

# Preston New Road

January 2019

## Background Air Quality Monitoring

In August 2017 we deployed a Mobile Monitoring Facility (MMF) in the vicinity of Cuadrilla's shale gas exploratory site at Preston New Road, Little Plumpton.

Initial monitoring has been carried out to understand the background level of the types of pollutants that may be detectable before the hydraulic fracturing and well testing stages commence. This information can be used to assess what the concentrations of each substance in the environment were before the commencement of the flaring stage of operations. We are continuing to monitor air quality during the hydraulic fracturing, which started on the 15th October 2018 and we intend to continue monitoring during other stages of the operation to identify if there are any changes. We are also carrying out a comparison of before, during and after operations for both surface water and groundwater monitoring.

The pollutants that have been measured are oxides of nitrogen ( $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{NO}$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$ ), particulates ( $\text{PM}_{10}$  and  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ ), methane ( $\text{CH}_4$ ), benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and m&p-xylene (BTEX), wind speed and wind direction.

This is the 14th report to be produced since we started monitoring air quality. We shall publish subsequent reports to our citizen space page.

Figure 1. Photograph of a Mobile Monitoring Facility



The figures below show levels of pollutants from the 23rd August 2017 up until the 14th January 2019, which includes periods of hydraulic fracturing, from the 15th October 2018 onwards. The BTEX data is only reported from the 9th September 2017, due to technical problems with the instrument prior to this date.

The TEOM instruments that measure particulate matter were turned off on the 6th March 2018 due to complaints about noise coming from the monitoring station by a local resident. This has hopefully now been resolved and measurement of particulate data at the site resumed on the 6th April 2018 for PM<sub>10</sub> and the 12th April 2018 for PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

The gap in the CH<sub>4</sub> data, between the 26th April 2018 - 1st May 2018, was due to a technical problem with the analyser.

The gap in the BTEX data between the 29th June 2018 - 6th July 2018 was due to the instrument being removed for servicing.

## Results

Provisional data for each pollutant, from the 23rd August 2017 until the 14th January 2019, is shown in a number of time series plots below. Comparison with the AQS objectives, where applicable, has been made using a years' worth of data ending with the most up to date data. For this report the annual data period is from the 15th January 2018 - 14th January 2019.

The wind direction data shows that during the hydraulic fracturing period (15th October 2018 to date) wind only came from the direction of the well pad for ~2% of the time.

Toluene is the only pollutant monitored that has an hourly average during the hydraulic fracturing period (15th October 2018 to date) that is higher than any of the hourly averages measured during the non-hydraulic fracturing period. This occurred on the 4/12/18 at 12:00, where the hourly concentration was measured to be 9.53µg/m<sup>3</sup> and the wind direction at the time was not from the direction of the well pad.

## Particulates

Figure 2 shows the hourly particulate concentrations (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>) at the monitoring site. The particulate data was collected using TEOM instruments. PM<sub>10</sub> data has been adjusted using the King's College London (KCL) Volatile Correction Model (VCM), which allows you to make a small adjustment to TEOM measurements to correct for the loss of volatile components of PM<sub>10</sub>. The VCM uses FDMS instrument data from sites within 130km distance of the MMF in order to adjust the PM<sub>10</sub> measurements to be comparable with the reference method. There is not currently a validated correction factor for PM<sub>2.5</sub> TEOM data.

The AQS has two objectives for PM<sub>10</sub>, the first is to limit the annual mean concentration to 40µg/m<sup>3</sup> and the second objective states that the 24-hour mean (midnight – midnight) must not exceed 50µg/m<sup>3</sup> on more than 35 occasions during one year.

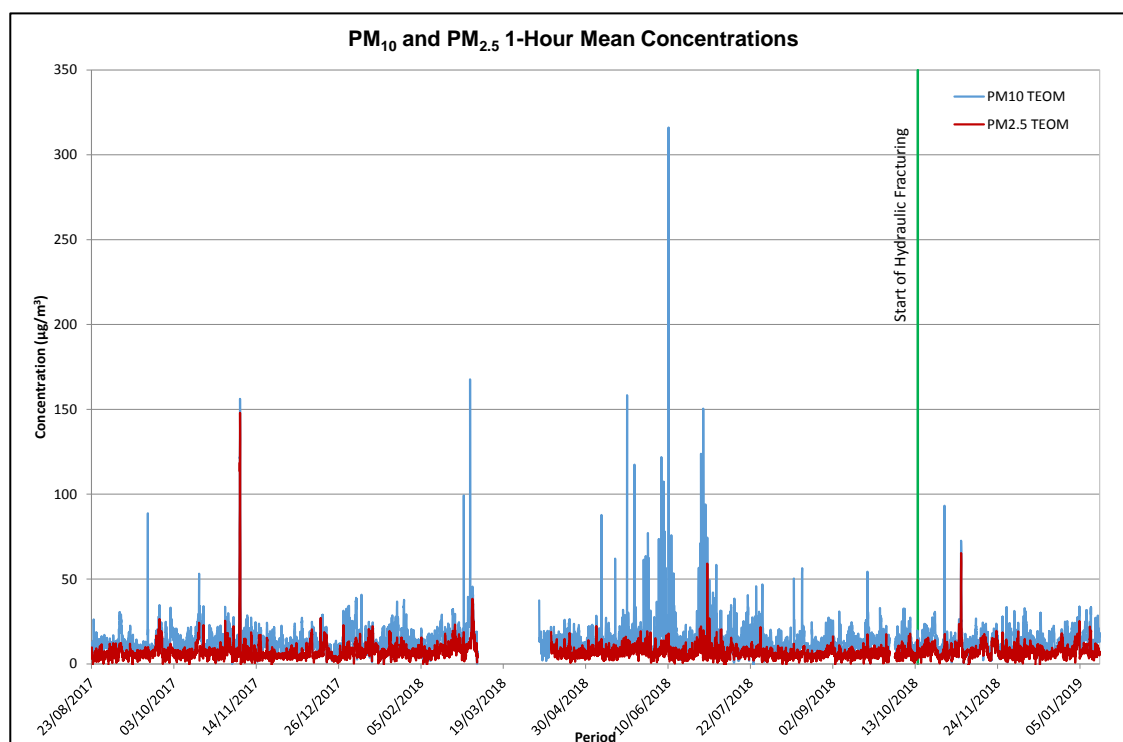
The mean PM<sub>10</sub> concentration between the 15th January 2018 and 14th January 2019 at the MMF was 16.0µg/m<sup>3</sup>. If the assumption is made that the conditions during the monitoring period were representative of a typical year, then the results would indicate that the AQS annual mean objective would not be exceeded at the monitoring site. However, it is important to note that this does not take into account changes in weather conditions or changes to the site operations that might occur outside of the monitoring period.

Figure 3 shows that for PM<sub>10</sub> the 24-hour (midnight-midnight) mean concentration at the MMF site was never greater than 50µg/m<sup>3</sup> during the period 15th January 2018 and 14th January 2019, the maximum concentration being 45.9µg/m<sup>3</sup> (recorded on 5/11/18 - bonfire night). If the assumption is made that the conditions during the monitoring period were representative of a typical year (subject to the limitations mentioned in the paragraph above) then the AQS for 24-Hours (midnight-midnight) mean PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations would not be exceeded at the monitoring site.

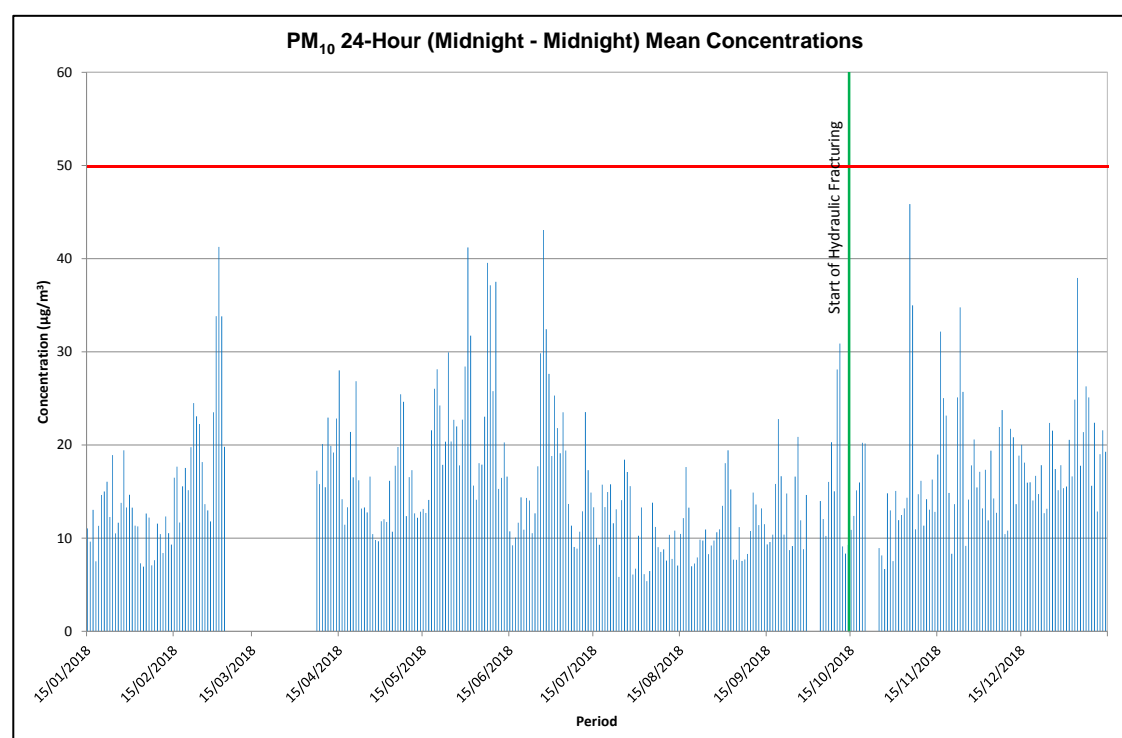
The AQS objective for PM<sub>2.5</sub> is an annual mean concentration of 25µg/m<sup>3</sup>. The mean PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration between the 15th January 2018 and 14th January 2019 at the MMF was 7.11µg/m<sup>3</sup>. If the assumption is made that the conditions during the monitoring period were representative of a typical year (again subject to the limitations explained above), then the results would indicate that the AQS annual mean objective for PM<sub>2.5</sub> would not be exceeded at the monitoring site.

As well as the spike in particulate caused by bonfire night emissions in 2017, Figure 2 also shows spikes in the 1-hour  $\text{PM}_{10}$  data at the beginning of March and in May - July 2018. The spikes in March may be associated with the start of water main works by United Utilities at the entrance to the PNR site. However, the rise in concentrations at these times did not cause exceedances of the  $\text{PM}_{10}$  24-hour AQS and the air quality index for the days in question was still in the low banding.

**Figure 2. Time series plot of  $\text{PM}_{10}$  and  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  1-Hour Mean Concentrations.**



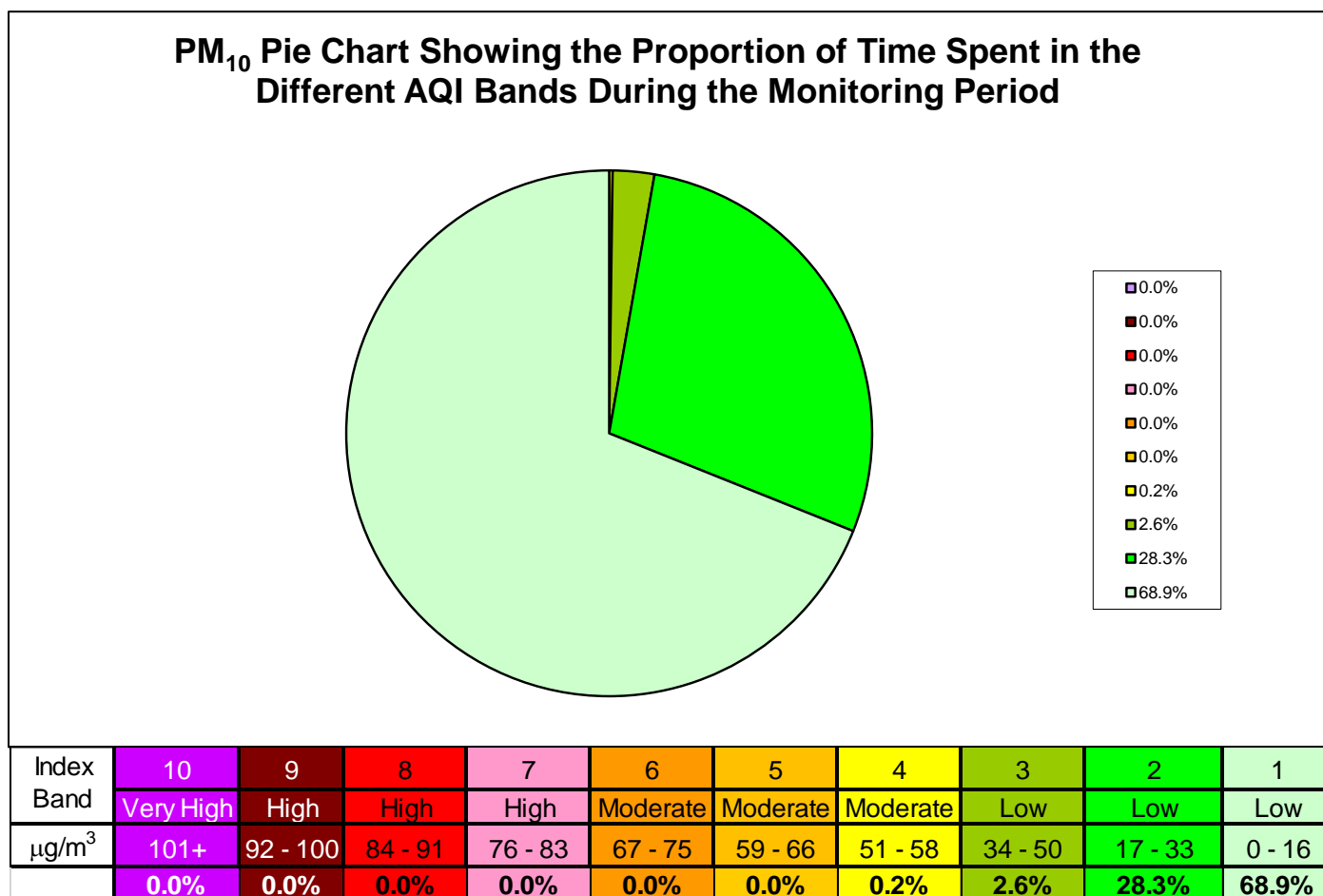
**Figure 3. 24-hour (midnight-midnight) mean  $\text{PM}_{10}$  concentrations at the monitoring site**



In the United Kingdom a daily Air Quality Index has been developed. The system uses an index numbered 1-10 (low – high pollution), divided into four bands to provide more detail on a daily basis about air pollution levels to the general population and those at higher risk from air pollution.

Figure 4 looks retrospectively at the daily PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations at the monitoring site in relation to the Air Quality Index banding. The plot shows that PM<sub>10</sub> 24-hour concentrations were all in the low banding at the monitoring site, apart from one day in the moderate banding, which was associated with bonfire night 2017.

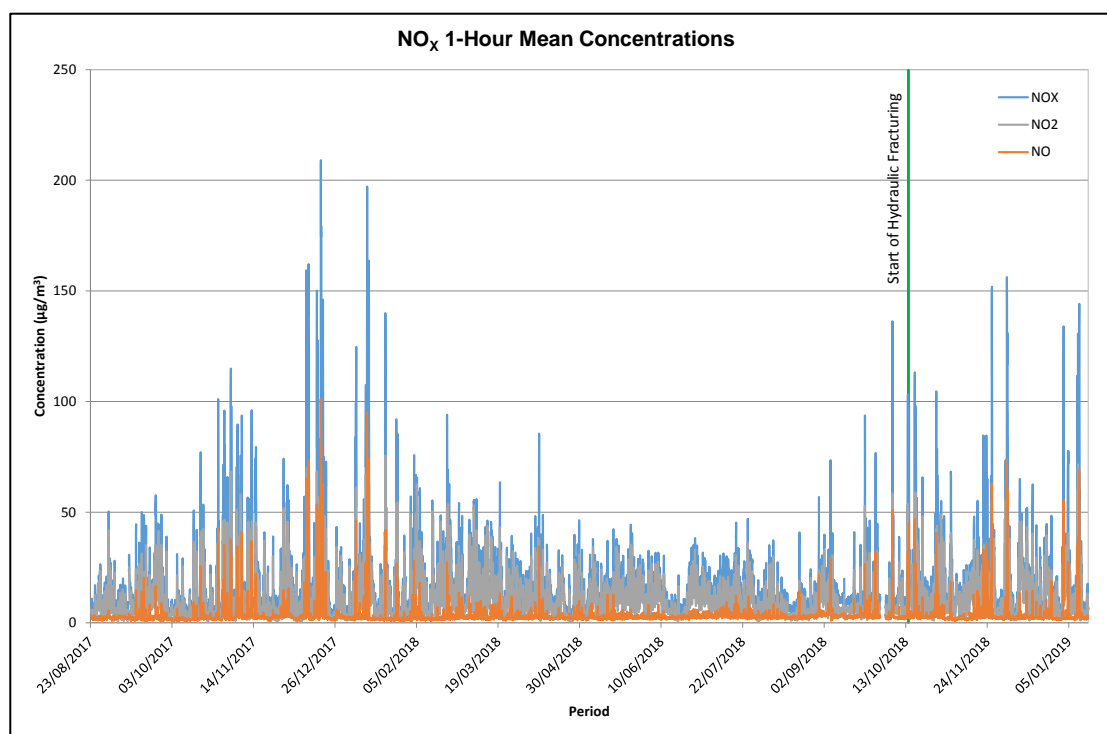
**Figure 4. PM<sub>10</sub> AQI Pie Chart.**



## Oxides of Nitrogen

Figure 5 shows that levels are relatively low at the monitoring site.

**Figure 5. Time series plot of the oxides of nitrogen 1-Hour Mean Concentrations ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ).**



While consideration of  $\text{NO}_x$  levels can be more informative when determining the source of pollution, the level of  $\text{NO}_2$  concentration is more important from a human health stand point.  $\text{NO}_2$  is the constituent of  $\text{NO}_x$  that is harmful to health and consequently a National Air Quality Strategy Objective exists for  $\text{NO}_2$  levels.  $\text{NO}_2$  has therefore been considered, in addition to  $\text{NO}_x$ , as it is a pollutant in its own right.

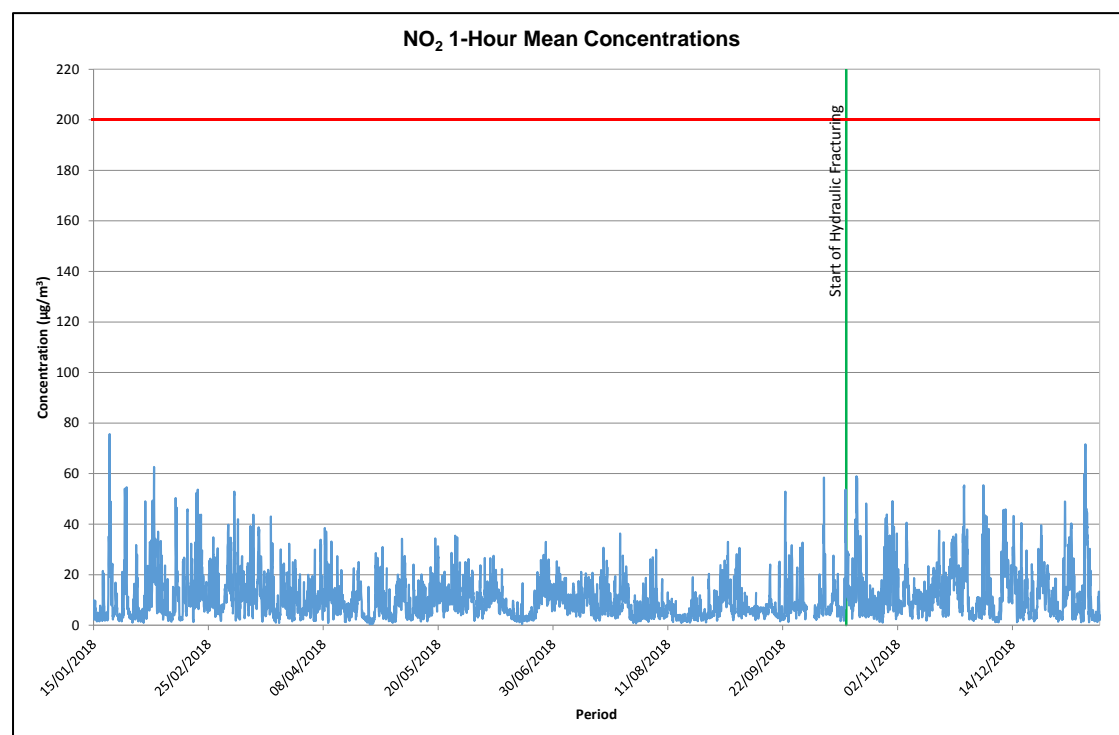
The AQS has objectives for 1-hour mean and annual mean  $\text{NO}_2$  concentrations. The AQS objectives for the 1-hour mean concentrations states that a value of  $200\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  must not be exceeded on more than 18 occasions during one year. A time series plot of 1-hour concentrations of  $\text{NO}_2$  measured at the monitoring site is shown in Figure 6.

The 1-hour  $\text{NO}_2$  concentrations were never greater than  $200\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  between the 15th January 2018 and 14th January 2019, the maximum concentration being  $75.6\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . If the assumption is made that the conditions during the monitoring period were representative of a typical year then the AQS for 1-Hour mean  $\text{NO}_2$  concentrations would not be exceeded at the monitoring site.

The annual objective states that an average concentration value of  $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  must not be exceeded in one year.

The average  $\text{NO}_2$  concentration between the 15th January 2018 and 14th January 2019 was  $10.6\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . If the assumption is made that conditions during the monitoring period were representative of a typical year, then the results would indicate that the annual AQS objective for  $\text{NO}_2$  would not be exceeded with the concentrations that existed during the monitoring period.

**Figure 6. Time series plot of nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) 1-Hour Mean Concentrations (µg/m<sup>3</sup>)**



The AQS objective has an annual standard for NO<sub>x</sub> of 30µg/m<sup>3</sup>, for the protection of vegetation and ecosystems. The mean NO<sub>x</sub> concentration between the 15th January 2018 and 14th January 2019 was 15.6µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

In the United Kingdom a daily Air Quality Index has been developed. The system uses an index numbered 1-10 (low – high pollution), divided into four bands to provide more detail on a daily basis about air pollution levels to the general population and those at higher risk from air pollution.

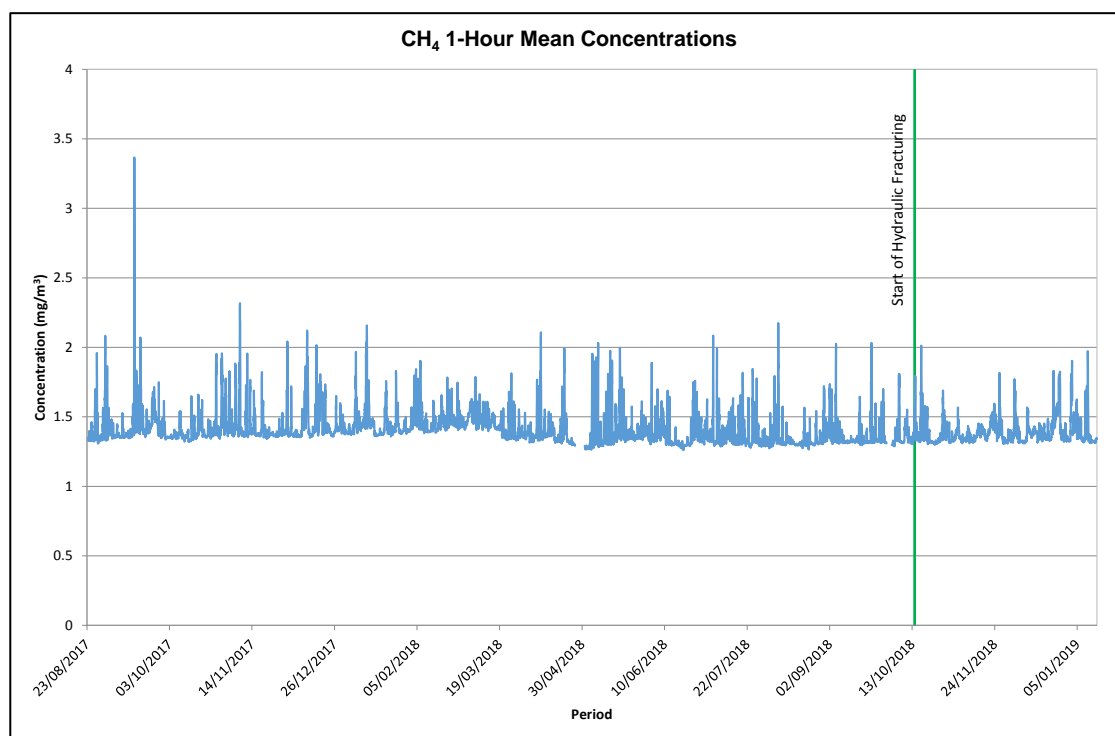
Figure 7 looks retrospectively at the hourly NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations at the monitoring site in relation to the Air Quality Index banding. The figure shows that during the monitoring period the NO<sub>2</sub> 1-hour concentrations remained in the low banding of the Air Quality Index.



## Methane

Figure 8 shows that the CH<sub>4</sub> levels are relatively low at the monitoring site. The average CH<sub>4</sub> concentration over the entire monitoring period was 1.40mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

**Figure 8. Time series plot of the methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) 1-Hour Mean Concentrations (mg/m<sup>3</sup>).**





## BTEX

Figure 9 shows that the BTEX levels are relatively low at the monitoring site. Table 1 shows the average concentration of each of the BTEX over the entire monitoring period. The build-up of emissions from bonfire night in 2017 is also evident in the BTEX data, especially in the benzene data, where the hourly average benzene concentration was  $7.83\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  at 05:00 on the 6th November 2017. This corresponds with the peak in particulate concentrations.

Benzene is the only BTEX recorded at the monitoring site that has an AQS. The AQS objective for benzene is expressed as an annual mean and is currently set at  $5\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . The mean benzene concentration between the 15th January 2018 and 14th January 2019 was at  $0.30\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . If the assumption is made that conditions during the monitoring period were representative of a typical year, then the results would indicate that the annual AQS objective for benzene would not be exceeded with the concentrations that existed during the monitoring period.

Toluene is the only pollutant monitored that has an hourly average during the hydraulic fracturing period (15th October 2018 to date) that is higher than any of the hourly averages measured during the non-hydraulic fracturing period. This occurred on the 4/12/18 at 12:00, where the hourly concentration was measured to be  $9.53\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  and the wind direction at the time was not from the direction of the well pad.

**Table 1. Average BTEX concentrations ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )**

VOC	Average ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )
Benzene	0.31
Toluene	0.67
Ethylbenzene	0.25
m&p-Xylene	0.96

**Figure 9. Time series plot of the BTEX 1-Hour Mean Concentrations ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )**

