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Dear Dominique

XRF SURVEY OF THAMES SOUTH SCHOOL

1.0 Introduction

Waikato Regional Council (WRC) has engaged Pattle Delamore Partners Limited (PDP) to undertake an x-ray fluorescence (XRF) survey of Moanataiari School and Montessori Early Childcare Centre to identify the concentration of trace elements in surface soils at these sites. WRC, on request from the Ministry of Education, has commissioned this work because;

- ✦ Elevated concentrations of arsenic (and in some other cases antimony, lead and thallium) have been found in surface soils on the roadside verges near the Thames early childcare education centre and the Moanataiari school; and
- ✦ Sampling undertaken by Waikato Regional Council on 19 January 2007 found elevated concentrations of arsenic in the main playing field. The sampling involved the collection of 16 sub-samples from the upper 10 cm of the soils of the Thames South School recreational field to form a single composite sample which was analysed by Hill Laboratories. Analysis of the single composite sample found that the concentration of arsenic and lead within the composite sample was 27.3 mg/kg and 81.3 mg/kg respectively.

The aim of this investigation was to use a screening method (XRF) to identify areas of low, medium and high trace element concentrations (particularly arsenic) to assist with the prioritisation of sites for further investigation.

2.0 Methodology

To determine the concentration of trace elements, an XRF instrument was used to test the surface soils. All XRF measurements were undertaken by a licensed XRF operator.

The XRF measurements were not undertaken in accordance with US EPA protocol 6200. Rationale for this is because the purpose of this investigation was only to identify areas of high trace element concentrations from areas of low trace element concentrations. Specifically, measurements were taken in-situ rather than being collected and sieved through a minus 2 mm sieve and dried before XRF measurements were undertaken. The consequence of the methodology undertaken is that the in-situ soils will likely have higher moisture content than laboratory analysed



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samples and may have included material greater than 2 mm (i.e. gravels). Furthermore, higher moisture content of the in-situ soils and the presence of gravels in the sample may result in the XRF measurements being slightly reduced. Thus the results provided should be regarded as only indicative of the concentration of target elements in the soils.

A total of 10 XRF measurements were carried out by PDP on the main school grounds on 28 November 2011 and, the measurement locations are shown on Figure D1 together with the arsenic reading at each location.

As discussed above, the XRF is only a field screening tool and due to the methodology used (compared with the standard methodology), there is a higher level of measurement uncertainty (greater than 30%). Results obtained should therefore not be compared to any New Zealand (or where applicable International) soil guidelines or standards for human health assessments to assess compliance or non-compliance with the soil guideline or standard. To assess both potential health risks; and compliance with any applicable soil guideline value or standard for human health protection, soil sampling will need to be undertaken and sent to an IANZ accredited laboratory for analysis.

The XRF measurement locations were recorded using a GPS (x-y positional RMS, error less than 10 m). GPS locations were obtained so that any sampling site could be revisited should further sampling be required (for example, an area with elevated arsenic concentrations (known as a hotspot¹).

A small hole 0.1m in diameter was dug to a depth of approximately 0.1m to expose the soil below the root zone of the grass. The portable XRF instrument was placed on the exposed soil to ensure that the X-ray window was in full contact with the soil. XRF readings were taken for a minimum 90 seconds. The X-ray window was cleaned between sampling locations in accordance with the XRF manufacturer's Manual.

3.0 Results

For the trace elements which were reliably detected by the XRF (arsenic, copper, chromium, iron, lead, manganese and zinc) only arsenic and lead were found to exceed New Zealand (or where applicable International) soil guidelines or standards for human health assessments. The concentrations of arsenic and lead have therefore only been compiled and discussed in this report (see Tables D1). An electronic copy of the full multi-element analysis has been provided to Waikato Regional Council (WRC file reference DM2093695) and is not included in this report.

The XRF data collected during this survey has been grouped into one district area of use as all XRF readings were obtained from the main laying field.

3.1 Traffic Light Assessment

The aim of this work is to assess the site as either a low, medium or high priority area for further investigation. For primary schools, the term 'further investigation' may include the possibility of developing a site specific soil contaminant standard. To present these results, a 'traffic light' assessment tool has been developed to rank the sample locations. The traffic light system is based upon the likelihood that the average concentration, obtained from XRF measurements for a given assessment area, is likely to exceed Soil Contaminant Standard (SCS) values based on the 'Methodology for Deriving Standards for Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health (MfE, 2011).

MfE, 2011 does not provide a specific standard for schools or childcare centres. Thus, for the purposes of carrying out a first "screening" comparison it has been assumed that one of the standard guideline scenarios is valid for this investigation. For example, a residential value has been used for a childcare centre or primary school. A residential

¹ For the purpose of this report a hotspot is any value which; is either more than three times the SCS or when the average of the site exceeds the SCS; or any value which is more than 3.5 times the average concentration of that exposure area

value is anticipated to provide a conservative analysis because it assumes more frequent exposure to soil than the exposure that is likely to occur at a school or childcare centre (seven days per week for most weeks in a year rather than the maximum five days per week at a school or childcare centre). This assumption also includes a greater allowance for exposure to home-grown produce than is likely to occur even if a school has a vegetable garden. Similarly, the recreational guideline value has been used for a secondary school playing field (MfE, 2011) on the basis that human contact with the soil of the playing field is more appropriate to recreational use than residential use.

3.1.1 Green: Low Priority for Further Investigation

A sample that represents a “green status” indicates that the results obtained by XRF suggest that arsenic concentrations are likely to be low, and if soil samples were analysed by the conventional method, they would be likely to fall below the SCS for recreational areas (parks) (for secondary schools) or the standard for residential soils (primary schools).

3.1.2 Orange: Medium Priority for Further Investigation

An “orange status” is assigned to a sample location when results by XRF suggest that arsenic concentrations are moderately elevated for that land use, and may equal or marginally exceed the SCS for recreational areas (for secondary schools) or the SCS for residential areas (primary schools). Due to the measurement uncertainty of the XRF method used in this investigation, ‘moderately elevated’ is defined by the average of readings that appear to exceed the nominated standard by up to 20 mg/kg – i.e. up to 40 mg/kg for a primary school and up to 100 mg/kg for a secondary school.

3.1.3 Red: High priority for Further Investigation

A “red status” is given when indicative results by XRF suggest that either:

- ∴ Average arsenic concentrations across all samples from a school are likely to be a multiple of the SCS; and
- ∴ One or more ‘hot spot’ sites are located on the school where samples are likely to be a multiple of the SCS.

4.0 Discussion

The results obtained from this investigation have been compiled together into the one area of distinct use (see Section 3.0). The average arsenic and lead concentrations for the main playing field has then been calculated. When concentrations of arsenic or lead were below the instrumental detection limit then the value of the published detection limit (9 mg/kg for arsenic and 13 mg/kg for lead) has been used to calculate the average concentration of that element in soils. The interpretation of the areas of distinct use together with the previous results from the main playing field is discussed below.

4.1 Main Playing Fields

The average concentration of arsenic and lead measured over 10 samples was 25 mg/kg (ranged from less than 9 mg/kg to 39 mg/kg) and 82 mg/kg (ranged from 17 to 207 mg/kg) respectively. No distinct hotspots of arsenic or lead were detected during the investigation. The average concentration of arsenic in the surface soils is likely to be higher than the applicable SCS for residential soils (20 mg/kg for arsenic). This conclusion is supported by the composite sampling undertaken by Waikato Regional Council which contained an arsenic concentration of 27.3 mg/kg and a lead concentration of 81.3 mg/kg. As a result of these findings, the grassed areas around the main playing field at Thames South School have been assessed as being a medium priority for further investigations (**Orange light**).

5.0 Conclusion

An XRF survey of the grassed areas of the Thames South School was undertaken in 28 November 2011. The survey found that the main playing field to the south of the school buildings is a medium priority for further investigations (orange light).

6.0 References

MfE, 2011. *Methodology for Deriving Standards for Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health* Office of the Minister for the Environment.

Yours faithfully

PATTLE DELAMORE PARTNERS LIMITED



Andrew Rumsby

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Director

Table D1: X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) Raw Data Thames South School				
Location	Sample	Units	Arsenic (As)	Lead (Pb)
Main playing fields	tss1	ppm	30	49
	tss2	ppm	13	39
	tss3	ppm	32	33
	tss4	ppm	27	207
	tss6	ppm	21	72
	tss7	ppm	24	138
	tss8	ppm	39	118
	tss9	ppm	39	100
	tss10	ppm	20	49
	tss05	ppm	9	17
Statistical Analysis of Raw XRF Data from Thames South School				
Location	Statistic	Units	Arsenic (As)	Lead (Pb)
Main playing fields	COUNT		10	10
	AVERAGE	ppm	25	82
	MIN	ppm	<LOD	17
	MAX	ppm	39	207

Notes:

Measurement below the level of measurement of the XRF. The value is set as equal to the estimated detection limit.

Count = number of samples

<LOD = Less than limit of detection



SOURCE: AERIAL IMAGERY SUPPLIED BY THAMES-COROMANDEL DISTRICT COUNCIL. CADASTRAL INFORMATION DERIVED FROM LINZ DATA.

FIGURE D1 : THAMES SOUTH SCHOOL XRF SAMPLING LOCATIONS WITH ARSENIC RESULTS