

Technical Note

Project:	Glen Earrach Pumped Storage Hydro	Job No:	60719875
Subject:	Preliminary PLHRA Response to IF Stage 1 Checking Report		
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Introduction

Following submission of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report, Ironside Farrar Ltd (IF) has reviewed the *Preliminary Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessment* (PLHRA) (March 2025) on behalf of the Scottish Government Energy Consents Unit (ECU).

The following sets out the recommendations made by IF in its *Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessment Stage 1 Checking Report* (April 2026) together with AECOM's response / proposed action.

To support the responses below a number of figures from the PLHRA have been updated, as well as new figures produced, these are listed below and included in Appendix A.

- Update
 - Figure 15.3.8 Peat Probe Survey Results
 - Figure 15.3.9 Peat Depth Interpolation Plan
 - Figure 15.3.10 Peat Slide Assessed Hazard
- New
 - Figure 15.3.12 Geomorphological Map
 - Figure 15.3.13 Risk Map

Additionally, the following appendices have been produced to support this submission:

- Appendix A: Figures
- Appendix B: Qualitative Assessment of Peat Landslide Hazard, Exposure and Hazard Ranking
- Appendix C: Mitigation Measures
- Appendix D: Targeted Mitigation for Each Development Area Identified with 'Moderate' Hazard Ranking

IF Recommendation 1

Confirm why the existing track from Alltsigh to the main dam and TC16 were not assessed.

AECOM Response

Existing Alltsigh Track: The route from Alltsigh to the Main Dam is an existing track proposed for emergency 4x4 access only. It is not proposed as a principal construction access, and no significant upgrading is presently proposed. For completeness, additional probing was undertaken along the track during the June 2026 survey. The resulting probe coverage and peat depths are shown in Appendix A and record depths of less than 0.5 m. These results do not alter the assessment conclusions for the existing track.

TC16: TC16 is a temporary compound associated with the Lower Control Works at the Loch Ness shoreline and is outside peatland. The works are entirely in water or on mineral ground and exposed rock at the steep glen side. Peat probing is therefore not relevant because there is no peat in this area. This is supported by the British Geological Survey (BGS) superficial geology mapping and the Carbon and Peatland 2016 mapping reviewed for this response which identifies Class 0 mineral soils at this location.

IF Recommendation 2

The PLHRA does not reference recorded landslides and mass movements the BGS GeoIndex identifies in the area, which could be acknowledged and discussed.

AECOM Response

The BGS GeoIndex records in the vicinity of TC16 relate to rockfall or other mass movements from the steep glen sides along the A82 corridor. They do not represent peat instability within the area of the Lower Control Works. The records are acknowledged for completeness and do not alter the conclusions of the Preliminary PLHRA.

IF Recommendation 3

Confirmation is required that SSSI, SPA, SAC, Ramsar, PWS, GWDTE and DWPA on site or in the vicinity have been assessed and deemed not a risk, or risk assessments updated to consider these, where required.

AECOM's Response

Designated sites, private water supplies, groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems and the Loch Ness Drinking Water Protected Area have been assessed through EIAR Chapter 7: Terrestrial Ecology, Chapter 8: Ornithology, Chapter 9: Aquatic and Marine Ecology and Chapter 10: Water Environment, together with their associated appendices and figures. The Checking Report's reference to the Loch Lomond DWPA is understood to be a drafting error; the relevant designation is the Loch Ness Drinking Water Protected Area. Having regard to the proposed infrastructure locations, topography and hydrological relationships, no credible peat failure pathway has been identified that would materially affect those receptors.

IF Recommendation 4

ECUBPG requires site wide Phase 1 probing and Phase 2 higher-density probing at infrastructure locations in line with published guidance, justification is needed for these omissions. Where peat restoration areas are proposed, additional probing should extend to likely restoration locations to confirm peat presence and assess potential instability. It is anticipated significant additional probing will be required.

AECOM's Response

Additional probing: A further targeted peat probing survey was undertaken by Gondolin during the week commencing 29 June 2026. The survey addressed identified gaps at and around proposed infrastructure and aligned the coverage with the EIAR track and infrastructure layout. Gondolin's role was limited to field probing and delivery of georeferenced probe locations and depths. The Applicant has prepared an initial interpolation of the additional data.

It is important to note that the current PLHRA best practice guidance is predominantly tailored to onshore wind farm development, which differs from large-scale pumped storage hydro schemes in terms of scale, construction methodology and footprint. As such, several core assumptions embedded within the guidance are not considered to be directly relevant to the engineering and spatial constraints exhibited by the Proposed Development.

Spatially, for onshore wind, the peatland survey guidance assumes that key infrastructure such as turbines, crane pads, met masts and borrow pits can be repositioned or microsituated to avoid deeper peat. In contrast, the principal components of the Proposed Development such as the Headpond footprint, including the Dams, Borrow Pit Search Area (BP Search Area) and UCW, are fixed by topographical, geological, hydraulic and operational design constraints. These assets cannot be relocated without fundamentally altering the scheme's viability. As a result, the level of microsituation flexibility assumed within the guidance is not applicable for this type of development.

Furthermore, the scale and land take of the Proposed Development are significantly greater than the infrastructure elements of a typical onshore wind farm. The application of a blanket 10 m x 10 m probing grid or continuous targeted probing at wind farm density would not necessarily provide proportional benefit for both equivalent assets scaled in size or significantly larger assets such as the Headpond Dams.

For these reasons, the probing methodology adopted for Phase II was designed to align with the intent of the published guidance, while adapting the methodology to suit the Proposed Development, as described in the preceding paragraphs.

Coverage and remaining departures: The supplementary coverage includes the Alltsigh track, revised track centrelines, offset probes alongside the tracks and additional infrastructure areas identified through review of the original dataset. Probing along all proposed and existing access tracks has been undertaken at 50 m stations comprising a centreline probe and probes offset 10 m on either side, which accords with the spacing identified at Section 2.6 of the Checking Report. Area and compound probing has been undertaken on a nominal 25 m grid; the basis for this density is set out below. Areas remote from proposed infrastructure and outside relevant zones of influence were not probed. The steep south-eastern margin of Loch nam Breac Dearga was not probed because slope and safe access constraints precluded fieldwork; its treatment is supported by slope information and available photographic or drone evidence. All additional probing is shown on the updated peat probing output in Appendix A, together with a schedule of the achieved probe spacing at each infrastructure component.

Peat restoration areas: The only restoration areas covered by the current probing dataset are areas proposed for remediation within temporary construction compounds, which have been probed as infrastructure footprints. No separate peat restoration areas have been specifically probed. The location and suitability of any additional peat restoration, reuse or storage areas will be confirmed at detailed design stage and assessed through the Final PLHRA and detailed peat management process before use. This will include confirmation of peat conditions and stability and identification of any further investigation required.

Probing density adopted for the June 2026 survey: The Checking Report identifies an expectation of 10 m grid probing at infrastructure locations, and 50 m spacings along access tracks with 10 m offset. Track probing has been undertaken at the spacing identified. Area and compound probing has been undertaken on a nominal 25 m grid, and the Applicant sets out below why that density is considered sufficient to support the peat landslide hazard and risk assessment at this stage.

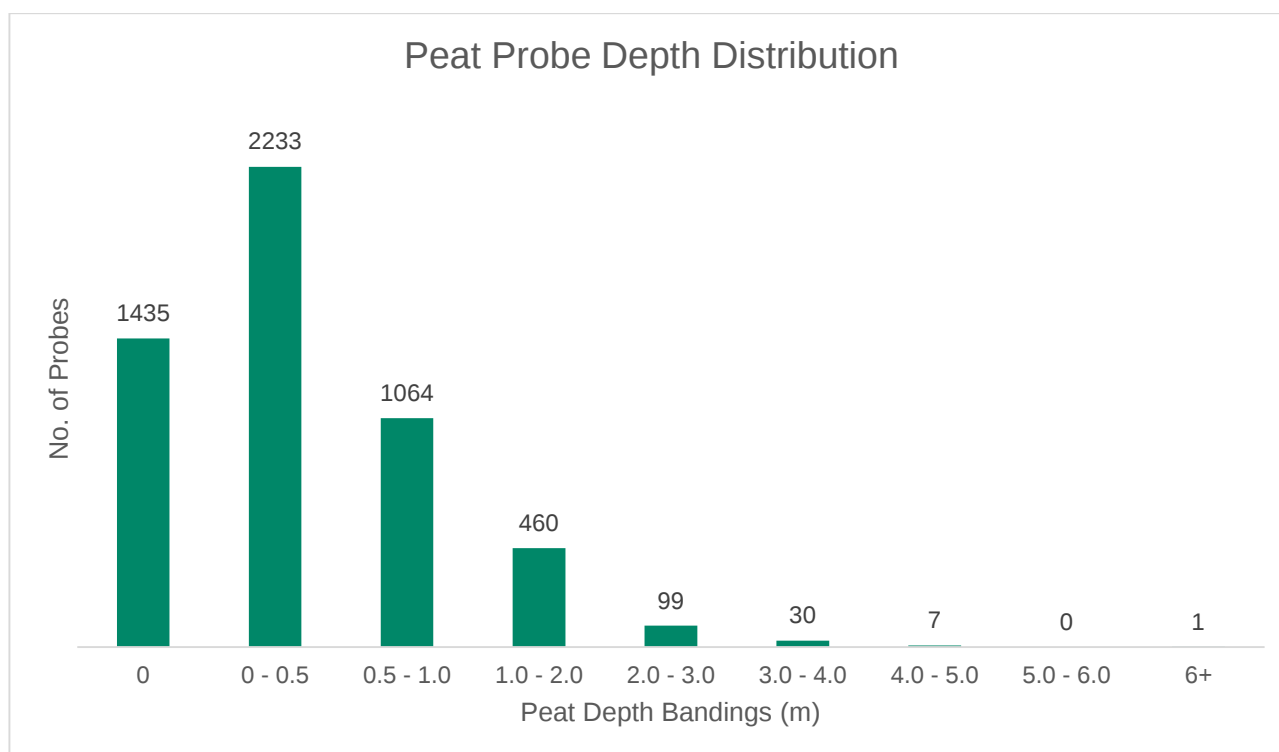
Increase over the previous coverage: A nominal 25 m grid provides approximately sixteen times the point density of the 100 m grid applied across the development areas during Phase 1. The June 2026 survey has therefore substantially increased the resolution of the dataset at the targeted infrastructure locations and has addressed the principal coverage gaps identified in the Checking Report at compounds, portal areas, the secondary bund and the Main Dam footprint.

Ground conditions across the Site: Of the total 5,329 probes undertaken across the Site, 27% recorded depths of 0 m (rock at or near to surface level), 42% recorded depths greater than 0 and up to 0.5 m and 20% recorded depths of between 0.5 and 1.0 m, resulting in approximately 89% of all peat probes showing peat depths less than or equal to 1.0 m in depth. Of the remaining 11% of probes, only 38 probes showed depth greater than 3m, with a solitary probe measuring > 6m in depth.

It should be noted that of the 38 probes recorded > 3m in depth, 7 are recorded in the north eastern portion of the proposed Headpond area. The remaining 31 probes recording depths greater than 3 m are located outwith proposed infrastructure footprints. Therefore, it can be concluded that peat depth is predominantly shallow across the Proposed Development site with deeper peat isolated to discrete locations. Infrastructure has been sited to avoid deeper peat as far as possible.

The additional peat probing conducted show a similar trend with the peat probing conducted during the initial peat probing during the Preliminary PLHRA, whereby, 88% of probes taken fell between the 0 – 1.0 m range, with the remaining 12% of probes recorded > 1.0 m in depth. The findings are therefore consistent with the approach taken during the Preliminary PLHRA.

The breakdown of all peat probes recorded across the site is illustrated in Insert 1 below.



Insert 1 Peat Probe Depth Distribution

The Preliminary PLHRA records that much of the Site is anticipated to have rock at or near the surface, that the BGS 1:50,000 mapping records no superficial deposits across most of the Site, and that the Headpond area comprises large areas of shallow or absent peat with localised deeper accumulations confined to naturally occurring basins in the bedrock.

In these conditions, peat depth varies gradually across most of the Site rather than over short distances, and a 25 m grid resolves the depth surface at a scale appropriate to the assessment inputs it supports.

Relationship to the assessment: Peat thickness is one of six weighted inputs to the hazard assessment and is applied in banded ranges rather than as a continuous value. The banding means that the assessment outcome is sensitive to the depth band recorded at a location rather than to small variations in absolute depth. Given the depth distribution described above, the majority of infrastructure locations fall within the lowest depth bands, where additional probe density would not alter the band applied.

Pre-construction closure: The Applicant recognises that the guidance expectation is a 10 m grid at infrastructure locations, and that the density adopted for the June 2026 survey is below that expectation. The Applicant therefore proposes that infill probing at 10 m spacing be undertaken at infrastructure locations prior to construction, at any location where the recorded peat depth exceeds 1.0 m, with the results reported in the Final PLHRA. This would be secured by a suitably worded condition providing that works shall not commence at a given infrastructure location until that probing has been completed and the Final PLHRA approved in respect of that location. This approach provides coverage consistent with the guidance expectation before any construction risk arises, while allowing the current assessment to proceed on a dataset that is considered proportionate and technically sufficient for the purpose.

Schedule of updated peat probing undertaken in June 2026: The additional probing was undertaken during the week commencing 29 June 2026. All new area and compound probing was completed on a nominal 25 m grid. Track probing used a separate arrangement of 50 m longitudinal spacing, with a centre line probe and probes offset 10 m on either side. A total of 2,598 probes were undertaken during the June 2026 survey, bringing the cumulative total for the Site to 5,329 probes.

Table 1. Access Tracks

Area	Additional Probing Undertaken	Probe Arrangement	Notes
Access tracks throughout the site	Probing updated wherever track alignments had changed since the original survey	Stations at 50 m intervals, comprising one centreline probe and probes offset 10 m on either side	Coverage follows the EIAR track layout
Tracks previously probed only at offsets	Centreline probes added	Centreline added to the existing offset coverage	All tracks now have centreline and offset probing
Existing Alltshigh to Main Dam tracks	Centreline and offset probing completed	Centreline with 10 m offsets on either side at 50 m intervals	Centreline probes on the existing hard track may record zero peat depth

Table 2. Temporary Construction Compounds

Identification	Compound Function	Additional Probing Undertaken	Spacing
TC01	Material storage, plant, equipment, welfare and site offices	New probing across the compound footprint	Nominal 25 m grid
TC02	Material storage, plant, equipment, welfare and site offices	New probing across the compound footprint	Nominal 25 m grid
TC03	Material storage, plant, equipment, welfare and site offices	New probing across the compound footprint	Nominal 25 m grid
TC05	Temporary workers' accommodation	Extensive new probing across the compound footprint	Nominal 25 m grid
TC06	Temporary firefighting compound	New probing across the compound footprint	Nominal 25 m grid
TC09	Satellite construction compound	New probing across the compound footprint	Nominal 25 m grid
TC10	Satellite construction compound	New probing across the compound footprint	Nominal 25 m grid
TC11	Satellite construction compound	New probing across the compound footprint	Nominal 25 m grid
TC13	Headpond construction compound	Covered by the additional probing of the co-located borrow pit	Nominal 25 m grid
TC17	Pressure shaft construction compound	New probing across the compound footprint	Nominal 25 m grid

Table 3. Permanent Compounds

Identification	Compound Function	Additional Probing Undertaken	Spacing
PC04	Above ground GIS switchyard	Probed as part of the campaign covering the TC05 workers' accommodation area, within and adjacent to which PC04 is located	Nominal 25 m grid
PC07	Tunnel portal 1	New probing across the portal and compound footprint and Material Stockpile area	Nominal 25 m grid
PC08	Tunnel portals 2 and 3	New probing across the portal and compound footprint and Material Stockpile area	Nominal 25 m grid
PC12	Main Dam valve house	New probing across the compound footprint	Nominal 25 m grid
PC14	Ventilation shaft compound	New probing across the compound footprint	Nominal 25 m grid
PC15	Valve cavern access tunnel portal	New probing across the compound footprint adjacent to TC11 and Material Stockpile area	Nominal 25 m grid

Please note, in response to the Checking Report's observation that material stockpile locations lacked probing coverage, the stockpile locations at PC07, PC08 and PC15 have been included in the revised peat probing as detailed in Table 3.

Table 4. Other Infrastructure Areas

Area	Additional Probing Undertaken	Spacing	Notes
Borrow pit within the headpond	New probing across the borrow pit footprint	Nominal 25 m grid	Also provides coverage of the co-located TC13 compound
Secondary bund	New probing across the footprint	Nominal 25 m grid	Addresses this previously excluded element
Main Dam embankment footprint	Infill probing undertaken to close gaps in the original dataset	Targeted infill based on existing coverage	Complements the original probing campaign

Table 5. Areas Where Existing Coverage Has Been Reviewed and no Additional Probing was Undertaken

Area	Existing Coverage	Basis for no Additional Probing
Saddle Dam 1	Phase 2 probing at nominal 25 m grid	Coverage already at the density adopted for the June 2026 survey
Saddle Dam 2	Phase 2 probing at nominal 25 m grid	Coverage already at the density adopted for the June 2026 survey
Upper Control Works	Phase 2 probing at nominal 25 m grid	Coverage already at the density adopted for the June 2026 survey
Spillway	Phase 2 probing at nominal 25 m grid	Coverage already at the density adopted for the June 2026 survey
Headpond basin beyond the structures and borrow pit	Phase 1 probing at 100 m grid	The basin will be inundated in operation and contains no permanent infrastructure other than the elements probed separately. Peat within the basin is addressed through the Outline Peat Management Plan and the design intent that any peat displacement is contained within the Headpond. During the construction, the risk of peat landslide will come from the excavation / stripping of peat as considered in updated assessment contained in Appendix B and Appendix D.
Steep south-eastern margin of Loch nam Breac Dearga	Not probed	Slope and safe access constraints precluded fieldwork. Steep slopes are not conducive to significant peat accumulation. Supported by slope analysis and available photographic or drone evidence
SuDS ponds, settlement lagoons and bunded fuelling areas	Locations not yet fixed at outline design	Subject to the Final PLHRA hold point described under Recommendation 7 of this response. Where confirmed within or adjacent to peat, these will be probed and assessed through the Final PLHRA
TC16 and Lower Control Works	Not applicable	Works are entirely in water or on mineral ground and exposed rock, with no peat present

Please refer to Appendix A for the revised Figure 15.3.8 Peat Probe Survey Results and Figure 15.3.9 Peat Depth Interpolation Plan.

IF Recommendation 5

A geomorphological map should be provided in line with Section 4.4.1 of ECUBPG.

AECOM's Response

A geomorphological map is included in Appendix A as Figure 15.3.12 Geomorphological Map. It draws together the available walkover observations, topography, drainage, exposed rock areas, slope breaks and relevant indicators of peat instability, and is read alongside the probing coverage and peat depth information.

IF Recommendation 6

Provide comment and justification for omitting a factor-of-safety analysis considering loading from peat restoration, floating tracks and temporary peat storage, including whether sufficient certainty exists that excavated peat can be safely placed on site.

AECOM's Response

This Stage 1 PLHRA is a high-level screening assessment intended to qualitatively identify areas of potential peat landslide risk rather than to quantify detailed mechanisms or assign final design risk classifications. The design of the Proposed Development is preliminary in nature and design information relating to magnitude and construction methodologies for peat restoration and floating tracks are indicative and not yet defined to the level required for a quantitative analysis.

Accordingly, the omission of a FoS analysis at this stage is considered proportionate and appropriate with the scope and intent of a Stage 1 PLHRA.

It is accepted, however, that a FoS analysis should be considered in the Final PLHRA, once the design of the Proposed Development has evolved and further information is present on construction methodologies.

No restoration, reuse or temporary storage location will be used until its suitability and stability have been confirmed through the detailed peat management process and Final PLHRA.

IF Recommendation 7

TC13, TC16, the secondary bund, SuDS and peat-restoration areas are excluded from the assessment. These should be included or a sufficiently robust justification provided for their omission.

AECOM's Response

TC13 and Secondary Bund: TC13 is co-located with the Headpond borrow pit/BP Search Area and is covered by the additional nominal 25 m probing of that footprint, as recorded in Tables 2 and 4. Its assessment is presented under the BP Search Area in Appendices B and D. The Secondary Bund has been included in the additional probing and captured in the revised assessment presented in Appendix B and Appendix D.

TC16: The Lower Control Works are entirely in water or on mineral ground and exposed rock and are therefore outside the peat stability assessment, as set out under Recommendation 1.

SuDS and peat-restoration areas: Locations that are sufficiently defined at outline design stage are assessed against the combined probing dataset. Any location that is not yet fixed is subject to a hold point requiring assessment through the Final PLHRA before construction, peat placement or use.

IF Recommendation 8

Provide Figure 15.3.10 as large-scale extracts at all key infrastructure locations, including sufficient consideration of upslope and downslope zones of influence.

AECOM's Response

Figure 15.3.10 in Appendix A provides large-scale extracts for the key infrastructure locations, showing areas of *Likely*, *Probable* and *Almost Certain* assessed peat-slide hazard, key receptors and the relevant upslope and downslope zones of influence.

IF Recommendation 9

Peat removal should not be treated as mitigation that removes the initial risk. Review or further justify the consequence rating for embankment works during excavation and construction, including loss of toe support, hydrological change and risk to workers.

AECOM's Response

The stripping of peat forms a key part of the construction methodology for a number of locations across the Site and will be conducted to allow for excavation of formation bedrock. The stripping of peat has not been considered as a mitigation measure as it is necessary to conduct the wider excavation works. Where the peat is stripped, however, this has been highlighted and the landslide risk transfers from the wider construction activity to the peat stripping process. Where this is present, the peat landslide assessment focuses on worker safety and best-practice measures have been set out in Appendix C.

Where peat stripping is unavoidable, its removal may reduce the subsequent peat landslide risk once the stripping operation has been completed. The risk during stripping itself remains subject to the construction-stage assessment and mitigation set out in Appendices C and D, with further review following GI in the Final PLHRA.

IF Recommendation 10

Comment on the distance-based scoring of receptors, with the relevance of the 50m watercourse buffer questioned.

AECOM's Response

Runout distances and proximity thresholds, such as the 50 m criterion applied to watercourses, were developed as pragmatic screening tools to differentiate receptors based on their relative likelihood of being affected by a potential peat or slope instability event. The threshold does not represent a fixed physical boundary but rather a conservative indicator for distinguishing between receptors with a higher or lower likelihood of being impacted, based on the known 50 m watercourse buffer imposed by SEPA in EIA.

Accordingly, the current scoring is considered proportionate and appropriate for the scope of this Stage 1 PLHRA.

It is accepted, however, that quantification of potential runout distances, and refinement of consequence scoring for individual receptors, will be undertaken during subsequent phases when detailed topographic, GI, and hydrological data become available.

Review of the updated probing, topography and drainage information has not identified any credible runout pathway beyond 50 m that would alter a consequence score at an assessed location.

IF Recommendation 11

Provide risk mapping as well as existing likelihood mapping (as per ECUBPG terminology).

AECOM's Response

Risk mapping is provided at Figure 15.3.13 alongside the assessed hazard mapping, using terminology aligned with ECUBPG and showing the relevant proposed infrastructure.

IF Recommendation 12

Provide further site specific mitigation for areas of Medium risk, potentially including no storage areas, micro-siting opportunities and specific drainage or check dam measures.

AECOM's Response

The supplementary response (Appendix B, Appendix C and Appendix D) provides proportionate, site specific mitigation for locations assessed at *Moderate* pre-mitigation risk following consideration of additional peat probing and assessment updates.

Additionally, the descriptions of mitigation have been revised and detailed in Appendix C of this response.

Information Only Responses

IF Recommendation 13

The Carbon and Peatland Map is a key resource and its inclusion would improve the desk study.

AECOM's Response

The information presented in the desk-study covers the Carbon and Peatland Map contextually. As such, no additional figure has been provided in this submission.

IF Recommendation 14

The desk study should reference searches of local knowledge and news archives for past landslide events.

AECOM's Response

A proportionate online search of available local records and news archives has been undertaken. No recorded peat landslide incidents have been identified within the relevant peatland parts of the site. Given the remote location, generally low slope angles within those areas and absence of occupied property or infrastructure likely to have generated observations, a more extensive local knowledge exercise is not considered proportionate.

IF Recommendation 15

Relevant EIAR figures and text could be included in the PLHRA rather than cross-referenced, so that it operates as a standalone document.

AECOM's Response

The Preliminary PLHRA has not been reissued in full. This standalone response includes the figures and information required to answer the Stage 1 recommendations. Wider consolidation will be addressed in the Final PLHRA.

IF Recommendation 16

A discussion of site walkover features, supplemented by site photographs, would be beneficial.

AECOM's Response

Available walkover observations and existing photographs or drone imagery are used where they assist with the geomorphological map or specific access or terrain justification. Given the scale of the site, a separate photographic annex has not been prepared solely for this response. Wider curation of site photographs will be addressed in the Final PLHRA.

IF Recommendation 17

Check that the wording of Sections 7.5.43 and 7.5.44 is correct.

AECOM's Response

The wording is corrected as follows.

Section 7.5.43: Forestry can affect peat stability through planting disturbance, loading, drying and associated drainage. Forestry is not extensive across the Proposed Development Site and is absent from most infrastructure areas, although it is present adjacent to parts of the access track network.

Section 7.5.44: Peat hydrology is an independent influence on stability and is not treated as being largely covered by the forestry factor.

IF Recommendation 18

Peat coring, von Post assessments, laboratory testing or substrate estimates would improve confidence and should be considered for the additional probing works.

AECOM's Response

The recommendation is noted. The June 2026 work comprised peat probing and georeferenced depth recording only. No additional coring, sampling or laboratory testing is proposed for the present Stage 1 response. Further investigation will be considered through detailed ground investigation and the Final PLHRA where required to support quantitative assessment.

IF Recommendation 19

A figure showing receptors and associated consequence scoring would provide greater clarity.

AECOM's Response

A separate receptor and consequence figure has not been commissioned solely in response to this information only recommendation. If the relevant receptor information can be incorporated readily into the required risk mapping, it is included there. Otherwise, the response relies on the relevant assessment entries and existing receptor information.

IF Recommendation 20

Terminology concerning likelihood, hazard and risk could be aligned with ECUBPG to avoid confusion.

AECOM's Response

The supplementary response and new figures use ECUBPG aligned terminology. Where the response refers to existing tables, the original terms are identified clearly. Full terminology alignment will be incorporated into the Final PLHRA.

Appendix A Figures

Appendix B Qualitative Assessment of Peat Landslide Hazard, Exposure and Hazard Ranking

Table 6. Update to Table 18 of the PLHRA

Area	Assessed Hazard (Worst Case)	Assessed Infrastructure Exposure	Assessed Environmental Exposure	Worst-Case Hazard Ranking (Score)	Worst-Case Hazard Ranking (Level)	Comment
See Figure 15.3.10 Peat Slide Assessed Hazard (Appendix A Figures) for reference of infrastructure locations and assessed peat slide Hazard						
Section 1 – Balnain – River Coiltie	4	3	3	12	Moderate	Assessed Hazard: Section 1 is an upgrade of an existing access track with areas of 'Probable' peat slide hazard underlying and within 50 m of the track. As such, a worst-case hazard of 'Probable' is therefore assigned. Assessed Infrastructure Exposure: Section 1 is an upgrade of an existing access track and runs from the A831 at Balnain to the River Coiltie. As this is the main access into the site, the assessed infrastructure exposure is rated at 'High'. Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to the proposed Access Track. However, watercourses are crossed and located within 50 m of the Access Track section. The assessed environmental exposure is therefore rated at 'High'. Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Moderate
Section 2 – River Coiltie – PC08	3	3	3	9	Low	Assessed Hazard: Section 2 is mostly located across areas of 'unlikely' peat slide hazard, however, areas of 'likely' are present underlying and within 50 m of Section 2. As such, a worst-case hazard of 'Likely' is therefore assigned. Assessed Infrastructure: There are multiple proposed compounds within the vicinity of the track as well as permanent structures such as Tunnel Portals (PC07 & PC08) and the location of the GIS Switchyard (PC04). Given the presence of the Tunnel Portals and as these would interact with the 'Likely' peat slide hazard, a worst-case infrastructure of 'High' has been applied. Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to the proposed Access Track. However, watercourses are crossed and located within 50 m of the Access Track section. The assessed environmental exposure is therefore rated at 'High'. Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Low.
Section 3 – PC08 – Main Track Split	3	2	3	9	Low	Assessed Hazard: Section 3 is mostly located across areas of 'Unlikely' peat slide. However, areas of 'Likely' are present underlying and within 50 m of Section 3. As such, a worst-case hazard of 'Likely' is therefore assigned. Assessed Infrastructure: Along with the proposed access track, two Temporary Compounds and a Tunnel Portal (PC08) are located along the Access Track section. The Tunnel Portal would typically result in a 'High' exposure, however, this is assessed separately under PC08 and therefore is not counted again for this section. Therefore, the worst-case hazard ranking relates to the Access Track section itself as it's the only track leading to the northern and eastern side of the Headpond. As such, an infrastructure ranking of 'Low' has been applied. Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to Section 3. However, a watercourse is crossed and located within 50 m of Section 3. Therefore, the assessed worst-case environmental exposure is rated at 'High'. Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Low
Section 4 – Main Track Split – North of Headpond	3	2	3	9	Low	Assessed Hazard: Section 4 is mostly located across areas of 'Unlikely' peat slide. However, areas of 'Likely' are present underlying and within 50 m of Section 4. As such, a worst-case hazard of 'Likely' is therefore assigned. Assessed Infrastructure: Along with the proposed Access Track, a Temporary Compound is located along the Section 4. Therefore the worst-case hazard ranking relates to the Access Track section itself. As such, an infrastructure ranking of 'Low' has been applied. Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to Section 4. However, a watercourse is crossed and located within 50 m of Section 4. Therefore, the assessed worst-case environmental exposure is rated at 'High'. Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Low
Section 5 – Main Track Split – Saddle Dam 2 / Spillway Track	4	3	3	12	Moderate	Assessed Hazard: Section 5 is mostly located across areas of 'Unlikely' peat slide. However, areas of 'Likely' and 'Probable' are present underlying and within 50 m of Section 5. As such, a worst-case hazard of 'Probable' is therefore assigned. Assessed Infrastructure: A Temporary Compound, a Tunnel Portal (PC15) and a ventilation shaft (PC14) are located along the Section 5. Also at the southern extent of the Access Track section are the Saddle Dam 2 and the Spillway. Although the Saddle Dam 2 and Spillway are significant structures, given their scale and mass the infrastructure exposure of these are considered to be 'low'. The worst-case infrastructure exposure relates to the Tunnel Portal (PC15) with this considered to have an exposure of 'High'. Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to Section 5. However, a watercourse is crossed and located within 50 m of Section 5. Therefore, the assessed worst-case environmental exposure is rated at 'High'.

Area	Assessed Hazard (Worst Case)	Assessed Infrastructure Exposure	Assessed Environmental Exposure	Worst-Case Hazard Ranking (Score)	Worst-Case Hazard Ranking (Level)	Comment
						Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Moderate
Section 6 – North of Headpond – Main Dam / Saddle Dam 1 and UCW	3	2	2	6	Low	Assessed Hazard: Section 6 is mostly located across areas of 'Unlikely' peat slide. However, areas of 'Likely' are present underlying and within 50 m of Section 6. As such, a worst-case hazard of 'Likely' is therefore assigned. Assessed Infrastructure: The Main Dam, BP Search Area and UCW are present along Section 6. Although the Main Dam is a significant structure, given its scale and mass the infrastructure exposure of this is considered to be 'Low'. As the UCW will be constructed after the Access Track, the exposure as a result of the Access Track on the UCW is considered to be 'Very Low'. The BP Search Area is also considered with an exposure of 'Very Low'. Therefore, the worst-case infrastructure exposure is Section 6 itself and the Main Dam both of which have an exposure of 'Low'. Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to Section 6. However, Loch nam Breac Dearga is located within 50 m of Section 6. It should be noted that Loch nam Breac Dearga will be impounded as part of the Headpond construction, therefore the environmental exposure is reduced from 'High' to 'Low'. Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Low.
Section 7 – Existing Alltsigh Track – Valve House	3	2	3	9	Low	Assessed Hazard: Section 7 is mostly located across areas of 'Unlikely' peat slide. However, areas of 'Likely' are present underlying and within 50 m of Section 7. As such, a worst-case hazard of 'Likely' is therefore assigned. Assessed Infrastructure: An existing Access Track is present in the western extent of the Access Track section, although the exposure for this would be considered to be 'Very Low'. Along with the proposed Access Track, the Valve House is located at its eastern extent along with the Main Dam. Although the Main Dam is a significant structure, given its scale and mass the infrastructure exposure of this is considered to be 'low'. The worst-case infrastructure exposure relates to the Valve House and proposed Access Track with an exposure of 'Low' applied. Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to Section 7. However, a watercourse is crossed and located within 50 m of Section 7. Therefore, the assessed worst-case environmental exposure is rated at 'High'. Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Low
Temporary Compound (TC) 01	3	2	2	6	Low	Assessed Hazard: TC01 is generally located in an area of 'Unlikely' peat slide hazard', however areas of 'Likely' peat slide hazard are located within 50 m. As such, a worst-case hazard of 'Likely' is therefore assigned. Assessed Infrastructure: TC01 is located along Access Track Section 2, > 50 m away from any other infrastructure. Therefore, the infrastructure exposure for TC01 itself is considered 'Very Low'. The worst-case infrastructure exposure therefore relates to Section 2 which has a worst-case exposure of 'Low'. Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to the proposed TC01 and no watercourses located within 50 m. However, watercourses are located within 200 m downslope of TC01. As such, an exposure of 'Low' is considered suitable. Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Low
TC02	2	2	2	4	Negligible	Assessed Hazard: TC02 is located in an area of 'Negligible' and 'Unlikely' peat slide hazard. As such, a worst-case hazard of 'Unlikely' is therefore assigned. Assessed Infrastructure: TC02 is located along Access Track Section 2, > 50 m away from any other infrastructure. Therefore, the infrastructure exposure for TC02 itself is 'Very Low'. The worst-case infrastructure exposure therefore relates to Section 2 which has a worst-case exposure of 'Low'. Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to the proposed TC02 and no watercourses located within 50 m. However, watercourses are located within 200 m downslope of TC02. As such, an exposure of 'low' is considered suitable. Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Negligible
TC03	2	2	2	4	Negligible	Assessed Hazard: TC03 is located in an area of 'negligible peat slide hazard', though there are areas of 'unlikely' hazard within 50 m of the proposed location. Assessed Infrastructure: The infrastructure exposure for TC03 itself is 'very low'. Therefore the worst-case infrastructure exposure relates to the proposed Access Track to the south which has a ranking of 'low'. Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to the proposed TC03. A watercourse is located just within 50 m of TC03, however, this is upslope and so unlikely to be affected by any landslide caused by TC03. As such, the greatest exposure is considered to be associated with the watercourse downslope of TC03 outwith 50 m but within 200 m. An environmental exposure of 'Low' has therefore been applied. Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Negligible
PC04 - Switchyard	3	1	3	9	low	Assessed Hazard: PC04 is located in an area of 'Unlikely' peat slide hazard. However, there are areas of 'Likely' peat slide hazard within 50 m of the proposed location. As such, a worst-case hazard of 'Likely' is therefore assigned. Assessed Infrastructure: Access Track Section 2 and TC05 are located in the vicinity of PC04, although the worst-case infrastructure exposure is for PC04 itself with a 'High' exposure ranking. However, the worst-case peat slide hazard of 'Likely' does not interact with PC04 as typically the areas are downslope of

Area	Assessed Hazard (Worst Case)	Assessed Infrastructure Exposure	Assessed Environmental Exposure	Worst-Case Hazard Ranking (Score)	Worst-Case Hazard Ranking (Level)	Comment
						PC04 and the very small, isolated area upslope has been neglected due to its size and it not considered representative of the general peat mass. As such, a 'Very Low' exposure is considered appropriate. Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to PC04. However, a watercourse is crossed and located within 50 m of PC04. Therefore, the assessed worst-case environmental exposure is rated at 'High'. Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Low
TC05 – Workers Accommodation	3	4	3	12	Moderate	Assessed Hazard: TC05 is mostly located in an area of 'Unlikely' peat slide hazard. However, areas of 'Likely' peat slide hazard within 50 m of TC05. As such, a worst-case hazard of 'Likely' is therefore assigned. Assessed Infrastructure: Access Track Section 2, PC04 and TC06 are all located within 50 m of TC05. Given the significance of TC05 being the Temporary Workers Accommodation, this is considered to represent the worst-case exposure with a ranking of 'Very High' applied. Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to TC05. However, a watercourse is crossed and located within 50 m of TC05. Therefore, the assessed worst-case environmental exposure is rated at 'High'. Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Moderate
TC06 – Firefighting Compound	2	3	2	6	Low	Assessed Hazard: TC06 is mostly located in an area of 'Negligible' and 'Unlikely' peat slide hazard. As such, a worst-case hazard of 'Unlikely' is therefore assigned. Assessed Infrastructure: Access Track Section 2 and TC05 are all located in the vicinity of TC06. TC05 is upslope of TC06 and within 50 m of TC06. Therefore, the worst-case exposure is from TC05, considered to be 'High'. Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to the proposed TC06. A watercourse is located around 50 m downslope from TC06. As such, an environmental exposure of 'Low' has been applied. Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Low.
PC07 - Tunnel Portal 1	4	3	2	12	Moderate	Assessed Hazard: PC07 is located within an area of 'Likely' peat slide hazard. Blasting may be undertaken to construct the Tunnel Portal and as such the peat slide hazard has been increased by a ranking of one to 'Probable'. Assessed Infrastructure: Access Track Section 2 and PC08 are both located within 50 m of PC07. Given the presence of the Tunnel Portals, a worst-case infrastructure exposure of 'High' has been applied. Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to the proposed PC07. A watercourse is located around 50 m downslope from PC07. As such, an environmental exposure of 'Low' has been applied. Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Moderate.
PC08 – Tunnel Portal 2	4	3	2	12	Moderate	Assessed Hazard: PC08 is located within an area of 'Unlikely' peat slide hazard with some 'Likely' peat slide hazard areas within 50 m. Blasting may be undertaken to construct the Tunnel Portal and as such the peat slide hazard has been increased by a ranking of one to 'Probable'. Assessed Infrastructure: Access Track Section 2 and PC07 are both located within 50 m of PC08. Given the presence of the Tunnel Portals and as these would interact with the 'Probable' peat slide hazard, a worst-case infrastructure of 'High' has been applied. Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to PC08 and no watercourse located within 50 m. A watercourse is located downslope within the vicinity of PC08, however, and as such the environmental exposure is rated at 'Low'. Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Moderate
TC09 – Satellite Compound	3	1	2	6	Low	Assessed Hazard: TC09 is located in an area of 'Negligible' and 'Unlikely' peat slide hazard. However, within 50 m of TC09 there is an area of 'Likely'. As such, a worst-case hazard of 'Likely' is therefore assigned. Assessed Infrastructure: Access Track Section 3 is located adjacent to TC09, otherwise, there is no infrastructure within 50 m of TC09. As TC09 is located downslope of Section 3, the worst-case infrastructure hazard of 'Very Low' has been applied. Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to TC09 and no watercourse located within 50 m. However, a watercourse is located downslope of TC09, therefore, a worst-case exposure ranking of 'Low' is applied. Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Low.
TC10 – Satellite Compound	2	1	1	2	Negligible	Assessed Hazard: TC10 is located in an area of 'Unlikely' peat slide hazard. As such, a worst-case hazard of 'Unlikely' is therefore assigned. Assessed Infrastructure: Access Track Section 3 is located adjacent to TC10, otherwise, there is no infrastructure within 50 m of TC10. As both TC10 and Section 3 are located within 'Unlikely' peat slide hazard areas, the worst-case infrastructure hazard of 'Very Low' is applied.

Area	Assessed Hazard (Worst Case)	Assessed Infrastructure Exposure	Assessed Environmental Exposure	Worst-Case Hazard Ranking (Score)	Worst-Case Hazard Ranking (Level)	Comment
						Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to TC10 and no watercourse located within 50 m. Therefore, a worst-case exposure ranking of 'Very Low' is applied. Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Negligible .
TC11 – Satellite Compound	3	2	1	6	Low	Assessed Hazard: TC11 is located in areas of 'Negligible' and 'Unlikely' peat slide hazard. However, within 50 m of TC11 there is an area of 'Likely' peat slide hazard. As such, a worst-case hazard of 'Likely' is therefore assigned. Assessed Infrastructure: Access Track Section 4 is located adjacent to TC11. As both TC11 is located in an area of 'Likely' peat landslide and Section 4 is located within 'Unlikely' peat slide hazard areas, the worst-case infrastructure hazard of 'Low' is applied. Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to TC11 and no watercourse located within 50 m. Therefore, a worst-case exposure ranking of 'Very Low' is applied. Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Low .
PC12 – Valve House	2	2	2	4	Negligible	Assessed Hazard: PC12 is located in areas of 'Negligible' and 'Unlikely' peat slide hazard. As such, a worst-case hazard of 'Unlikely' is therefore assigned. Assessed Infrastructure: Access Track Section 7 and the Main Dam is located adjacent to PC12. Although the Main Dam is a significant structure, given its scale and mass the infrastructure exposure of this is considered to be 'Low'. Both the Valve House and Access Track are also considered to have an exposure of 'Low'. Assessed Environmental Exposure: PC12 will be constructed to control the flow of the existing watercourse and will be constructed on the watercourse itself, with an environmental exposure of 'Very High'. However, the watercourse would be diverted prior to construction, thus reducing the impact to 'Low'. Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Negligible .
PC14 – Ventilation compound	1	3	2	3	Negligible	Assessed Hazard: PC14 is located in an area of 'Negligible' peat slide hazard. As such, a worst-case hazard of 'Negligible' is therefore assigned. Assessed Infrastructure: Both Access Track Section 5 and TC17 are located within 50 m of PC14. Due to the importance of PC14 (ventilation shaft) the worst-case infrastructure exposure rating of 'High' has been applied. Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to PC14 and no watercourse located within 50 m. However, watercourses are located downslope within the vicinity of PC14. Therefore an environmental exposure of 'Low' is applied. Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Negligible .
PC15 – Tunnel portal 3	4	3	2	12	Moderate	Assessed Hazard: PC15 is located in an area of 'Unlikely' peat slide hazard. However, areas of 'Likely' hazard are also shown within 50 m of PC15. Blasting may be undertaken to construct the Tunnel Portal and as such the peat slide hazard has been increased by a ranking of one to 'Probable'. Assessed Infrastructure: Access Track Section 5 is located adjacent to PC15. Given the presence of the Tunnel Portal and as these would interact with the 'Probable' peat slide hazard, a worst-case infrastructure of 'High' has been applied. Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to PC15 and no watercourse located within 50 m. However, watercourses are located downslope within the vicinity of PC15. Therefore an environmental exposure of 'low' is applied. Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Moderate .
TC17 – Pressure shaft compound	1	2	2	2	Negligible	Assessed Hazard: TC17 is located in an area of 'Negligible' peat slide hazard. A worst-case hazard of 'Negligible' is therefore assigned. Assessed Infrastructure: Access Track section 5 is located adjacent to TC17. TC17 and is considered to have a 'Very Low' exposure and as such the worst-case exposure relates to the access track with a ranking of 'Low' applied. Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to TC17 and no watercourse located within 50 m. However, watercourses and waterbodies are located downslope within the vicinity of TC17. Therefore an environmental exposure of 'Low' is applied. Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Negligible .
Headpond Works – Saddle Dam 1	4	4	1	16	Moderate	Assessed Hazard: Saddle Dam 1 is located across areas of peat slide hazard ranging from 'Unlikely' to 'Likely', with isolated areas of 'Probable' identified. A worst-case hazard of 'Probable' is therefore assigned. However, the footprint of Saddle Dam 1 would be stripped of peat prior to construction of the Dam. Therefore, the risk of peat slide is considered during the stripping of peat itself, rather than the construction of the infrastructure. A worst-case hazard of 'Probable' is therefore assigned. Assessed Infrastructure: As noted above, the risk of peat landslide is considered during the excavation of peat for the construction of Saddle Dam 1. As such, a worst-case infrastructure exposure of 'Very High' has been applied. Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designations are recorded within or close to Saddle Dam 1. Therefore a 'Very Low' environmental exposure has been applied.

Area	Assessed Hazard (Worst Case)	Assessed Infrastructure Exposure	Assessed Environmental Exposure	Worst-Case Hazard Ranking (Score)	Worst-Case Hazard Ranking (Level)	Comment
						Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Moderate
Headpond Works – Saddle Dam 2	4	4	3	16	Moderate	Assessed Hazard: Saddle Dam 2 is located across areas of peat slide hazard ranging from ‘Unlikely’ to ‘Likely’, with isolated areas of ‘Probable’ identified within 50 m. A worst-case hazard of ‘Probable’ is therefore assigned. However, the footprint of Saddle Dam 2 would be stripped of peat prior to construction of the Dam. Therefore, the risk of peat slide is considered during the stripping of peat itself, rather than the construction of the infrastructure. A worst-case hazard of ‘Probable’ is therefore assigned.
						Assessed Infrastructure: As noted above, the risk of peat landslide is considered during the excavation of peat for the construction of Saddle Dam 2. As such, a worst-case infrastructure exposure of ‘Very High’ has been applied.
						Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to Saddle Dam 2, however, a watercourse is located within 50 m downslope. Therefore, a worst-case environmental exposure of ‘High’ is therefore assigned.
						Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Moderate
Headpond Works – Main Dam	4	4	1	16	Moderate	Assessed Hazard: The Main Dam is located across areas of peat slide hazard ranging from ‘Unlikely’ to ‘Likely’, with isolated areas of ‘Probable’ identified within 50 m. A worst-case hazard of ‘Probable’ is therefore assigned. However, the footprint of the Main Dam would be stripped of peat prior to construction of the Dam. Therefore, the risk of peat slide is considered during the stripping of peat itself, rather than the construction of the infrastructure. A worst-case hazard of ‘Probable’ is therefore assigned.
						Assessed Infrastructure: As noted above, the risk of peat landslide is considered during the excavation of peat for the construction of the Main Dam. As such, a worst-case infrastructure exposure of ‘Very High’ has been applied.
						Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designations are recorded within or close to the Main Dam. Therefore a ‘Very Low’ environmental exposure has been applied.
						Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Moderate
Headpond Works – Spillway	4	3	3	12	Moderate	Assessed Hazard: The Spillway is located in an area of ‘Probable’ peat slide hazard. A worst-case hazard of ‘Probable’ is therefore assigned. However, the footprint of the Spillway would be stripped of peat prior to construction of the Spillway. Therefore, the risk of peat slide is considered during the stripping of peat itself, rather than the construction of the infrastructure. A worst-case hazard of ‘Probable’ is therefore assigned.
						Assessed Infrastructure: As noted above, the risk of peat landslide is considered during the excavation of peat for the construction of the Spillway. As such, a worst-case infrastructure exposure of ‘High’ has been applied.
						Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to the Spillway, however, a watercourse is located within 50 m downslope. Therefore, a worst-case environmental exposure of ‘High’ is therefore assigned.
						Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Moderate
BP Search Area	4	4	3	16	Moderate	Assessed Hazard: The BP Search Area is located across areas of peat slide hazard ranging from ‘Unlikely’ to ‘Likely’, with isolated areas of ‘Probable’ identified within 50 m. A worst-case hazard of ‘Probable’ is therefore assigned. However, the footprint of the BP Search Area would be stripped of peat prior to construction of the BP Search Area. Therefore, the risk of peat slide is considered during the stripping of peat itself, rather than the construction of the infrastructure. A worst-case hazard of ‘Probable’ is therefore assigned.
						Assessed Infrastructure: As noted above, the risk of peat landslide is considered during the excavation of peat for the construction of the BP Search Area. As such, a worst-case infrastructure exposure of ‘Very High’ has been applied.
						Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to the BP Search Area, however, a watercourse is located within 50 m downslope. Therefore, a worst-case environmental exposure of ‘High’ is therefore assigned.
						Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Moderate
UCW	3	4	3	12	Moderate	Assessed Hazard: The UCW is located across areas of peat slide hazard ranging from ‘Unlikely’ to ‘Likely’. A worst-case hazard of ‘Likely’ is therefore assigned. However, the footprint of the UCW would be stripped of peat prior to construction of the UCW. Therefore, the risk of peat slide is considered during the stripping of peat itself, rather than the construction of the infrastructure. A worst-case hazard of ‘Likely’ is therefore assigned.
						Assessed Infrastructure: As noted above, the risk of peat landslide is considered during the excavation of peat for the construction of the UCW. As such, a worst-case infrastructure exposure of ‘Very High’ has been applied.
						Assessed Environmental Exposure: A waterbody (Loch nam Breac Dearga) is present within 50 m of the UCW. As such, an environmental exposure of ‘High’ is applied.
						Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Moderate

Area	Assessed Hazard (Worst Case)	Assessed Infrastructure Exposure	Assessed Environmental Exposure	Worst-Case Hazard Ranking (Score)	Worst-Case Hazard Ranking (Level)	Comment
Secondary Bund	2	1	2	4	Negligible	Assessed Hazard: The Secondary Bund is located in areas of 'Negligible' and 'Unlikely' peat slide hazard. As such, a worst-case hazard of 'Unlikely' is therefore assigned. Assessed Infrastructure: There is no infrastructure within 50 m of the Secondary Bund. Therefore, the worst-case hazard of 'Very Low' has been applied. Assessed Environmental Exposure: The Secondary Bund will be constructed to control the flow out of PC12 (Valve House) and will be constructed on the watercourse itself, with an environmental exposure of 'Very High'. However, the watercourse would be diverted prior to construction, thus reducing the impact to 'Low'. Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Negligible.
Material Stockpile at PC07	3	3	3	9	Low	Assessed Hazard: The Material Stockpile at PC07 is located within an area of 'Likely' peat slide hazard. As such, a worst-case hazard of 'Likely' is therefore assigned. Assessed Infrastructure: Access Track Section 2 and PC07 are both located within 50 m of the material stockpile. Given the presence of the Tunnel Portals, a worst-case infrastructure exposure of 'High' has been applied. Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to the Material Stockpile at PC07. However, a watercourse is located around 50 m downslope from the Material Stockpile. As such, an environmental exposure of 'High' has been applied. Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Low.
Material Stockpile at PC08	3	3	2	9	Low	Assessed Hazard: The Material Stockpile at PC08 is located within an area of 'Likely' peat slide hazard. As such, a worst-case hazard of 'Likely' is therefore assigned. Assessed Infrastructure: Access Track Section 3 and PC08 are both located within 50 m of the material stockpile. Given the presence of the Tunnel Portals, a worst-case infrastructure exposure of 'High' has been applied. Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to the Material Stockpile at PC08. As such, an environmental exposure of 'Low' has been applied. Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Low.
Material Stockpile at PC15	3	3	2	9	Low	Assessed Hazard: The Material Stockpile at PC15 is located in an area of 'Unlikely' peat slide hazard. However, areas of 'Likely' hazard are also shown within 50 m of PC15. As such, a worst-case hazard of 'Likely' is therefore assigned. Assessed Infrastructure: Access Track Section 5 is located adjacent to PC15. Given the presence of the Tunnel Portal and as these would interact with the 'Likely' peat slide hazard, a worst-case infrastructure of 'High' has been applied. Assessed Environmental Exposure: No environmentally significant designation recorded within or in close vicinity to PC15 and no watercourse located within 50 m. However, watercourses are located downslope within the vicinity of PC15. Therefore, an environmental exposure of 'low' is applied. Worst-case Hazard Ranking: Low.

Appendix C Mitigation Measures

Overview

Mitigation measures to reduce the risk levels identified at the Proposed Development are detailed in Table 7. These measures range from infrastructure specific measures to general good practice that should be applied across the Proposed Development.

Based on the analysis presented in this report, the majority of infrastructure for the Proposed Development are considered to have a 'Negligible' or 'Low' worst-case Hazard Ranking (20No.), while 12No. areas are considered to have a 'Moderate' worst-case Hazard Ranking. The updated assessment therefore identifies 12 Moderate pre-mitigation risk rankings, compared with seven in the Preliminary PLHRA. The five additional Moderate rankings are Saddle Dam 1, Saddle Dam 2, the Main Dam, the Spillway and the BP Search Area. These arise directly from Recommendation 9, which required the construction-stage condition to be assessed before peat removal rather than treating stripping as mitigation. The assessment at these locations now reflects worker exposure during the peat stripping operation itself. The increase does not represent an increase in residual risk: following application of the mitigation set out in Appendix D, all 12 locations are assessed as Low risk. The total number of assessed elements has also increased from 28 to 32 through the separate assessment of the Secondary Bund and the three material stockpile areas. In line with Table 5.4 of the ECUBPG, where areas of Moderate or Medium worst-case hazard ranking are presented "the project should not proceed unless risk can be avoided or mitigated at these locations, without significant environmental impact, in order to reduce risk ranking to low or negligible". As such, this section sets out the general mitigation measures pertinent to the Proposed Development and Table 7 sets out the site-specific mitigation for all areas of Moderate worst-case Hazard Ranking.

It should also be noted that significant intrusive GI will be carried out prior to construction of the Proposed Development to inform the detailed design to design maturity. The GI information will also be used to update the PLHRA, following the PLHRA: BPG.

Good Practice Pre-Construction

In order to further understand the geotechnical makeup of the Proposed Development and safety, detailed intrusive GI and laboratory analysis will be undertaken ahead of the construction period. This will allow the designer to understand the strength of soils in areas where excavations are proposed, particularly where these are in areas Moderate worst-case Hazard Ranking.

The GI should, at a minimum, allow for the designer to:

1. Determine the strength of free-standing bare peat excavation; and,
2. Determine the strength of loaded peat, where excavators and plant are required to operate, where floating hardstands or tracks are required and / or where operations are required directly on the peat surface.

Prior to construction, a comprehensive Geotechnical Risk Register will also be prepared. The register will detail:

- The sequence of working for excavations,
- Measures to minimise peat slippage and failure,
- Design of temporary works, and,

Monitoring requirements in and around the excavations and remedial measures in the event of unanticipated ground movement.

The Geotechnical Risk Register will be considered a live document and updated as the project progresses through the design and construction phase.

The contractor engaged to undertake works in deep peat will be sufficiently experienced working in these conditions.

Good Practice During Construction

The following good practice should be considered during construction:

- Excavations
 - Use of temporary supporting structures around peat excavations (e.g. for the Main Dam, Saddle Dams, BP Search Area and UCW) to prevent collapse;
 - Avoid cutting trenches or aligning excavation across slopes, unless appropriate mitigation has been put in place;
 - Implement methods of working that minimise the cutting of the toes of slopes e.g. working up-to-downslope during excavation works;
 - Monitor the ground upslope of excavation works for creep, heave, displacement, tension cracks, subsidence; and,
 - Minimise the effects of construction on natural drainage by ensuring that natural drainage pathways are maintained
- Access Tracks (not floating)
 - Appropriate track construction methods to take cognisance of local topography, peat thickness and peat features (such as peat pipes, slumps, hags, etc.);
 - The camber of the Access Track should be such as to encourage surface water drainage to the upslope drainage ditch;
 - Maintain drainage pathways through tracks to avoid ponding of water upslope;
 - Monitor the top line of excavated peat deposits for deformation post-excavation; and,
 - Monitor the effectiveness of cross-track drainage to ensure water remains free-flowing and that no blockages have occurred.
- Floating Tracks
 - Where floating tracks are constructed, a suitable geogrid and separator geotextile (where required) should be laid over the existing ground surface with graded stone (nominally 75 mm down) placed over this in layers and compacted. However, a geotextile specialist should be sought regarding this;
 - Allow peat to undergo primary consolidation by adopting rates of road construction appropriate to weather conditions.
 - Run vehicles at 50% load capacity until the tracks have entered the secondary compression phase.
 - Prior to construction, setting out the centreline of the proposed track to identify any ground instability concerns or particularly wet zones.
- Storage of Peat and Reinstatement / Restoration Activities
 - Ensure stored peat is not located upslope of working areas or adjacent to drains or watercourses.
 - Undertake site specific stability analysis for all areas of peat storage (if on sloping ground) to ensure the likelihood of destabilisation of underlying peat is minimised.
 - Where possible, avoid storing peat on slope gradients $>3^\circ$ and preferably store on ground with neutral slopes and natural downslope barriers to peat movement; if steeper slopes are required, construct temporary retaining structures.
 - Monitor effects of wetting / re-wetting stored peat on surrounding peat areas, and prevent water build up on the upslope side of peat mounds.
 - Undertake regular monitoring of emplaced peat in restoration areas to identify evidence of creep or pressure on retaining structures (dams and berms).

In addition to the measures noted above, the following general good practice should be followed during the construction phase of the Proposed Development:

- As part of the Proposed Development, a Construction and Environment Management Plan (CEMP) and Construction Management Statement (CMS) should be prepared incorporating good practice measures for the construction of electricity generating schemes in peatland environments. These documents will continue to be updated through pre-construction and construction in accordance with good practice guidance;

- Where required an independent and suitably qualified Geotechnical Clerk of Works (GCoW) will be engaged during the construction phase to undertake advance inspection, carry out regular monitoring and provide advice when required;
- Identify 'stop' rules, i.e. weather dependent criteria for cessation of track construction based on local meteorological data;
- The geotechnical risk register prepared pre-construction should be updated across the construction phase;
- Full site walkovers should be undertaken at scheduled intervals to be agreed with the Local Authority to identify any unusual or unexpected changes to ground conditions (which may be associated with construction, or which may occur independently of construction);
- Awareness of peat instability and pre-failure indicators should be incorporated in site induction and training to enable all site personnel to recognise ground disturbances and features indicative of incipient instability;
- Monitoring checklists should be prepared with respect to peat instability addressing all construction activities proposed for site; and,
- Identification of areas of deep peat, physical demarcation of such areas and instruction to site personnel to avoid these areas or minimise activities in these locations, where practical.

Mitigation Measures

In line with the PLHRA: BPG, discussion of mitigation measures relevant to each potential peat landslide hazard identified is required.

A final PLHRA will be required for the Proposed Development at design maturity post-consent, which includes the findings of intrusive GI works to characterise the peat, which targets more sensitive areas and that provides peat data (e.g. prove extents, depths, composition and characteristics throughout the Development Site).

Preliminary mitigation measures recommended are based on the Hazard Ranking and area as follows:

- Infrastructure with a 'Negligible' Hazard Ranking: ground conditions in these areas may be considered acceptable provided that all infrastructure and access roads are constructed in line with good practice guidelines which will be set out in the CMS / CEMP. However, even in negligible areas, additional intrusive works should be undertaken to assist in the overall characterisation of the peat, as well as for monitoring for signs of potential instability.
- Infrastructure with a 'Low' to 'Moderate' Hazard Ranking, will require additional peat thickness and characteristic information by intrusive investigation and engineering measures may be required and should be considered during the GI, detailed design and construction to minimise risks of triggering a peat landslide in the short term (during construction) or long term (during operation and decommissioning) such as:
 - Micro-siting – Taking cognisance of the areas of 'Probable' and where possible 'Likely' peat slide Hazard when micro-siting the infrastructure locations. By moving proposed infrastructure away from higher peat slide Hazard, it is noted this could reduce the worst-case Hazard Ranking. It is noted that by avoiding areas of 'Probable' peat slide Hazard during the micro-siting process, this would in many of the infrastructure locations reduce the Hazard Ranking from 'Moderate' to 'Low'. Also, by micro-siting proposed infrastructure away from watercourses, a minimum of 50 m where possible, this would also help to reduce the worst-case Hazard Rankings.
 - Installation of drainage - Installation of targeted drainage would aim to isolate the areas of peat from upslope surface water. Specific consideration should be given to those areas identified with 'probable' or 'likely' peat slide Hazard. If applicable, re-routing surface (flushes/gullies) and subsurface (pipes) drainage around critical areas will also help control surface water. Drainage measures need to be carefully planned to reduce any negative impacts.
 - Monitoring of water levels within existing watercourses, drainage channels and groundwater levels throughout the Development Site during construction.
 - Monitoring of slope and peat stability both in the vicinity and down slope of proposed infrastructure during construction and at regular intervals post construction, especially after extreme rainfall or snow events, by suitably experienced and qualified personnel.
- For 'Moderate' Hazard Ranking areas only (in addition to the mitigation set out above):

- Catch Wall Fences – Installation of catch wall fences for areas in which the peat landslide will affect watercourses or where 'Moderate' peat slide risk cannot be avoided by micro-siting (e.g. along access track section 1, which is the only proposed access into the MDA) should be considered. These fences will need to be engineered in such a way that they are adequately founded into the bedrock and should be inspected periodically and, if required, debris removed.
- Catch Wall Ditches - A softer engineering approach to catch wall fences are catch ditches. These could be installed between the watercourse or 'Moderate' peat slide risk (where this cannot be avoided by micro-siting) and proposed infrastructure.

A worst-case scenario has been considered with respect to blasting across the Proposed Development, as it is highlighted as typically increasing the overall peat slide hazard. Blasting is proposed at the Tunnel Portals (PC07, PC08 and PC15) to form the structure for tunnelling works. The need for blasting at these areas will be fully determined following site-specific ground investigation whereby the strength and discontinuities of the rock will be identified and where possible lower disturbance methods (e.g. lower vibration measures) shall be considered. Where blasting is identified as required, prior to the blasting itself, all personnel and plant should be moved from the general area and the vicinity closed in-case a peat slide is detected. Following the blasting activities, the peat surrounding the area shall be monitored and inspected for any signs of potential peat failure prior to re-opening the general area for works/traffic.

It is considered that such engineering measures would only be used as a last resort in localised areas where a particular hazard could not be avoided or dealt with adequately by other measures. A more detailed peat stability assessment and quantitative PLHRA is required following (post consent) further GI and detailed design to design maturity.

Construction Management, as part of the final CMS, will include but are not limited to:

- Specific work method statements to monitor compliance of activities in susceptible areas.
- Reviewing the weather forecast to prevent working in areas of peat during or immediately following heavy rainfall.
- Construction plant should be operated from the areas already constructed where practicable. Should there be no alternative to plant accessing areas of peat, low ground pressure equipment should be used.
- Spoil disposal areas (both peat and mineral soils) should be located where the risk of erosion, mass movement and water quality deterioration are minimal.
- Continual monitoring of groundwater and ground movement should be maintained.
- Drainage Measures – the installation of drainage measures such as soakaways and gullies (surface water) and pipes (subsurface water) can be used to re-route upslope surface water and groundwater around potential critical areas.
- Localised Slope Re-profiling – this measure would only be recommended where environmental costs have been outweighed by the reduction in the Hazard Ranking.

Potential Peat Slide Indicators

During the site works (i.e. GI works or Construction works), site staff should be made aware of the slope failure indicators, how to recognise them and the importance and mechanism for reporting these. They should also receive training and instruction in emergency procedures in the event of a peat slide. This will minimise the impact should a peat slide occur.

There are a number of recognised indicators for slope failures and these can also indicate the potential of a peat slide event. The factors below are particularly applicable to low velocity events:

- The development of tension cracks across the slope or in semi-circular patterns showing progressive development;
- Boggy ground or new springs appearing at the base of slopes;
- Sudden reactivation / drying up of spring lines, drainage channels or streams;
- Creep and bulging of ground;
- Displacement and leaning of trees, fence posts, dykes, etc.; and
- Breaking of underground services.

Location Specific Mitigation

Table 7 below, details the location specific mitigation appropriate to the locations with 'Moderate' and above worst-case Hazard Ranking. The information set out is indicative and considers the mitigation set out in this section of the report.

The Final PLHRA, post-consent, will set out detailed mitigation required where Hazard Rankings are deemed excessive and will be subject to GI and design optimisation.

Table 7 should be read in conjunction with Figure 15.3.13, which details a preliminary risk mapping exercise for all areas identified to have 'Moderate' risk ranking.

Appendix D Targeted Mitigation for Each Development Area Identified with ‘Moderate’ Hazard Ranking

Table 7. Update to Table 19 of the PLHRA

Area	Worst-Case Hazard Ranking	Comment	Location Specific Mitigation	Worst-case Hazard Ranking (After Adoption of Mitigation)	Comments
Proposed Access Track Section 1	Moderate	Section 1 is an upgrade of an existing access track with areas of ‘Probable’ peat slide hazard underlying and within 50 m of the track. As such, a worst-case hazard of ‘Probable’ is therefore assigned. Accordingly, a worst-case hazard ranking of ‘Moderate’ has been assessed due to a ‘High’ worst-case infrastructure and environmental exposure.	Micrositing The upgrade of Track Section 1 will consider the presence of ‘Probable’ peat slide hazard in design and look to avoid widening / upgrading works in these areas, unless the peat slide hazard is proven to be lower through site specific GI and further assessment. Peat Stripping Stripping ‘Probable’ peat slide hazards identified immediately adjacent to the infrastructure proposed. Installation of Targeted Drainage Installation of drainage upslope of the identified probable peat slide hazards would look to isolate the area from upslope surface water. Best Practice Construction will consider construction best practice as set out in Appendix C of this report.	Low	Considering the mitigation measures of micro-siting and peat stripping together, as it may be difficult to microsite the track section away from influencing distance of ‘Probable’ peat slide hazards, the worst-case peat slide hazard would reduce to ‘Likely’. The installation of the targeted drainage and the following of good construction practices would also reduce the overall peat slide hazard as well as the potential consequences. Adhering to health and safety best practices during peat stripping, including controlled working methods, will provide additional risk reduction. Overall, the worst-case hazard ranking has reduced from ‘Moderate’ to ‘Low’.
Proposed Access Track Section 5	Moderate	Section 5 is mostly located across areas of ‘Unlikely’ peat slide. However, areas of ‘Likely’ and ‘Probable’ are present underlying and within 50 m of Section 5. As such, a worst-case hazard of ‘Probable’ is therefore assigned. Accordingly, a worst-case hazard ranking of ‘Moderate’ has been assessed due to a ‘High’ worst-case infrastructure and environmental exposure.	Micrositing Track Section 5 will not be microsited towards areas of ‘Probable’ peat slide hazard, unless the peat slide hazard is proven to be lower through site specific GI and further assessment. Additionally, Track Section 5 will seek to be microsited away from ‘Probable’ peat slide hazard accordingly. Peat Stripping Stripping ‘Probable’ peat slide hazards identified immediately adjacent to the infrastructure proposed. Installation of Targeted Drainage Installation of drainage upslope of the identified probable peat slide hazards would look to isolate the area from upslope surface water. Best Practice Construction will consider construction best practice as set out in Appendix C of this report.	Low	Considering the mitigation measures of micro-siting and peat stripping together, as it may be difficult to microsite the track section away from influencing distance of ‘Probable’ peat slide hazards, the worst-case peat slide hazard would reduce to ‘Likely’. The installation of the targeted drainage and the following of good construction practices would also reduce the overall peat slide hazard as well as the potential consequences. Adhering to health and safety best practices during peat stripping, including controlled working methods, will provide additional risk reduction. Overall, the worst-case hazard ranking has reduced from ‘Moderate’ to ‘Low’.
TC05 - Temporary Workers accommodation	Moderate	TC05 is mostly located in an area of ‘Unlikely’ peat slide hazard. However, areas of ‘Likely’ peat slide hazard within 50 m of TC05. As such, a worst-case hazard of ‘Likely’ is therefore assigned. Accordingly, a worst-case hazard ranking of ‘Moderate’ has been assessed due to a ‘Very High’ worst-case infrastructure exposure.	Installation of Targeted Drainage Installation of drainage upslope of the identified probable peat slide hazards would look to isolate the area from upslope surface water. Best Practice Construction will consider construction best practice as set out in Appendix C of this report.	Low	The installation of the targeted drainage and the following of good construction practices would reduce the overall peat slide as well as the potential consequences (from Very High to Low) Adhering to health and safety best practices during construction and controlled working methods, will provide additional risk reduction. Overall, the worst-case hazard ranking has reduced from ‘Moderate’ to ‘Low’.

Area	Worst-Case Hazard Ranking	Comment	Location Specific Mitigation	Worst-case Hazard Ranking (After Adoption of Mitigation)	Comments
PC07	Moderate	PC07 is located within an area of 'Likely' peat slide hazard. Therefore a worst-case assessed hazard of 'Likely' is considered and upgraded to 'Probable' due to the inclusion of blasting at PC07. Accordingly, a worst-case hazard ranking of 'Moderate' has been assessed due to a 'High' worst-case infrastructure exposure.	Blasting A site and location specific blasting strategy will be developed for the Proposed Development following GI. Additionally, investigation to whether blasting is required at the location will be investigated. Where blasting is considered required, cognisance of the peat instability risk will be taken into consideration when planning the size of blast and associated influencing zone of the ground acceleration created. Peat stripping All peat will be stripped at PC07 prior to any blasting. Considering the depth of peat recorded at PC07 (0 – 0.5 m), there is not a considered additional risk of peat landslide during the stripping process. Best Practice Construction will consider construction best practice as set out in Appendix C of this report.	Low	Removing peat in areas identified as having a 'Likely' peat slide hazard before blasting will remove the subsequent blasting-related increase to 'Probable', while the risk during peat stripping remains subject to the stated controls. Additionally, developing a site-specific blasting strategy based on ground investigation, minimising vibration influence zones, and applying best construction practices can further lower the risk. Adhering to health and safety best practices during peat stripping, including controlled working methods, will provide additional risk reduction. Overall, the worst-case hazard ranking has reduced from 'Moderate' to 'Low'.
PC08	Moderate	PC08 is located within an area of 'Likely' peat slide hazard. Therefore a worst-case assessed hazard of 'Likely' is considered and upgraded to 'Probable' due to the inclusion of blasting at PC08. Accordingly, a worst-case hazard ranking of 'Moderate' has been assessed due to a 'High' worst-case infrastructure exposure.	Blasting A site and location specific blasting strategy will be developed for the Proposed Development following GI. Additionally, investigation to whether blasting is required at the location will be investigated. Where blasting is considered required, cognisance of the peat instability risk will be taken into consideration when planning the size of blast and associated influencing zone of the ground acceleration created. Peat stripping All peat will be stripped at PC08 prior to any blasting. Considering the depth of peat recorded at PC08 (0 – 0.5 m), there is not a considered additional risk of peat landslide during the stripping process. Best Practice Construction will consider construction best practice as set out in Appendix C of this report.	Low	Removing peat in areas identified as having a 'Likely' peat slide hazard before blasting will remove the subsequent blasting-related increase to 'Probable', while the risk during peat stripping remains subject to the stated controls. Additionally, developing a site-specific blasting strategy based on ground investigation, minimising vibration influence zones, and applying best construction practices can further lower the risk. Adhering to health and safety best practices during peat stripping, including controlled working methods, will provide additional risk reduction. Overall, the worst-case hazard ranking has reduced from 'Moderate' to 'Low'.
PC15	Moderate	PC15 is located within an area of 'Likely' peat slide hazard. Therefore a worst-case assessed hazard of 'Likely' is considered and upgraded to 'Probable' due to the inclusion of blasting at PC15. Accordingly, a worst-case hazard ranking of 'Moderate' has been assessed due to a 'High' worst-case infrastructure exposure.	Blasting A site and location specific blasting strategy will be developed for the Proposed Development following GI. Additionally, investigation to whether blasting is required at the location will be investigated. Where blasting is considered required, cognisance of the peat instability risk will be taken into consideration when planning the size of blast and associated influencing zone of the ground acceleration created. Peat stripping All peat will be stripped at PC15 prior to any blasting. Considering the depth of peat recorded at PC15 (0 – 0.5 m), there is not a considered additional risk of peat landslide during the stripping process. Best Practice Construction will consider construction best practice as set out in Appendix C of this report.	Low	Removing peat in areas identified as having a 'Likely' peat slide hazard before blasting will remove the subsequent blasting-related increase to 'Probable', while the risk during peat stripping remains subject to the stated controls. Additionally, developing a site-specific blasting strategy based on ground investigation, minimising vibration influence zones, and applying best construction practices can further lower the risk. Adhering to health and safety best practices during peat stripping, including controlled working methods, will provide additional risk reduction. Overall, the worst-case hazard ranking has reduced from 'Moderate' to 'Low'.
Saddle Dam 1	Moderate	Saddle Dam 1 is located across areas of peat slide hazard ranging from 'Unlikely' to 'Likely', with isolated areas of 'Probable' identified. A worst-case hazard of 'Probable' is therefore assigned. Accordingly, a worst-case hazard ranking of 'Moderate' has been assessed due to a 'Very High' worst-case infrastructure exposure. <u>It should be noted that the peat slide risk at Saddle Dam 1 is considered only during the stripping of peat, not the construction of Saddle Dam 1. Accordingly, a 'Very High' worst-case infrastructure exposure has been applied on account of operator and construction worker safety.</u>	Best Practice Stripping of peat at Saddle Dam 1 will be undertaken by a competent contractor and will consider the pre-construction and construction best practice set out in Appendix C of this report.	Low	Consideration of best practice of construction and health and safety during the stripping of peat including controls such as adoption of working practices such as implementing methods of working that minimise the cutting of the toes of slopes e.g. working up-to-downslope during excavation works would reduce the worst-case exposure relating to operator safety from 'Very High' to 'Low'. Overall, the worst-case hazard ranking has reduced from 'Moderate' to 'Low'.

Area	Worst-Case Hazard Ranking	Comment	Location Specific Mitigation	Worst-case Hazard Ranking (After Adoption of Mitigation)	Comments
Saddle Dam 2	Moderate	Saddle Dam 2 is located across areas of peat slide hazard ranging from 'Unlikely' to 'Likely', with isolated areas of 'Probable' identified within 50 m. A worst-case hazard of 'Probable' is therefore assigned. Accordingly, a worst-case hazard ranking of 'Moderate' has been assessed due to a 'Very High' worst-case infrastructure exposure. <u>It should be noted that the peat slide risk at Saddle Dam 2 is considered only during the stripping of peat, not the construction of Saddle Dam 2. Accordingly, a 'Very High' worst-case infrastructure exposure has been applied on account of operator and construction worker safety.</u>	Best Practice Stripping of peat at Saddle Dam 2 will be undertaken by a competent contractor and will consider the pre-construction and construction best practice set out in Appendix C of this report.	Low	Consideration of best practice of construction and health and safety during the stripping of peat including controls such as adoption of working practices such as implementing methods of working that minimise the cutting of the toes of slopes e.g. working up-to-downslope during excavation works would reduce the worst-case exposure relating to operator safety from 'Very High' to 'Low'. Overall, the worst-case hazard ranking has reduced from 'Moderate' to 'Low'.
Main Dam	Moderate	The Main Dam is located across areas of peat slide hazard ranging from 'Unlikely' to 'Likely', with isolated areas of 'Probable' identified within 50 m. A worst-case hazard of 'Probable' is therefore assigned. Accordingly, a worst-case hazard ranking of 'Moderate' has been assessed due to a 'Very High' worst-case infrastructure exposure. <u>It should be noted that the peat slide risk at the Main Dam is considered only during the stripping of peat, not the construction of the Main Dam. Accordingly, a 'Very High' worst-case infrastructure exposure has been applied on account of operator and construction worker safety.</u>	Best Practice Stripping of peat at the Main Dam will be undertaken by a competent contractor and will consider the pre-construction and construction best practice set out in Appendix C of this report.	Low	Consideration of best practice of construction and health and safety during the stripping of peat including controls such as adoption of working practices such as implementing methods of working that minimise the cutting of the toes of slopes e.g. working up-to-downslope during excavation works would reduce the worst-case exposure relating to operator safety from 'Very High' to 'Low'. Overall, the worst-case hazard ranking has reduced from 'Moderate' to 'Low'.
Spillway	Moderate	The Spillway is located in an area of 'Probable' peat slide hazard. A worst-case hazard of 'Probable' is therefore assigned. Accordingly, a worst-case hazard ranking of 'Moderate' has been assessed due to a 'High' worst-case infrastructure exposure. <u>It should be noted that the peat slide risk at the Spillway is considered only during the stripping of peat, not the construction of the Spillway. Accordingly, a 'High' worst-case infrastructure exposure has been applied on account of operator and construction worker safety.</u>	Best Practice Stripping of peat at the Spillway will be undertaken by a competent contractor and will consider the pre-construction and construction best practice set out in Appendix C of this report.	Low	Consideration of best practice of construction and health and safety during the stripping of peat including controls such as adoption of working practices such as implementing methods of working that minimise the cutting of the toes of slopes e.g. working up-to-downslope during excavation works would reduce the worst-case exposure relating to operator safety from 'High' to 'Low'. Overall, the worst-case hazard ranking has reduced from 'Moderate' to 'Low'.
UCW	Moderate	The UCW is located across areas of peat slide hazard ranging from 'Unlikely' to 'Likely'. A worst-case hazard of 'Likely' is therefore assigned. Accordingly, a worst-case hazard ranking of 'Moderate' has been assessed due to a 'Very High' worst-case infrastructure exposure. <u>It should be noted that the peat slide risk at the UCW is considered only during the stripping of peat, not the construction of the UCW. Accordingly, a 'Very High' worst-case infrastructure exposure has been applied on account of operator and construction worker safety.</u>	Best Practice Stripping of peat at the UCW will be undertaken by a competent contractor and will consider the pre-construction and construction best practice set out in Appendix C of this report.	Low	Consideration of best practice of construction and health and safety during the stripping of peat including controls such as adoption of working practices such as implementing methods of working that minimise the cutting of the toes of slopes e.g. working up-to-downslope during excavation works would reduce the worst-case exposure relating to operator safety from 'Very High' to 'Low'. Overall, the worst-case hazard ranking has reduced from 'Moderate' to 'Low'.
BP Search Area	Moderate	The BP Search Area is located across areas of peat slide hazard ranging from 'Unlikely' to 'Likely', with isolated areas of 'Probable' identified within 50 m. A worst-case hazard of 'Probable' is therefore assigned. Accordingly, a worst-case hazard ranking of 'Moderate' has been assessed due to a 'Very High' worst-case infrastructure exposure. <u>It should be noted that the peat slide risk at the BP Search Area is considered only during the stripping of peat, not the construction of the BP Search Area. Accordingly, a 'Very High' worst-case infrastructure exposure has been applied on account of operator and construction worker safety.</u>	Best Practice Stripping of peat at the BP Search Area will be undertaken by a competent contractor and will consider the pre-construction and construction best practice set out in Appendix C of this report.	Low	Consideration of best practice of construction and health and safety during the stripping of peat including controls such as adoption of working practices such as implementing methods of working that minimise the cutting of the toes of slopes e.g. working up-to-downslope during excavation works would reduce the worst-case exposure relating to operator safety from 'Very High' to 'Low'. Overall, the worst-case hazard ranking has reduced from 'Moderate' to 'Low'.