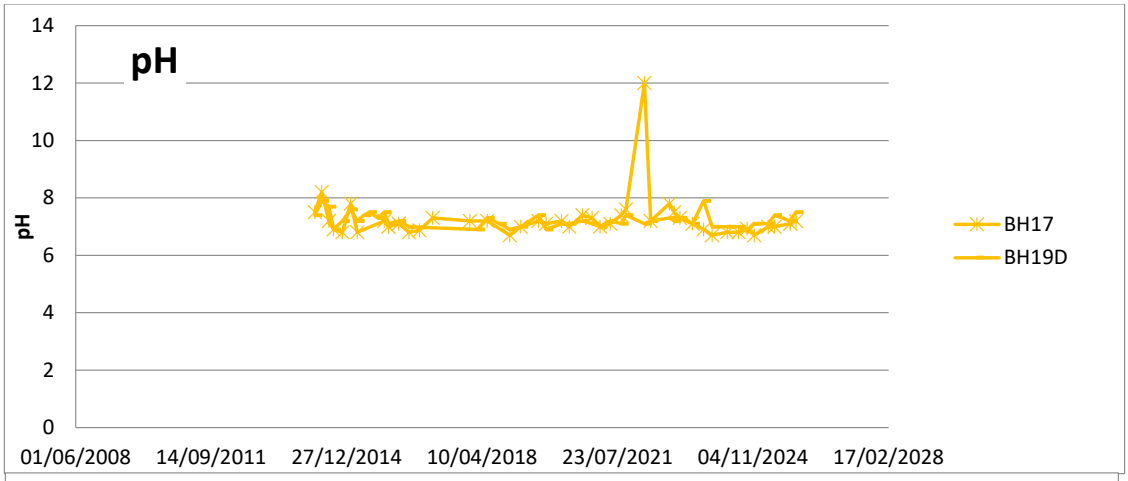

Calcium
mg/l
700.00
600.00
500.00
400.00
300.00
200.00
100.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH16S
BH16D
Cadmium
microg/l
90.00
80.00
70.00
60.00
50.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH16S
BH16D

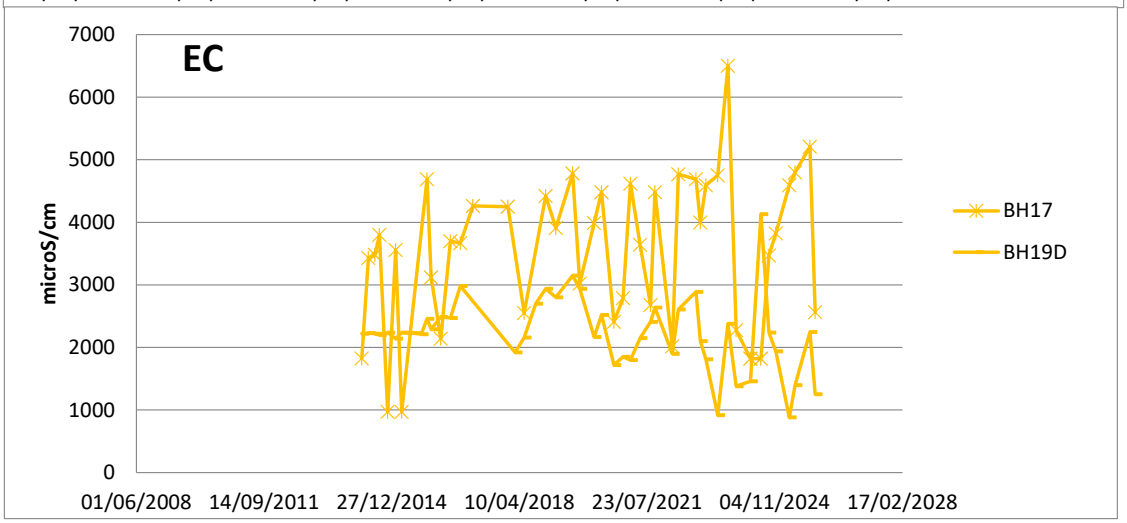

Chromium
microg/l
90.00
80.00
70.00
60.00
50.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH16S
BH16D

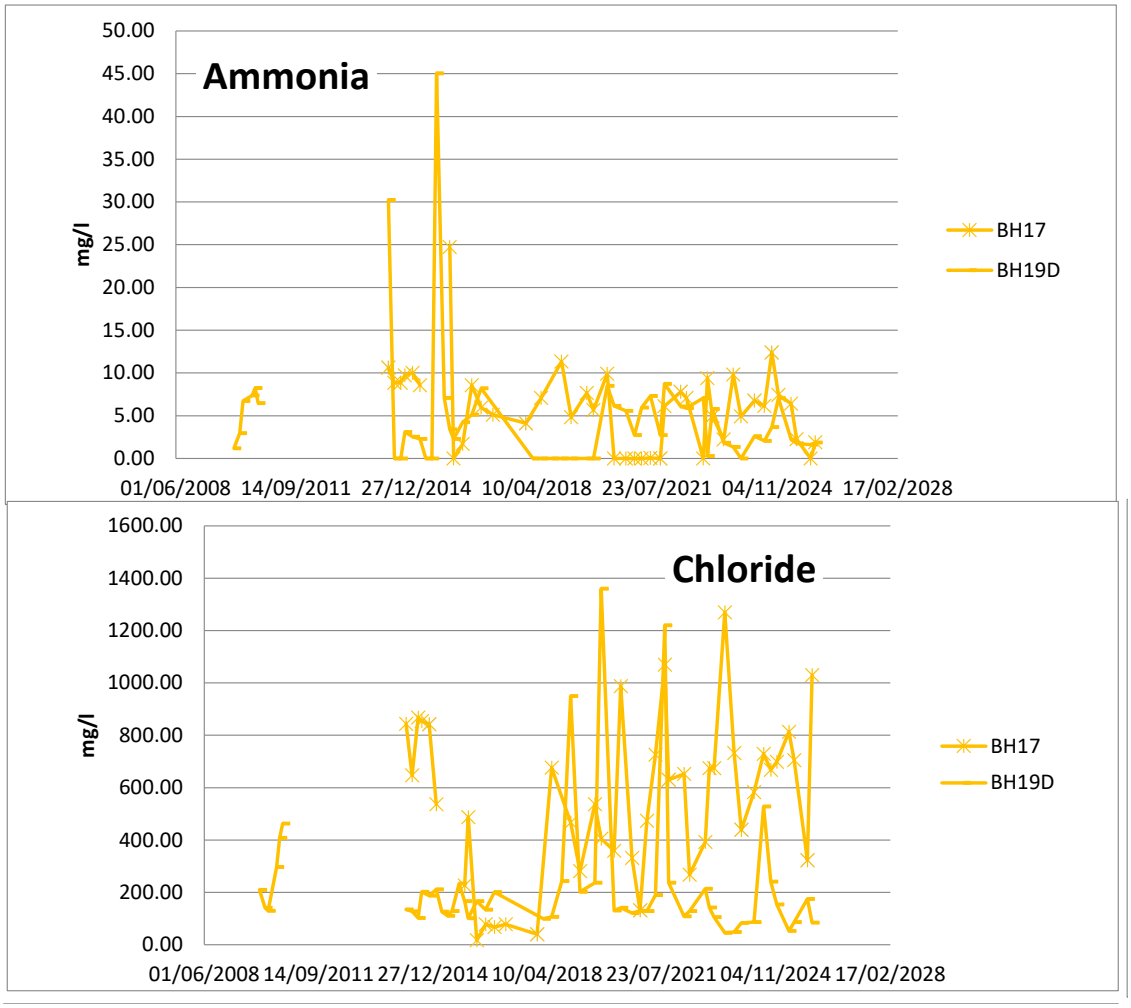

Copper
microg/l
100.00
90.00
80.00
70.00
60.00
50.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH16S
BH16D

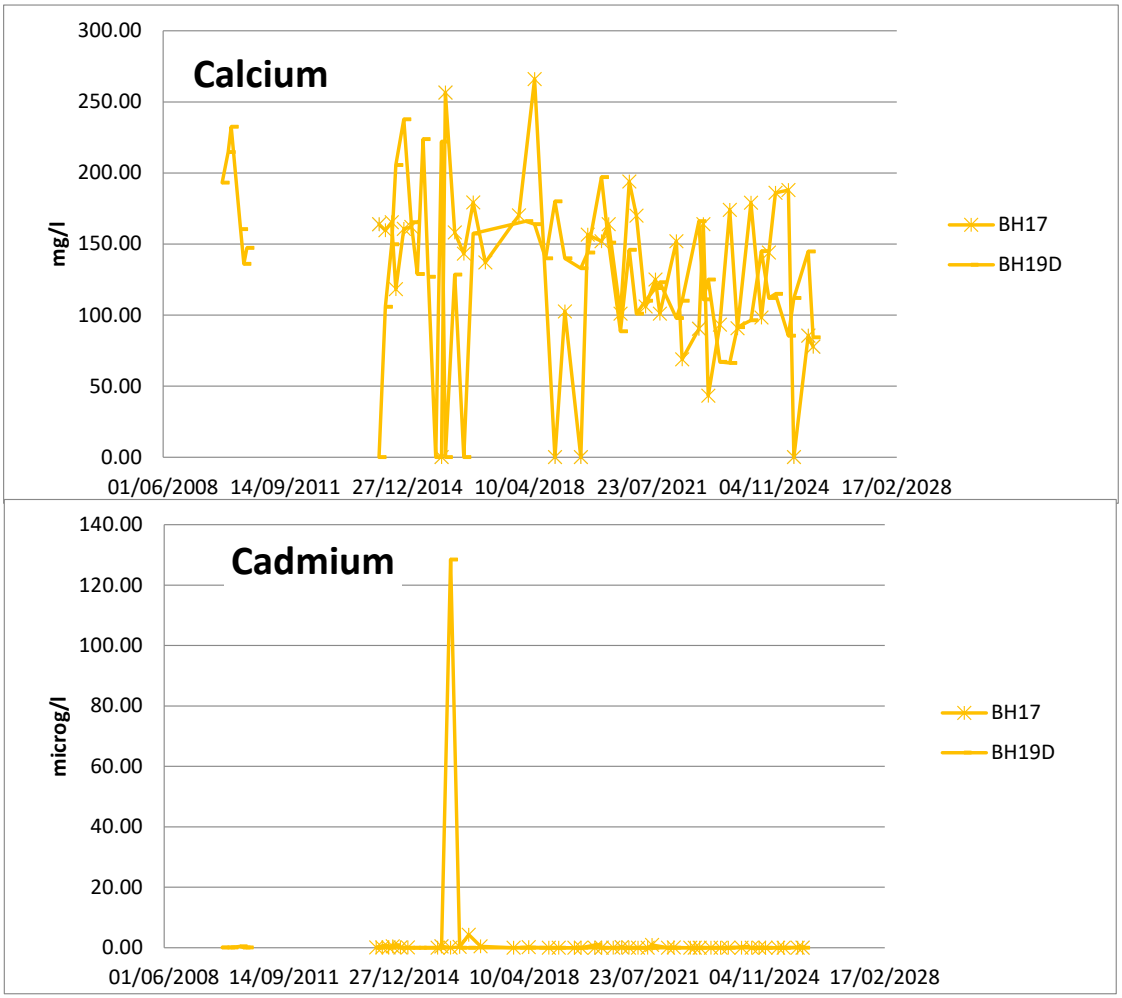

Phosphate
mg/l
60.00
50.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH16S
BH16D

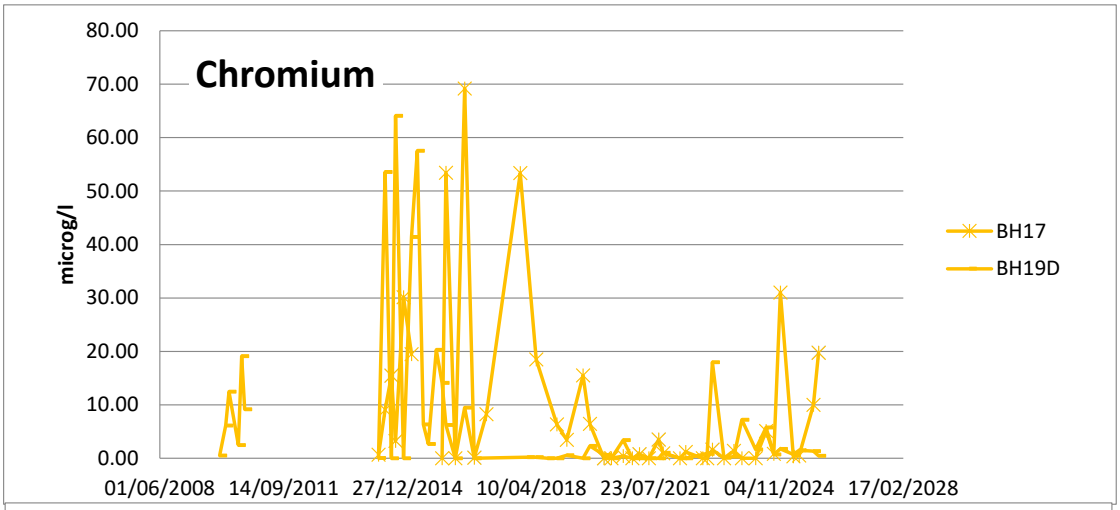

Lead
microg/l
90.00
80.00
70.00
60.00
50.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH16S
BH16D

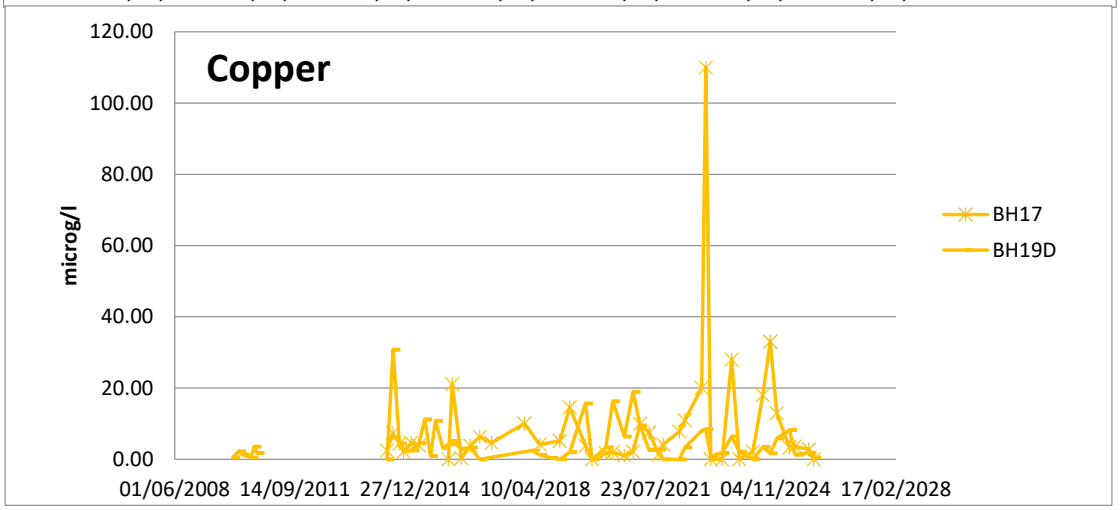

pH
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
pH
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH17
BH19D

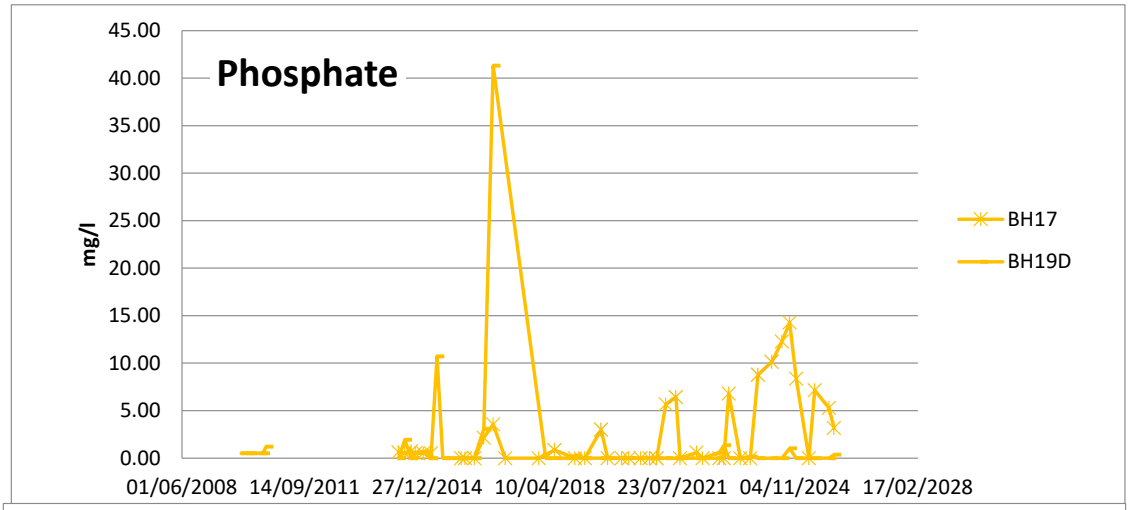

EC
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
microS/cm
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH17
BH19D

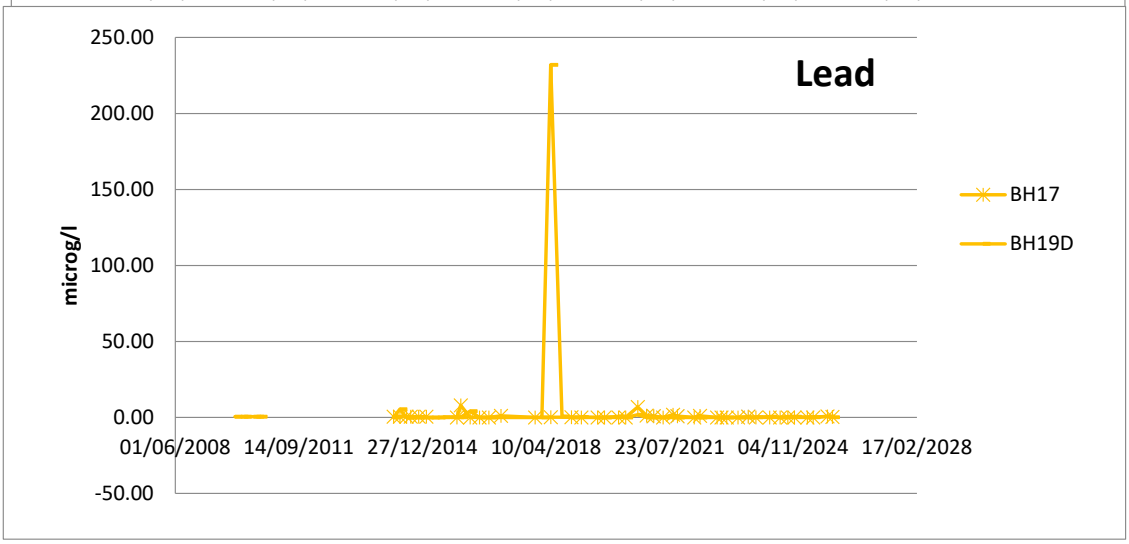

Ammonia
mg/l
50.00
45.00
40.00
35.00
30.00
25.00
20.00
15.00
10.00
5.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH17
BH19D
Chloride
mg/l
1600.00
1400.00
1200.00
1000.00
800.00
600.00
400.00
200.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH17
BH19D

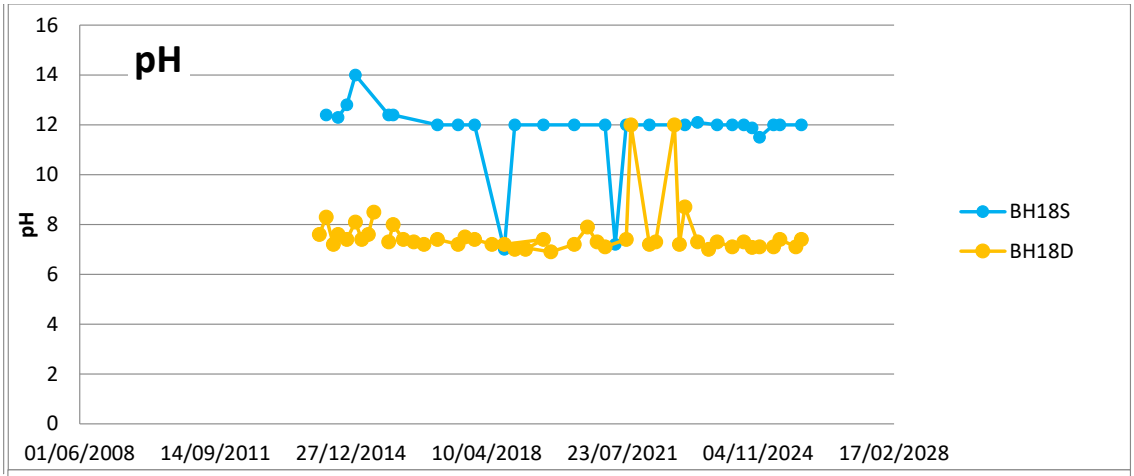

Calcium
mg/l
300.00
250.00
200.00
150.00
100.00
50.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH17
BH19D
Cadmium
microg/l
140.00
120.00
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH17
BH19D

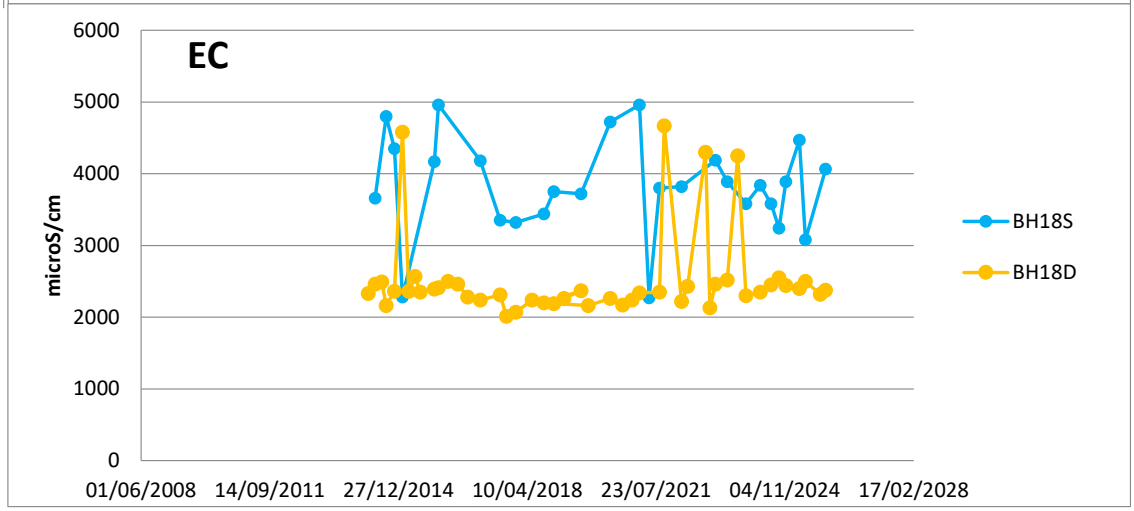

Chromium
80.00
70.00
60.00
50.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
microg/l
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH17
BH19D

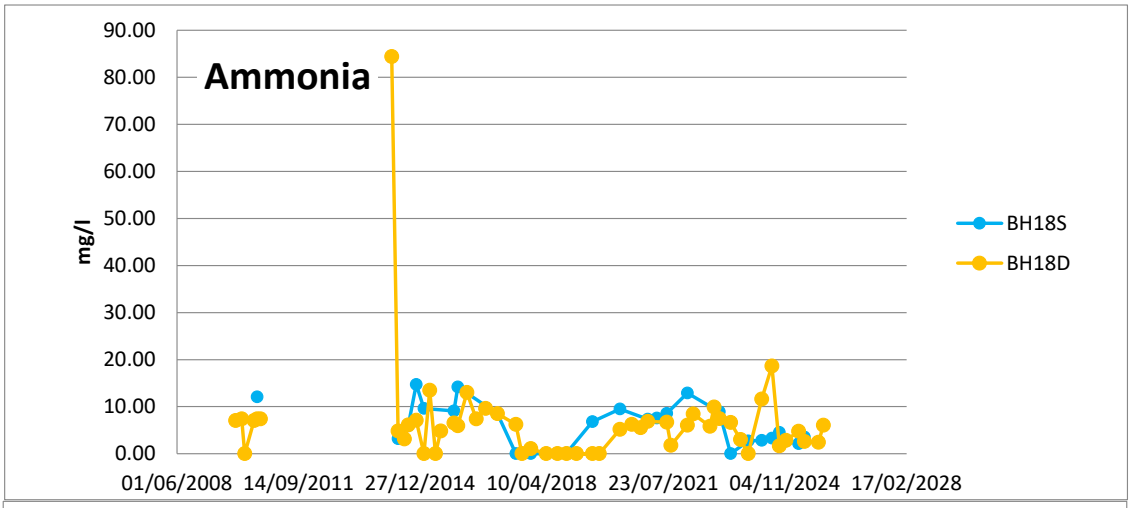

Copper
120.00
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
microg/l
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH17
BH19D

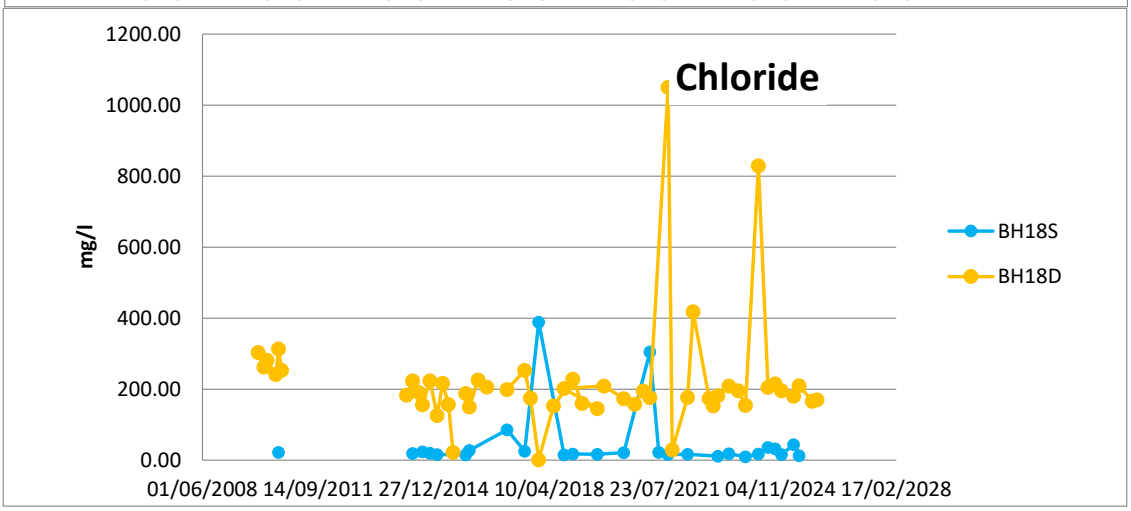

Phosphate
mg/l
45.00
40.00
35.00
30.00
25.00
20.00
15.00
10.00
5.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH17
BH19D

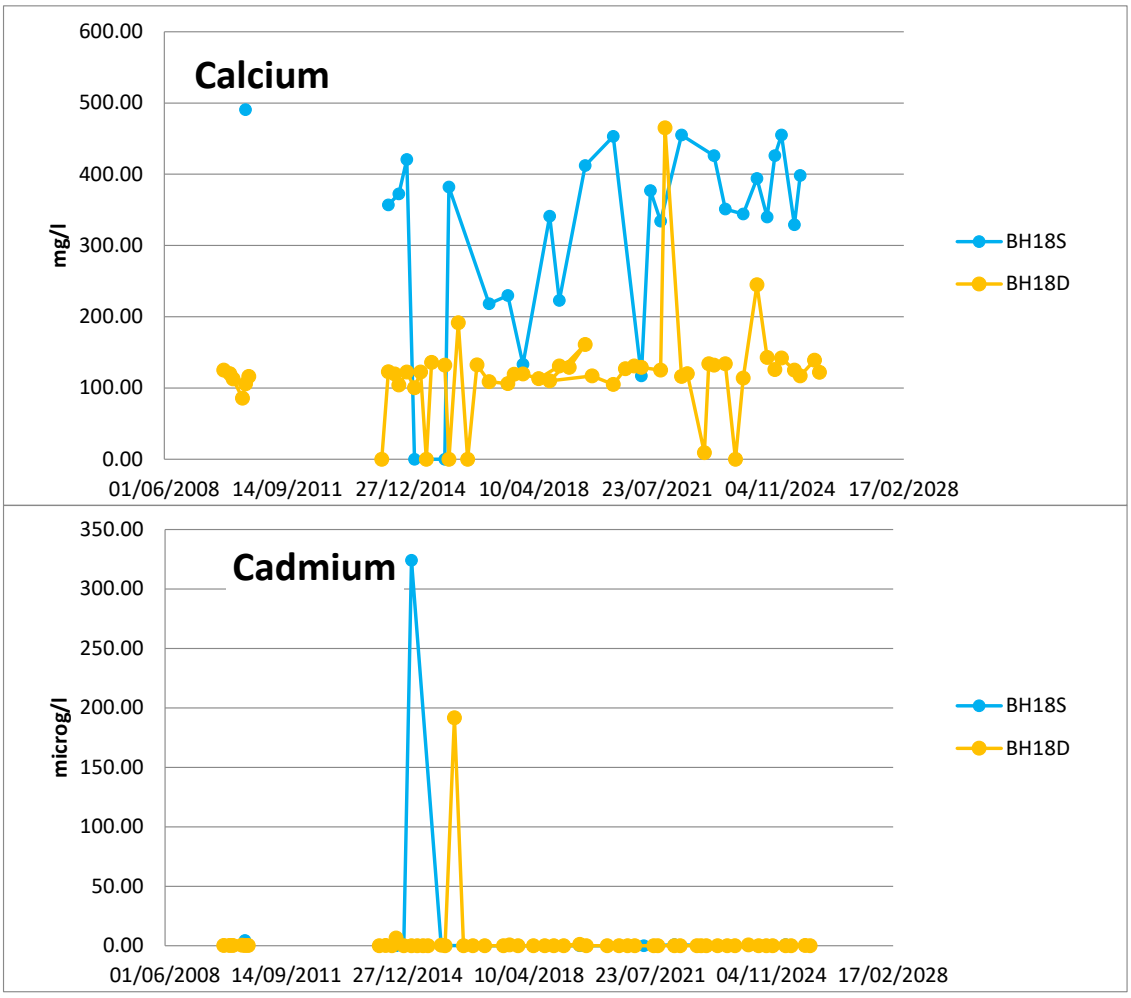

Lead
microg/l
250.00
200.00
150.00
100.00
50.00
0.00
-50.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH17
BH19D

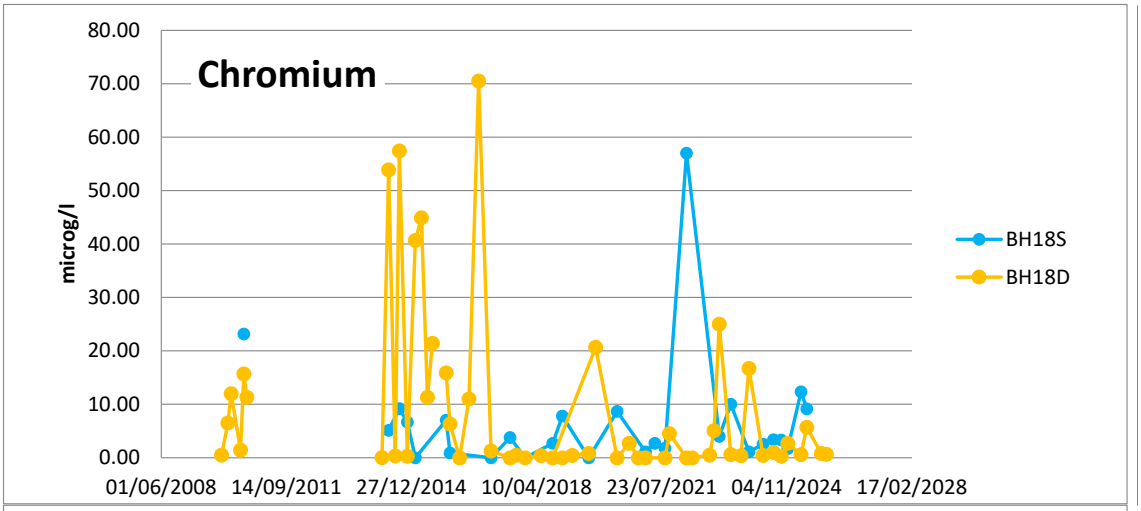

pH
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
pH
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH18S
BH18D

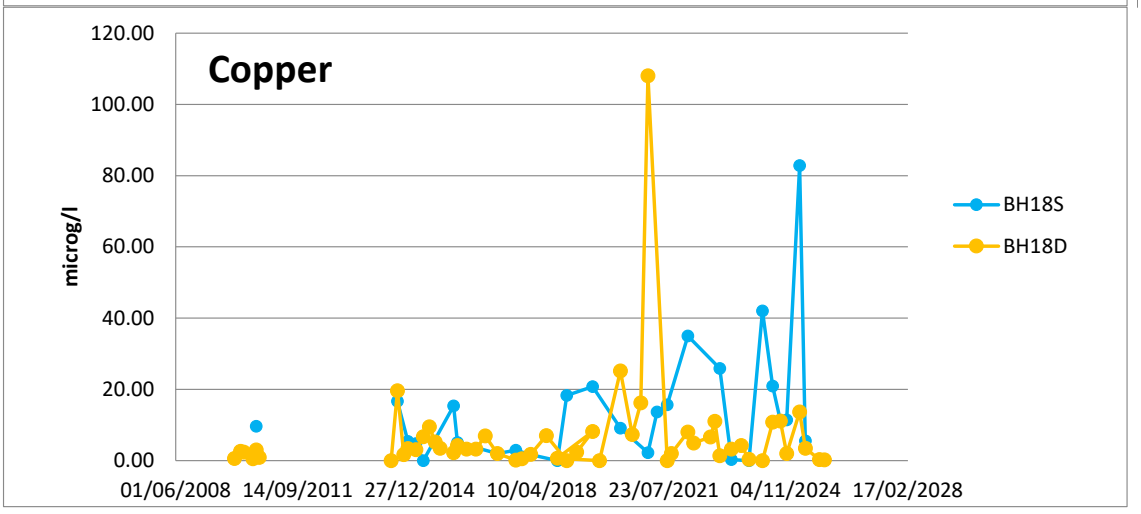

EC
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
microS/cm
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH18S
BH18D

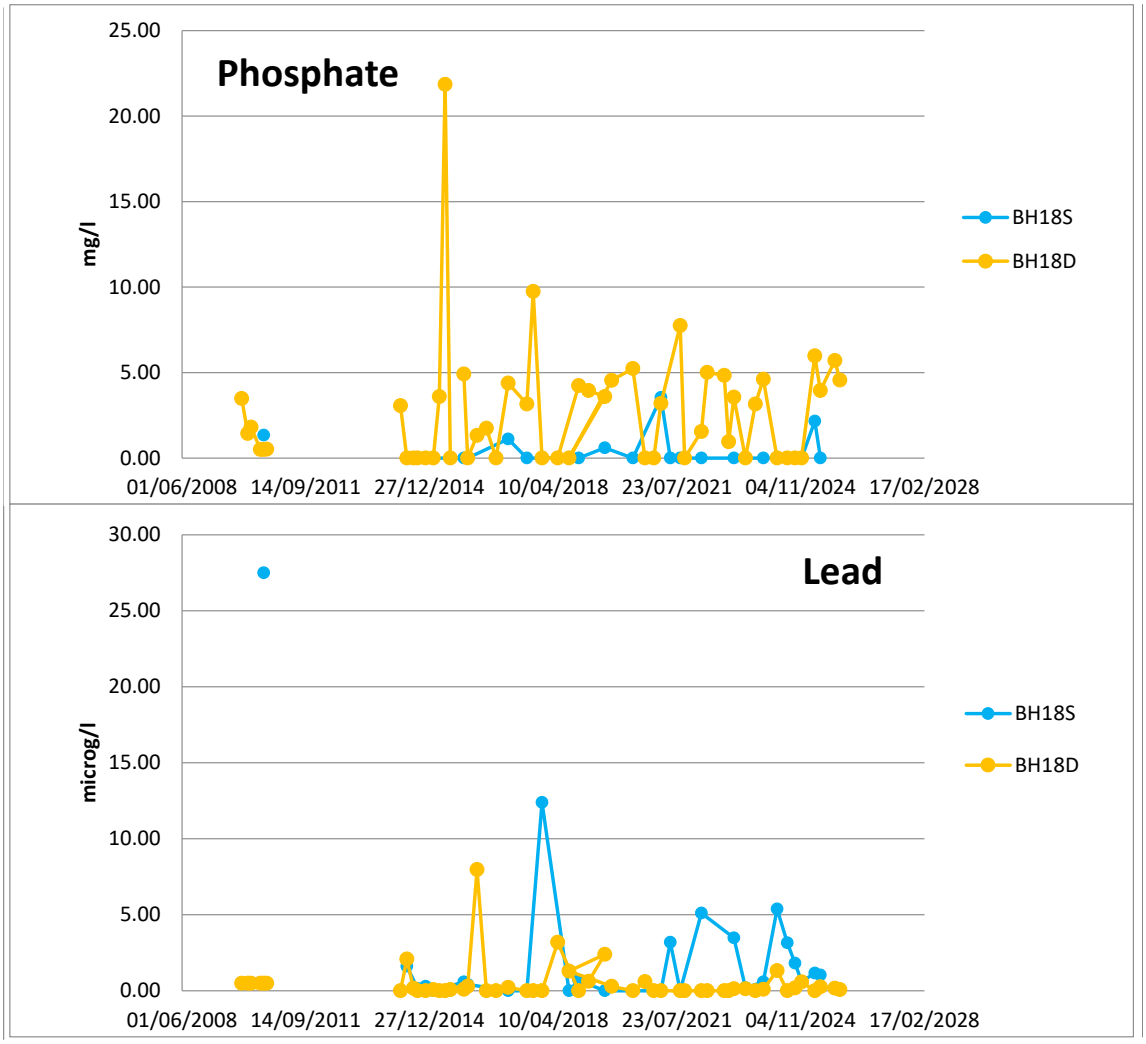

Ammonia
mg/l
90.00
80.00
70.00
60.00
50.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
01/06/2008 14/09/2011 27/12/2014 10/04/2018 23/07/2021 04/11/2024 17/02/2028
BH18S
BH18D

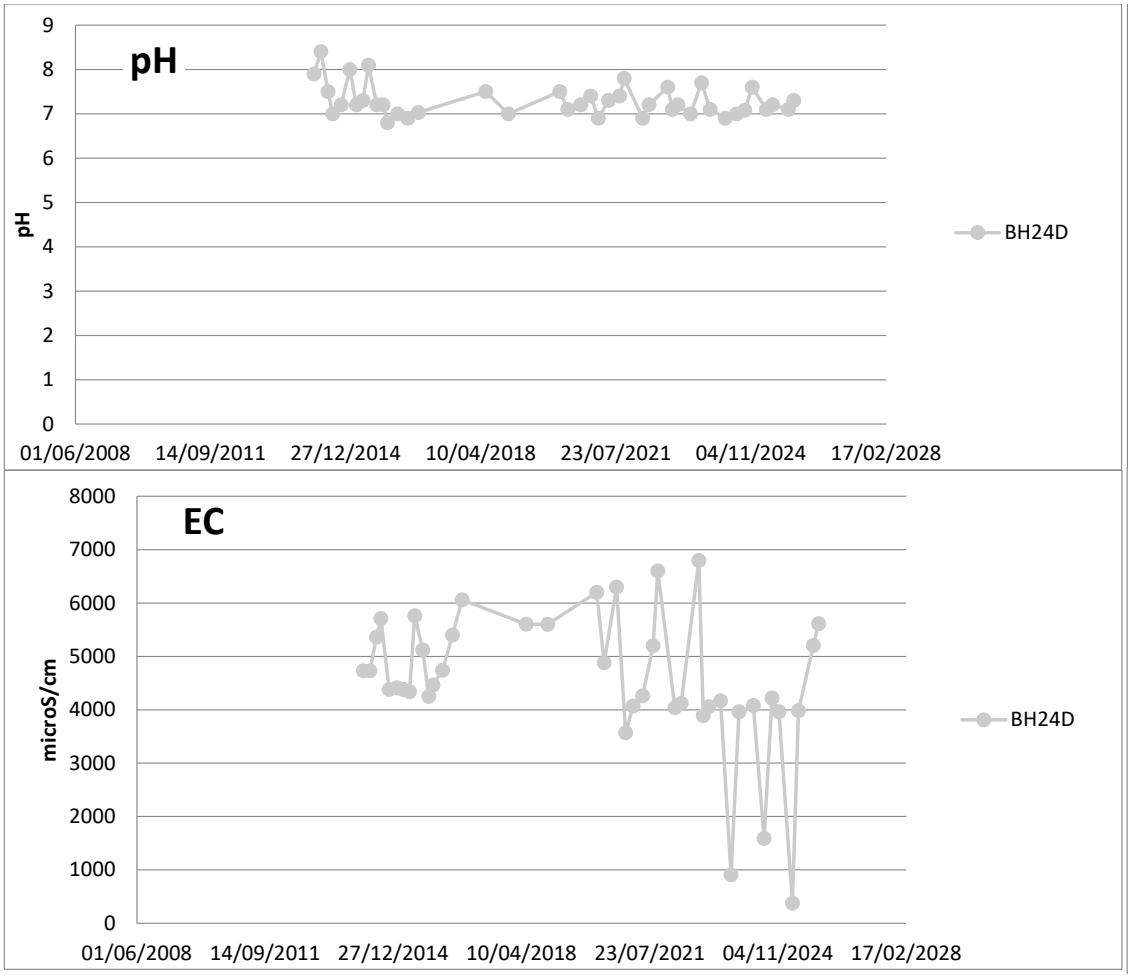

Chloride
mg/l
1200.00
1000.00
800.00
600.00
400.00
200.00
0.00
01/06/2008 14/09/2011 27/12/2014 10/04/2018 23/07/2021 04/11/2024 17/02/2028
BH18S
BH18D

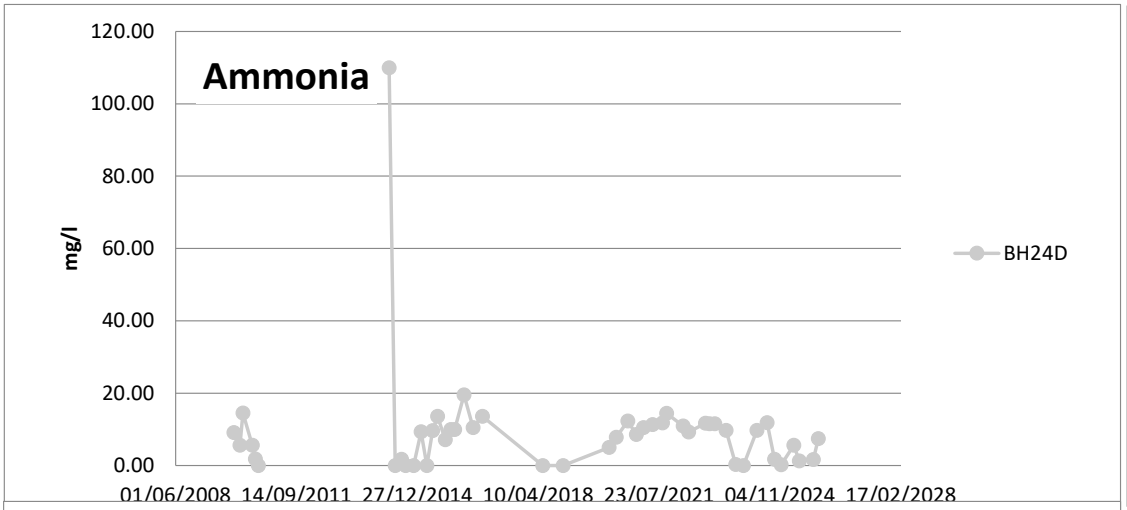

Calcium
mg/l
600.00
500.00
400.00
300.00
200.00
100.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH18S
BH18D
Cadmium
microg/l
350.00
300.00
250.00
200.00
150.00
100.00
50.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH18S
BH18D

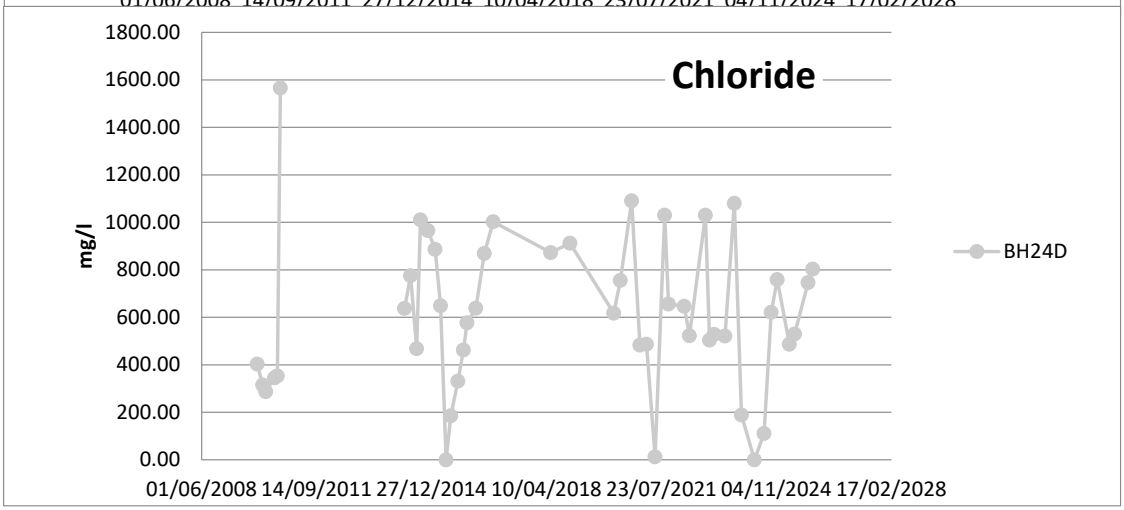

Chromium
80.00
70.00
60.00
50.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
microg/l
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH18S
BH18D

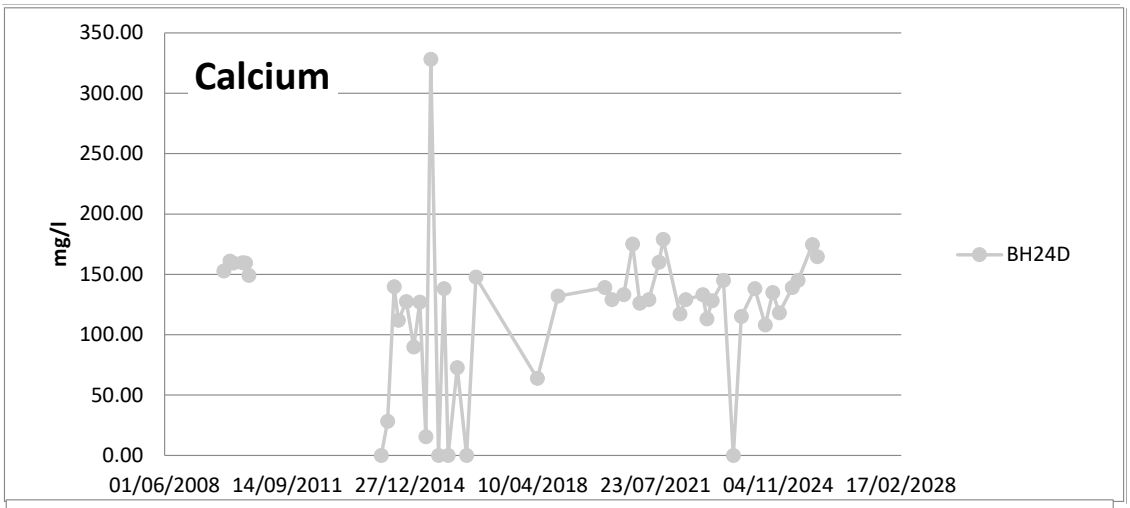

Copper
120.00
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
microg/l
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH18S
BH18D

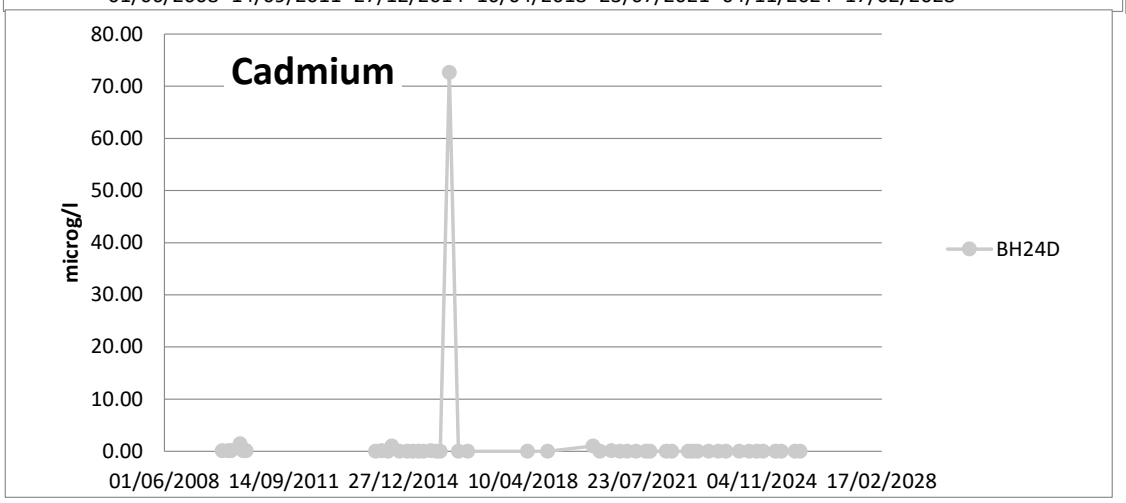

Phosphate
mg/l
25.00
20.00
15.00
10.00
5.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH18S
BH18D
Lead
microg/l
30.00
25.00
20.00
15.00
10.00
5.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH18S
BH18D

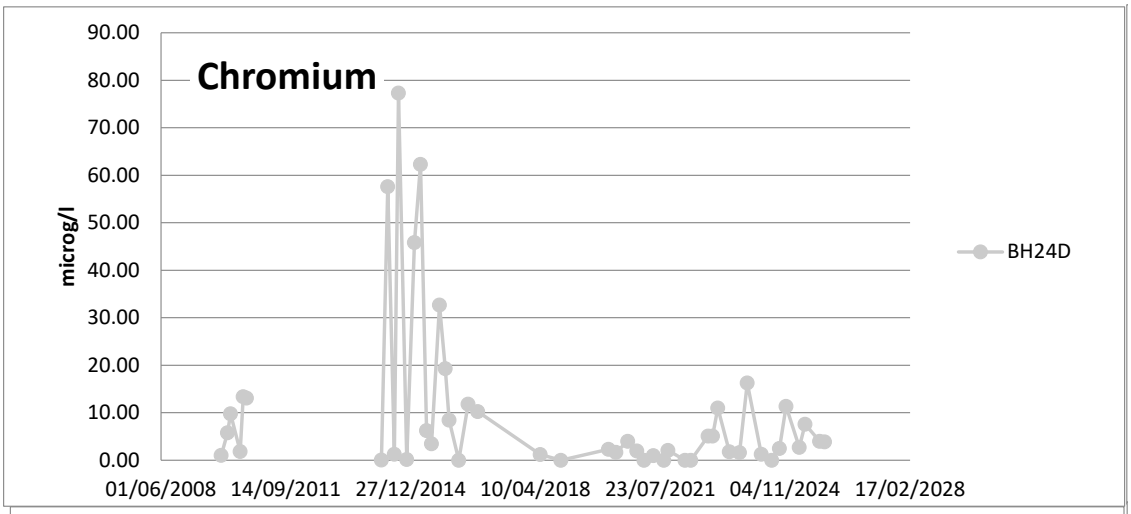

pH
pH
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH24D
EC
microS/cm
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH24D

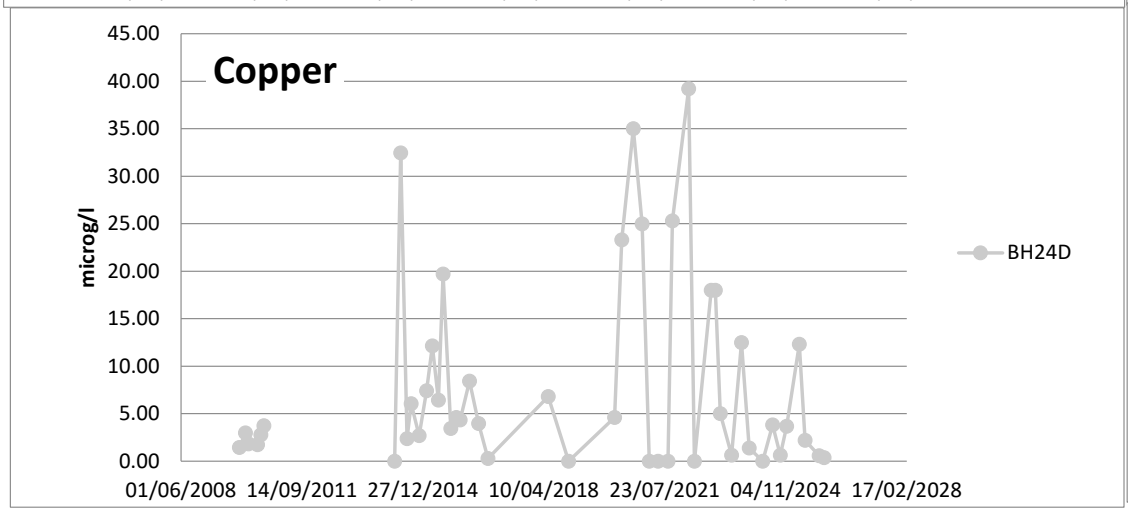

Ammonia
120.00
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
mg/l
BH24D
01/06/2008 14/09/2011 27/12/2014 10/04/2018 23/07/2021 04/11/2024 17/02/2028

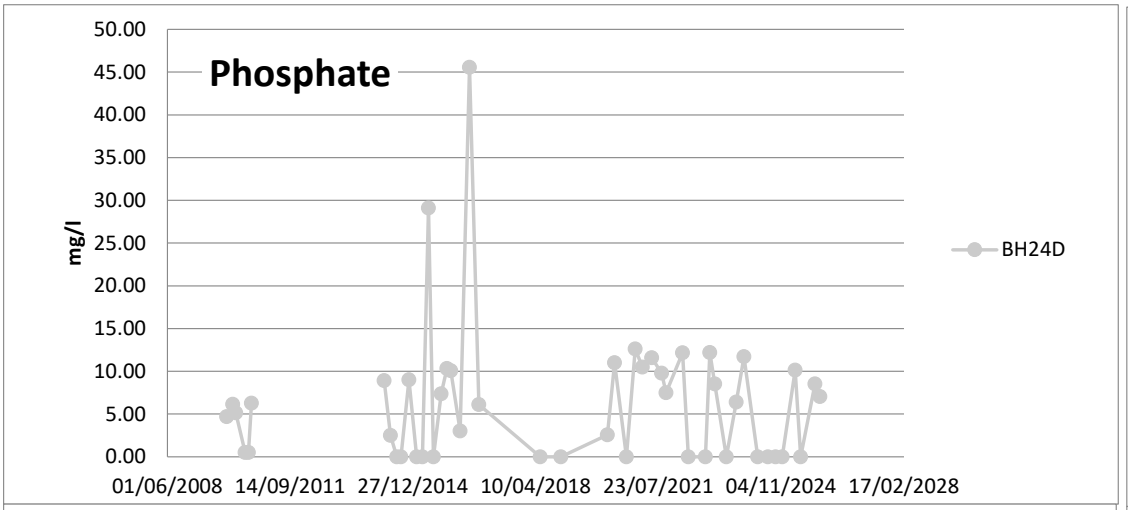

Chloride
1800.00
1600.00
1400.00
1200.00
1000.00
800.00
600.00
400.00
200.00
0.00
mg/l
BH24D
01/06/2008 14/09/2011 27/12/2014 10/04/2018 23/07/2021 04/11/2024 17/02/2028

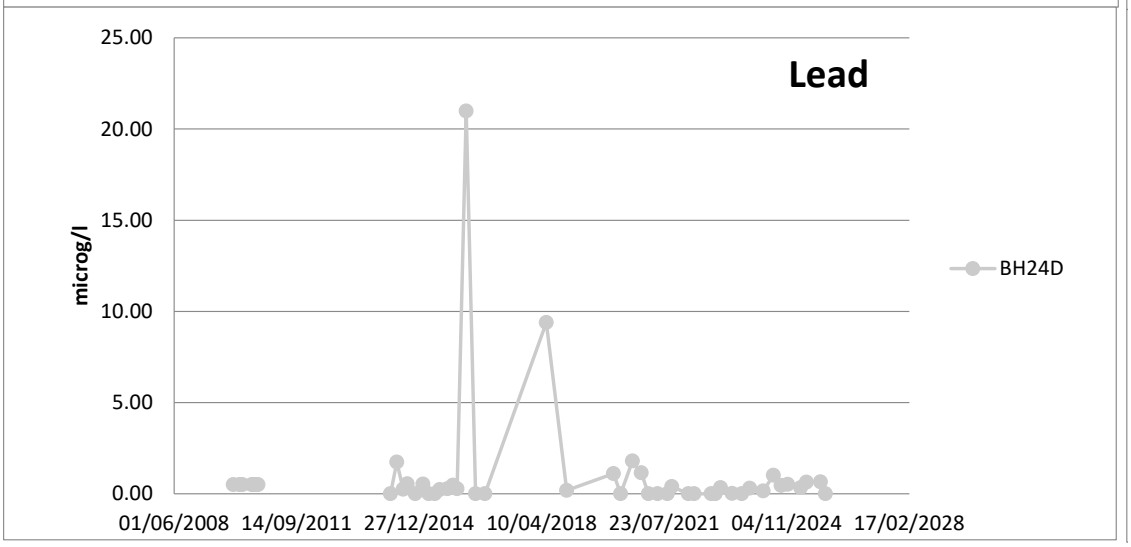

Calcium
mg/l
350.00
300.00
250.00
200.00
150.00
100.00
50.00
0.00
01/06/2008 14/09/2011 27/12/2014 10/04/2018 23/07/2021 04/11/2024 17/02/2028
BH24D

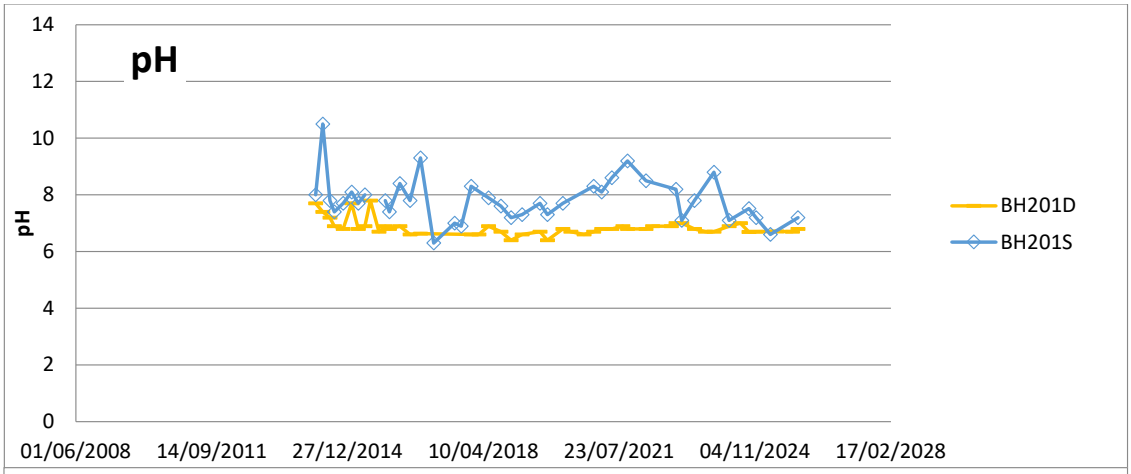

Cadmium
microg/l
80.00
70.00
60.00
50.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
01/06/2008 14/09/2011 27/12/2014 10/04/2018 23/07/2021 04/11/2024 17/02/2028
BH24D

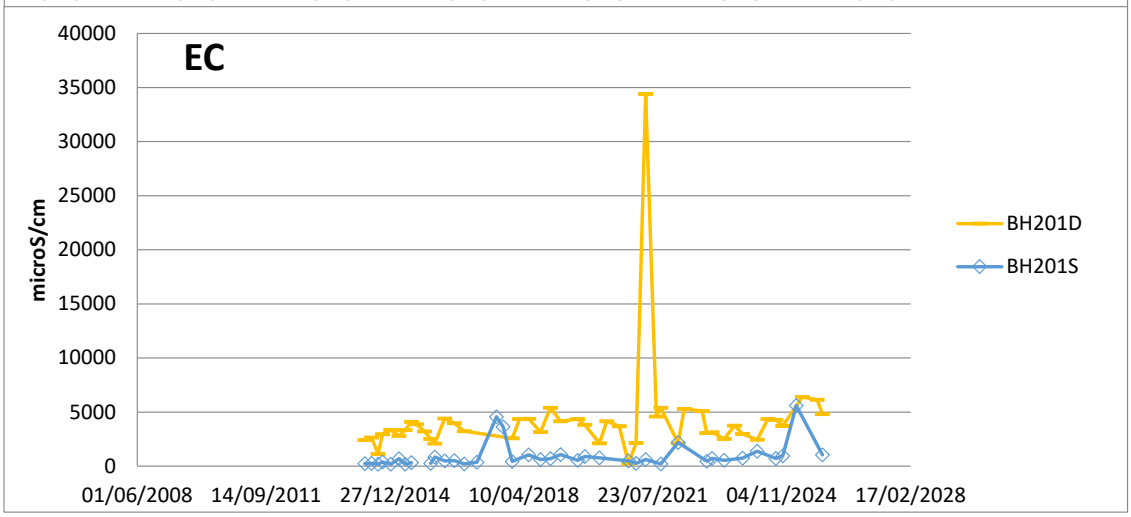

Chromium
90.00
80.00
70.00
60.00
50.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
microg/l
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH24D

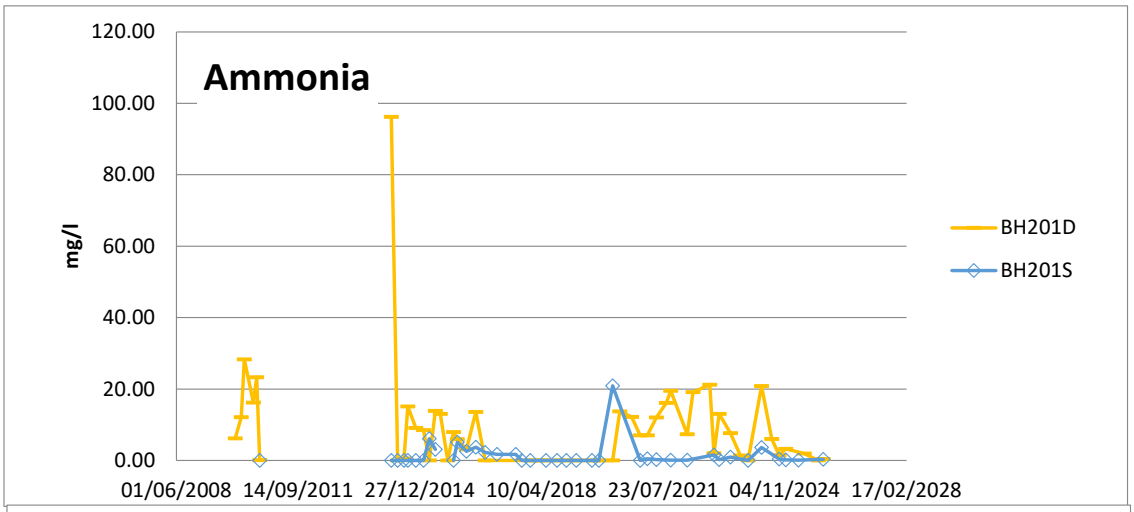

Copper
45.00
40.00
35.00
30.00
25.00
20.00
15.00
10.00
5.00
0.00
microg/l
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH24D

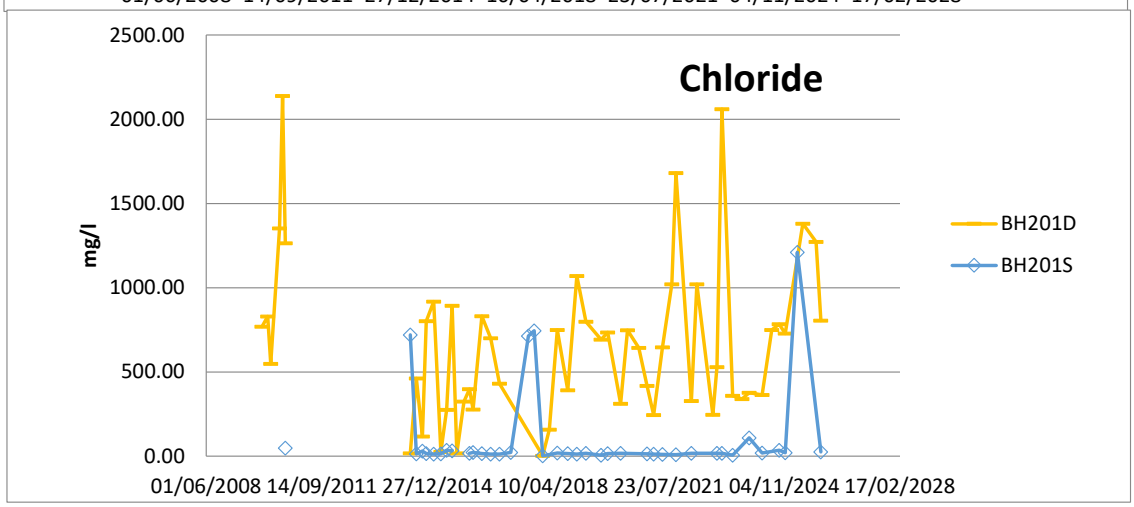

Phosphate
mg/l
50.00
45.00
40.00
35.00
30.00
25.00
20.00
15.00
10.00
5.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH24D

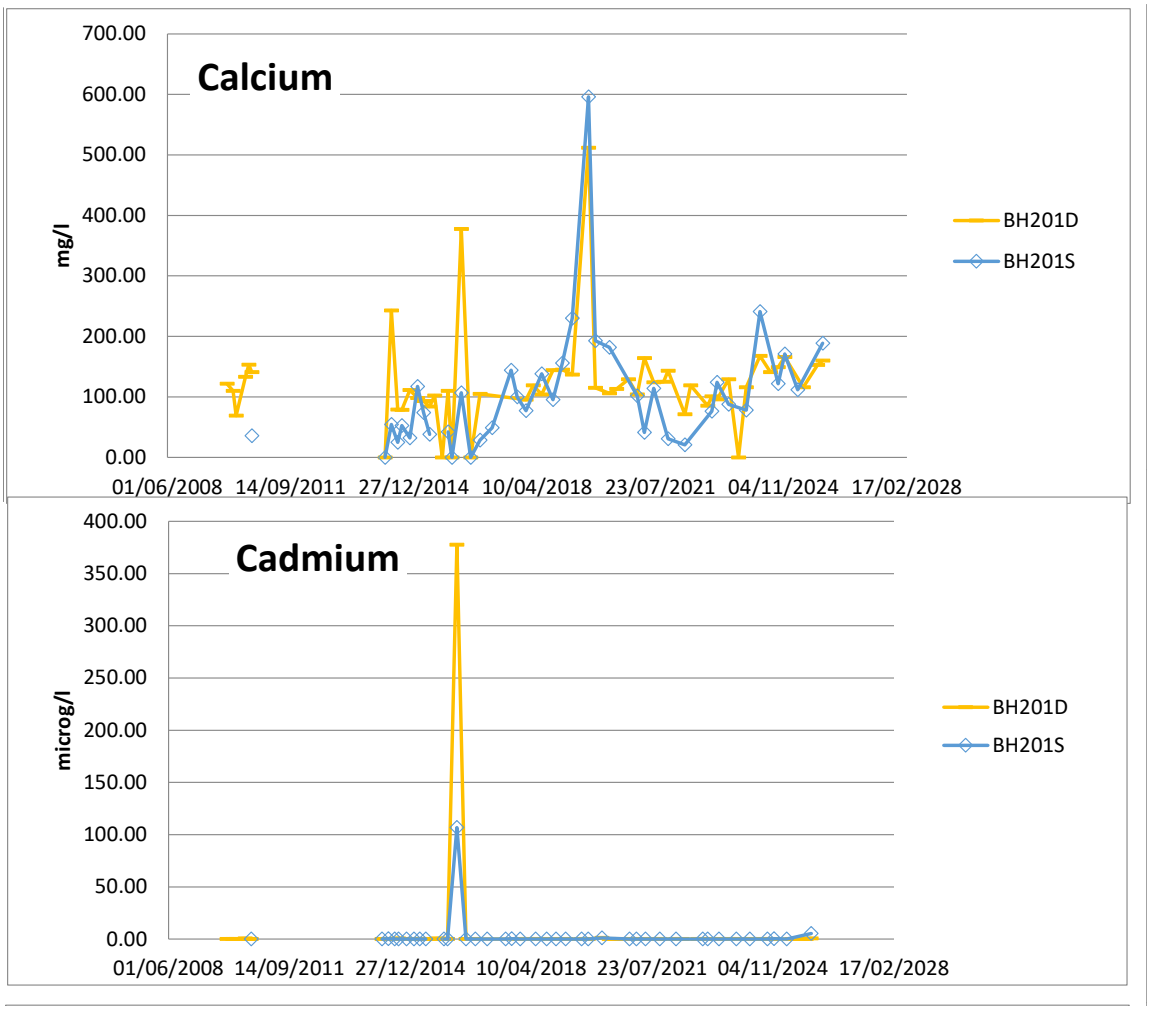

Lead
microg/l
25.00
20.00
15.00
10.00
5.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH24D

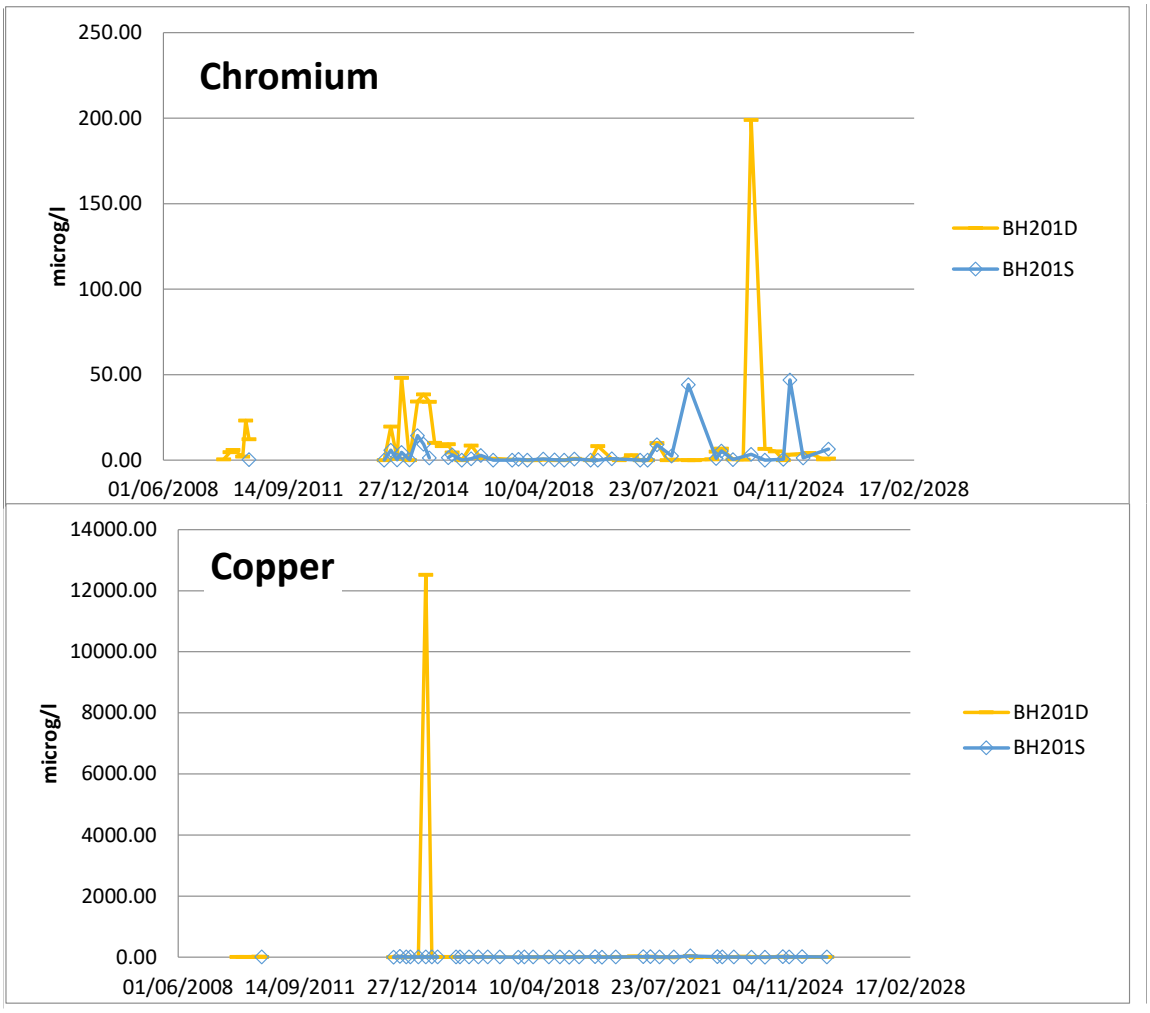

pH
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
pH
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH201D
BH201S

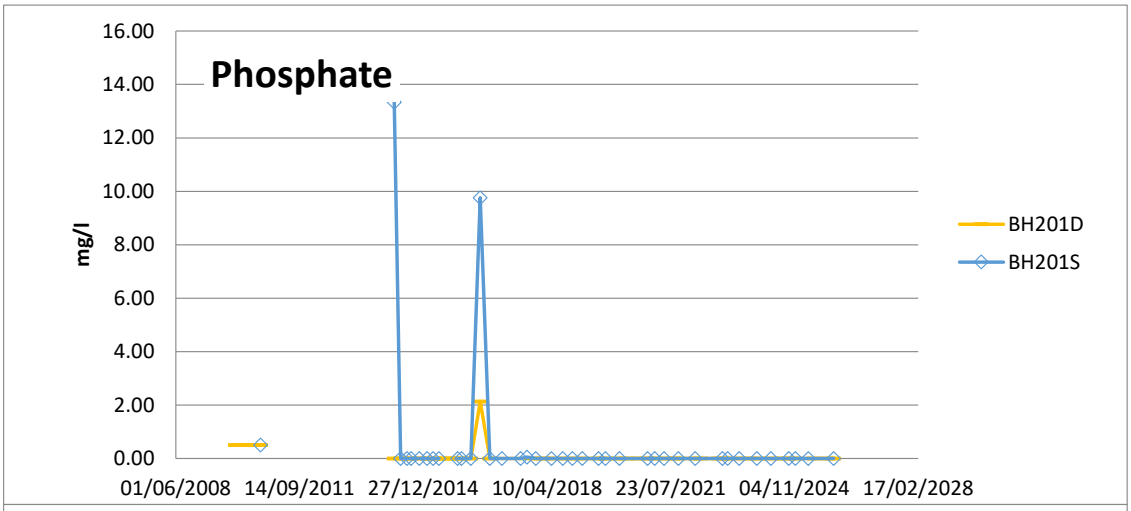

EC
40000
35000
30000
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
microS/cm
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH201D
BH201S

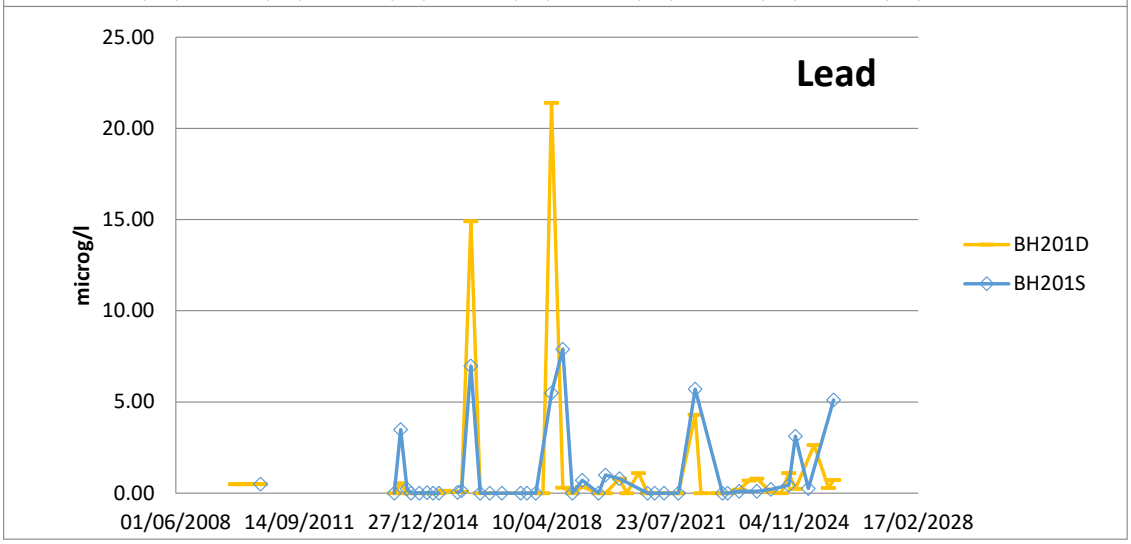

Ammonia
120.00
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
mg/l
01/06/2008 14/09/2011 27/12/2014 10/04/2018 23/07/2021 04/11/2024 17/02/2028
BH201D
BH201S

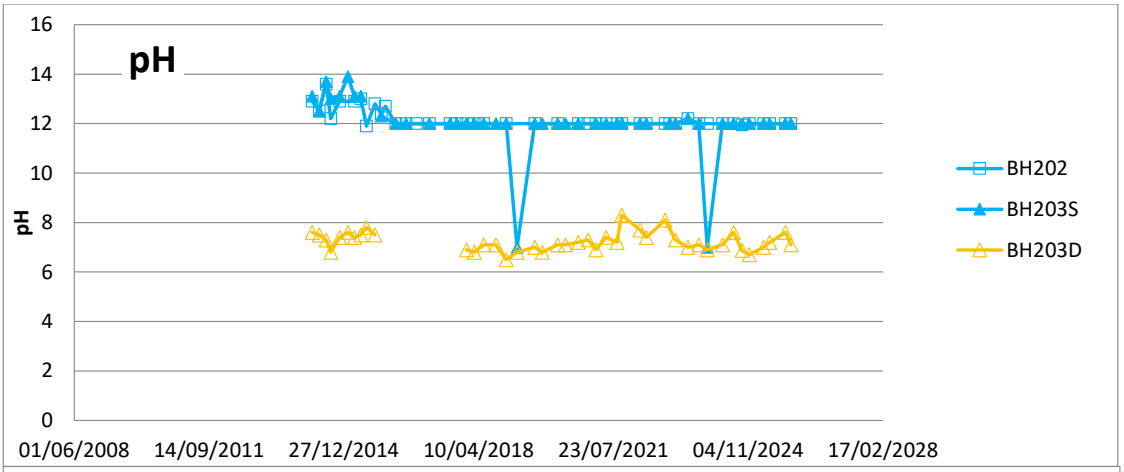

Chloride
2500.00
2000.00
1500.00
1000.00
500.00
0.00
mg/l
01/06/2008 14/09/2011 27/12/2014 10/04/2018 23/07/2021 04/11/2024 17/02/2028
BH201D
BH201S

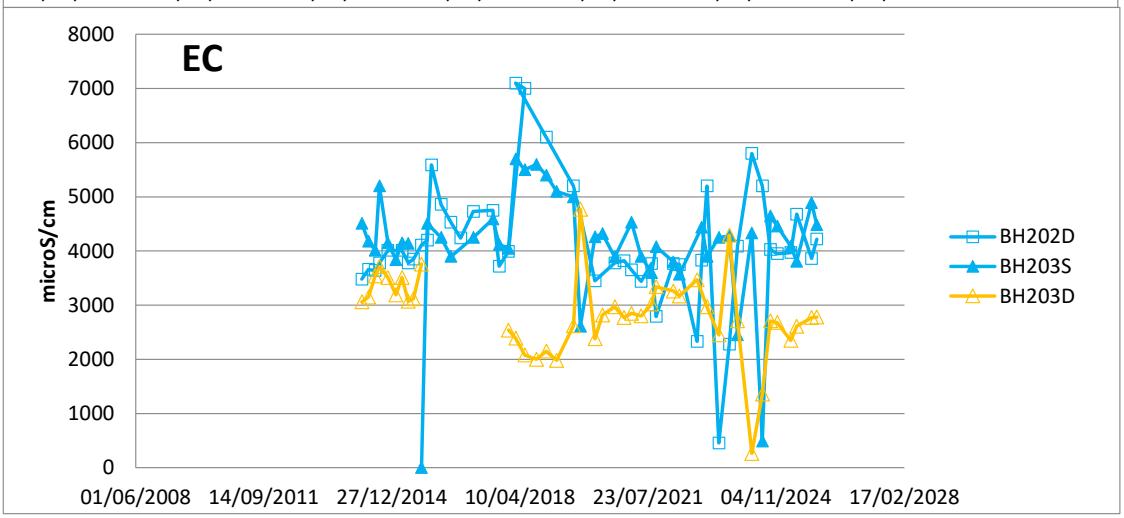

Calcium
mg/l
700.00
600.00
500.00
400.00
300.00
200.00
100.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH201D
BH201S
Cadmium
microg/l
400.00
350.00
300.00
250.00
200.00
150.00
100.00
50.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH201D
BH201S

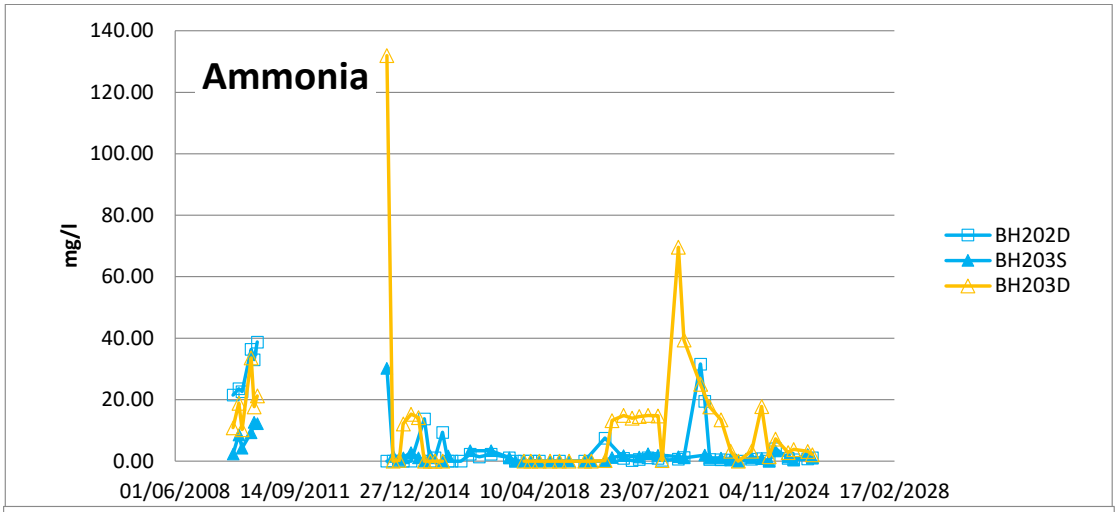

Chromium
250.00
200.00
150.00
100.00
50.00
0.00
microg/l
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH201D
BH201S
Copper
14000.00
12000.00
10000.00
8000.00
6000.00
4000.00
2000.00
0.00
microg/l
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH201D
BH201S

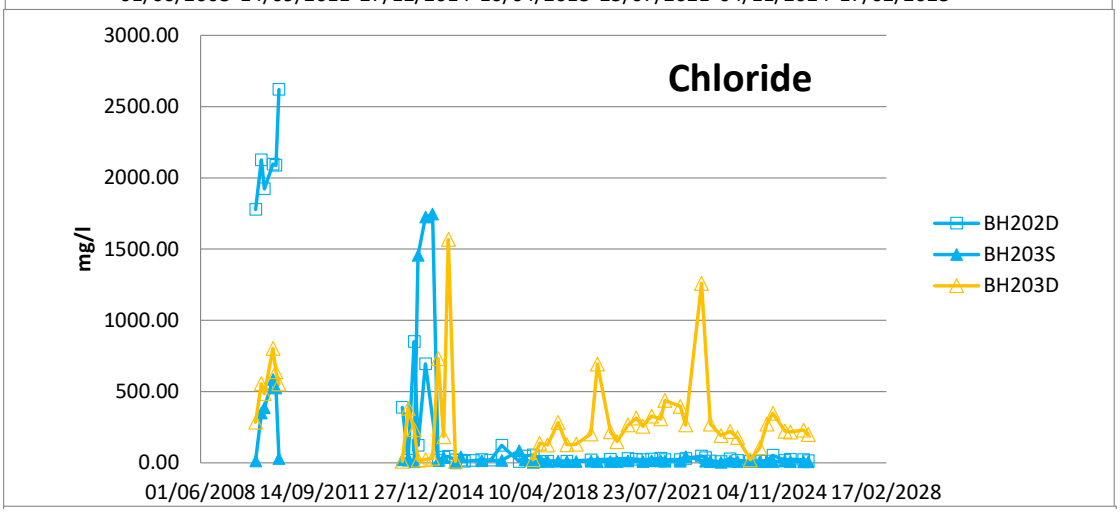

Phosphate
mg/l
16.00
14.00
12.00
10.00
8.00
6.00
4.00
2.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH201D
BH201S

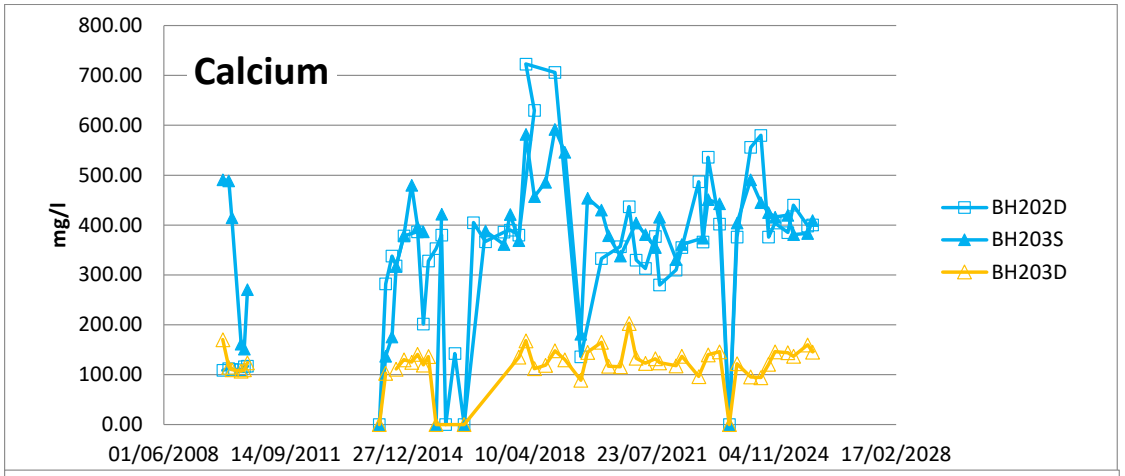

Lead
microg/l
25.00
20.00
15.00
10.00
5.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH201D
BH201S

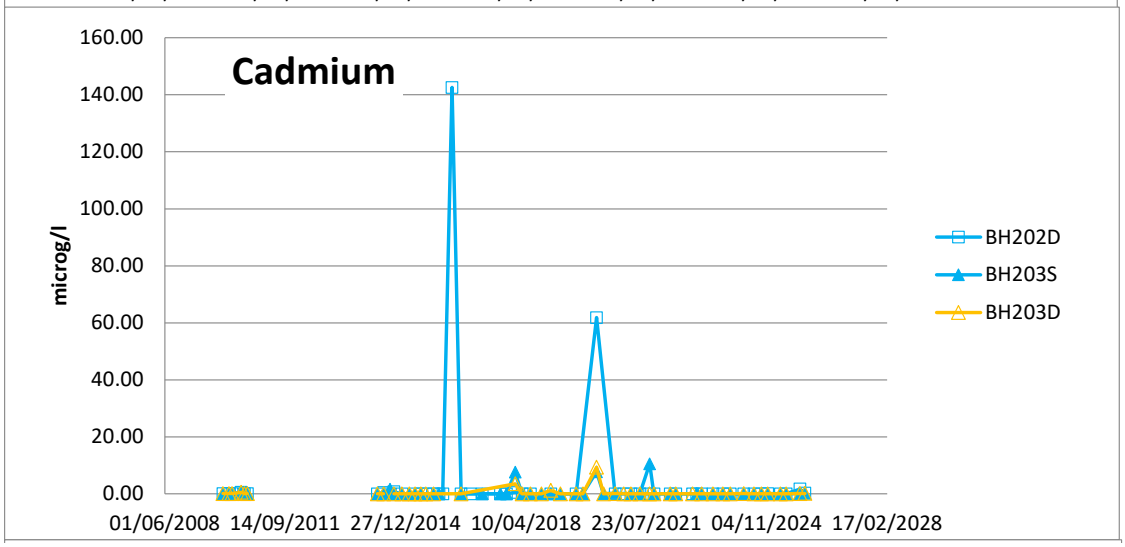

pH
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
pH
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH202
BH203S
BH203D

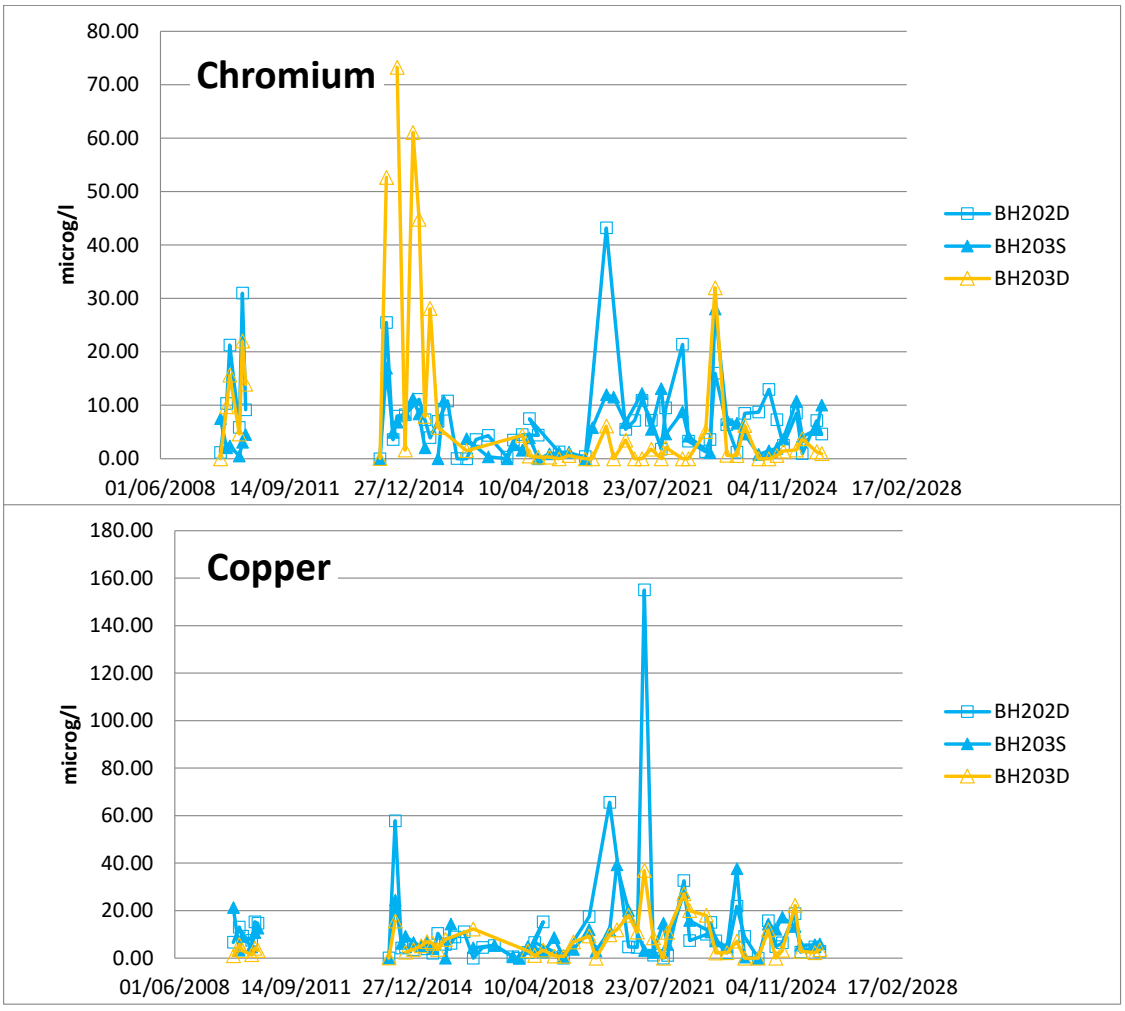

EC
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
microS/cm
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH202D
BH203S
BH203D

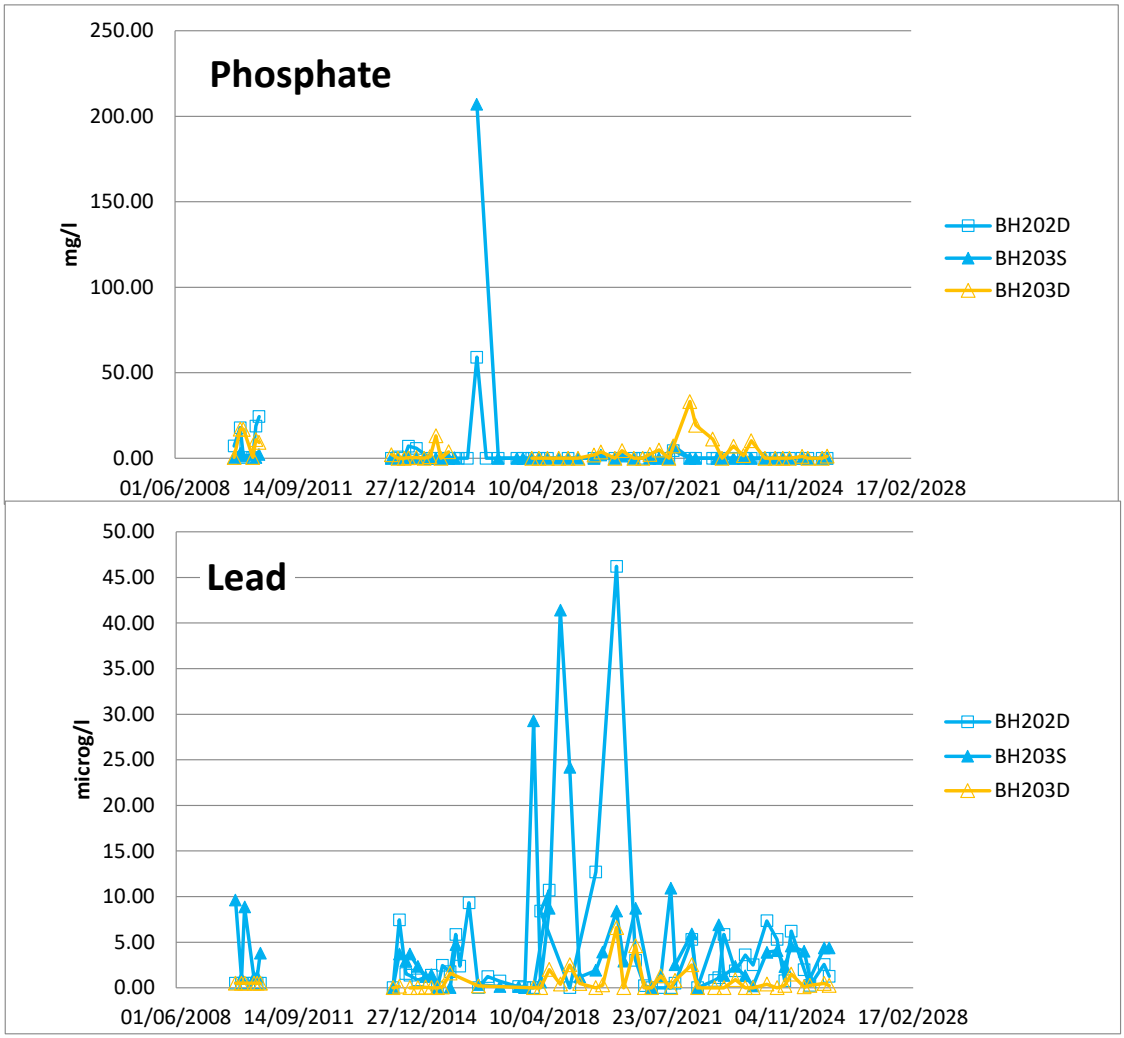

Ammonia
mg/l
140.00
120.00
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
01/06/2008 14/09/2011 27/12/2014 10/04/2018 23/07/2021 04/11/2024 17/02/2028
BH202D
BH203S
BH203D

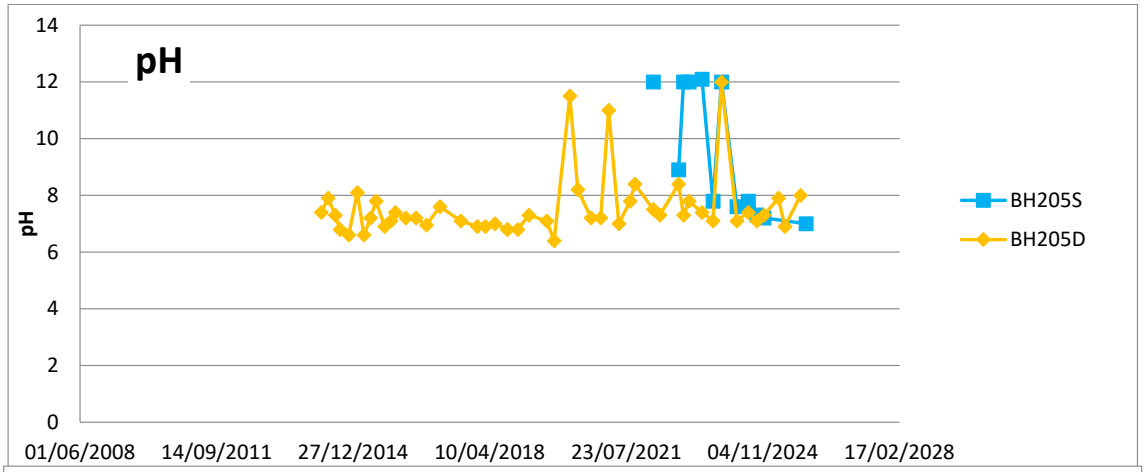

Chloride
mg/l
3000.00
2500.00
2000.00
1500.00
1000.00
500.00
0.00
01/06/2008 14/09/2011 27/12/2014 10/04/2018 23/07/2021 04/11/2024 17/02/2028
BH202D
BH203S
BH203D

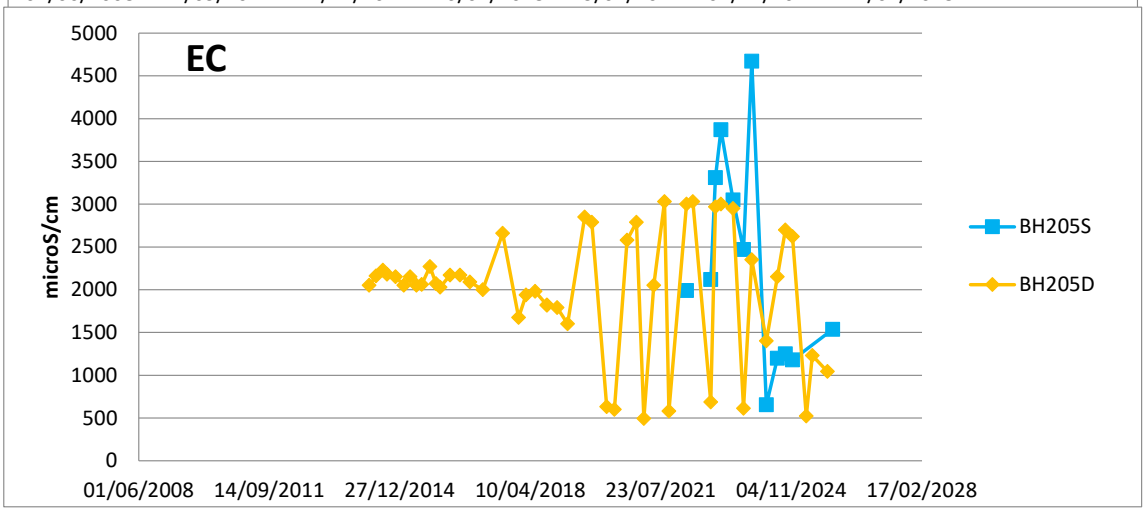

Calcium
mg/l
800.00
700.00
600.00
500.00
400.00
300.00
200.00
100.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH202D
BH203S
BH203D

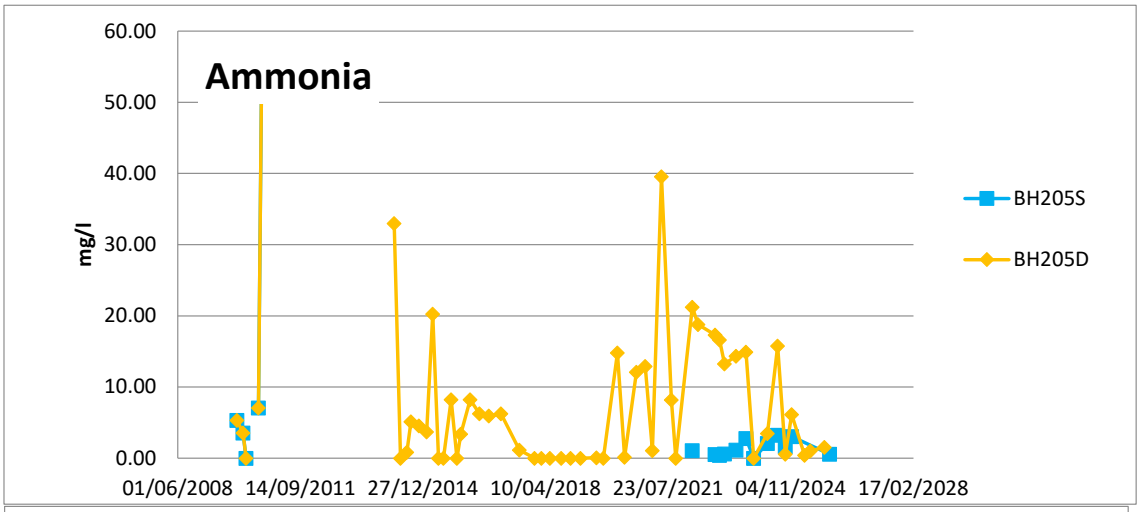

Cadmium
microg/l
160.00
140.00
120.00
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH202D
BH203S
BH203D

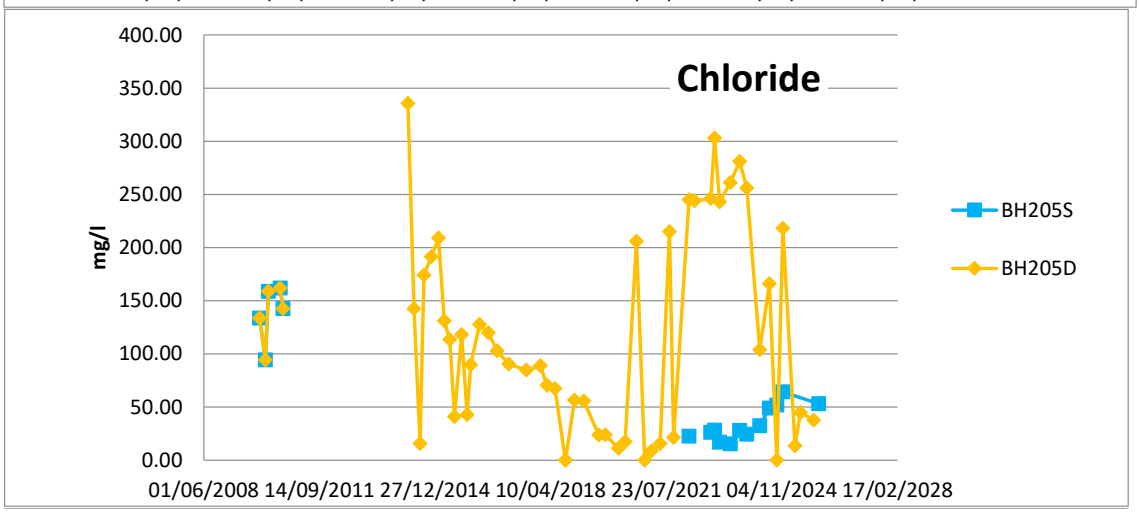

Chromium
80.00
70.00
60.00
50.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
microg/l
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH202D
BH203S
BH203D
Copper
180.00
160.00
140.00
120.00
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
microg/l
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH202D
BH203S
BH203D

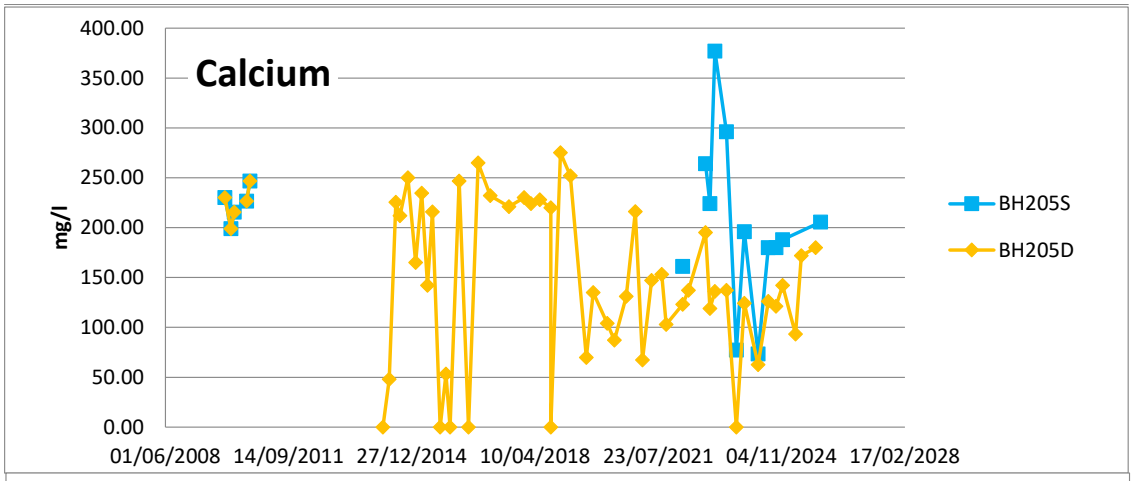

Phosphate
mg/l
250.00
200.00
150.00
100.00
50.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH202D
BH203S
BH203D
Lead
microg/l
50.00
45.00
40.00
35.00
30.00
25.00
20.00
15.00
10.00
5.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH202D
BH203S
BH203D

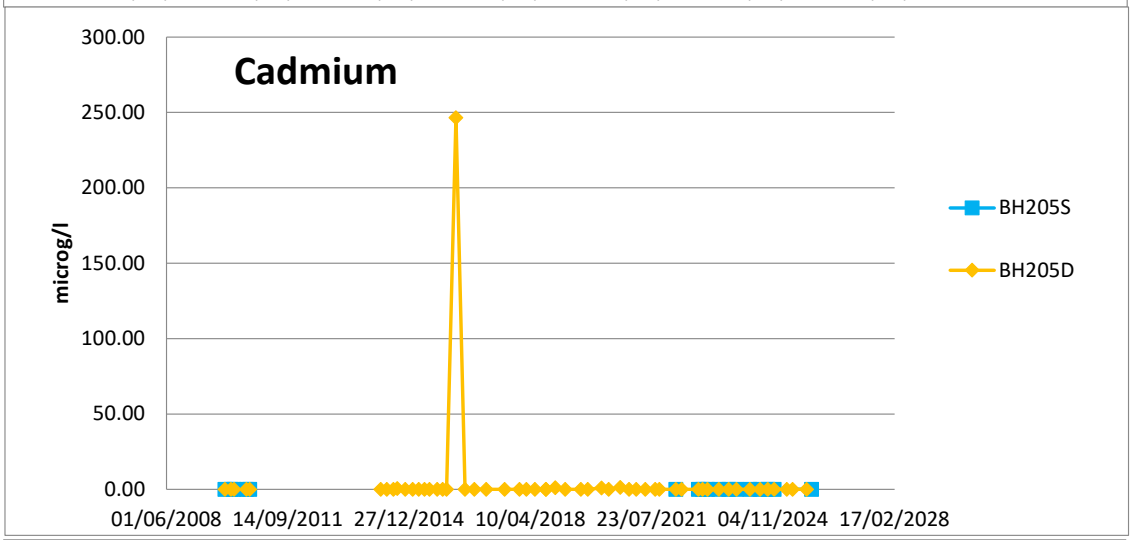

pH
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
pH
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH205S
BH205D

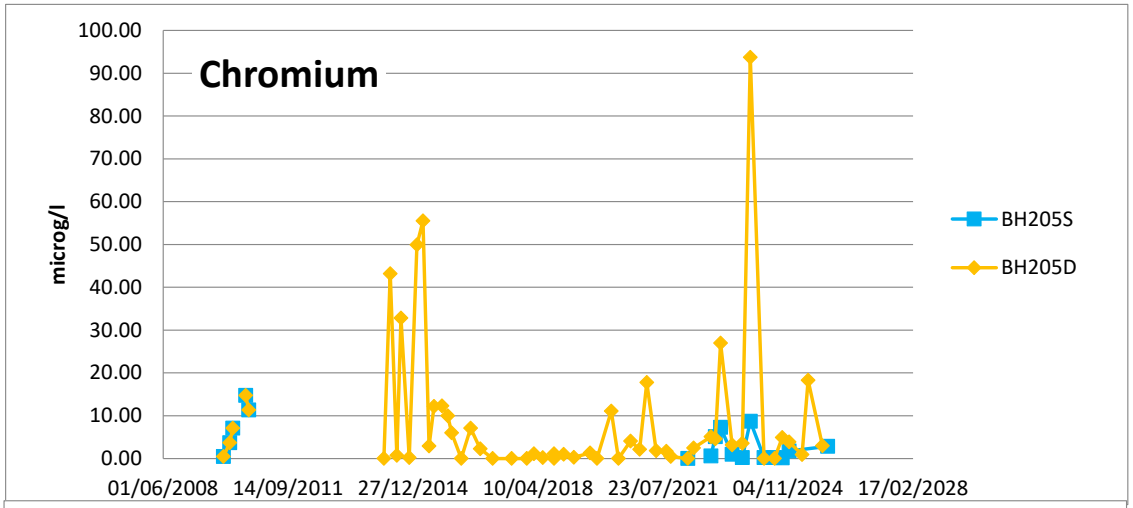

EC
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
microS/cm
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH205S
BH205D

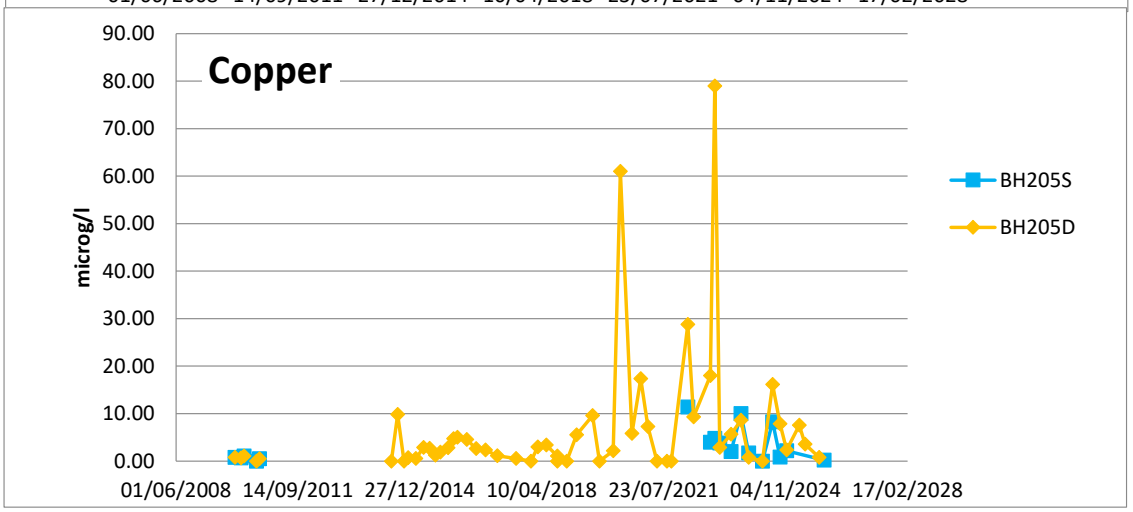

Ammonia
60.00
50.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
mg/l
01/06/2008 14/09/2011 27/12/2014 10/04/2018 23/07/2021 04/11/2024 17/02/2028
BH205S
BH205D

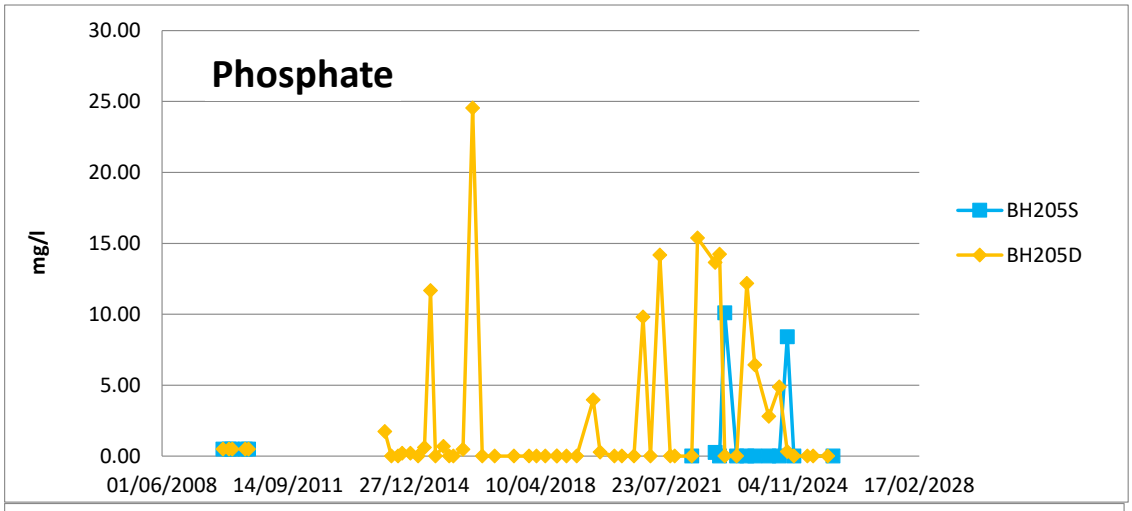

Chloride
400.00
350.00
300.00
250.00
200.00
150.00
100.00
50.00
0.00
mg/l
01/06/2008 14/09/2011 27/12/2014 10/04/2018 23/07/2021 04/11/2024 17/02/2028
BH205S
BH205D

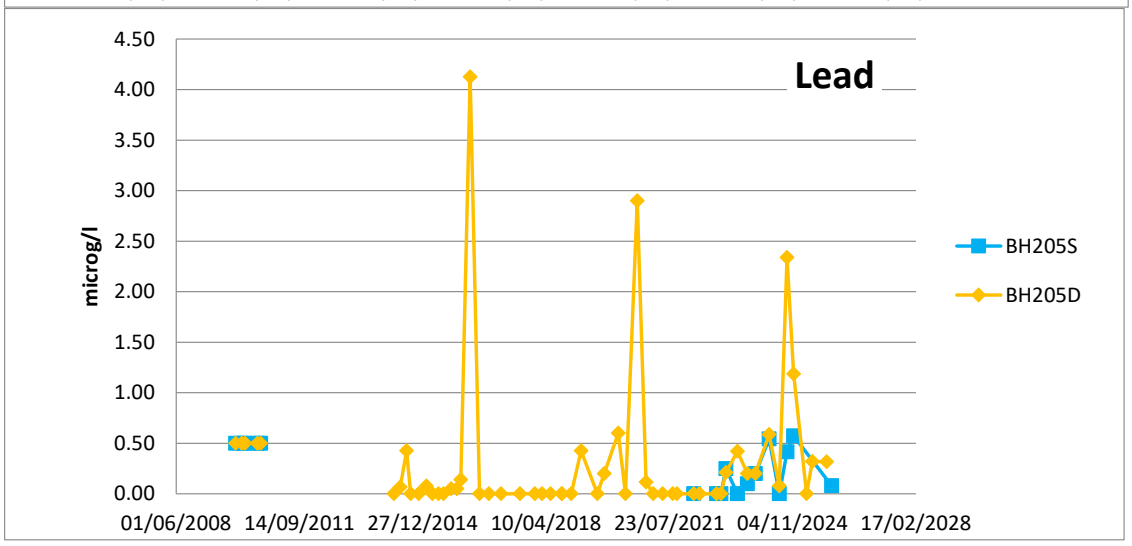

Calcium
mg/l
400.00
350.00
300.00
250.00
200.00
150.00
100.00
50.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH205S
BH205D


Cadmium
microg/l
300.00
250.00
200.00
150.00
100.00
50.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH205S
BH205D


Chromium
microg/l
100.00
90.00
80.00
70.00
60.00
50.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH205S
BH205D


Copper
microg/l
90.00
80.00
70.00
60.00
50.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH205S
BH205D


Phosphate
mg/l
30.00
25.00
20.00
15.00
10.00
5.00
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH205S
BH205D

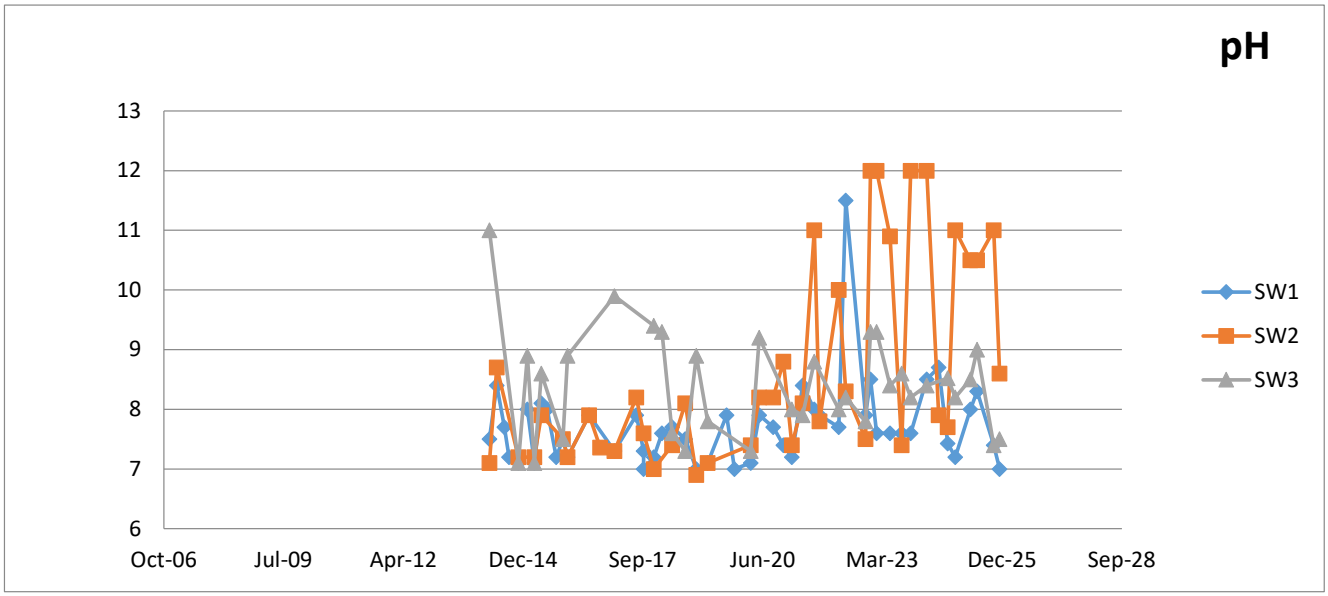

Lead
microg/l
4.50
4.00
3.50
3.00
2.50
2.00
1.50
1.00
0.50
0.00
01/06/2008
14/09/2011
27/12/2014
10/04/2018
23/07/2021
04/11/2024
17/02/2028
BH205S
BH205D

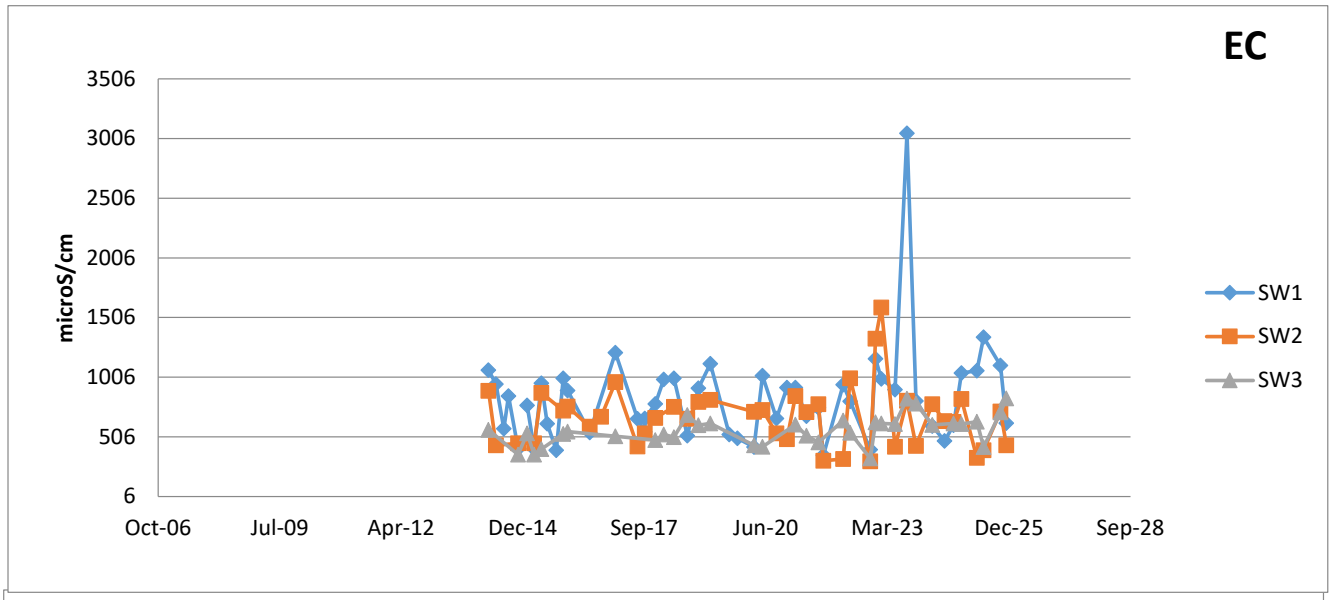
SOUTH SIDE QUEENSWAY WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE, LLANWERN STEELWORKS

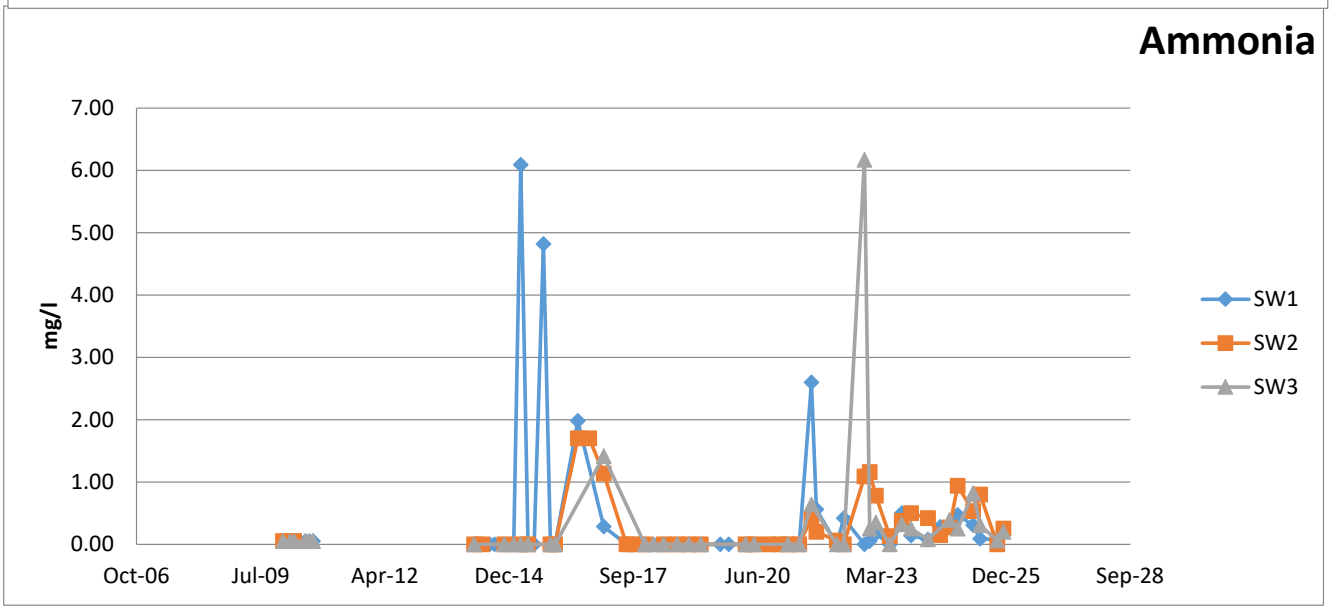
2025 Annual Review of Environmental Monitoring

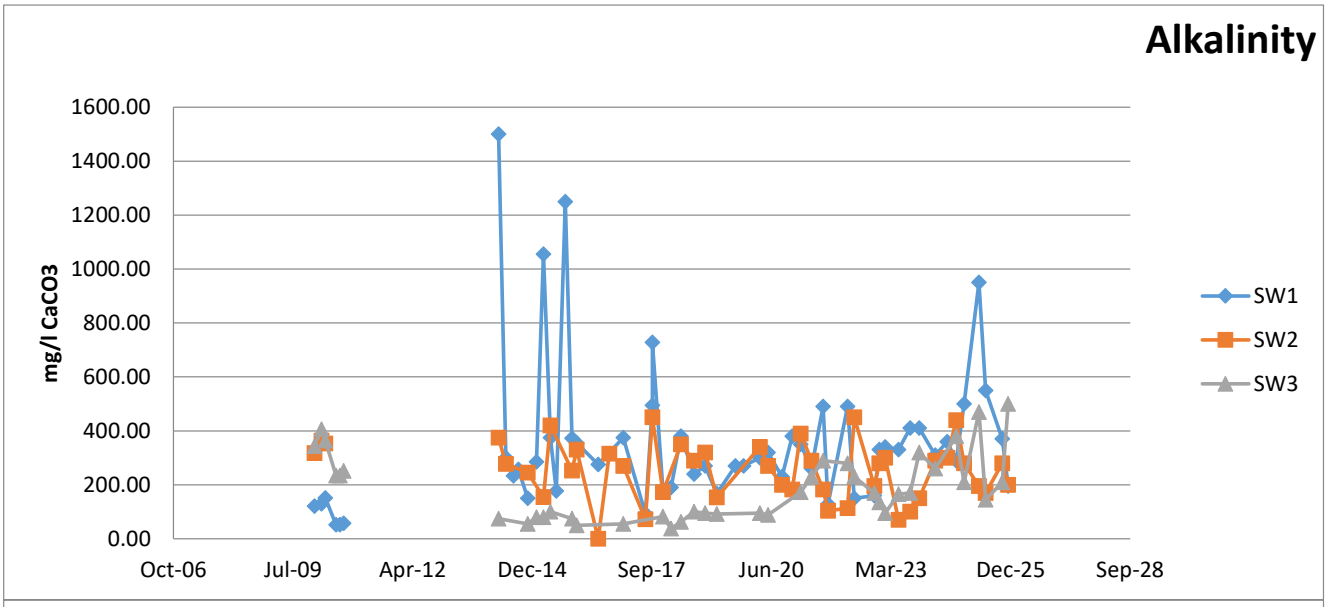
Appendix 2 Surface Water Chemistry Analysis

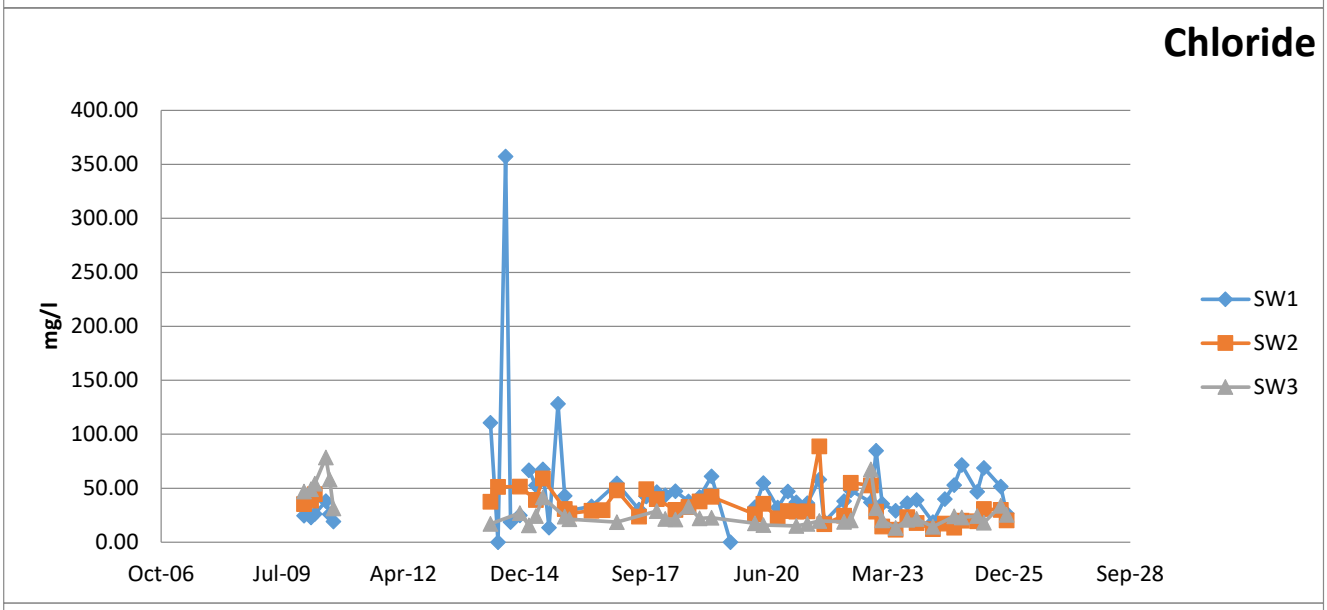
Report Number 2462r2v1d0226

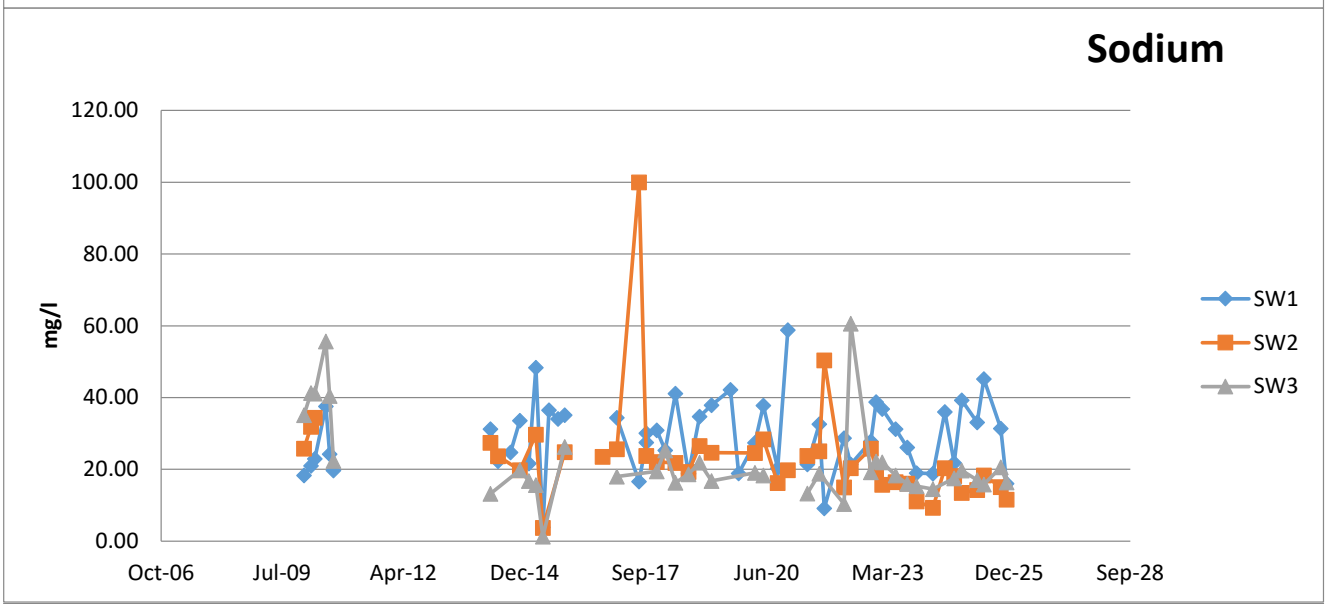

pH
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
Oct-06
Jul-09
Apr-12
Dec-14
Sep-17
Jun-20
Mar-23
Dec-25
Sep-28
SW1
SW2
SW3

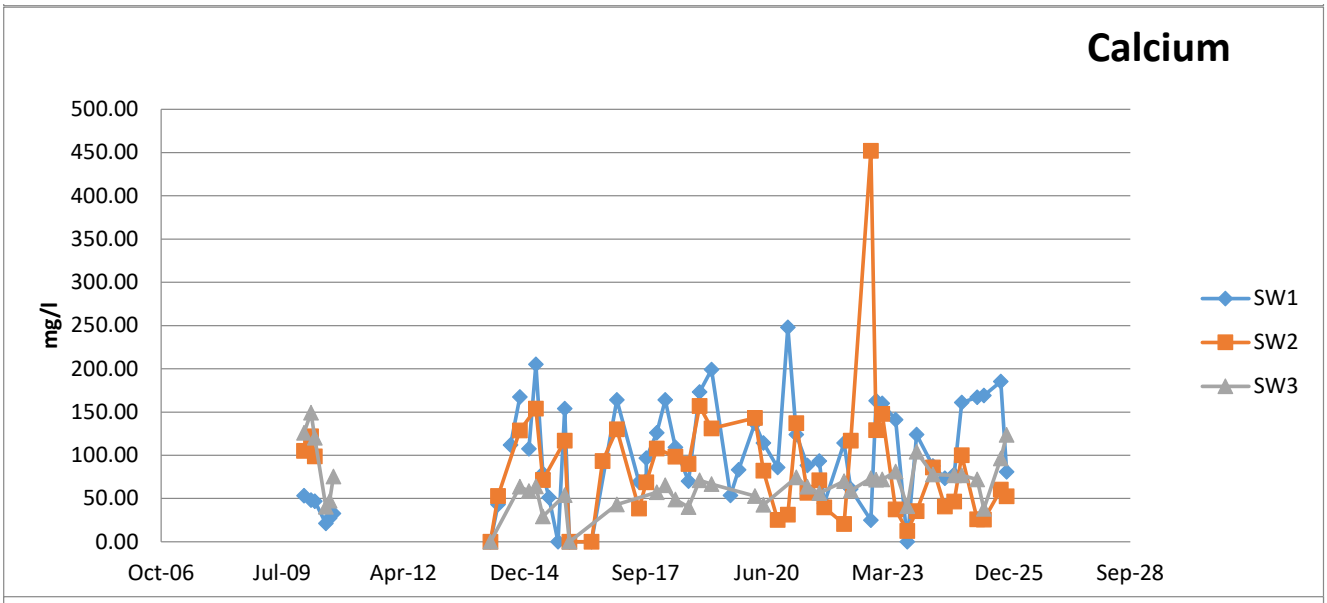

EC
3506
3006
2506
2006
1506
1006
506
6
microS/cm
Oct-06
Jul-09
Apr-12
Dec-14
Sep-17
Jun-20
Mar-23
Dec-25
Sep-28
SW1
SW2
SW3

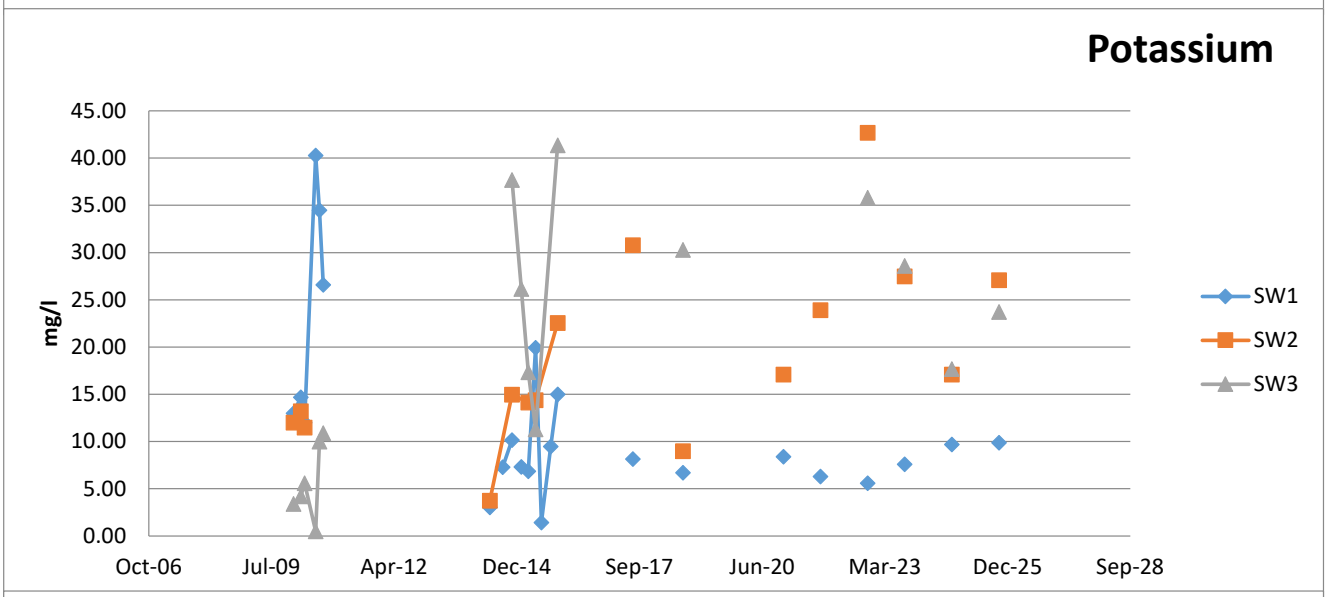

Ammonia
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
mg/l
Oct-06
Jul-09
Apr-12
Dec-14
Sep-17
Jun-20
Mar-23
Dec-25
Sep-28
SW1
SW2
SW3

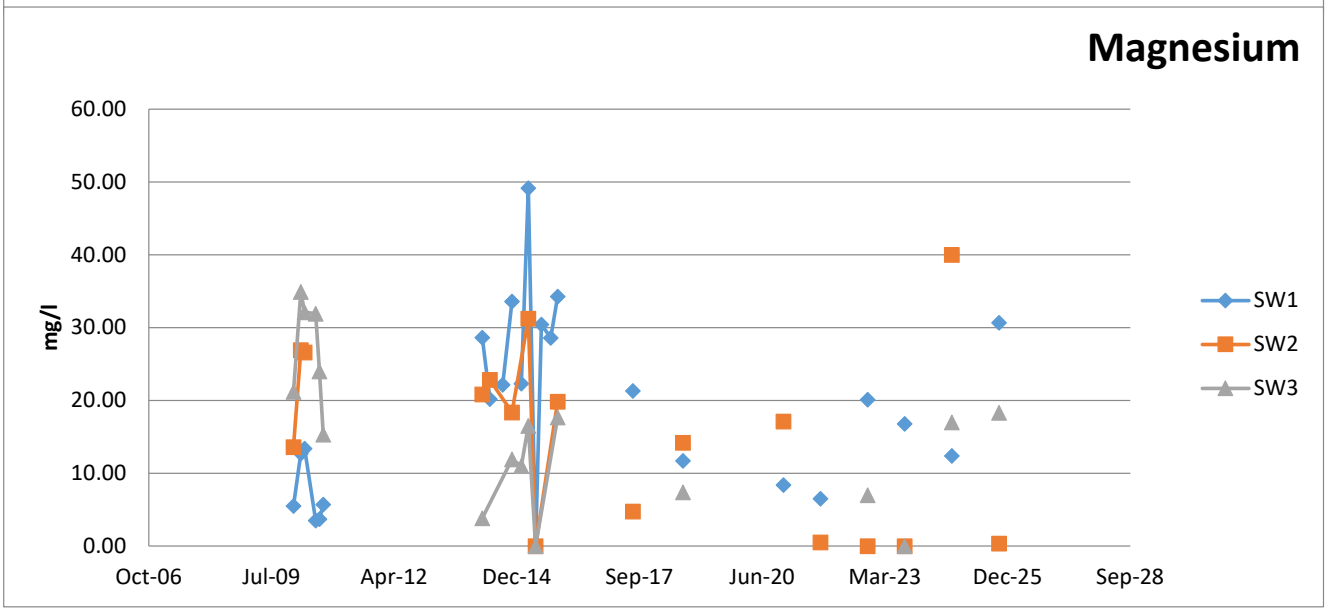

Alkalinity
mg/l CaCO3
1600.00
1400.00
1200.00
1000.00
800.00
600.00
400.00
200.00
0.00
Oct-06
Jul-09
Apr-12
Dec-14
Sep-17
Jun-20
Mar-23
Dec-25
Sep-28
SW1
SW2
SW3


Chloride
mg/l
400.00
350.00
300.00
250.00
200.00
150.00
100.00
50.00
0.00
Oct-06
Jul-09
Apr-12
Dec-14
Sep-17
Jun-20
Mar-23
Dec-25
Sep-28
SW1
SW2
SW3

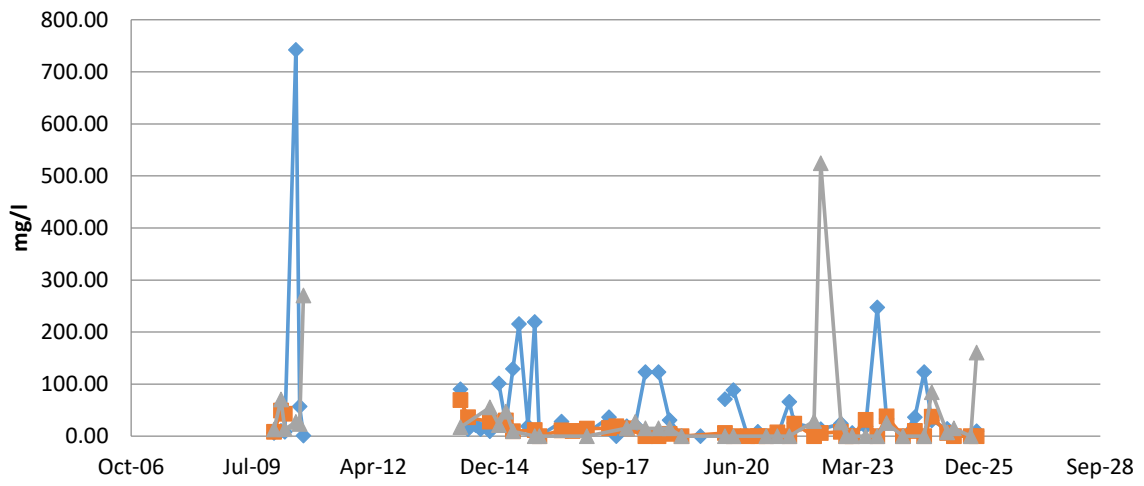

Sodium
mg/l
120.00
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
Oct-06
Jul-09
Apr-12
Dec-14
Sep-17
Jun-20
Mar-23
Dec-25
Sep-28
SW1
SW2
SW3


Calcium
500.00
450.00
400.00
350.00
300.00
250.00
200.00
150.00
100.00
50.00
0.00
mg/l
Oct-06
Jul-09
Apr-12
Dec-14
Sep-17
Jun-20
Mar-23
Dec-25
Sep-28
SW1
SW2
SW3

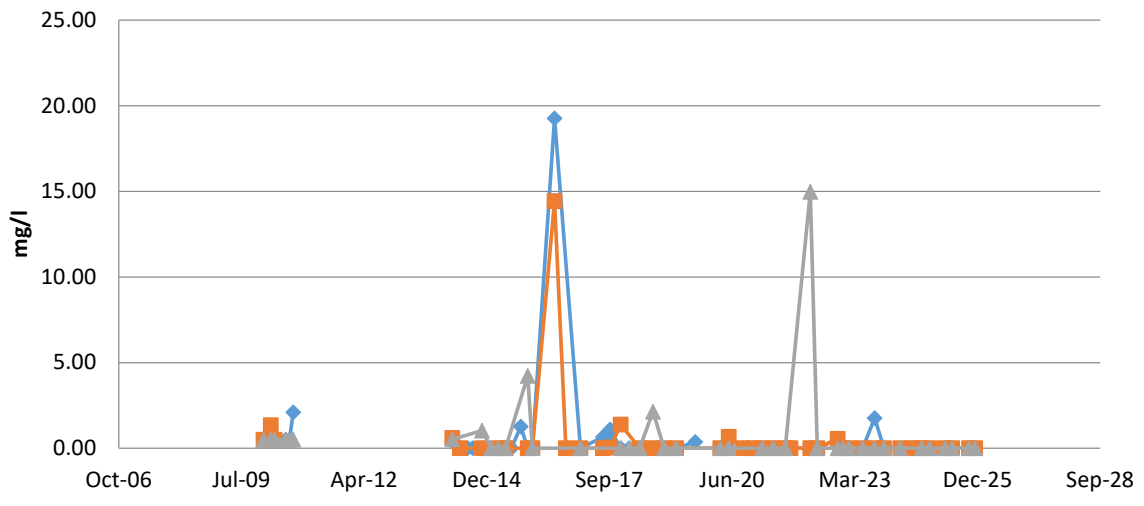

Potassium
45.00
40.00
35.00
30.00
25.00
20.00
15.00
10.00
5.00
0.00
mg/l
Oct-06
Jul-09
Apr-12
Dec-14
Sep-17
Jun-20
Mar-23
Dec-25
Sep-28
SW1
SW2
SW3


Magnesium
60.00
50.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
mg/l
Oct-06
Jul-09
Apr-12
Dec-14
Sep-17
Jun-20
Mar-23
Dec-25
Sep-28
SW1
SW2
SW3

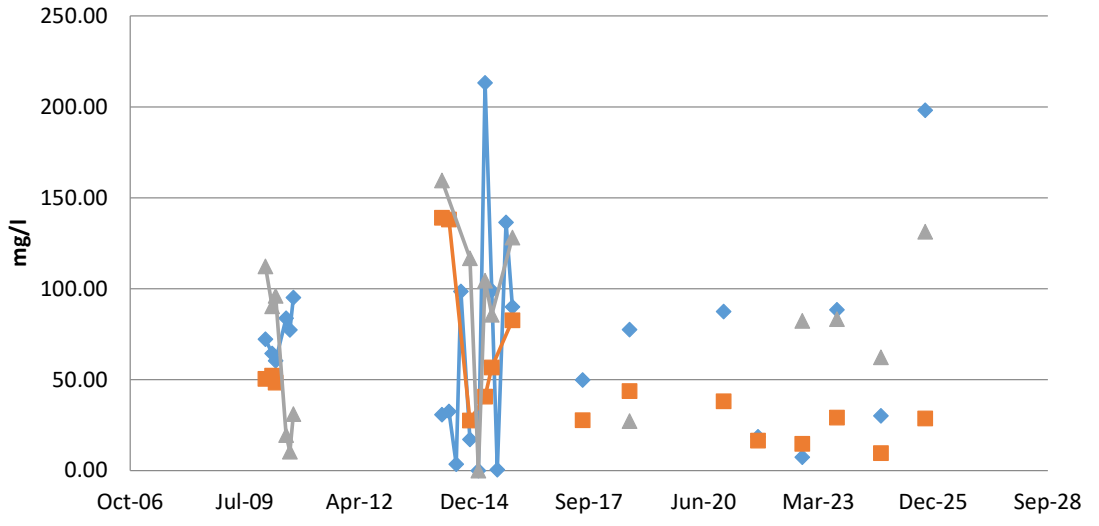
Suspended Solids

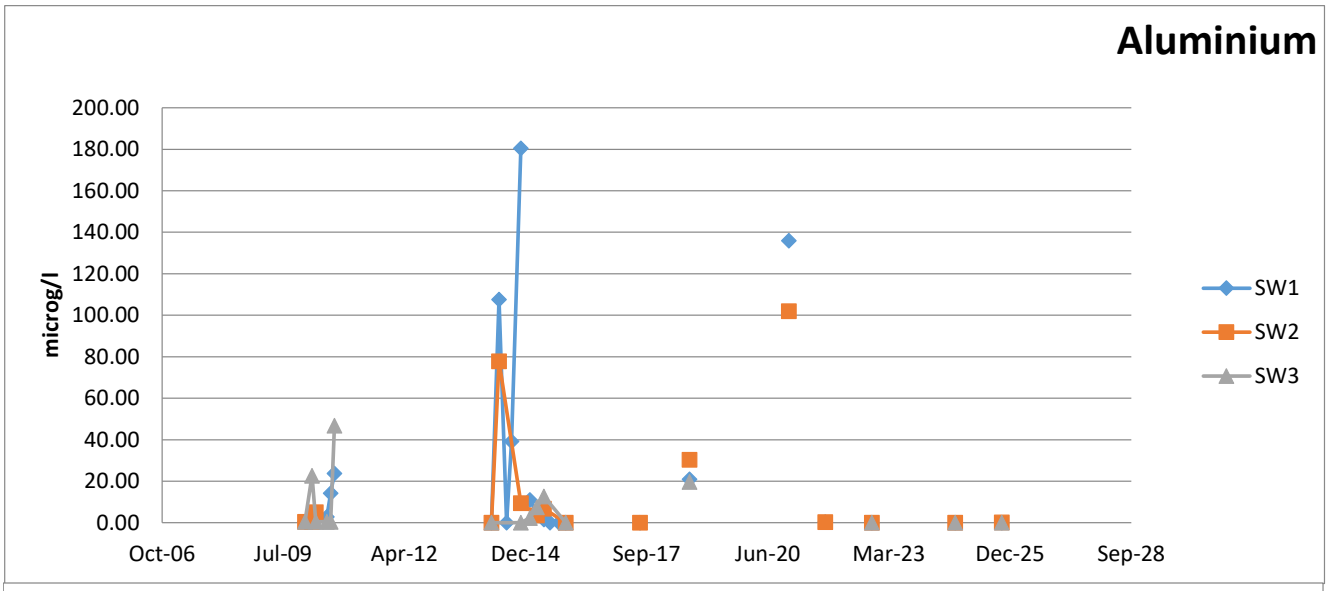


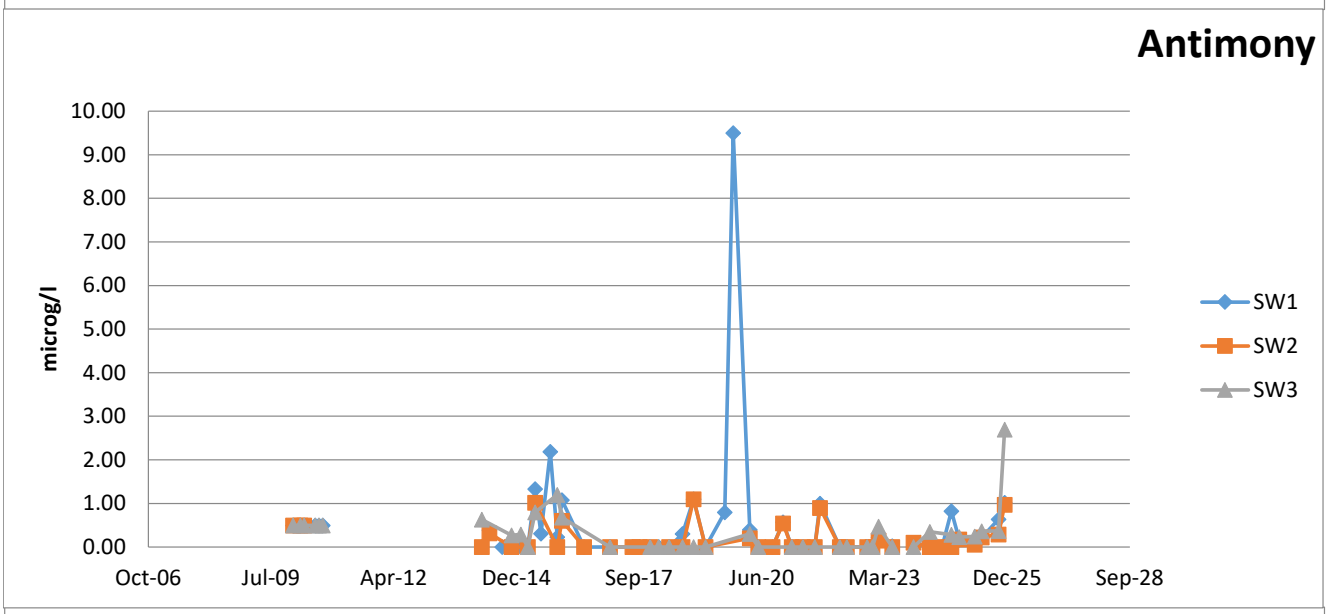
Phosphate

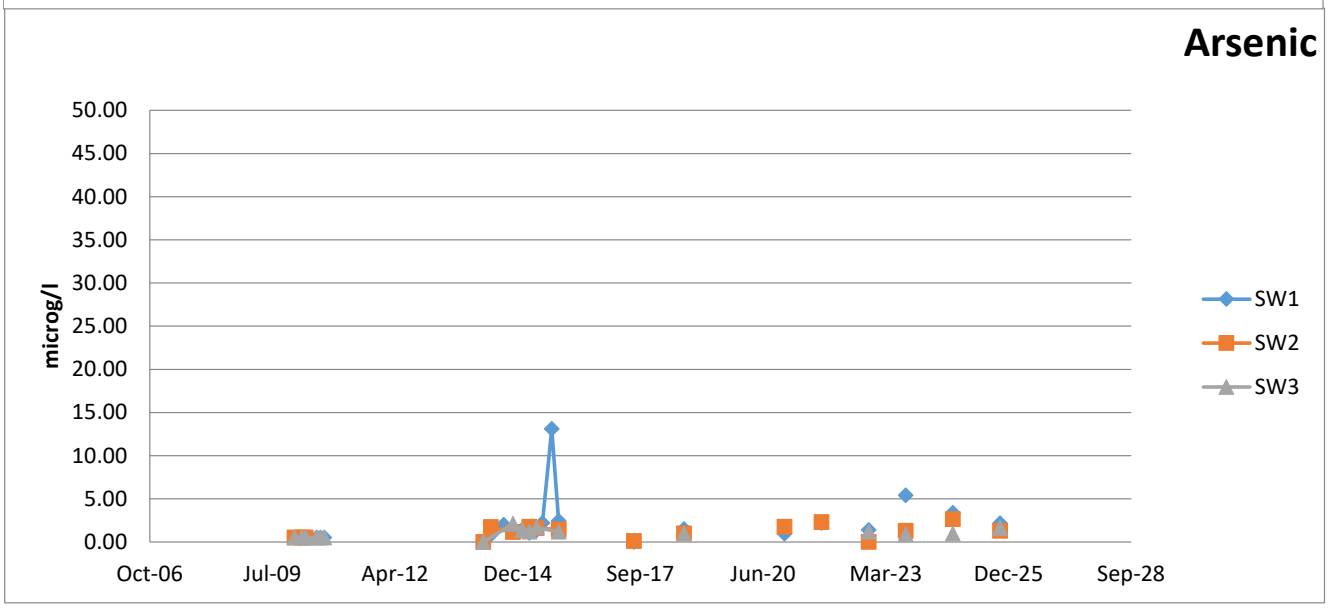


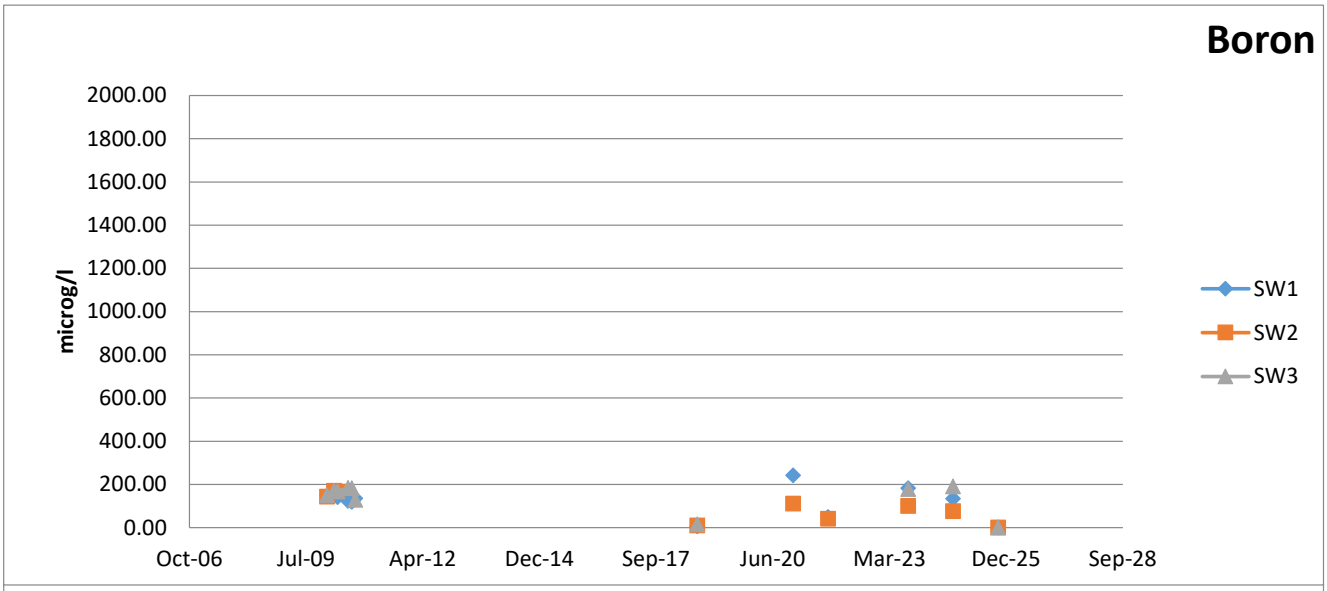
Sulphate

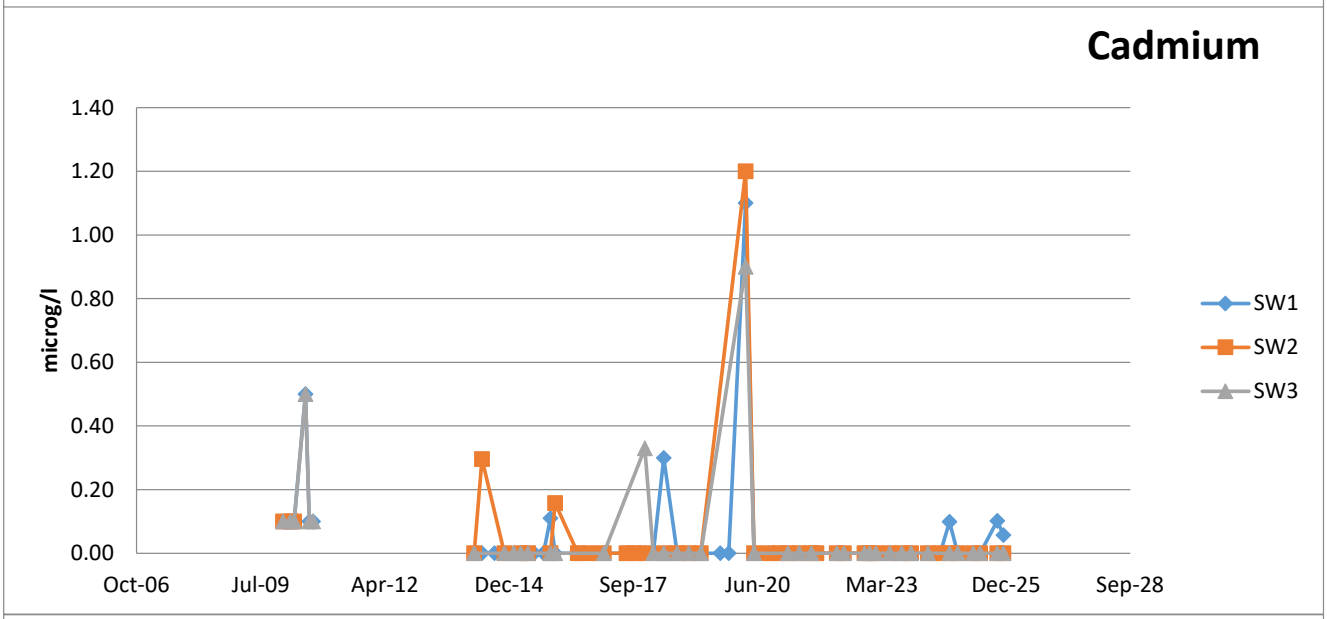


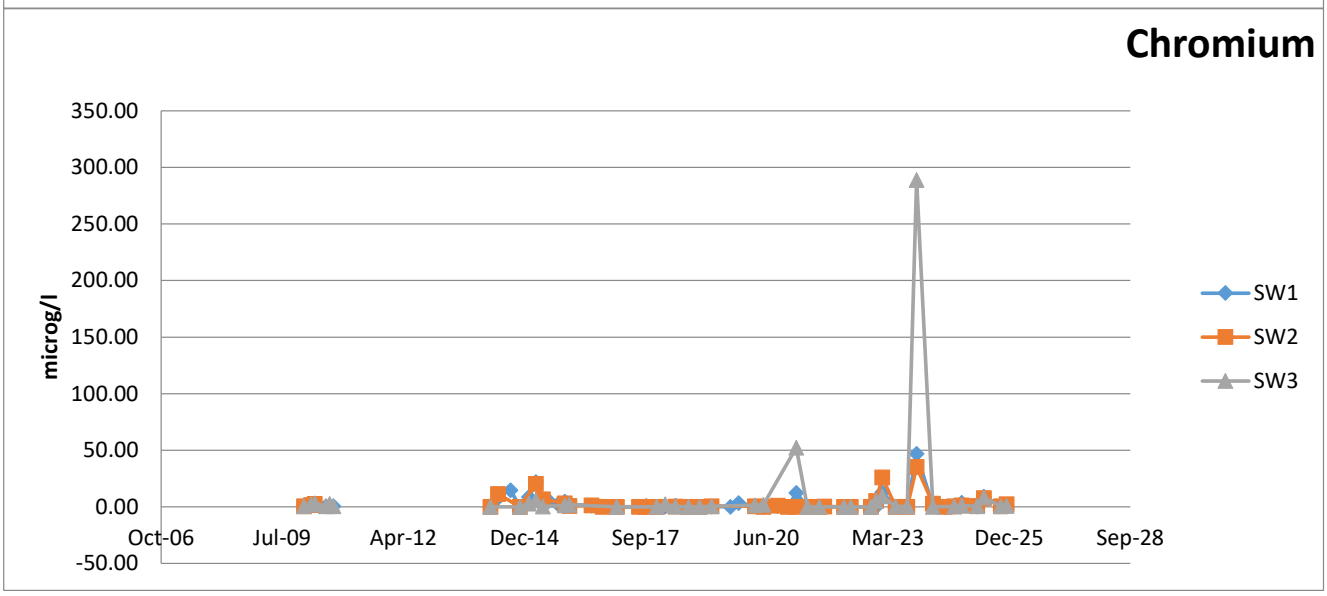

Aluminium
200.00
180.00
160.00
140.00
120.00
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
microg/l
Oct-06
Jul-09
Apr-12
Dec-14
Sep-17
Jun-20
Mar-23
Dec-25
Sep-28
SW1
SW2
SW3

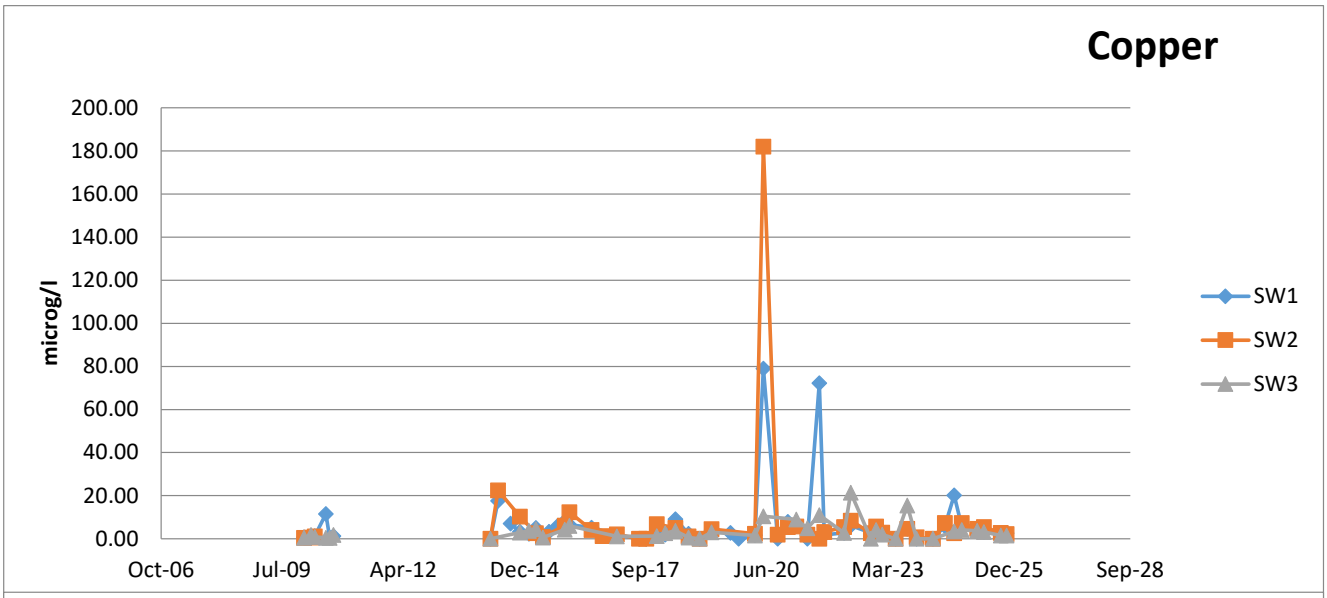

Antimony
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
microg/l
Oct-06
Jul-09
Apr-12
Dec-14
Sep-17
Jun-20
Mar-23
Dec-25
Sep-28
SW1
SW2
SW3

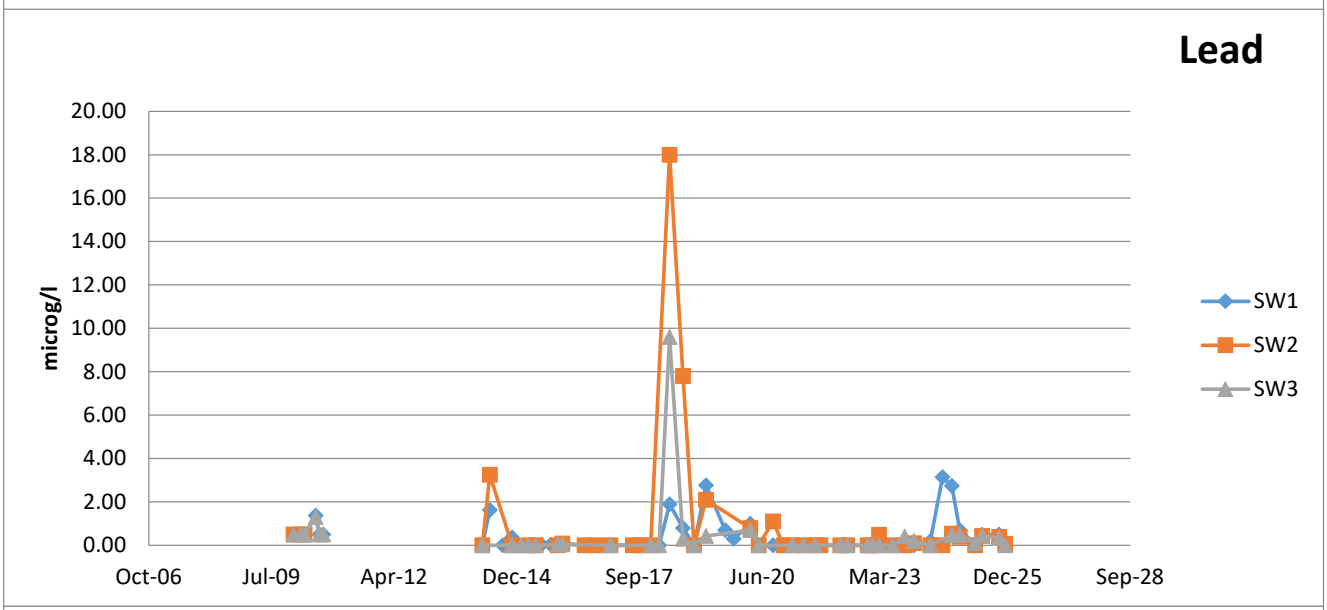

Arsenic
50.00
45.00
40.00
35.00
30.00
25.00
20.00
15.00
10.00
5.00
0.00
microg/l
Oct-06
Jul-09
Apr-12
Dec-14
Sep-17
Jun-20
Mar-23
Dec-25
Sep-28
SW1
SW2
SW3

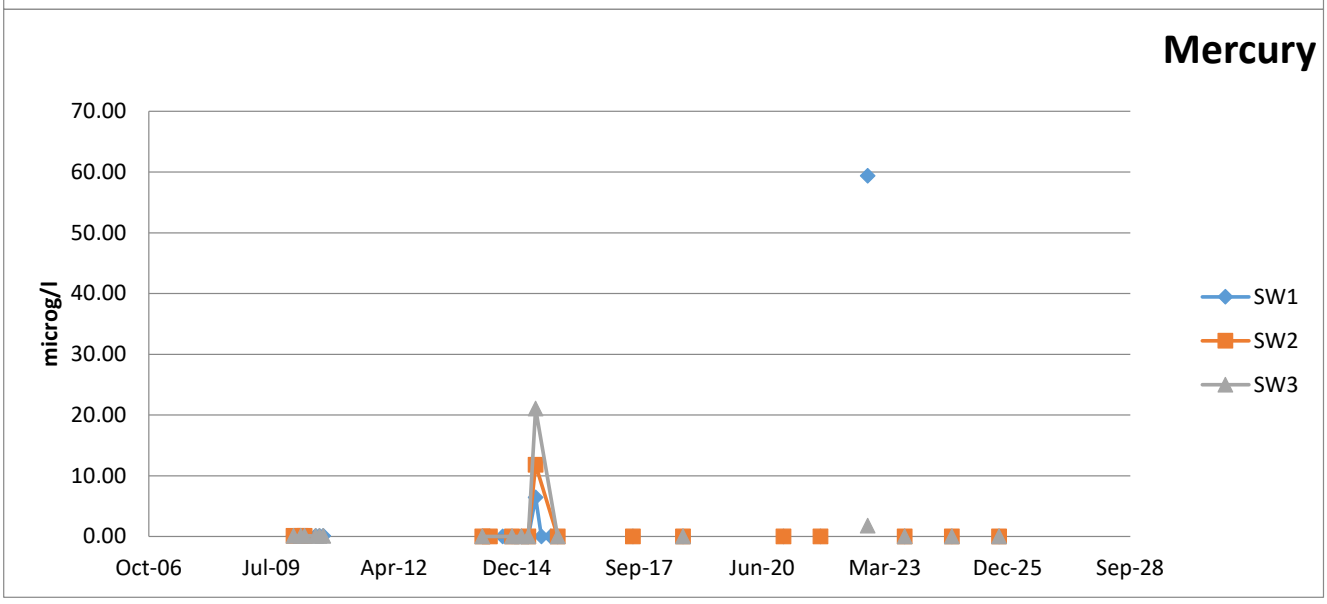

Boron
2000.00
1800.00
1600.00
1400.00
1200.00
1000.00
800.00
600.00
400.00
200.00
0.00
microg/l
Oct-06
Jul-09
Apr-12
Dec-14
Sep-17
Jun-20
Mar-23
Dec-25
Sep-28
SW1
SW2
SW3

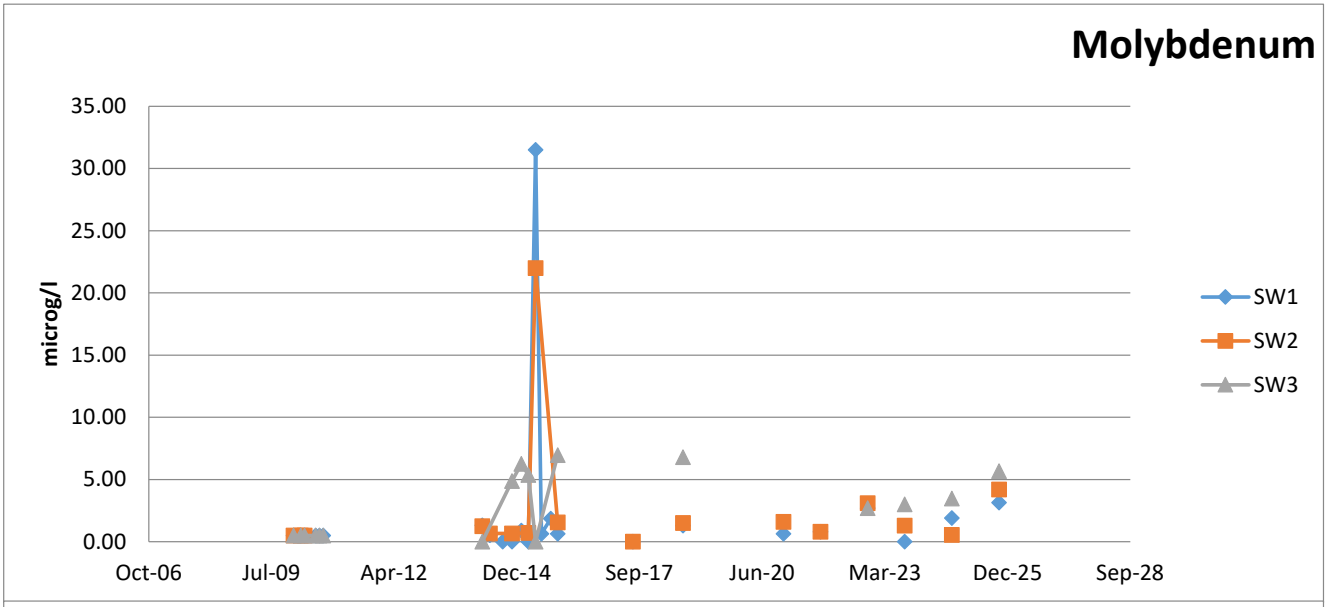

Cadmium
1.40
1.20
1.00
0.80
0.60
0.40
0.20
0.00
microg/l
Oct-06
Jul-09
Apr-12
Dec-14
Sep-17
Jun-20
Mar-23
Dec-25
Sep-28
SW1
SW2
SW3

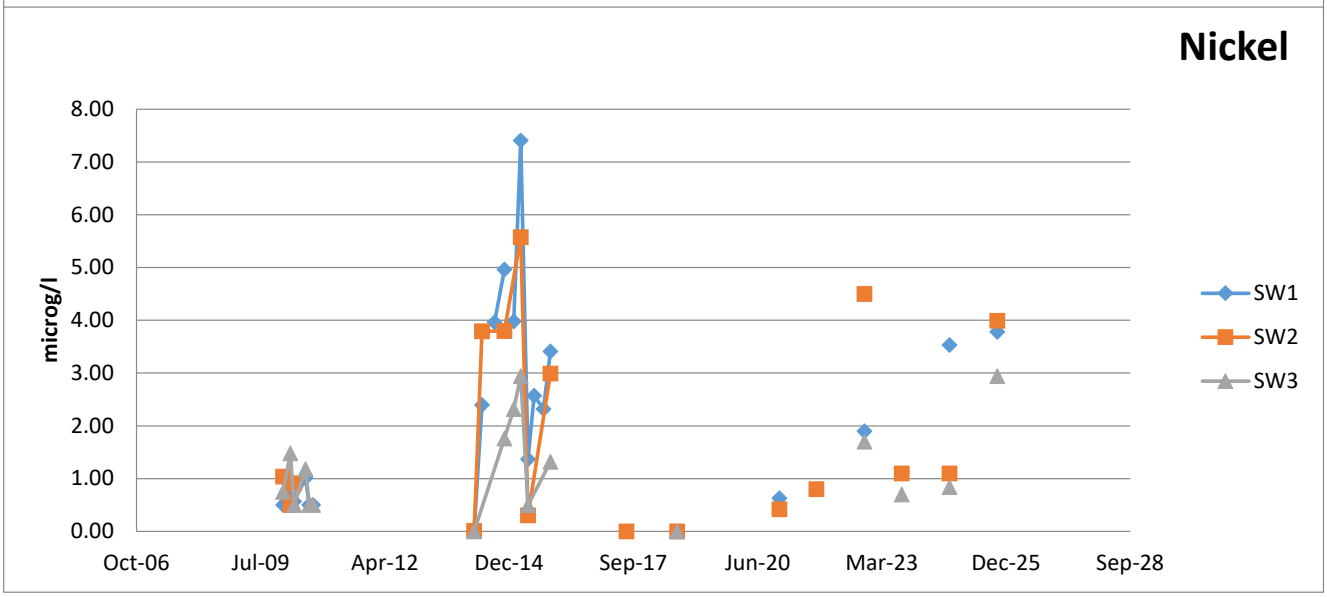

Chromium
350.00
300.00
250.00
200.00
150.00
100.00
50.00
0.00
-50.00
microg/l
Oct-06
Jul-09
Apr-12
Dec-14
Sep-17
Jun-20
Mar-23
Dec-25
Sep-28
SW1
SW2
SW3

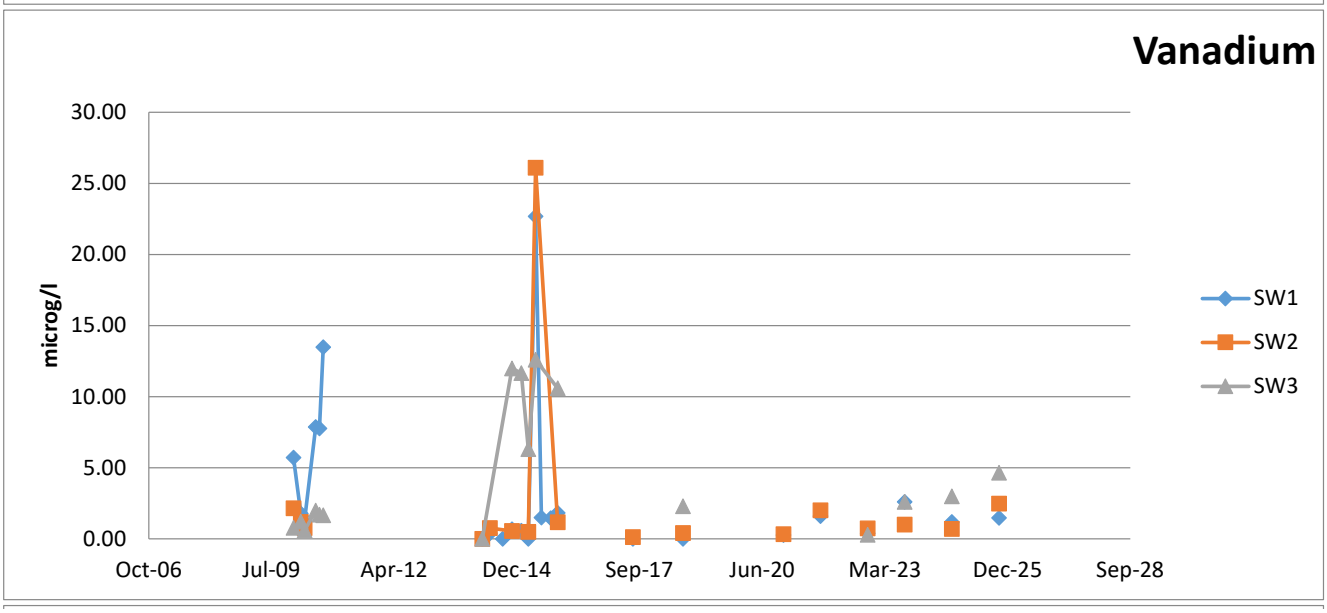

Copper
200.00
180.00
160.00
140.00
120.00
100.00
80.00
60.00
40.00
20.00
0.00
microg/l
Oct-06
Jul-09
Apr-12
Dec-14
Sep-17
Jun-20
Mar-23
Dec-25
Sep-28
SW1
SW2
SW3

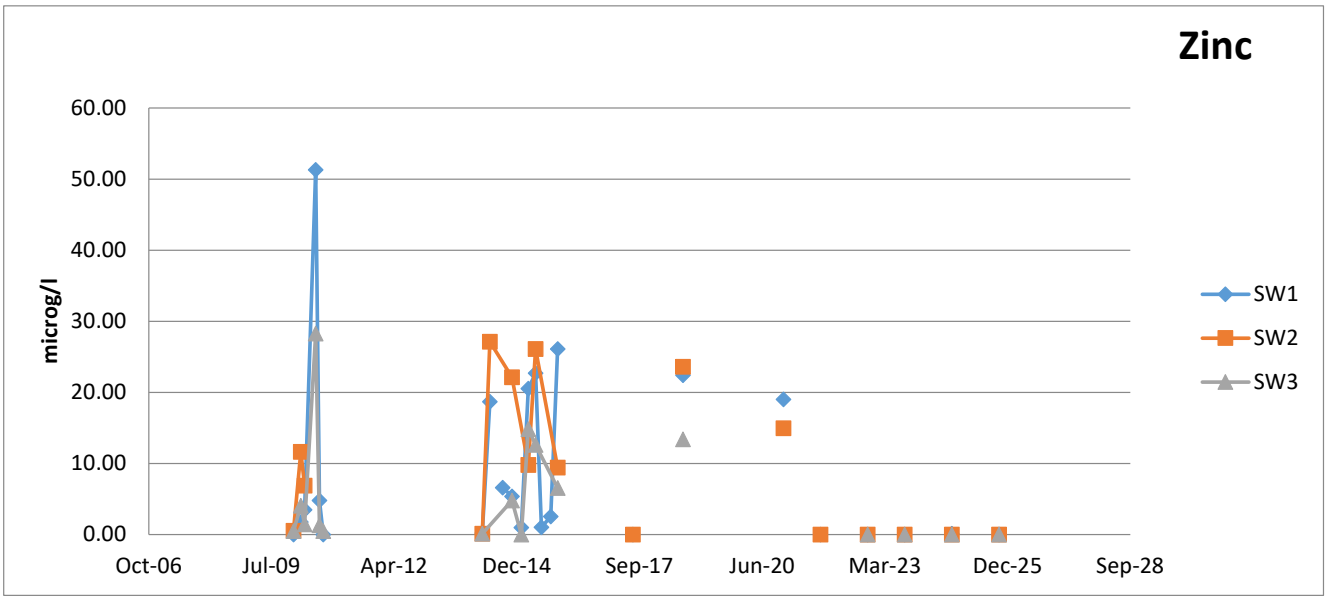

Lead
20.00
18.00
16.00
14.00
12.00
10.00
8.00
6.00
4.00
2.00
0.00
microg/l
Oct-06
Jul-09
Apr-12
Dec-14
Sep-17
Jun-20
Mar-23
Dec-25
Sep-28
SW1
SW2
SW3

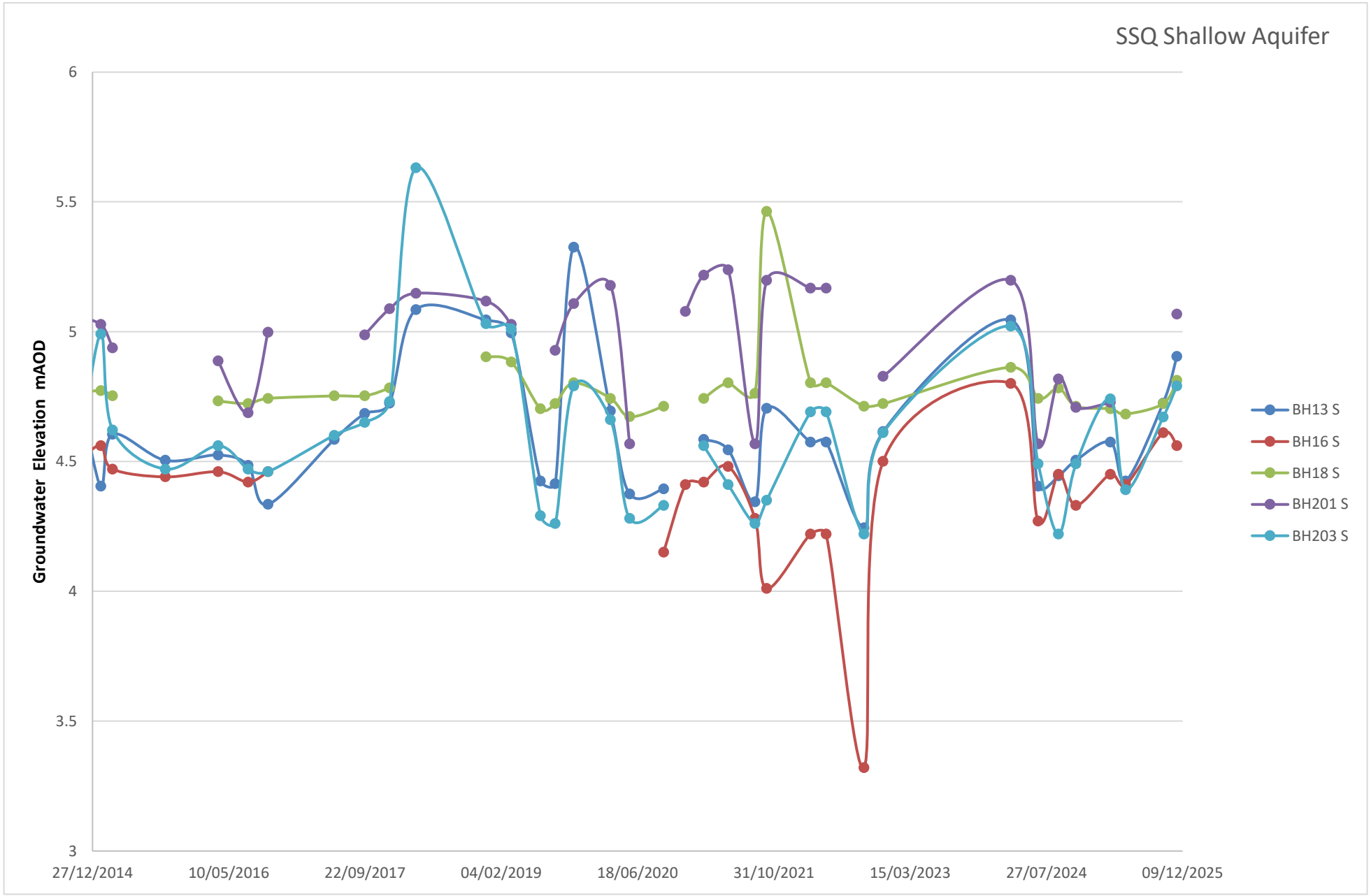

Mercury
70.00
60.00
50.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
microg/l
Oct-06
Jul-09
Apr-12
Dec-14
Sep-17
Jun-20
Mar-23
Dec-25
Sep-28
SW1
SW2
SW3

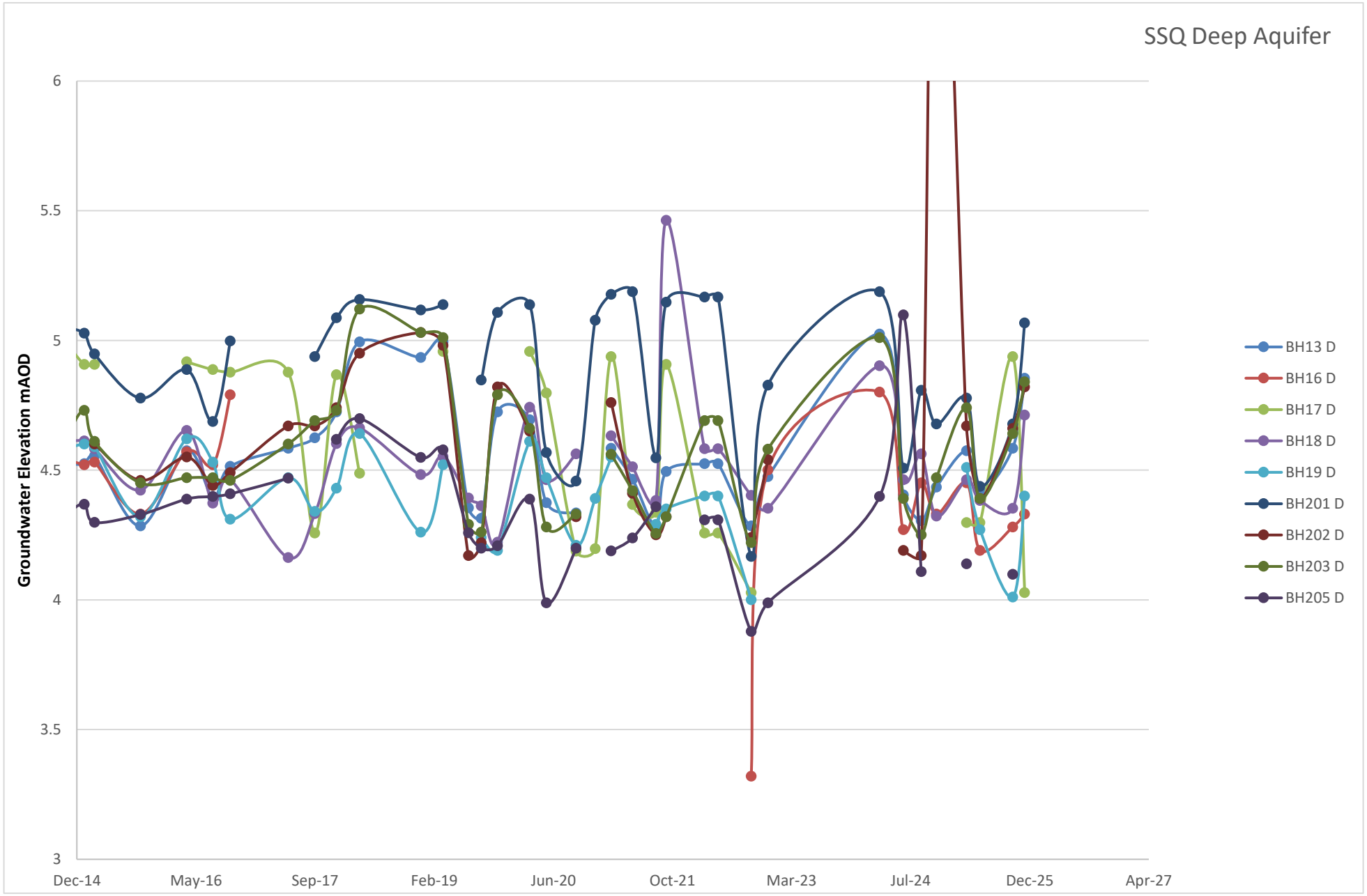

Molybdenum
35.00
30.00
25.00
20.00
15.00
10.00
5.00
0.00
microg/l
Oct-06
Jul-09
Apr-12
Dec-14
Sep-17
Jun-20
Mar-23
Dec-25
Sep-28
SW1
SW2
SW3


Nickel
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
microg/l
Oct-06
Jul-09
Apr-12
Dec-14
Sep-17
Jun-20
Mar-23
Dec-25
Sep-28
SW1
SW2
SW3


Vanadium
30.00
25.00
20.00
15.00
10.00
5.00
0.00
microg/l
Oct-06
Jul-09
Apr-12
Dec-14
Sep-17
Jun-20
Mar-23
Dec-25
Sep-28
SW1
SW2
SW3


Zinc
60.00
50.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
microg/l
Oct-06
Jul-09
Apr-12
Dec-14
Sep-17
Jun-20
Mar-23
Dec-25
Sep-28
SW1
SW2
SW3


SSQ Shallow Aquifer
Groundwater Elevation mAOD
6
5.5
5
4.5
4
3.5
3
27/12/2014
10/05/2016
22/09/2017
04/02/2019
18/06/2020
31/10/2021
15/03/2023
27/07/2024
09/12/2025
BH13 S
BH16 S
BH18 S
BH201 S
BH203 S


SSQ Deep Aquifer
Groundwater Elevation mAOD
6
5.5
5
4.5
4
3.5
3
Dec-14
May-16
Sep-17
Feb-19
Jun-20
Oct-21
Mar-23
Jul-24
Dec-25
Apr-27
BH13 D
BH16 D
BH17 D
BH18 D
BH19 D
BH201 D
BH202 D
BH203 D
BH205 D



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