



Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Update, Kirby Misperton A Wellsite, KM8 Production Well.

4th October 2017 to 22nd October 2017



Prepared for:

Third Energy UK Gas Ltd.



For: Third Energy UK Gas Ltd.

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1 Outline of Monitoring

Third Energy has appointed GGS to conduct ambient air quality monitoring at the KMA wellsite before, during and after the hydraulic fracturing stimulation operations.

Ambient air quality monitoring undertaken before hydraulic fracturing stimulation operations commenced has established a baseline condition at the KMA wellsite (See Report Ref: GGS1197AQBR). This will allow Third Energy to benchmark results collected during the hydraulic fracturing stimulation operations, to determine whether Third Energy's operations have any significant effect on air quality.

GGS has been undertaking air quality monitoring at the KMA wellsite, following the baseline monitoring which ended on 4th October 2017, as part of the ongoing monitoring phase whilst operational activities take place at the KMA wellsite, namely the management of extractive waste as presented within Table S1.1 as activity A1 of the Environmental Permit. For clarity, the management of extractive waste did not commence until the extraction process of the mining waste begun. i.e. the bringing of waste streams to surface, which occurred on 16th October 2017.

The monitoring undertaken is designed to address both the Environment Agency's permit (reference: Decision Document EPR/DB3002HE) and North Yorkshire County Council planning permission conditions (reference: Decision Notice C3/15/00971/CPO). The ongoing monitoring undertaken by GGS includes the parameters listed in Table 1, together with the frequency and start date of ongoing monitoring.

Table 1. Required Baseline Ambient Air Quality Parameters.

Parameters	Monitoring frequency	Required By	Start Date of Monitoring
Methane (CH ₄)	Continuous monitoring and periodic monitoring every two weeks	Environment Agency / NYCC	Continuous – 9 th October 2017 Periodic – 18 th October 2017
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	Continuous monitoring and periodic monitoring every two weeks	Environment Agency	Continuous – 25 th October 2017 Periodic – 18 th October 2017
TSP, PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , PM _{1.0}	Continuous monitoring	Environment Agency	Continuous – 5 th October 2017
Dust	2 week duration passive sampling	Environment Agency	Passive – 4 th October 2017
BTEX	2 week duration passive sampling	Environment Agency	Passive – 4 th October 2017
Top 10 VOC	2 week duration passive sampling	Environment Agency	Passive – 4 th October 2017
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	Continuous monitoring and passive sampling	Environment Agency	Continuous – 5 th October 2017 Passive – 4 th October 2017
Nitric Oxide (NO)	Continuous monitoring and active sampling	Environment Agency	Continuous – 5 th October 2017 Active – 4 th October 2017
Hydrogen Sulphide (H ₂ S)	2 week duration passive sampling	NYCC – Planning Condition 25	Passive – 4 th October 2017
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Continuous monitoring and periodic monitoring every two weeks	NYCC – Planning Condition 25	Continuous – 5 th October 2017 Periodic – 18 th October 2017
Oxygen (O ₂)	Continuous monitoring and periodic monitoring every two weeks	NYCC – Planning Condition 25	Continuous – 25 th October 2017 Periodic – 18 th October 2017
Ozone (O ₃)	Continuous monitoring and passive sampling	GGs recommendation	Continuous – 5 th October 2017 Passive – 4 th October 2017

2 Site Monitoring Locations

Four monitoring locations have been established around the site in order to capture a wide coverage of the ambient air quality at the site. Figure 1 below illustrates the monitoring locations.

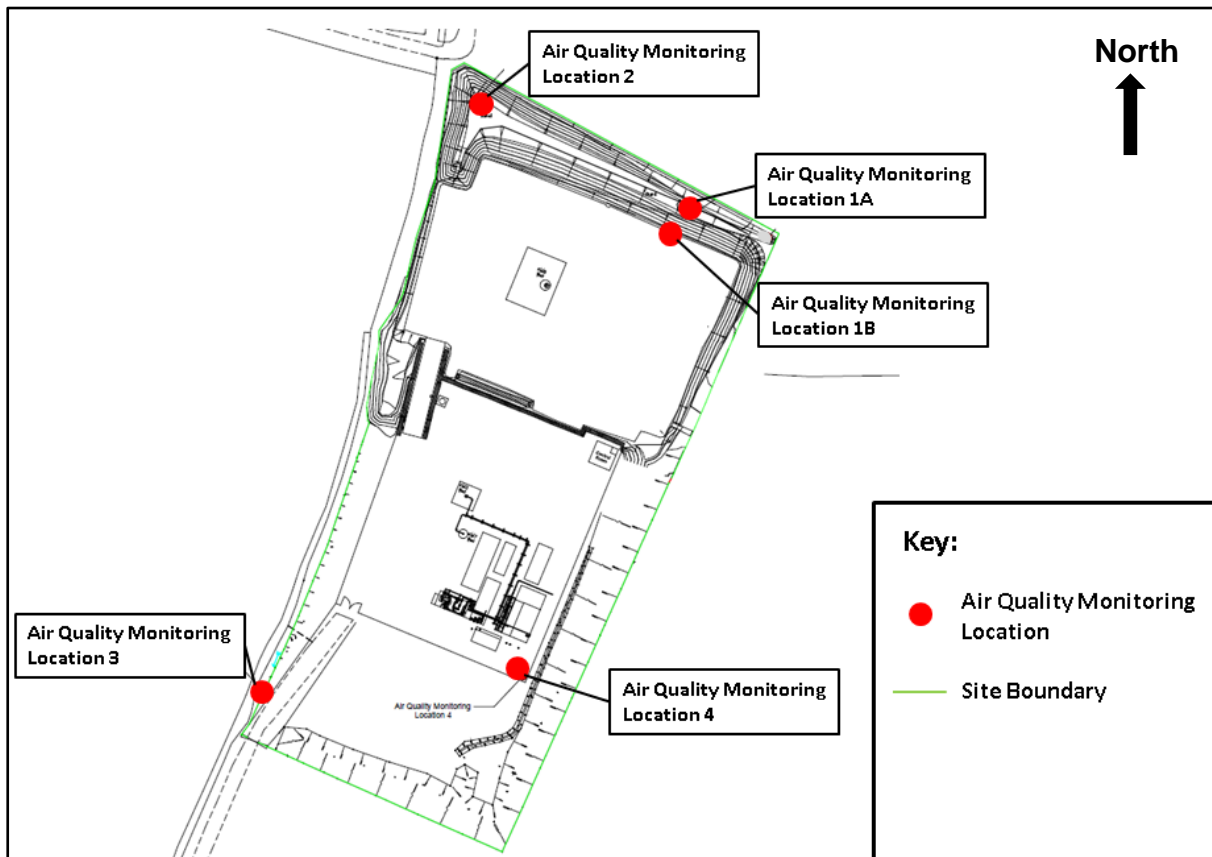


Figure 1. Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Locations.

Upon completion of the installation of the noise barriers on 12th October 2017, Monitoring Location 1A (on top of the existing soil mound) was relocated to 1B (raised platform at the top of the noise barriers) and Monitoring Location 2 was raised by approximately 6 metres above ground level using a telescopic mast.

3 Ongoing Monitoring

3.1 Methane (CH₄)

Methane is naturally occurring in the environment and arises from organic rich soils and ruminant cattle. It is present in the atmosphere at approximately 2 ppmv, but this can vary due to local influences. It is also the principle constituent of the target gas to be produced from the geological formations that are proposed to be hydraulically fractured. Monitoring of methane at the site is required by both the Environment Agency (EA) and North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC).

3.1.1 Methodology

Periodic monitoring of methane was undertaken over a 10-minute duration on 18th October 2017 at the four monitoring locations at the site.

Continuous monitoring of methane at Location 1A began on 9th October 2017 (re-located to Location 1B on 12th October 2017) and readings are recorded at a frequency of 10 minutes.

3.1.2 Results

Table 3.2.1. Methane results from periodic monitoring.

Location	Range of Methane Concentrations (ppm)
	18 th October 2017
1B	2.1 – 2.3
2	2.1 – 2.4
3	1.9 – 2.3
4	1.9 – 2.4

Figure 2 Continuous methane monitoring results at Location 1A & 1B.

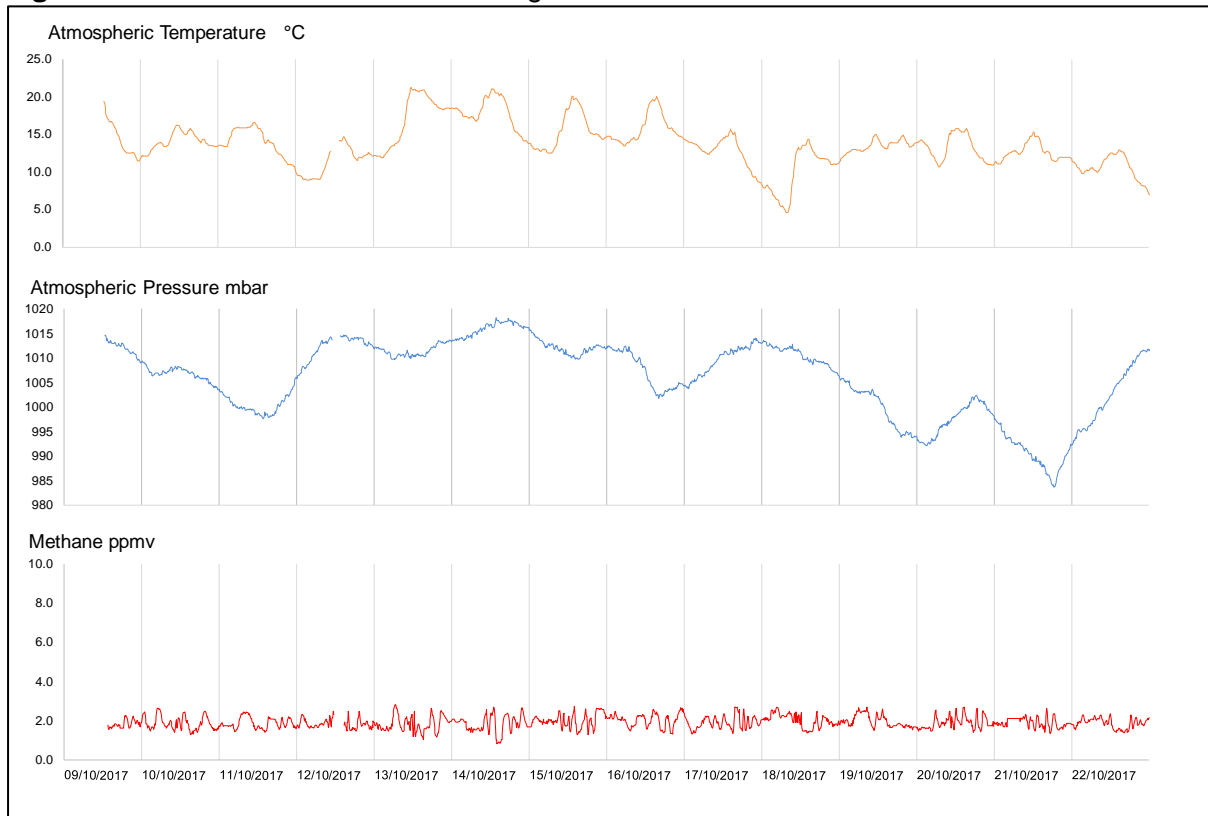


Table 3.2.2. Summary of methane results from continuous monitoring.

Location	Minimum Methane Concentrations (ppmv)	Average Methane Concentrations (ppmv)	Maximum Methane Concentrations (ppmv)
1A & 1B	0.81	1.91	2.81

Methane results recorded between 4th October 2017 and 22nd October 2017 are in line with baseline results observed at the site.

3.2 Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)

Carbon dioxide is a natural constituent of the atmosphere and is produced from both volcanic activity and animal respiration. It is currently present in the atmosphere at approximately 400ppmv, however this varies seasonally and can be influenced by the local setting. It is also produced by the combustion of petroleum based fuels. Monitoring of carbon dioxide at the site is required by the EA.

3.2.1 Methodology

Periodic monitoring of carbon dioxide was undertaken over a 10-minute duration on 18th October 2017 at the four monitoring locations at the site.

Continuous carbon dioxide monitoring at Location 1B is scheduled to begin on 25th October 2017.

3.2.2 Results

Table 3.4 Carbon dioxide results from periodic monitoring.

Location	Range of Carbon Dioxide Concentrations (ppm) 18 th October 2017
1B	398 – 401
2	297 – 402
3	408 – 414
4	426 – 434

Carbon dioxide results recorded on 18th October 2017 are in line with baseline results observed at the site.

3.3 Dust

Dust can be defined as all airborne particulate matter. It is present naturally in the atmosphere wherever there are particles present that may become suspended in the atmosphere due to air movement (i.e. wind). It is likely that dust will be generated on the site during operations and therefore monitoring of dust at the site is required by the EA.

3.3.1 Methodology

The latest round of passive dust monitoring was undertaken between 4th October 2017 and 18th October 2017. The sampling media was dispatched to the laboratories by GGS on 19th October 2017.

The dust samplers used were the DustScan DS100-D, which is a combined directional and deposited dust sampler. The directional and deposited dust sampler collects dust in horizontal flux from 360° around the sampling head as well as dust depositing out of the air. The collected dust is measured to determine dust coverage (AAC) and dust soiling (EAC); these measurements are expressed as percentages and are noted in the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) guidance.

- AAC% is a measure of the dust coverage on a surface, irrespective of colour;
- EAC% is a measure of dust soiling, or obscuration, on a surface.

AAC and EAC can be combined to indicate possible annoyance caused by dust deposition.

3.3.2 Results

The laboratory results, including a dust impact risk assessment, can be provided to the EA upon request. A summary of the results is presented in Tables 3.5 and 3.6, and Figure 2 below.

Table 3.5 Depositional Dust sampling and analysis results

Location	Exposure Interval	AAC% / interval	EAC% / interval	AAC% / day	EAC% / day	Dust Impact Risk
1A	14 days	88.4	4.9	6.3	0.3	Very Low
2	14 days	31.2	0.7	2.2	<0.1	Very Low
3	14 days	90.6	4.6	6.5	0.3	Very Low
4	14 days	94.6	5.8	6.8	0.4	Very Low

Table 3.6 Directional Dust Flux sampling and analysis results

Location	Exposure Interval	AAC% / interval	EAC% / interval	AAC% / day	EAC% / day	Maximum Dust Impact Risk
1A	14 days	78.8	5.0	5.6	0.4	High
2	14 days	57.3	4.9	4.1	0.4	High
3	14 days	63.8	4.4	4.6	0.3	High
4	14 days	47.1	2.3	3.4	0.2	Medium

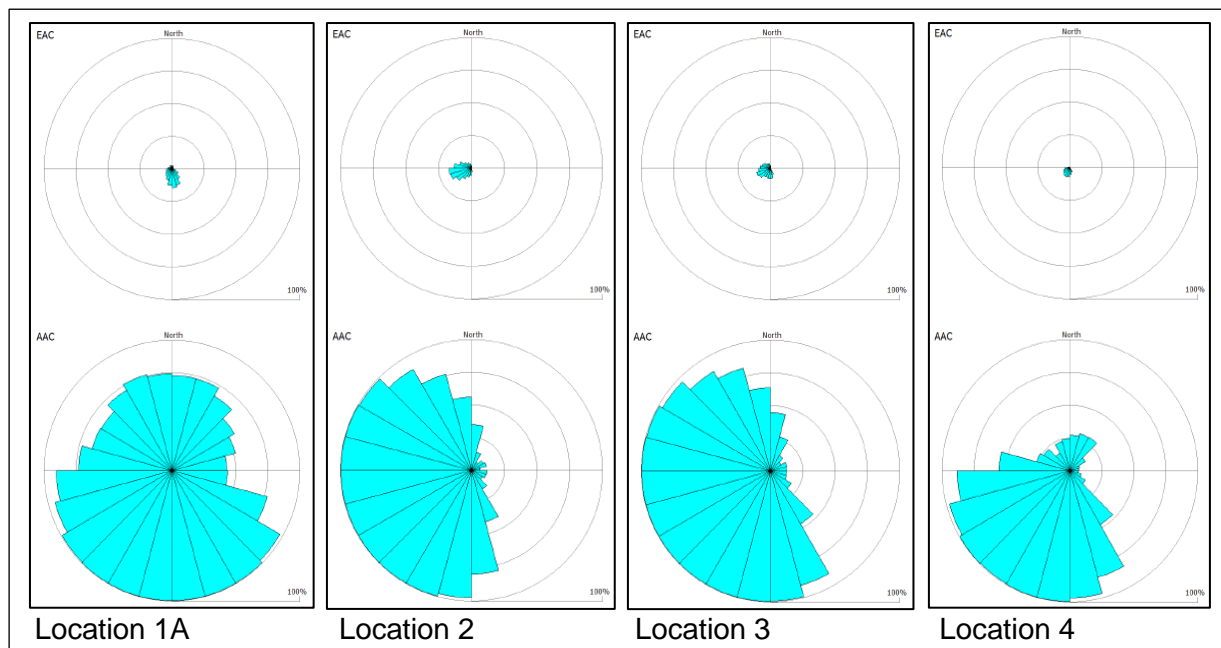


Figure 2 Directional Dust rose diagrams

The “high” directional dust impact risks observed are likely a result of dust originating from beyond the site boundaries, as can be noted from the rose diagram from Location 3, which is located in the south-west (upwind) corner of the site, with high directional dust flux observed from a south-westerly (offsite) direction.

3.4 BTEX

BTEX refers to the chemicals benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene. These compounds occur naturally in petroleum deposits and are also present in vehicle exhaust fumes and cigarette smoke. BTEX monitoring at the site is required by the EA.

3.4.1 Methodology

The latest round of passive BTEX monitoring was undertaken between 4th October 2017 and 18th October 2017. The sampling media was dispatched to the laboratories by GGS on 19th October 2017.

GGS passively sampled for BTEX using Tenax sorbent tubes located at the four monitoring locations. The tubes were exposed for an approximate two-week period and dispatched to an appropriately accredited laboratory for BTEX analysis. A field blank was also deployed as a quality check in line with best practice guidelines to ensure that the samples were not contaminated in transit. This was left sealed in its container at Location 4 for the exposure period.

3.4.2 Results

The laboratory results can be provided to the EA upon request. A summary of the results is presented in Table 3.7 below.

Table 3.7 BTEX monitoring results

Location	Unit	Benzene	Toluene	Ethylbenzene	m/p-Xylene	o-Xylene
1a	µg/m ³	1.0	<0.8*	<0.7*	<0.7*	<0.7*
2	µg/m ³	1.6	<0.8*	<0.7*	<0.7*	<0.7*
3	µg/m ³	1.2	<0.8*	<0.7*	1.7	<0.7*
4	µg/m ³	0.8	<0.8*	<0.7*	<0.7*	<0.7*

*Results with < (less than) indicate that concentrations are below the reporting limit.

The latest round of passive BTEX monitoring results are in line with baseline results observed at the site.

3.5 Top 10 VOCs

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are substances with low boiling points that evaporate from solids or liquids. They occur both naturally and as products used in industrial processes. There are many different VOC's but one of the most common is formaldehyde which is found in building products and furniture. VOCs are also produced by diesel combustion. Monitoring of the top 10 VOC compounds is required by the EA.

3.5.1 Methodology

The latest round of passive VOC monitoring was undertaken between 4th October 2017 and 18th October 2017. The sampling media was dispatched to the laboratories by GGS on 19th October 2017.

GGS passively sampled VOCs using Tenax sorbent tubes located at the four monitoring locations in line with the Emissions Monitoring Plan. The tubes were exposed for an approximate two-week period and dispatched to an appropriately accredited laboratory for Top 10 VOC analysis. A field blank was also deployed as a quality check in line with best practice guidelines to ensure that the samples were not contaminated in transit. This was left sealed in its container at Location 4 for the exposure period.

The Top 10 VOCs were identified and their estimated concentrations were carried out in accordance with ISO16000-6.

3.5.2 Results

The Top 10 VOC laboratory results for the four locations are provided in Tables 3.8.1, 3.8.2, 3.8.3 & 3.8.4 below.

This latest round of passive VOC monitoring results are in line with baseline results observed at the site.

4th October 2017 to 22nd October 2017**Table 3.8.1** Top 10 VOC laboratory results – Location 1A

Top 10 VOC		Estimated ng on tube	ppb in air*	μgm^{-3}
Diphenyl sulfone	N	54	1.4	11.8
Benzaldehyde**	U	34	0.9	3.6
Nonanal**	N	26	0.6	3.6
Diethyl phthalate	U	21	0.5	4.7
1-Hexanol, 2-ethyl-	U	13	0.3	1.6
Acetophenone**	U	11	0.3	1.3
Acetic acid	U	10	0.2	0.6
Benzophenone	N	8	0.2	1.4
Decanal**	N	8	0.2	1.2
1,3,5-Trifluorobenzene	N	7	0.2	1.0

Table 3.8.2 Top 10 VOC laboratory results – Location 2

Top 10 VOC		Estimated ng on tube	ppb in air*	μgm^{-3}
Benzaldehyde**	U	42	1.1	4.5
Diethyl phthalate	U	33	0.8	7.4
Diphenyl sulfone	N	31	0.8	6.8
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl) ester	N	24	0.6	6.6
Nonanal**	N	24	0.6	3.4
Hexadecanal	N	21	0.5	4.9
2-Ethylhexyl salicylate	N	14	0.4	3.5
Acetophenone**	U	14	0.3	1.7
Ethanol, 2-phenoxy-	N	14	0.3	1.9
Decanal**	N	13	0.3	2.0

Table 3.8.3 Top 10 VOC laboratory results – Location 3

Top 10 VOC		Estimated ng on tube	ppb in air*	μgm^{-3}
Diethyl phthalate	U	93	2.3	20.5
Benzaldehyde**	U	38	1.0	4.0
Tributylamine	N	24	0.6	4.5
Butanal	U	19	0.5	1.4
Nonanal**	N	19	0.5	2.7
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl) ester	N	18	0.5	5.1
Formamide, N,N-dibutyl-	N	14	0.4	2.3
Heptane, 2,2,4,6,6-pentamethyl-	N	14	0.3	2.3
Acetophenone**	U	13	0.3	1.5
1,3,5-Trifluorobenzene	N	12	0.3	1.6

Table 3.8.4 Top 10 VOC laboratory results – Location 4

Top 10 VOC		Estimated ng on tube	ppb in air*	μgm^{-3}
Nonanal**	N	37	0.9	5.2
Benzaldehyde**	U	21	0.5	2.3
Hexadecanal	N	18	0.5	4.4
Diethyl phthalate	U	14	0.3	3.1
Decanal**	N	10	0.2	2.5
Octanal**	U	10	0.2	1.2
Styrene	U	9	0.2	0.9
Benzene, 1-ethenyl-4-ethyl-	N	6	0.1	0.8
1-Hexanol, 2-ethyl-	U	5	0.1	0.7
Acetic acid	U	5	0.1	0.3

* Laboratory results obtained using exposure data.

** Compounds may be an artefact due to reaction of ozone with the Tenax sorbent.

U – Analysis is UKAS accredited

N – Analysis is not UKAS accredited

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3.6 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Trace concentrations of nitrogen dioxide occur naturally in the atmosphere from volcanic sources and lightening strikes. It is also a product of combustion and is present in vehicle exhaust fumes and cigarette smoke. Nitrogen dioxide monitoring is required by the EA.

3.6.1 Methodology

The latest round of passive Nitrogen Dioxide monitoring was undertaken between 4th October 2017 and 18th October 2017. The sampling media was dispatched to the laboratories by GGS on 19th October 2017.

GGS passively sampled nitrogen dioxide using diffusion tubes at all four locations. The tubes were exposed for an approximate two-week period and dispatched to an appropriately accredited laboratory for nitrogen dioxide analyses. Field blanks were also deployed in line with best practice guidelines.

Continuous monitoring of nitrogen dioxide at Location 1A began on 5th October 2017 (re-located to Location 1B on 12th October 2017) and readings are recorded at a frequency of 10 minutes.

3.6.2 Results

A summary of the results is presented in Table 3.9 below. The laboratory certificates can be provided to the EA upon request.

Table 3.9 Nitrogen Dioxide Passive Sampling results

Location	Unit	Nitrogen Dioxide
1A	µg/m ³	19.17
2	µg/m ³	13.99
3	µg/m ³	8.22
4	µg/m ³	7.65

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Figure 3 Continuous indicative nitrogen dioxide monitoring results at Location 1A & 1B.

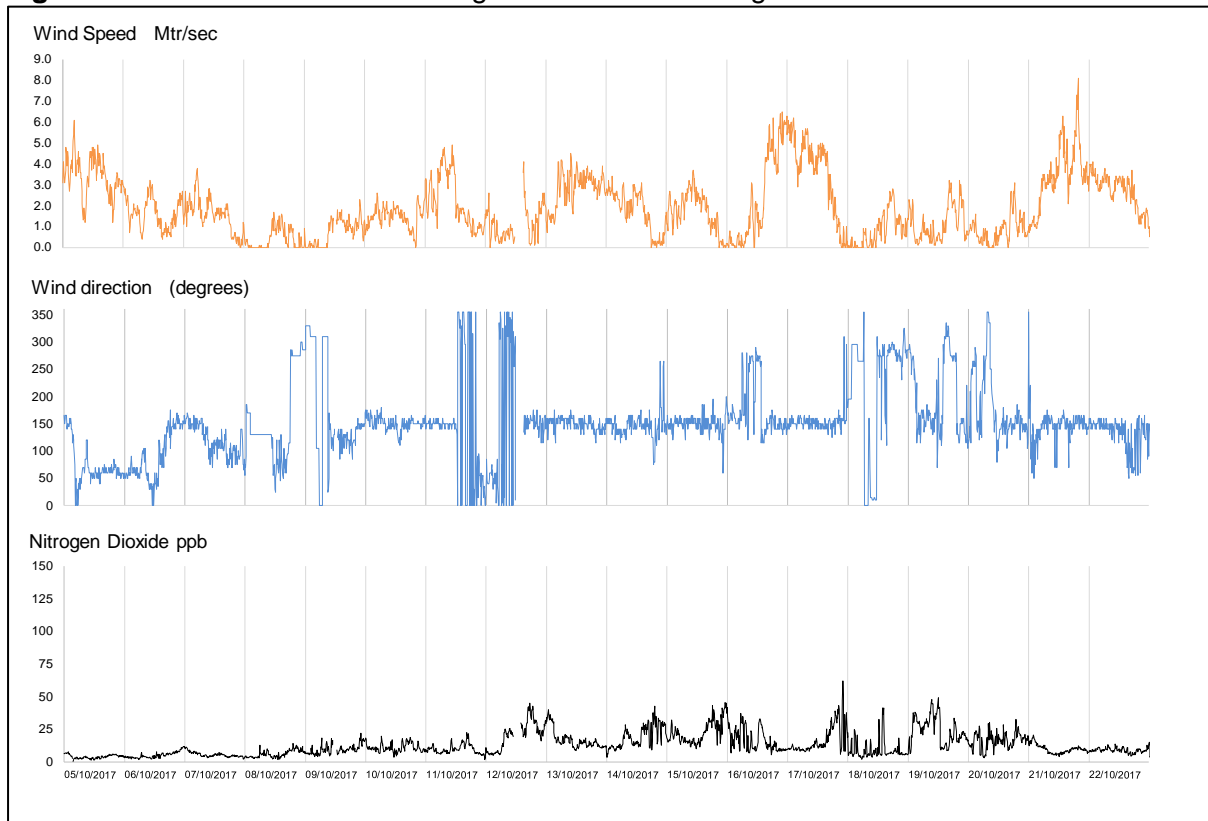


Table 3.10. Summary of nitrogen dioxide results from continuous monitoring.

Location	Minimum NO ₂ Concentrations (ppb)	Average NO ₂ Concentrations (ppb)	Maximum NO ₂ Concentrations (ppb)
1A & 1B	0.03	12.98	61.97

Nitrogen dioxide results recorded between 5th October 2017 and 22nd October 2017 are in line with expected results for the activity undertaken at the site.

3.7 Nitric Oxide (NO)

Trace concentrations of nitric oxide occur naturally from lightening strikes. It is also a product of combustion and is present in vehicle exhaust fumes. Nitric oxide monitoring is required by the EA.

3.7.1 Methodology

GGs originally scheduled to undertake passive sampling of nitric oxide at the site. However, due to laboratory requirements, active sampling was undertaken over a 30-minute period on 18th October 2017 instead. Nitric oxide was sampled using molecular sieve tubes which were actively sampled using a low-flow sampling pump. The tubes were then dispatched to an appropriately accredited laboratory for nitric oxide analysis. Field blanks were also deployed in line with best practice guidelines.

Continuous monitoring of nitric oxide at Location 1A began on 5th October 2017 (relocated to Location 1B on 12th October 2017) and readings are recorded at a frequency of 10 minutes.

3.7.2 Results

The laboratory results can be provided to the EA upon request. A summary of the results is presented in Table 3.11 below.

Table 3.11 Nitric Oxide Active Sampling results

Location	Unit	Nitric Oxide 18 th October 2017
1B	mg/m ³	0.13
2	mg/m ³	0.10
3	mg/m ³	0.12
4	mg/m ³	0.20

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Figure 4 Continuous indicative nitric oxide monitoring results at Location 1A & 1B.

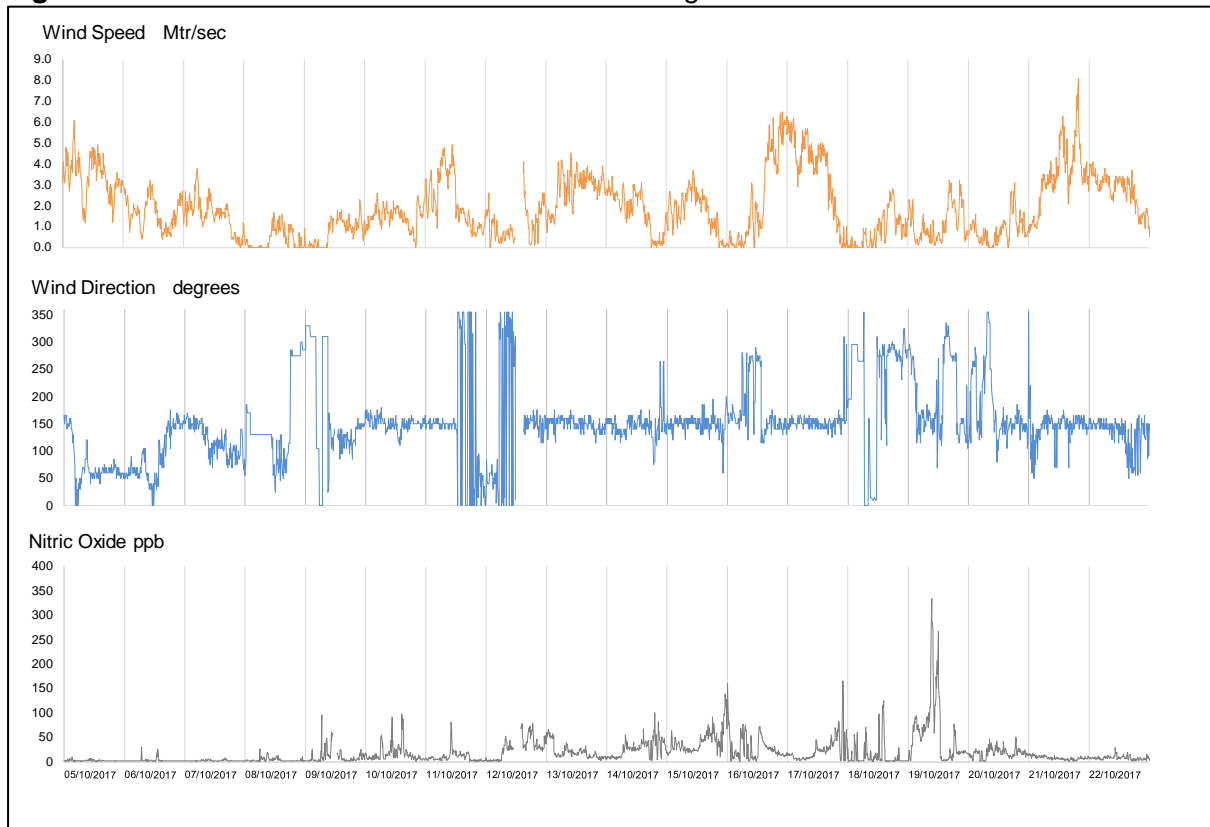


Table 3.12. Summary of nitric oxide results from continuous monitoring.

Location	Minimum NO Concentrations (ppb)	Average NO Concentrations (ppb)	Maximum NO Concentrations (ppb)
1A & 1B	0.68	17.85	333.11

Nitric oxide results recorded between 5th October 2017 and 22nd October 2017 are in line with expected results for the activity undertaken at the site.

3.8 Hydrogen Sulphide (H₂S)

Hydrogen sulphide is a naturally occurring compound found in peaty deposits, volcanic areas and petroleum deposits. As such, North Yorkshire County Council requires it to be monitored under Planning Condition 25.

3.8.1 Methodology

The latest round of passive hydrogen sulphide monitoring was undertaken between 4th October 2017 and 18th October 2017. The sampling media was dispatched to the laboratories by GGS on 19th October 2017.

GGS passively sampled hydrogen sulphide using diffusion tubes at all four locations. The tubes were exposed for a two-week period and dispatched to an accredited laboratory for hydrogen sulphide analyses. Field blanks were also deployed in line with best practice guidelines.

3.8.2 Results

The laboratory results can be provided to NYCC upon request. A summary of the results is presented in Table 3.13 below.

Table 3.13 Hydrogen Sulphide Passive Sampling results

Location	Unit	Hydrogen Sulphide
1B	µg/m ³	0.05
2	µg/m ³	0.01
3	µg/m ³	0.03
4	µg/m ³	0.04

Hydrogen sulphide results recorded between 4th and 18th October 2017 are in line with baseline results observed at the site.

3.9 Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Carbon Monoxide is a constituent of the exhaust gases from diesel engines and North Yorkshire County Council require it to be monitored under Planning Condition 25.

3.9.1 Methodology

Periodic monitoring of carbon monoxide was undertaken over a 10-minute duration on 18th October 2017 at the four monitoring locations at the site.

Continuous monitoring of carbon monoxide at Location 1A began on 5th October 2017 (re-located to Location 1B on 12th October 2017) and readings are recorded at a frequency of 10 minutes.

3.9.2 Results

A summary of the results is presented in Table 3.14 below.

Table 3.14 Carbon monoxide results from periodic monitoring.

Location	Range of Carbon Monoxide Concentrations (ppm)
	18 th October 2017
1B	<1*
2	<1*
3	<1*
4	<1*

*Indicates that concentrations remained below the limit of detection of the instrument

Figure 5 Continuous indicative carbon monoxide monitoring results at Location 1A & 1B.



Table 3.15. Summary of carbon monoxide results from continuous monitoring.

Location	Minimum CO Concentrations (ppb)	Average CO Concentrations (ppb)	Maximum CO Concentrations (ppb)
1A & 1B	167.28	284.25	611.16

Carbon monoxide results recorded between 5th October 2017 and 22nd October 2017 are in line with expected results for the activity undertaken at the site.

3.10 Oxygen (O₂)

Oxygen, at a concentration of 21% in ambient air (at sea level), is the second most common gas in the atmosphere and is essential for respiration in animals. It is also used in the combustion of diesel fuels and is required by North Yorkshire County Council to be monitored at the site under Planning Condition 25.

3.10.1 Methodology

Periodic monitoring of oxygen was undertaken over a 10-minute duration on 18th October 2017 at the four monitoring locations at the site.

Continuous oxygen monitoring at Location 1B is scheduled to begin on 25th October 2017.

3.10.2 Results

A summary of the results is presented in Table 3.16 below.

Table 3.16 Oxygen results from periodic monitoring.

Location	Range of Oxygen Concentrations (%) 18 th October 2017
1A	20.9 – 21.0
2	20.9 – 21.0
3	20.9 – 21.0
4	20.9 – 21.0

Oxygen results recorded on 18th October 2017 are in line with baseline results observed at the site.

3.11 Ozone (O₃)

Ozone occurs naturally in the upper atmosphere and is formed by the action of ultraviolet light and lightening discharges on oxygen. Near ground level it is formed by chemical reactions between the oxides of nitrogen and VOCs in the presence of sunlight. Ozone is a powerful oxidising agent and is an indicator of poor air quality. Monitoring of Ozone is not a requirement by either the EA or NYCC, but GGS has advised that this parameter be included in the monitoring regime at the site.

3.11.1 Methodology

The latest round of passive Ozone monitoring was undertaken between 4th October 2017 and 18th October 2017. The sampling media was dispatched to the laboratories by GGS on 19th October 2017.

GGS passively sampled Ozone using diffusion tubes at all four locations. The tubes were exposed for a two-week period and dispatched to an appropriately accredited laboratory for Ozone analyses. Field blanks were also deployed in line with best practice guidelines.

Continuous monitoring of Ozone at Location 1A began on 5th October 2017 (re-located to Location 1B on 12th October 2017) and readings are recorded at a frequency of 10 minutes.

3.11.2 Results

The laboratory results can be provided upon request. A summary of the results is presented in Table 3.17 below.

Table 3.17 Ozone Passive Sampling results

Location	Unit	Ozone
1A	µg/m ³	35.46
2	µg/m ³	43.57
3	µg/m ³	38.59
4	µg/m ³	34.07

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Figure 6 Continuous indicative Ozone monitoring results at Location 1A & 1B.

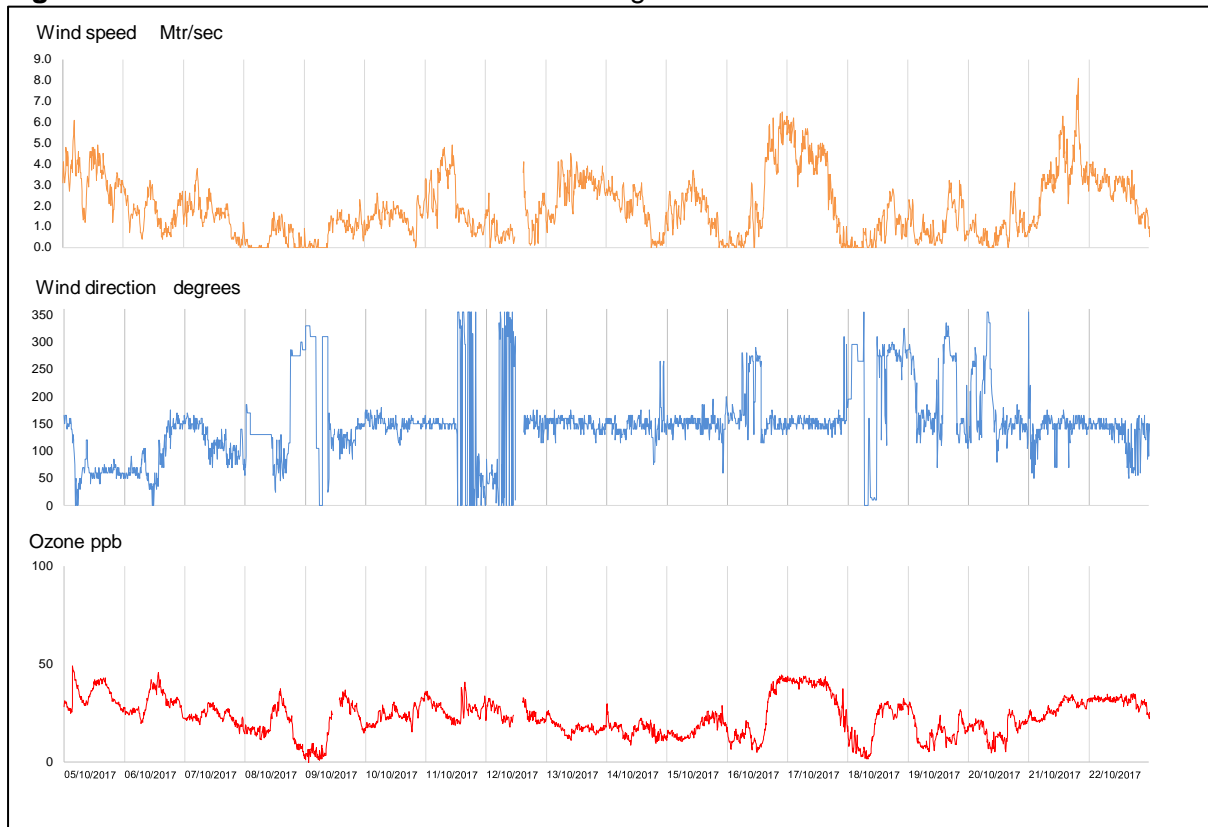


Table 3.18. Summary of Ozone results from continuous monitoring.

Location	Minimum O ₃ Concentrations (ppb)	Average O ₃ Concentrations (ppb)	Maximum O ₃ Concentrations (ppb)
1A & 1B	0.65	23.13	49.07

Ozone results recorded between 5th October 2017 and 22nd October 2017 are in line with expected results for the activity undertaken at the site.

3.12 Particulate Matter

Airborne particulate matter is made up of a collection of materials of various sizes that range from a few nanometres in diameter to around 100 microns (100 µm). It consists of a wide range of material from both natural and anthropogenic sources and includes sea salt, soil dust and the products of combustion. Particulate Matter monitoring is required by the EA.

3.12.1 Methodology

Continuous monitoring of Particulate Matter (Total Suspended Particles, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and PM₁) at Location 1A began on 5th October 2017 (re-located to Location 1B on 12th October 2017) and readings are recorded at a frequency of 10 minutes.

3.12.2 Results

Figure 7 Continuous Particulate Matter monitoring results at Location 1A & 1B.

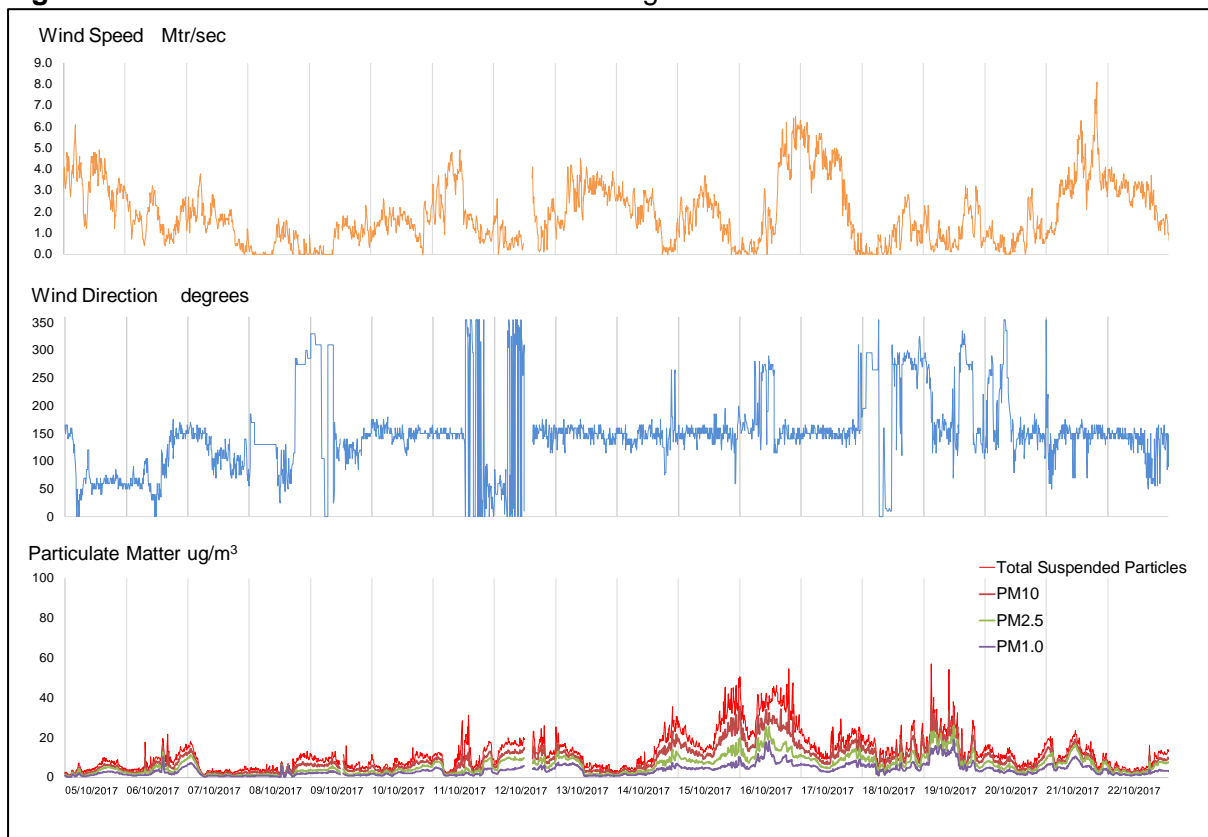


Table 3.19. Summary of Particulate Matter results from continuous monitoring at Location 1A & 1B.

Particulate Matter	Minimum Concentrations ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Average Concentrations ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Maximum Concentrations ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
Total Suspended Particles	0.6	12.46	57.0
PM ₁₀	0.4	9.0	36.3
PM _{2.5}	0.31	6.12	25.90
PM ₁	0.13	3.63	18.87

Particulate Matter results recorded between 5th October 2017 and 22nd October 2017 are in line with expected results for the activity undertaken at the site.

4 Quality Control & Assurance

All monitoring equipment operated by GGS is maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines. Annual services and calibrations are undertaken when required and routine visual inspections of the equipment are undertaken prior to and during site visits by GGS staff.

GGS operates an Integrated Management System (IMS) that is accredited by QMS International plc as complying with the following international standards:

- BS EN ISO 9001:2008 (Quality Management System);
- ISO 14001:2004 (Environmental Management System), and;
- OHSAS 18001:2007 (Occupational Health and Safety Management System).

All of GGS' monitoring and sampling are carried out to procedures that are subject to independent annual audit.

5 Ongoing Monitoring Regime

Ambient air monitoring will continue to be undertaken throughout the duration of site operations with particular attention given to monitoring during key site operations including cementing and hydraulic fracturing of the five designated intervals.

Ambient air monitoring will also continue for four weeks after the site operations have ceased and the hydraulic fracturing plant and machinery has been removed from the site.

GGS will attend the site at approximately two-weekly intervals for the duration of the ambient air monitoring to collect samples for laboratory analysis, undertake periodic monitoring and to maintain the continuous monitoring equipment.

During the on-site operations, regular reports, containing the results of the continuous monitoring, periodic monitoring and available laboratory analyses will be submitted to the Environment Agency and North Yorkshire County Planning Authority.

In addition, with specific reference to methane concentrations, if significant concentrations¹, as determined from baseline monitoring carried out prior to well stimulation operations and as agreed with the Environment Agency, are observed then the source of the exceedance will be identified and the Environment Agency will be informed within 24 hours of the occurrence.

¹ In the context of the ambient air quality monitoring, a significant concentration is taken to be two consecutive readings of methane recorded at twice the previous highest baseline concentration of 5.34ppm recorded at BGS Monitoring Station on site on 4th March 2017 i.e. two consecutive readings of greater than 10.68 ppm