

TBR19 - Health

Curraghinalt, Gortin

December 2025

Response to Transboundary Consultation Representations – [REDACTED] (Savills UK)

Representation Ref	Comment/Issue	Addressed in applicant's submissions to date?	Applicant's Response
TBA0010; 0015; 0020; 0031; 0037; 0044; 0046; 0047; 0048; 0049; 0050; 0052; 0053; 0057; 0065; 0067; 0068; 0069; 0079; 0082; 0086; 0100; 0112; 0115; 0129; 0135; 0137; 0149; 0155; 0157; 0164; 0176; 0185; 0187; 0192; 0200; 0205; 0209; 0213; 0216; 0222; 0233; 0235; 0244; 0247; 0251; 0256; 0263; 0273; 0277; 0278; 0280; 0282; 0285; 0286; 0291; 0292; 0294; 0297; 0298; 0299; 0305; 0311; 0324; 0325; 0331; 0348; 0356; 0365; 0370; 0375; 0376; 0377; 0380; 0384; 0390; 0407; 0417; 0428; 0429; 0434; 0439; 0442; 0448; 0450; 0456; 0477; 0481; 0483; 0486; 0491; 0492; 0509; 0514; 0518; 0523; 0524; 0528; 0532; 0537; 0538; 0540; 0543; 0544; 0546; 0550; 0556; 0560; 0574; 0578; 0588; 0607; 0614; 0619; 0625; 0640; 0647; 0651; 0656;	A study in Finland found the fine dust, 2.5 particulate matter containing arsenic and mercury, had blown on to the leaves of trees 60 kilometres from a goldmine at Kittila. Jari Natunen, a Finnish Biochemist, said that this fine particulate matter was very dangerous as it could enter people's lungs causing respiratory diseases and cancers and that children are particularly vulnerable. (*Explosives release Ammonium nitrate which is poisonous to humans and the environment)	Yes	Section 5.15 of the Original Health Impact Assessment (appendix C14) Section 4.2.10 - 4.2.13 of the HIA Addendum (appendix C14) This study has no bearing to that proposed here, of a different geology, topography, meteorological conditions, scale, design, process, technology and to different planning and permitting requirements. The proposed design is geared to manage known hazard generation, dispersion and exposure to remove and manage risk set to objective values protective of health. The primary vehicle for the hazard raised is fine particulate matter, of which the potential hazards are well known, understood and addressed through bespoke design and embedded mitigation, and assessed to air quality objective thresholds protective of health, and further assessed in the Health Impact Assessment.

0662; 0666; 0670; 0671; 0676; 0681;
0692; 0697; 0699; 0706; 0712; 0717;
0720; 0728; 0730; 0740; 0762; 0766;
0785; 0786; 0787; 0791; 0795; 0798;
0801; 0805; 0813; 0816; 0817; 0820;
0825; 0830; 0831; 0833; 0838; 0841;
0847; 0850; 0852; 0875; 0877; 0881;
0885; 0893; 0894; 0898; 0905; 0907;
0910; 0911; 0914; 0917; 0922; 0932;
0935; 0948; 0950; 0954; 0958; 0963;
0965; 0966; 0970; 0978; 0979; 0984;
0993; 0997; 1002; 1010; 1023; 1031;
1039; 1049; 1056; 1072; 1075; 1077;
1081; 1089; 1096; 1101; 1107; 1117;
1122; 1126; 1130; 1140; 1147; 1149;
1153; 1158; 1164; 1167; 1173; 1180;
1185; 1189; 1194; 1204; 1207; 1222;
1226; 1227; 1230; 1243; 1245; 1253;
1255; 1258; 1259; 1261; 1264; 1266;
1267; 1269; 1271; 1281; 1287; 1289;
1300; 1304; 1308; 1312; 1318; 1322;
1327; 1331; 1332; 1335; 1338; 1344;
1352; 1358; 1359; 1363; 1365; 1369;
1378; 1381; 1382; 1384; 1391; 1392;
1394; 1401; 1415; 1421; 1432; 1440;
1446; 1452; 1457; 1472; 1480; 1481;
1482; 1485; 1491; 1507; 1515; 1520;
1540; 1541; 1556; 1563; 1573; 1574;
& 1591– pg 1

As detailed in the Health Impact Assessment (Appendix C14 Section 5.2) and its addendum (Appendix C14 Section 4.2) concentration and exposure remain orders of magnitude lower than is required to quantify any change in health.

Pg 1

The link between radon gas and lung cancer is well established, according to the World Health Organisation. Yes

The findings of the Radon Gas and NORM assessment (Section 8 of the ES), show that mining derived discharges are minor, and will fall outside of the scope of environmental regulation. As a result, the relative change in NORM and any associated exposure are not of a level to quantify a material risk to local communities during the lifetime of the proposed project (i.e. not significant).

Importantly, if the magnitude of effect is below the scope of assessment, and represents an insignificant impact locally, then with distance and further dispersion, that insignificant risk only further dissipates, with no transboundary effect or risk to health.

This information was further reported in the 2017 Health Impact Assessment (Appendix C14, Paragraph 5.100), and the 2019 Addendum (Appendix C14 Paragraph 4.8).

We further note that NIEA concur that any NORM produced is likely to be below the “out of scope” values in the regulations and as such the process will not require regulation by NIEA. We thank NIEA for their comment on the reports submitted having “comprehensively assessed risk of NORM from the process”. (DFI Rebuttal Statement Nov 2024 p108-109).

For further information, please refer to Technical Report - NORM and Radon Gas for the Curraghinalt Project Ref: AHP/DAL/REP/24/01, Appendix 2 to Technical Report, Material Representations. See Response for Radon in the table on Pages 55 and 56. Paragraphs 6, 7 & 8 are particularly relevant to discharged radon.

Pg 1-2

It is well documented that a high level of fumes from diesel emissions are poisonous - leading to increased rates of lung cancer, other heart and lung diseases and premature death. Dalradian has applied to use 3.5 million litres of diesel onsite every year for 25 years - the implications of this on human, animal and plant life has not been measured in their Environmental Impact Statements.

As detailed in the Health Impact Assessment and its Addendum (Appendix C14, Paragraph 5.2 and 4.3 respectively), research into the potential health effects of air pollutants is extensive and provides statistically significant associations between many air pollutants and effects on cardiovascular and respiratory health.

Air quality dispersion modelling was applied to inform a quantitative exposure response assessment for changes in concentration exposure to particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2) during the construction and operational phases of the proposed project, as they are both the primary pollutants associated with the proposed project, and the focus for research by the Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants (COMEAP).

The assessment concludes that changes in both concentration and exposure are insufficient to quantify any measurable risk to health. To put this into further context, a hypothetical assessment was conducted assuming all PM10 is PM2.5, applying the higher risk ratio and the highest burdens of poor health in Northern Ireland, it is still not possible to quantify any change in local health from process stack emissions.

As previously demonstrated in the ES, air quality will remain well within air quality standards protective of health, and absolute changes are not of a magnitude or exposure sufficient to quantify any measurable risk to health.

Diesel use is now removed.

TBA0008; 0017; 0021; 0040; 0041; 0056; 0060; 0072; 0074; 0077; 0081; 0103; 0113; 0123; 0132; 0138; 0141; 0146; 0159; 0160; 0167; 0179; 0196; 0202; 0208; 0212; 0219; 0220; 0225; 0238; 0250; 0251; 0259; 0264; 0270; 0288; 0302; 0303; 0308; 0314; 0328; 0333; 0337; 0344; 0350; 0358; 0362; 0367; 0378; 0382; 0393; 0418; 0437; 0444; 0455; 0458; 0480; 0485; 0489; 0495; 0501; 0504; 0512; 0517; 0521; 0527; 0531; 0535; 0548; 0552; 0558; 0563; 0577; 0581; 0610; 0611; 0617; 0624; 0638; 0643; 0646; 0650; 0653; 0659; 0661; 0665; 0669; 0674; 0679; 0686; 0702; 0704; 0715; 0719; 0723; 0725; 0732; 0765; 0788; 0797; 0803; 0804; 0808; 0811; 0823; 0836; 0844; 0846; 0880; 0888; 0890; 0897; 0901; 0915; 0920; 0953; 0957; 0964; 0973; 0976; 1000; 1005; 1013; 1026; 1057;	The toxic dust would also settle on the grass that is eaten by cattle, sheep and other farm animals. Animals and crops would be affected by the contaminated water (referred to above) and the toxic dust from the proposed goldmine so that milk and other farm produce would no longer be fit for human consumption and could not be sold. This would have a significant adverse impact on the livelihoods of farmers and farm families not just in counties Tyrone, Derry and Donegal but across other counties in the Republic who rely on their farm produce- such as beef, dairy, chicken, eggs and crops - for their economic viability.	No
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It is unclear what is meant by toxic dust, and if this is reference to the chemical sequestration process using Sodium Cyanide, of which, due to community concern, was removed from the project.

Please note that this is no longer part of the project, with zero hazard, zero exposure pathway and zero risk.

In any instance, all credible emissions to air have been assessed and addressed to objective values inherently protective of health, and are not significant.

There is no transboundary risk to health.

1080; 1084; 1090; 1099; 1100; 1104;
 1110; 1123; 1129; 1133; 1148; 1152;
 1154; 1163; 1176; 1188; 1192; 1225;
 1233; 1242; 1254; 1256; 1273; 1284;
 1292; 1314; 1315; 1321; 1325; 1341;
 1343; 1372; 1386; 1388; 1397; 1404;
 1417; 1442; 1447; 1460; 1469; 1474;
 1509; 1510; 1538; 1544; 1560; 1571;
 1579; & 1589 - Pg 2

Pg 2	The multiple vehicles associated with the construction and maintenance of the proposed powerline, as indicated in the RPS Report, would lead to traffic congestion on the roads and increased risks of accidents. It would also deter people from visiting the area, thus affecting tourism.	Yes	<p>The temporary construction of grid infrastructure does not represent a significant impact to road capacity, risk of accident, or form any community severance.</p> <p>It is recommended to refer to Section 15.4.4, page 16, paragraph 1 of the RPS Transport Assessment (NI1851 Curraghinalt 33KV Connection Project 01 May 2021), of which clearly states that:</p> <p>“the fact that the majority of trips are 4x4 vehicles or vans, with smaller volumes of HGV traffic, the Proposed Development will not result in a significant impact upon the surrounding road network”.</p> <p>Section 15.5 then expands on why no mitigation is required</p>
Pg 2	People may also have concerns for their health from exposure to electromagnetic fields from the high voltage powerline. The World Health Organisation (WHO) classified magnetic fields in 2002 as “possibly carcinogenic to humans,” and many research studies support this claim. As a result, a percentage of potential tourists would avoid the area.	Yes	<p>The proposed grid connection is 33kv.</p> <p>Please note that for all grid infrastructure less than 132 kV, compliance with the public exposure guidelines is automatically assumed, based on evidence published by the Energy Networks Association (ENA) for types of infrastructure that by design, and the laws of physics, are not capable of causing exceedance of the public exposure guideline limits protective of health.</p> <p>While there is no credible public health risk from the 33kV line and substation proposed, it was recognised that this formed a key community concern. On this basis, and despite automatic compliance with the former Department of Energy and Climate</p>

			Change (DECC) voluntary code of practice for demonstrating compliance with public exposure guidelines for EMFs, a dedicated Population and Human Health Chapter was submitted in the 2021 Curraghinalt 33KV Connection Project Environmental Impact Assessment Report (Chapter 11).
TBA1603 – Pg 39	<p>"The mine will generate toxic tailings containing arsenic, lead, and cadmium, as identified in studies of similar mining operations. The World Health Organization (WHO) recognises these substances as severe health hazards, linked to cancer, kidney disease, and developmental issues in children.</p> <p>The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) confirms that even low levels of heavy metals in drinking water can have cumulative toxic effects, particularly on vulnerable populations. "</p>	Yes	<p>This categorically demonstrates that there is no risk to health.</p> <p>Potential changes in air quality, emissions and deposition to land have been investigated within the air quality assessment, and will remain well within all air quality standards protective of health.</p> <p>There is no measurable local or transboundary risk to health.</p>
Pg 39	Dust containing particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) from mining activities can travel significant distances, as shown by a 2019 study in Environmental Research Letters. Long-term exposure to PM2.5 is directly associated with increased cardiovascular and respiratory mortality, as documented by the European Heart Journal (2019).	Yes	<p>As detailed in the Health Impact Assessment and its Addendum (Appendix C14, Paragraph 5.2 and 4.3 respectively), research into the potential health effects of air pollutants is extensive and provides statistically significant associations between many air pollutants and effects on cardiovascular and respiratory health.</p> <p>As previously demonstrated changes in both concentration and exposure are insufficient to quantify any measurable risk to health. To put this into further context, a hypothetical assessment was conducted assuming all PM10 is PM2.5, applying the higher risk ratio and the highest burdens of poor health in Northern Ireland, it is still not possible to quantify any change in local health from process stack emissions.</p> <p>As previously demonstrated in the ES, air quality will remain well within air quality standards protective of health, and absolute changes are not of a magnitude or exposure sufficient to quantify any measurable risk to health.</p>

TBA1493 - An Taisce – Pg 3	Sections 12.1 and 12.2 “solastalgia”.	Yes	<p data-bbox="1339 245 2002 272">There is no measurable local or transboundary risk to health.</p> <p data-bbox="1339 288 2029 347">Solastalgia is a term to frame an emotional response or distress caused by unwanted environmental change.</p> <p data-bbox="1339 389 2040 512">It is increasingly raised on large projects with significant environmental change such as open cast mining, with significant open extraction, new haul routes, ecological impacts and relocation of communities.</p> <p data-bbox="1339 553 2051 804">This is not however, open cast mining, all tangible changes directly attributable to the proposed project have been assessed. The mining is underground, no waste is being transported off-site and there is no community displacement, or social, health or cultural impact. After the removal of the surface infrastructure/decommissioning, the sole remaining visible change, is the dry stack, of which the visual impact has been appropriately assessed.</p> <p data-bbox="1339 845 2051 1166">The entire purpose of the planning and environmental impact assessment process is to investigate, assess and address all tangible changes directly attributable to a project. As detailed in original Health Impact Assessment (Appendix C14 paragraph 2.2), all credible tangible health pathways have been assessed and addressed through the regulatory assessment process. Furthermore, all intangible and subjective impacts have been explored and addressed through the years of consultation, and have resulted in changing the design and process to better manage perceptions or risk, even when unfounded.</p> <p data-bbox="1339 1208 2051 1396">On this basis both tangible and intangible concerns that might underpin solastagic response have been thoroughly investigated, assessed and addressed through the planning process. No gap is identified and no tangible risk has been presented to rationalise or justify any significant solastagic response (locally or transboundary).</p>
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1502 RABHARTA – Pg 1	Public Health Crisis Risk - including cancer, reproductive issues and issues affecting vulnerable populations.	Yes	Existing health burdens and relative sensitivity are addressed within the Community Profile of the original Health Impact Assessment within the Environmental Statement (Volume 3 Appendix C14 Annex A), and are tailored to the Construction and operational hazards and activities directly linked to what is proposed. The community profile not only forms the foundation to the assessment, but also informs the significance criteria applied to ensure a consistently precautionary approach has been had that is protective of health, and prevents any disproportionate risk to vulnerable receptors or groups. The original community profile has been tested during addenda, and modified as the project was refined.
TBA0114 [REDACTED]	(Donegal) – Pg 1 I know for certain that our countryside is a sanctuary to so many of us and had been a place of therapeutic intervention for many in society from all walks of like. Do not take that from people, please do not allow it be taken	Yes	As detailed above, the ES has thoroughly investigated all credible potential changes in environmental, ecological, hydrological, heritage, through to access and accessibility and health, and the project has been informed through extensive consultation such that operational activities are now underground, with no significant environmental impact to the countryside or its residents.
TBA0143 [REDACTED]	– Pg 1 As a social enterprise relying on the scenic and idyllic nature I am deeply concerned this will have impacts for the adults with disabilities who benefit from our services.	Yes	<p>Potential disproportionate impacts to the most vulnerable members of society have been considered within the health assessment (Appendix C14). where it is recognised that different communities have varying susceptibility to health impacts and benefits. A community profile therefore not only forms the basis for exposure response modelling but also allows an insight as to how potential health pathways identified within the project profile may be experienced disproportionately by sensitive receptors and within communities.</p> <p>In this instance, all of the process is contained underground, and surface activities and transport are managed carefully to prevent and manage potential residual impacts locally.</p> <p>There is no significant health impact locally, and any insignificant residual impact further dissipate with distance. On the above, there is no significant local or transboundary health impact that</p>

			might present and disproportionate risk to any protected characteristic.
Pg 1	Dust from the mine could blow across the border spreading arsenic. Diesel fumes and radon gas from mining will also damage air quality and increase health risks for children and older people.	Yes	Construction and Operational emissions to air have been modelled and assessed to recognised air quality objectives protective of health (including the most vulnerable members of our society), and is further assessed within the Health Impact Assessment and its Addendum (Appendix C14). This demonstrates that all air quality objective thresholds protective of health will be met, and the highest process contribution at any receptor remains orders of magnitude lower than is required to quantify any change in health.
Pg 1	There is no completed Health Impact Assessment.	Yes	In keeping with best practice, a HIA while not a regulatory requirement at the time, was commissioned from the very outset of the project. The process taken and methods applied pre-empted current guidance, and the commissioned experts that have led the health assessment from its outset, are now acknowledged experts in Wales, Scottish and what was IEMA UK HIA Guidance. Please refer to the 2017 Health Impact Assessment (Appendix C14), and the 2019 Addendum (Appendix C14).
TBA0322 – Pg2	What we are being offered is a short term extractive model that undermines community health for private gain.	No	The project does not impact upon community health. No gap in the health assessment has been found by any party, and no evidence to the contrary has been provided by any party in nearly a decade since the original submission.
TBA0412 – Pg 1	Radon gas diesel fumes and arsenic can contaminate the air we breathe causing multiple health issues.	Yes	The findings of the original 2017 NORM and radon assessment show that mining derived discharges are minor, and will fall outside of the scope of environmental regulation. The analysis was updated in 2024, including sampling of site discharges and waste. The analysis reinforces the original conclusion, where the NORM concentrations detected are below the Out of Scope Limits (OOSL) set out in the Radioactive Substances Act 1993 (i.e. below the level considered to be radioactive). The NIEA concur that any NORM produced is likely to be below the “out of scope” values in the regulations and as such the

		<p>process will not require regulation by NIEA. We thank NIEA for their comment on the reports submitted having “comprehensively assessed risk of NORM from the process”. (DFI Rebuttal Statement Nov 2024 p108-109)</p> <p>For further information, please refer to Technical Report - NORM and Radon Gas for the Curraghinalt Project Ref: AHP/DAL/REP/24/01, Appendix 2 to Technical Report, Material Representations. See Response for Radon in the table on Pages 55 and 56. Paragraphs 6, 7 & 8 are particularly relevant to discharged radon.</p> <p>The air quality assessment has explored all credible emissions directly attributable to the construction and operation of the proposed facility, and will remain within all air quality standards protective of health. The Health Assessment (C14) builds upon this to explore the potential health outcome, and demonstrates that the change in air quality concentration and exposure at any receptor remains orders of magnitude lower than is required to quantify any change in health outcome.</p>
TBA0596 – Pg 2	A study in Finland found the fine dust, 2.5 particulate matter containing arsenic and mercury, had blown on to the leaves of trees 60 kilometres from a goldmine at Kittila. Jari Natunen, a Finnish Biochemist, said that this fine particulate matter was very dangerous as it could enter people’s lungs causing respiratory diseases and cancers and that children are particularly vulnerable.	Yes Addressed above.
Pg 2	It is well documented that high levels of fumes from diesel emissions are poisonous - leading to increased rates of lung cancer, other heart and lung diseases and premature death. Dalradian has applied to use 3.5 million litres of diesel onsite every year for 25 years - the implications of this on human, animal and plant life has not been measured in their EIA.	Yes The potential air quality hazards are well known, understood and addressed through bespoke design and embedded mitigation, and assessed using local meteorological data and emission factors linked to this specific project to model dispersion of emissions including PM2.5. The worst case change at any modelled receptor remains well within air quality standards protective of health and as detailed in the Health Impact Assessment (Appendix C14 Section 5.2) and its addendum (Appendix C14 Section 4.2)

			concentration and exposure remain orders of magnitude lower than is required to quantify any change in health.
TBA0741 – Pg1	Research has shown that toxic dust, including particles of arsenic and mercury can travel more than 60km from goldmining sites. This raises serious alarms about transboundary air pollution and consequences for communities downwind.	Yes	Addressed above.
Pg 1	Water, land and air contamination pose serious threats to public health, animals and crops	Yes	Addressed above.
TBA0775; TBA0987; TBA1465; TBA0630 – Pg 1	Dust from the mine could blow across the border, spreading harmful substances like arsenic. Diesel fumes and radon gas from mining will also damage air quality and increase health risks, especially for children and older people.	Yes	Addressed above.
Pg 1	There is no completed Health Impact Assessment of full HRA for the mine. The law requires these before decisions are made	Yes	See response above
TBA0872 – Pg1	We only have one planet and the daily use of chemicals in mining operations will have detrimental effects on the land, waterways and air quality in the surrounding area. It will poison our wildlife, water supplies and the communities living nearby.		<p>It is unclear what chemicals are being referred to, so it is not possible to explain any specific process that addresses them.</p> <p>It may be in reference to the chemical sequestration process using Sodium Cyanide, which was removed from the project in 2019.</p> <p>Please note that this is no longer part of the project, with zero hazard, zero exposure pathway and zero risk.</p> <p>In any instance, all credible emissions to air have been assessed and addressed to objective values inherently protective of health, and are not significant.</p> <p>There is no transboundary risk to health</p>
TBA1487 – Pg 1	The Public Health Agency (PHA) must be engaged also in the examinatory process and I trust that the medial will also engage , as the voice of the people must be widely heard.	Yes	All statutory consultees have been engaged through the formal EIA process, and the Health Impact Assessment had a complementary HIA Scoping exercise with key environmental and

			public health stakeholders, including the former Assistant Director of Public Health in Northern Ireland.
TBA1495 – Pg 3	Implications of the use of diesel on the site on human, animal and plant life has not been measured in the ES.	Yes	As addressed in the Air Quality Response, the potential air quality hazards are well known, understood and addressed through bespoke design and embedded mitigation, and assessed to air quality objectives protective of the environment and health. As further detailed in the Health Impact Assessment (Appendix C14 Section 5.2) and its addendum (Appendix C14 Section 4.2), concentration and exposure remain orders of magnitude lower than is required to quantify any change in health.
TBA 1496 – Pg5-6	Impact of dust on health of animals	Yes	The potential air quality hazards are well known, understood and addressed through bespoke design and embedded mitigation, and assessed to air quality objectives protective of the environment and health.
Pg 6-7	Impact of magnetic fields from powerlines on health	Yes	See response above
TBA1500	Just completed a Masters in Environmental Psychology studying the responses of local people to proposed environmental threat to the River Boyne. As proper management and respectful treatment of the Sperrins is intertwined with the happiness, well-being and identities of many of the citizens of Omagh, Strabane and the towns and villages in the area, this makes the massive disruption and pollution to this area intolerable and unacceptable. Indeed, this would constitute a significant public health issue for the many thousands who use the area for sport, recreation and psychological restoration.	Yes	All credible changes in environmental and socio-economic circumstance directly attributable to what is proposed have been assessed and addressed through the regulatory assessment process protective of the environment and health. No gap or evidence to the contrary has been provided by any party.
TBA1557 - Feminist Communities for Climate Justice – Pg10	Implications for human health and would infringe on human right to healthy environment.	Yes	All environmental and health standards are being met, no gaps have been found, and no countervailing evidence of environmental or health impact have been presented by any party. There is no breach of human rights.
TBA1564 - Ecojustice Ireland – Pg4	impact from diesel emissions on humans, animal and plant life has not been assessed.	Yes	See response above.

TBA1583 - Rights of Nature Donegal – Pg 4	The proposed mining activities would involve the crushing of rocks into very fine particles. In the process those same heavy metals would be released and would become airborne. Not only would this be a serious health risk but given that the wind , like other natural forces does not recognise political boundaries, would also pose a serious threat to those living down wind of mining operations in Donegal.	Yes	The Crushing process is underground, with appropriate filtration, and the ventilation has been modelled and demonstrates compliance with all air quality standard's protective of health. As further detailed in the Health Impact Assessment (Appendix C14 Section 5.2) and its addendum (Appendix C14 Section 4.2), concentration and exposure remain orders of magnitude lower than is required to quantify any change in health.
Pg 6	The potential exposure to electromagnetic fields associated with high voltage powerlines is also a concern given that in 2002 the WHO classified electromagnetic fields as 'possible carcinogenic to humans'		See response above.
TBA0594 – Pg 1	Dust from the mine could blow across the border, spreading harmful substances like arsenic. Diesel fumes and radon gas from mining will damage air quality and increase health risks, especially for children and older people.	Yes	As detailed above and in the wider technical discipline response, the air quality assessment has explored all credible emissions directly attributable to the construction and operation of the proposed facility, and will remain within all air quality standards protective of health. As further detailed in the Health Impact Assessment (Appendix C14 Section 5.2) and its addendum (Appendix C14 Section 4.2), concentration and exposure remain orders of magnitude lower than is required to quantify any change in health.
Pg 1	There is no completed Health Impact Assessment or full HRA for the mine. The law requires these before decisions are made, and this has not happened.	Yes	See response above.
TBA1566 – Pg 9	Dust from the mine could blow across the border, spreading harmful substances like arsenic. Diesel fumes and radon gas from mining will damage air quality and increase health risks, especially for children and older people.		As detailed above, the air quality assessment has explored all credible emissions directly attributable to the construction and operation of the proposed facility, and will remain within all air quality standards protective of health.
	There is no completed Health Impact Assessment or full HRA for the mine. The law requires these before decisions are made, and this has not happened.		See response above.