



**KNAPP HICKS & PARTNERS LTD**

CONSULTING STRUCTURAL, CIVIL & GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERS



27686/R/006/Rev1/RJM (2.11.2020)

**LAND OFF FARLEIGH HILL  
MAIDSTONE  
KENT  
ME15 6RQ  
GROUND GAS MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**November 2020  
Revision 1**


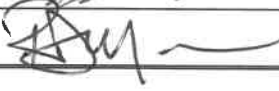
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Report Status: <b>FINAL</b>		Date of Issue: November 2020
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**GROUND GAS MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**1. INTRODUCTION**

This document proposes guidance for the appropriate management of ground gas which may be encountered during and following completion of redevelopment of the above site.

For the purpose of this report, the proposed development site known as Tovil Quarry or Land off Farleigh Hill is referred to as *the subject site*. The former KCC landfill to the south west is referred to as Tovil Landfill.

The subject site has seen a number of phases of intrusive Site investigation dating back to 2004, with associated laboratory testing of representative samples. The most recent investigation occurred in December 2019. These previous investigations are listed below and have been described at length and issued as Attachments to earlier documents, including Knapp Hicks & Partner's Remediation Strategy (March 2020) and subsequent documents submitted to the Environment Agency in support of an application for a Waste Recovery Permit.

It may be noted that several phases of investigation and associated testing within this site have indicated that it is generally lacking in contamination which would represent a risk to the developer and the end-user and it has been proposed that any remediation may be of a routine nature, i.e. validated clean imported cover soils placed on top of existing site-won soils.

As part of these previous investigations it has been demonstrated that there are no potential sources of ground gas contained within the site boundaries.

The principal potential source of ground gas affecting the site is Tovil Landfill located alongside and to the south west.

The most relevant documents are listed below and have previously been issued.

Details of appropriate remedial measures are provided in the afore-mentioned Remediation Strategy Document and the following documents are also available on request.

1	Tovil Quarry, Site Sub-surface Conditions & Reclamation Method Statement, Liverpool Environmental Engineering Consultants Ltd, May 2006
2	Farleigh Hill, Tovil, Maidstone, supplementary Site Investigation & Review of Site Information, Knapp Hicks & Partners Limited, September 2013
3	Farleigh Hill, Tovil, Maidstone, Interim Report on Remediation Works to July 2017
4	Stockpiles Characterisation Table, 2019
5	Trial Pit & Monitoring information, Tovil Quarry, Farleigh Hill, Maidstone, Letter Reference 27686/L/012A/G/RJM, 20 <sup>th</sup> January 2020
6	Supplementary Ground Gas Monitoring and Groundwater Quality Test Results, to February 2020 (See Note (a) below)

7	Tovil Closed Landfill Site, Maidstone, Environmental Monitoring Summary, prepared by Waterman Limited on behalf of Kent County Council Waste Management
8	Earthworks Specification, Knapp Hicks & Partners, 2017*  *See also Document 11 (below) and Note (b) (below)
9	Ground Contamination Review, Remediation strategy and Implementation Plan. Land off Dean Street, Burial Ground Lane, Maidstone, for Fernham Homes Limited, Prepared by Land & Environment, September 2013.
10	Topographical Survey, May 2019 (site unchanged since this date) & Isopachyte drawings showing existing vs proposed levels.
11	Construction Quality Assurance Report, Ground Gas Barrier, Southern Boundary, Land off Farleigh Hill, Maidstone, Kent, ME15 6RQ, Reference 27686G.L.016.RJM, July 2020
<u>Notes</u>	
(a)	<p>Updated monitoring results to October 2020 are appended to this report.</p> <p>This includes Gas Screening Values (GSV's) calculated in accordance with CIRIA C665 (2007) – Assessing Risks from Hazardous Ground Gases.</p> <p>Characteristic Situation Classes are also included, calculated in accordance with BS8485:2015 – Code of Practice for the design of protective measures for methane and carbon dioxide ground gases for new buildings.</p>
(b)	<p>The 2017 Earthworks Specification included a Specification for a Ground Gas Barrier to be installed along the length of the boundary between the subject site (Tovil Quarry) and the adjoining Landfill Site to the South West.</p> <p>The construction of the Ground Gas Barrier has been documented in full in a Construction Quality Assurance Report prepared by Knapp Hicks &amp; Partners Limited, dated July 2020 (Document 11 above)</p>

## 2. BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

The subject site is located on the southern side of Farleigh Hill, Tovil approximately 2km south west of Maidstone town centre. The centre of the site is at approximate grid reference TQ752541.

The site is roughly 'L' – shaped and approximately 300m by 220m at its largest dimensions, the entrance to the site is off Farleigh Hill. There are a number of temporary site buildings located adjacent to the site entrance, along with an area set aside for plant storage and another for car parking. There are no other buildings located on the site.

A proportion of the site area is occupied by stockpiles and these are described in Reference 4 which includes historical testing.

A more recent set of test results for each stockpile is also provided in Reference 5.

### 2.2 Review of Site History

Dates	Use
1884	Agricultural land.
1897 – 1958	Quarrying for building stone.
1950 – 1976 (approximately)	Backfilling with refuse including ash, domestic refuse and paper pulp.
1980 – late 1990's	Fuel depot on the north western corner.
1992	Tipped soils re-excavated and recycled.
2000	Extensive remodelling, re-excavation and recycling.
2002	Low area on northern eastern side was infilled.
2010- 2014	Overspill of domestic refuse excavated and screened to remove unsuitable deposits.
2017-2018	Installation of gas barrier between subject site and adjacent KCC site (Refer Document 11 above)

### 2.3 Geology

The 1:50,000 Geological Map (Sheet No. 288, Maidstone) indicates the site geology to be Hythe Beds (Sandstone and Limestone) with a band of Atherfield Clay running south-west to north-east across the centre of the site. No superficial deposits are recorded.

Previous investigations proved Hythe Beds strata overlain by significant depths, in excess of 20m, of Made Ground. The Made Ground was present as two layers comprising landfill waste overlying inert site-derived Quarry Waste Materials (mix of natural ragstone, and hassock - a silty sandy clayey by-product of ragstone quarrying).

The Quarry Waste material is generally quite well compacted and Standard Penetration test N Values from previous investigations (See Appendix A) generally indicate that they are medium dense or better.

Further information on the geology and the make-up of the filled ground is provided in References 1 & 2 above.

## 2.4 Groundwater

The Hythe Beds are classified as a Major Aquifer, and groundwater is expected to flow in a northerly direction towards the River Medway. The underlying Atherfield Clay is a Non-Aquifer.

Based on existing records the site does not lie within a groundwater abstraction zone.

Groundwater has been recorded at various times in a number of boreholes across the site from 25.7mbgl to 36mbgl. Recent monitoring and testing is provided in References 5 & 6.

Where the Atherfield Clay was exposed in the deepest excavations in the site, the groundwater was generally located only as a slow inflow at the top of the clay so it appears that there is little groundwater flow passing through the site.

## 2.5 P J Burke (KENT) Ltd Works to construct a Ground Gas Barrier

The site is bound to the south west by a Kent County Council (KCC) owned historic landfill that is currently occupied by an open field.

On the south western boundary a near vertical face marked the boundary with the adjoining KCC landfill. This was approximately 19m high at its maximum and a 1m to 19m height of landfill waste was exposed along the boundary. During 2017, PJ Burkes installed a landfill gas barrier along the length of this boundary, consisting of an engineered earth bund placed against the KCC landfill waste with a continuous gas membrane installed by Butek along the length of the bund and anchored into natural ground at its base and anchored at the top into the upper surface of the earth bund. A rubble filled venting trench was installed to depths of up to 6m to the KCC landfill side of the gas membrane.

## 2.6 Site Levels Topography

The levels across the site vary considerably, however the site generally slopes down from the south and west towards the north and east.

The most recent topographic survey was carried out in 2019 and no further earthworks or related activities have been carried out since the topographical survey in May 2019 (Ref. 10).

A copy of this survey is appended to this report and another drawing is provided showing the proposed residential development. Lines have been added to these above drawings which illustrate the distance from the gas bund / site boundary relative to the proposed development.

## 2.7 Gas Monitoring at KCC Historic Landfill

KCC continue to monitor a number of gas wells installed in the adjacent landfill. The following information is derived from a recent report (November 2019) on monitoring of the landfill:

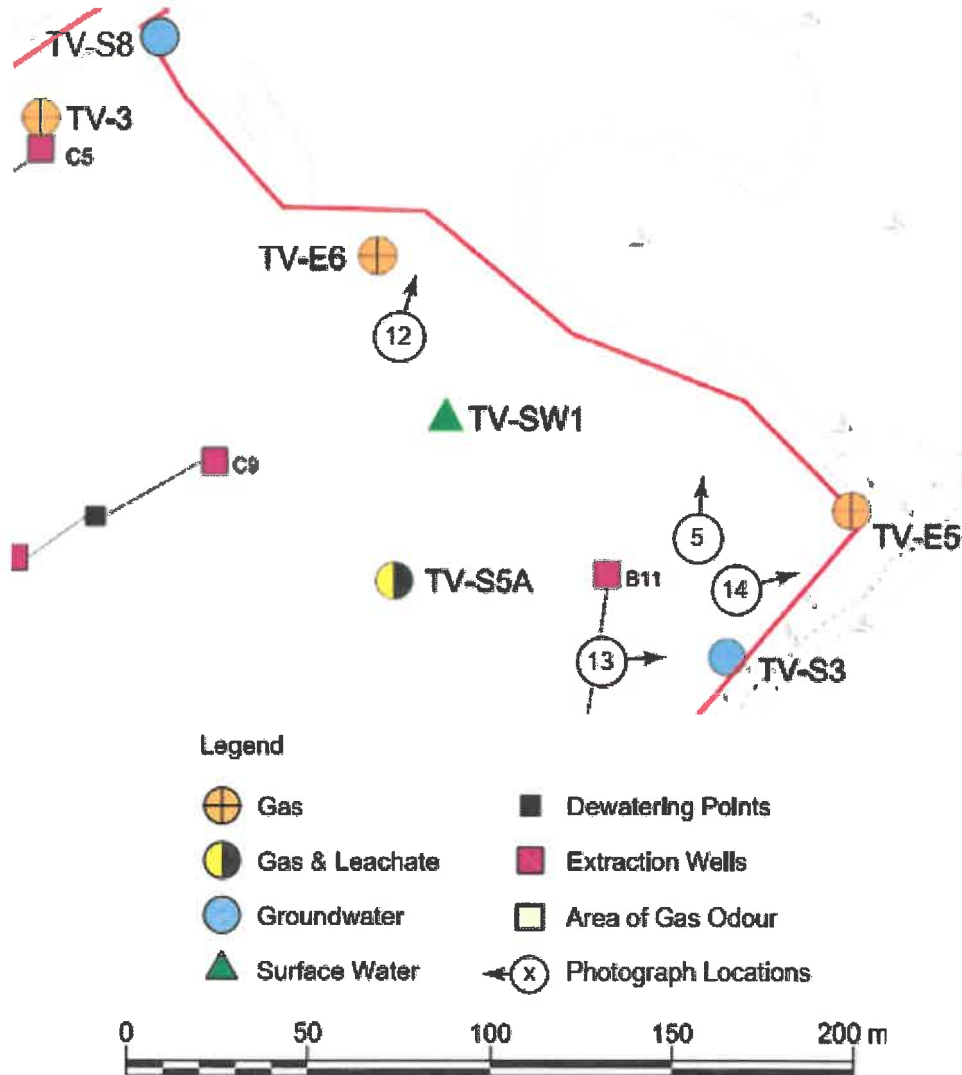
- Two combined ground gas and leachate monitoring wells installed in the waste on the northern Site half (TV-S5A) and southern half (TV-S4A), and one ground gas monitoring borehole (TV-E2) for the purposes of monitoring the ground gas generation of the landfill waste;
- Twelve monitoring wells on the western Site boundary monitoring the landfill gas migration off the western Site boundary (TV-4 – TV-9, TV-S6, TV-S7, TV-E7 – TV-E9).
- Three monitoring wells on the northern Site boundary monitoring the landfill gas migrating off the northern Site border (TV-3, TV-E6, TV-E5).
- Two monitoring wells on the eastern boundary monitoring the landfill gas migrating off the eastern boundary (TV-E3 – TV-E4).
- Two monitoring wells in the south western Site corner monitoring the landfill gas migrating off the southern boundary (TV-E1, TV-2).

Landfill gases are extracted from the Site using a flare on the western boundary which is fed by three lines.

The most relevant of these wells to the PJ Burke site are as follows:

Ground Gas: TV-3, TV-E6 & TV-E5

Groundwater: TV-S3 & TV-S8



The following monitoring information has been provided by KCC:

Borehole	Methane (%)	Carbon Dioxide (%)	Oxygen (%)	Comments
<b>Western Boundary</b>				
TV-3 (2m)	<0.1	<0.1 – 1.8	21	Near Atmospheric
<b>Northern Boundary</b>				
TV-E5	0.1 – 0.5	2.4 – 16.4	2.6 – 17.8	Variable
TV-E6	<0.1 – 0.2	<0.1 – 0.7	21 - 22	Near Atmospheric

## 2.8 KCC Gas Monitoring at adjacent closed Tovil Landfill site (2019-2020)

KCC (Reference 7) have prepared a risk assessment based upon their ongoing monitoring results and this is reproduced below. It can be seen that their assessment of risk rating to property adjoining their site is generally Low, and this is because there is little evidence of significant lateral migration of ground gas.



Table 6: Conceptual Site Model

Source	Receptor	Potential Transport Pathways	Associated Hazard	Probability	Potential Consequence	Risk Classification	Comments
Landfill Gas	Human health	Lateral migration through the ground and build up in buildings	Asphyxiation Explosion	Unlikely	Severe	Moderate/low	Evidence of significant lateral ground gas migration has not been recorded.
		Vertical migration through landfill capping	Headaches, shortness of breath	Unlikely	Minor	Very low	A SES should be completed during the following EMS period to quantify the risk.
	Flora and fauna on site	Vertical migration through landfill capping	Toxicity	Likely	Minor	Low	
	Property (crops to west of the site)	Lateral migration through the ground	Toxicity	Unlikely	Mild	Very low	Boreholes along western boundary generally do not indicate lateral migration is occurring.
	Property (crops to the east of the site)	Lateral migration through the ground	Toxicity	Low likelihood	Mild	Low	Boreholes along eastern boundary indicate the potential for lateral ground gas migration. The monitoring and assessment of ground gas flow is required to confirm the risk.
	Property (buildings)	Lateral migration through the ground and build up in buildings	Explosion	Unlikely	Mild	Very low	Gas extraction system is effective at controlling lateral landfill gas migration towards the south.
	Global environment	Lateral and vertical migration with release to atmosphere	Greenhouse gas (contribution to global warming)	Likely	Minor	Low	A SES should be completed during the following EMS period to quantify the risk.
Leachate (infiltration through waste and leaching out of base)	Controlled waters (groundwater & River Medway)	Leaching through base of site	Pollution of controlled waters	Likely	Medium	Moderate	Groundwater monitoring point TV-S3 records a significant deterioration in groundwater quality compared to results from TV-S1 and TV-S2 but overall stays within historic ranges.

## 2.9 Ground Gas Monitoring at Tovil Quarry (Subject site)

Following a review of gas levels reported on the KCC Landfill Site, and discussions with the Local Authority EHO, PJ Burkes installed 5No gas monitoring wells (G1 to G5) within the subject site to facilitate assessment of the ground gas risk to the proposed residential development. The borehole logs and details of the installed gas wells are attached as Appendix A.

Each borehole was located approximately 20m to 30m into the Tovil Quarry site from the exposed top of the completed ground gas barrier which follows the boundary between Tovil Quarry and the adjacent Tovil Landfill. Their locations are plotted on the attached Site Plans.

Monitoring is ongoing and the results of ten monitoring visits to October 2020, carried out at a range of barometric pressures, are attached for reference in Appendix B. Each monitoring visit is accompanied by a set of test results and, for each individual gas reading, we have included a calculated Gas Screening Value (GSV) and equivalent Characteristic Situation (CS). These are discussed in greater detail in Section 4 of this report.

**3. CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL - GROUND GAS**

For the assessment of contamination, a risk-based approach is utilised in accordance with the Environment Agency’s ‘Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination’ (CLR11). In the development of a conceptual site model, consideration is given to potential sources of contamination, potential targets (receptors) and how the sources and targets may be linked (the pathway). Significant risk due to ground gas will only be considered to exist where a reasonable linkage from the source to target can be identified.

Potential Sources	Potential Pathways	Potential Receptors
<p><u>On Site</u></p> <p>Deposits of Made Ground generated from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic quarrying i.e. reject quarried materials.</li> <li>• Landfill activities (Note: the various documents referenced in Section 1 of this report have demonstrated that landfill deposits On SITE have been adequately remediated and the potential for ground gas generation has been removed.)</li> </ul> <p><u>Off Site</u></p> <p>The site is located in a mixed setting, and the following potential sources of contamination have been identified by this assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other historical quarries which have been used as landfills (southern boundary, i.e. Tovil Landfill) or are part filled with quarry waste materials or engineered fill to facilitate development (to south west to other side of Farleigh Hill)</li> </ul>	<p>Inhalation of outdoor and indoor dust and vapours.</p> <p>Migration of ground gas through strata.</p> <p>Migration via buried services.</p>	<p>Human receptors in the proposed redevelopment.</p> <p>Neighbouring residents.</p> <p>Construction workers during development.</p> <p>Site structures and utilities.</p>

**Table 3.1 – Conceptual Site Model**

Information gained from the desk study and historic maps is summarised in the Remediation Strategy and associated documents.

Based on the Conceptual Site Model presented above, and information gained from the earlier investigations, it is considered that risk from ground gas is limited to Tovil Landfill to the south west of the subject site..

## 4. GROUND GAS RISK ASSESSMENT & SELECTION OF APPROPRIATE GROUND GAS PROTECTION MEASURES

### 4.1 Earthworks

Details of a proposed engineering methodology for the excavation and re-placement of site won soils to re-profile the site to the proposed landform are available in Reference 8 (2017), prepared by Knapp Hicks & Partners. It is anticipated this will be reviewed and updated as part of the Waste Recovery Plan for the site.

Testing has also indicated that the soils are suitably uncontaminated and that their geotechnical properties are acceptable for use as engineering fill to reprofile the site as suggested above.

Site won materials will be used to re-profile the site, however an import of 9,000 cubic metres will be required to bring the levels up to an approximate formation level of 750mm below the proposed finished ground level.

The remaining 750mm will be made up of hard construction materials (roads, hardstandings, foundations etc) or imported soils for landscaping (See 6.1.2 below).

### 4.2 Foundations for Proposed Development

The methodology used to calculate the Ground Gas Screening Value for the site is summarised further below and is to be reviewed as the site is re-profiled and as ground gas monitoring continues.

It is anticipated that the proposed reprofiling of the site and associated earthworks will mean that piled foundations will provide the optimum foundation solution for much of this site, particularly the southern portion. Other foundation methods may be considered in due course on condition that appropriate ground gas protection measures can be incorporated to the same standard as proposed.

It is also assumed that vented suspended floor slabs will be adopted for all plots for structural engineering reasons, for example, to take account of the depth of made ground which will exceed 600mm. Ground floors will be constructed in association with the piled foundations, and dimensions of sub-floor void spaces and provision of gas resistant membranes within the ground floor construction will be determined based on the findings of ongoing Ground Gas Risk Assessment and in relation to the relevant Guidance provided in BS8485:2015 (see below).

### 4.3 Monitoring Visits

Ground gas monitoring is ongoing and has been undertaken at the five representative monitoring locations within the subject site. These are located along the length of the installed Ground Gas Barrier and readings have been taken at a range of barometric pressure from 983mb to 1021mb.

To date, ten gas monitoring visits have taken place as follows:

Visit	Date	Visit	Date
1	3/12/2019	6	22/5/2020
2	12/12/2019	7	5/6/2020
3	10/1/2020	8	9/7/2020
4	11/2/2020	9	2/10/2020
5	21/4/2020	10	27/10/2020

#### 4.4 Ground Gas Risk Assessment - Introduction

The following calculations to assess methane and carbon dioxide ground gas risk are based on the worst measured results obtained to date at the subject site and are considered to be reasonably representative of worst credible gas concentrations. However, monitoring is ongoing and will be continued throughout any forthcoming reprofiling earthworks and therefore the relevant criteria will automatically be reviewed following each monitoring visit and at each stage of the earthworks.

The following assessment is based on the following equation which is taken from BS 8485:2015, *Code of Practice for the design of protective measures for methane and carbon dioxide ground gases for new buildings*. In addition, reference was made to CIRIA Report C735, 2014, *Good Practice on the testing and verification of protection systems for buildings against hazardous ground gases*.

Borehole hazardous gas flow rates ( $Q_{hg}$ ) have been calculated for assessment of methane and carbon dioxide at the site. These are derived from the measured flow rate of combined gases from the monitoring standpipe (litres/hour) and the measured hazardous gas concentration in percentage volume/volume.

$$Q_{hg} \text{ (l/hr)} = q \text{ (} C_{hg}/100 \text{)}$$

$Q_{hg}$  - Borehole hazardous gas flow rate

$q$  - Measured flow rates (in litres per hour) of combined gases from the monitoring standpipe

$C_{hg}$  - Measured hazardous gas concentration (in percentage volume/volume)

The gas monitoring has been carried out using acceptable industry standard equipment for routine ground gas monitoring work. The limit of detection of gas flow is 50ml/minute (i.e. 3 l/hr) and the limit of detection for methane and carbon dioxide levels below 5%v/v is 0.5%. Therefore, where gas flow rates are reported as 0 litres/hour we revert to the limit of flow detection or where gas levels below the limit of detection are reported, i.e. <0.5%, we adopt the limit of detection as a more conservative approach.

BS8485:2015 advises that  $Q_{hg}$  may be used as the Ground Gas Screening Value (GSV). The GSV is then used to determine a Hazard rating and 'Characteristic Situation' class upon which decisions about ground gas protection measures will be made. This is regarded as an appropriate methodology on condition that the site is close to the potential gas source. However, if the site is located further away from the source then this method can be conservative.

In this instance, we propose to assume the  $Q_{hg}$  value as our GSV but the model can be modified as necessary to take account of more of the sites specific characteristics if the result seems overly conservative.

The following Table summarises the GSV ranges upon which Hazard Ratings and Characteristic Situation classes are based.

GSV ( $Q_{hg}$ )	Hazard	Characteristic Situation (CS)
<0.07	Very Low	CS1
0.07 to <0.7	Low	CS2
0.7 to <3.5	Moderate	CS3
3.5 to <15	Moderate to High	CS4
15 to <70	High	CS5
>70	Very High	CS6

#### 4.5 Ground Gas Risk Assessment – Selection of Appropriate Protection Measures (BS8485)

BS8485 provides clear guidance on the selection of appropriate Ground Gas Protection Measures and this is summarised below:

##### 1. Select Type of Building

(BS8485 Table 3)

At subject site this means High Risk Property i.e. Type A or Type B (covers all residential buildings)

##### 2. Confirm Gas Protection Score

(BS8485 Table 4)

At subject site confirm Gas Protection Score based on CS Rating

Eg CS1 – requires 0 points

CS2 – Type A and Type B Buildings require 3.5 points

CS3 – Type A buildings require 4.5 points

CS3 – Type B buildings require 4 points

##### 3. Proceed to review points obtained for provision of the following protection measures

###### 3a. Calculate Points for structural barrier (BS8485 Table 5)

e.g. Beam & Block Floor - 0 Points

Cast in situ ground bearing floor slab – 0.5 Points

Reinforced cast in situ suspended floor slab with minimal penetrations – 1 or 1.5 points (depending on reinforcement)

###### 3b. Calculate Points for Ventilation Protection Measures (BS8485 Table 6)

e.g. Pressure relief pathway (low fines gravel layer) – 0.5 points

Passive sub-floor dispersal - 1.5 to 2.5 points (depending on performance)

###### 3c. Calculate Points for Gas Resistant Membrane (BS8485 Table 7)

Gas resistant membrane satisfying BS8485 criteria – 2 points

#### 4.6 Methane Assessment & Appropriate Ground Gas Protection Measures

The peak Methane measured across all 5 boreholes and all monitoring visits to date has been recorded as 3.4%v/v (Borehole G3, Visit 4). The flow was noted to be high during the first three visits (not untypical for fresh installations), but was recorded at 4.1l/hr in BHG3, also during Visit 4.

Therefore, the 4.1l/hr value is used for the following analysis.

$$Q_{hg} CH_4 = 4.1 \times (3.4/100) = 0.1394$$

By reference to BS 8485:2015, Table 2, if the above  $Q_{hg}$  value is adopted as the GSV, the above equation using the worst case results measured to date calculates a **Low** hazard potential (0.07 to <0.7l/h) for methane.

This equates to a Characteristic Situation of CS2 for methane and, based on the proposed development being residential with Type A/B buildings, will require Gas Protection Measures providing a Gas Protection Score of 3.5 or better.

#### 4.7 Carbon Dioxide Assessment & Appropriate Ground Gas Protection Measures

The peak Carbon Dioxide measured across all 5 boreholes and all monitoring visits to date was recorded as 8.7%.v/v (Visit 7, BH G5). The flow was noted to be high during the first three visits, (not untypical for fresh installations), but was also recorded at 8.0 l/hr during the same visit. Therefore these values are used for the following analysis.

$$Q_{hg} CO_2 = 8.0 \times (8.7/100) = 0.696$$

By reference to BS 8485:2015, Table 2, if the above  $Q_{hg}$  value is adopted as the GSV, the above equation calculates a **Low** hazard potential (0.07 to <0.7l/h) for carbon dioxide.

This equates to a Characteristic Situation of CS2 for carbon dioxide and is based on the proposed development being residential with Type A/B buildings, will require Gas Protection Measures providing a Gas Protection Score of 3.5 or better.

#### 4.8 Groundwater Levels

The groundwater levels were also monitored during the visits. No groundwater was encountered within any of the newly installed boreholes which were installed to depths of 6.82 to 7.00mbgl (G1, G2, G3 & G5) and 14.10mbgl (G4). Further details are found on the gas monitoring record sheets in Reference 6.

#### 4.9 Ground Gas Conclusions

Ten monitoring visits have been completed at both high and low barometric pressure. Based on the monitoring data obtained from our visits, the worst case measurements are representative of Characteristic Gas Situation **CS2** due to the low Gas Screening Values derived from the monitoring results, i.e. 0.07 to <0.7 (l/h).

**This means that the site has a Low Hazard Potential (BS 8485:2015, Table 2).**

Therefore, some gas protection measures are required to be incorporated in the proposed development at the site as the required Gas Protection Score for CS2 is **3.5** (BS 8485:2015 - Table 4). We propose that these measures are installed to all properties located within 250m of the boundary with Tovil Landfill and will comprise of (a) and (b) as described below.

To achieve this score we recommend the following:

- (a) Incorporate a gas protection membrane in the ground floor construction, which has a minimum thickness of 0.4mm. This would give a score of **2**.
- (b) Incorporate a passive sub floor dispersal layer for a 1.5-2.5 score. We suggest that a **1.5** score is assumed for Good Performance. (Note: A score of 2.5 is possible for Very Good Performance but the feasibility of achieving this score should be reviewed during ground floor design.). Note: We assume this will consist of a clear vented sub-floor void.
- (c) The structural barrier for piled properties is likely to be a beam and block floor which give a **0** score. Please refer to Table 5 & BS 8485:2015. A higher specification reinforced cast in situ suspended floor slab with minimal penetrations can score 1 or 1.5 points but, again, the feasibility of this should be reviewed during ground floor design.

**However, we propose that properties within 50m of the ground gas barrier should be upgraded to Characteristic Gas Situation CS3. This can be achieved by upgrading the ground floor construction detail as described in Point (c) above.**

Appropriate void spaces and exact gas protection details should be specified by the structural engineer appointed to design foundations.

## 5. GROUND GAS MANAGEMENT PLAN

The ground gas management plan will incorporate the following actions and activities:

- Continued monthly monitoring up to and throughout the remaining earthworks required to re-profile the site. (Approx. 6-8 months)
- Continued monthly monitoring for a period of 6 months following completion of earthworks activities to Formation Ground Levels. This will conclude a total of approximately 24 months of monthly monitoring and, assuming there is no change to the Characteristic Situation, we propose that construction should be able to proceed thereafter.
- A significant proportion of monitoring visits to be carried out at low barometric pressures.
- Review Characteristic Situation following each round of monitoring and advise if there is any increase in Characteristic Situation above CS2.
- Incorporate Ground Gas Protection Measures suitable for Characteristic Situation CS2 in ground floor designs for all property within 250m of Tovil Landfill as indicated in Section 4.9 of this report. The exception to this is where property is located wholly or partly within 50m of Tovil Landfill, where we recommend that Ground Gas Protection Measures are upgraded to CS3 by providing a higher specification reinforced cast in situ suspended floor slab with minimal penetrations.
- Provide validation records for all of the above, including validation of installation of ground gas protection measures to current standards, i.e. BS8485:2015<sup>1</sup> and CIRIA C735<sup>2</sup>. Detailing to be in general accordance with BRE Document BR414<sup>3</sup> on condition that the requirements of the preceding two references are met in full in addition to Architects and/or third party/manufacturers specifications and details for Gas Protection Measures, DPC's and DPM's.

### References

<sup>1</sup>BS8485:2015 - Code of practice for the design of protective measures for methane and carbon dioxide ground gases for new buildings

<sup>2</sup>CIRIA C735 – Good Practice on the testing and verification of protection systems for buildings against hazardous ground gases, 2014

<sup>3</sup>BRE Document BR414: Protective Measures for housing on gas-contaminated land

## 6. VALIDATION & REPORTING

All validation sampling and testing should be undertaken by an appropriately qualified subcontractor using a specialist UKAS accredited testing company.

Monitoring of ground gases should be continued at monthly intervals up to and during the proposed re-profiling of the site up to formation ground level to assess for any changes which occur to the overall ground gas situation on site.

Within areas to be occupied by buildings or general landscaping, a 200mm protective capping layer of 6F2-compliant recycled secondary aggregate is to be placed on top of the formation level. A tolerance of +/-50mm is considered appropriate. This is provided for engineering purposes, but it is considered that this will provide an additional route by which any residual ground gases migrating from the adjacent Tovil Landfill will be dispersed.

A daily site diary of the backfilling and related operations is to be maintained. The following information has previously been specified in the Remediation Strategy:

- Date.
- Prevailing weather conditions including detail of when any earthworks operations were suspended due to inclement weather.
- Records of Materials imported and stockpiled, including details of provenance and chemical testing and any non-compliant materials received
- Details of any unacceptable/unsuitable materials encountered during the earthworks/reprofiling including records for their appropriate disposal.
- Details of all samples dispatched for laboratory testing.
- Volume of material placed compacted and record keeping to demonstrate that adequate compaction has been achieved.
- Daily records of plant operating to carry out the earthworks, and any changes of equipment used, e.g. compaction plant
- Details of field testing including co-ordinates and levels.
- Stockpiles management and details of approvals based on Material Classification Tests.
- Details of any test failures and remedial works completed.

In addition to the above, we recommend the following in relation to Gas Management:

- Records of amendments made to ground gas wells as the ground level is raised.
- Continued monthly readings at representative range of barometric pressures to confirm the Characteristic Situation has not changed.
- Validation Records to demonstrate that Ground Gas Protection Measures, in particular gas membranes have been installed to be compliant with the requirements of BS8485:2015 (Code of practice for the design of protective measures for methane and carbon dioxide ground gases for new buildings) and all related documentation & guidance, including BR414; CIRIA C735; and all Architects and/or specialist third party/manufacturers specifications and details for Gas Protection Measures, DPC's, and DPM's.

This information shall be collated and presented together with all the results of geotechnical field and laboratory testing, in addition to any contamination or other classification sampling undertaken, in the form of a Validation Report. The results of all environmental monitoring undertaken shall also be included.

A further six-month period of monthly ground gas monitoring at a range of barometric pressures is recommended upon completion of the re-profiling to proposed formation levels.

Our assessment of appropriate Ground Gas Protection Measures based on the monitoring results collected to date is included in Section 4.9 of this report. These recommendations should be reviewed as further data is collected.

Further supplementary Validation Reports will be required in due course which should include (a) Construction Quality Assurance (CQA) Inspection Reports and associated site photographs and certificates etc to validate the materials used and workmanship associated with gas protection measure



installation, and (b) Details of all sources of imported subsoil and topsoil, inspection records and laboratory certificates for all verification sampling and testing to confirm the imported soils are suitable for their proposed end-use.

## **SITE PLANS**

- **EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY WITH GROUND GAS MONITORING LOCATIONS AND GROUND GAS BARRIER**
- **PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LAYOUT WITH GROUND GAS MONITORING LOCATIONS AND GROUND GAS BARRIER**

**CDM REGULATIONS 2015 RESIDUAL HAZARDS**  
RESIDUAL HAZARDS IDENTIFIED

- CONSTRUCTION**
1. THE SITE IS BELIEVED TO BE A FORMER HOUSEHOLD REFUSE TIP. CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS ENGAGED TO WORK ON THE SITE SHOULD BE MADE AWARE OF THE POTENTIAL FOR CONTAMINATED GROUND CONDITIONS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES.
  2. NO SIGNIFICANT OTHER HAZARDS BEYOND THOSE KNOWN TO AN EXPERIENCED CONTRACTOR.
- FUTURE DEMOLITION**
- A. THE SITE'S ORIGINAL USE AND ITS POTENTIAL FOR CONTAMINATED OR HAZARDOUS GROUND CONDITIONS SHOULD BE HIGHLIGHTED TO THE END USER.
  - B. NO SIGNIFICANT OTHER HAZARDS BEYOND THOSE KNOWN TO AN EXPERIENCED CONTRACTOR.

THIS REGISTER IS A NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST OF RESIDUAL HAZARDS RELATIVE TO THE WORKS SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING THAT HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED DURING THE DESIGN PHASE.

IT IS ASSUMED THAT ALL WORKS WILL BE CARRIED OUT BY A CONTRACTOR WITH THE APPROPRIATE HILLS, MOUNTAINS & EXPOSURE AND IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO TAKE ALL NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS TO AVOID ACCIDENTS AND TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC.

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Historic data provided by Kropf Hole Consulting Civil, Structural and Geotechnical Engineers.

J.C.White drawing 1700693-02 titled 'Orthographic Aerial Image & Level Survey', dated April 2019 has been used to define the existing ground level surface profile.

BDI Architects drawing 2888-P0001-Rev 1: titled 'Site Plan', dated October 2019 has been used to define the proposed ground surface profile.

Various surfaces were developed from the survey and design information extracted from the above drawings, these are defined below:

**EG** Existing ground level defined by the J.C.White survey data.

**ASL** No surface strip has been allowed for.

**Proposed Finish**  
Finished surface site profile as defined by the BDI Architects drawing with additional points introduced to define the road profiles and car parks & garden levels interpolated between plots and roads.

**Proposed Formation**  
Formation level (underside) of the permanent works defined by the proposed finished surface level reduced by an assumed 750mm construction thickness.

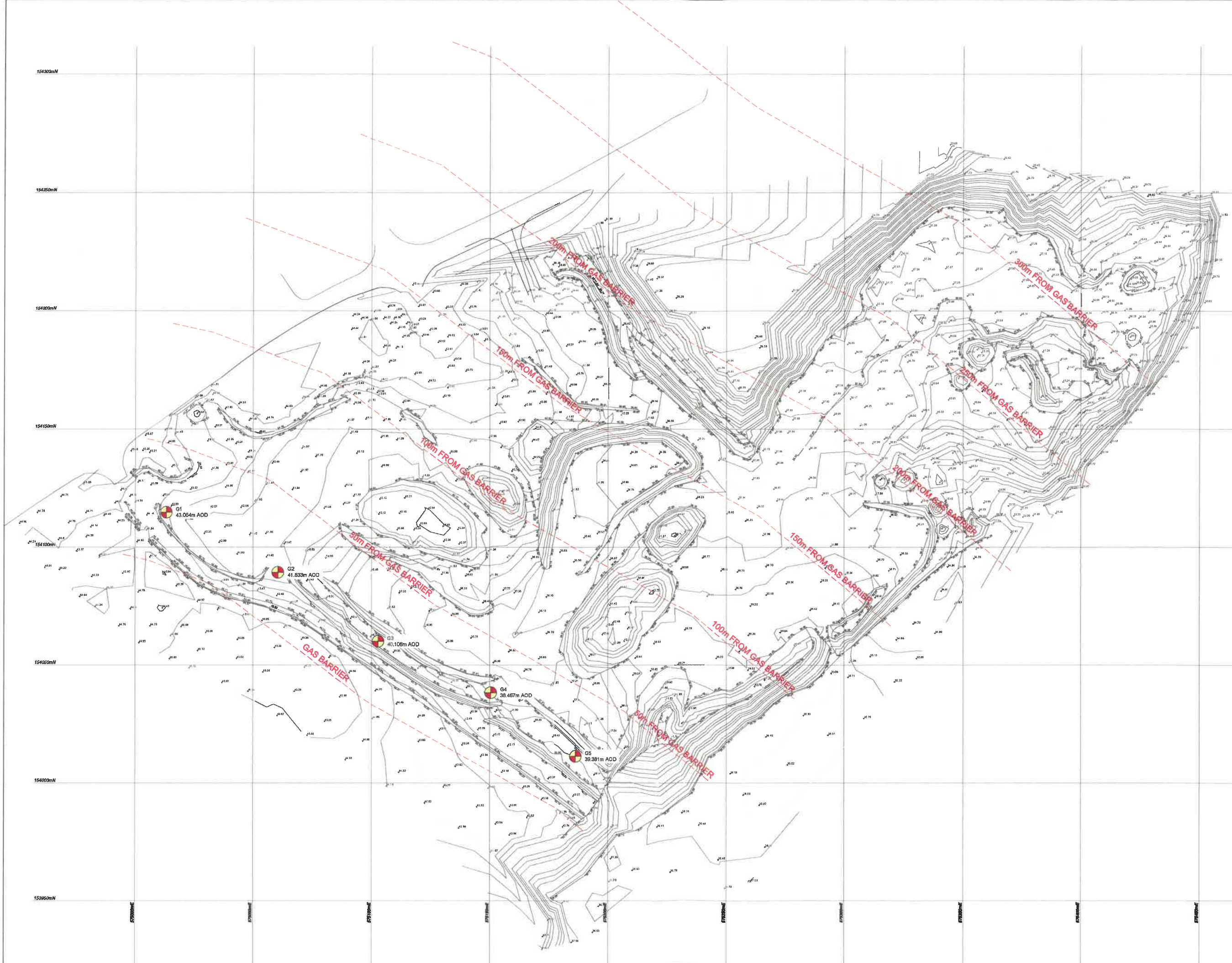
**EG to Formation**  
Comparison between EG (existing ground level) and Proposed Formation surfaces delivering total volume of cut and fill for the whole site in grid operation based on assumed construction thickness.

Contours in red at 0.50m intervals represent areas of cut. Contours in blue at 0.50m intervals represent areas of fill. Major contours displayed in light grey at 1.00m intervals and minor contours displayed in dark grey at 0.20m intervals represent existing ground level.

A grid is presented at 25.00m intervals.

No allowance has been made for building or compaction.

This assessment has been produced based on preliminary and assumed data. A more detailed volumetric assessment from a comprehensive set of proposed levels and construction thickness will be required if greater confidence is required in the assessment conclusion.



Rev	Date	Description	By
A	21.01.2020	D1 & BHA symbols corrected	MJW

**Morgan Thacker**

**INSTALLED GAS BARRIER  
RELATIVE TO EXISTING GROUND**

Prepoc: P.J.BURKE  
FARLEIGH HILL  
TCV.

Drawn: 19 July 2020  
Scale: 1:500 @ A4  
Sheet number: 1 of 1

Drawing number: MTL-127-21



**CDM REGULATIONS 2015 RESIDUAL HAZARD**  
RESIDUAL HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

**CONSTRUCTION**

1. THE SITE IS BELIEVED TO BE A FORMER HOUSEHOLD REFUSE TIP. CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS ENGAGED TO WORK ON THE SITE SHOULD BE MADE AWARE OF THE POTENTIAL FOR CONTAMINATED GROUND CONDITIONS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES.
2. NO SIGNIFICANT OTHER HAZARDS BEYOND THOSE KNOWN TO AN EXPERIENCED CONTRACTOR.

**FUTURE DEMOLITION**

- A. THE SITE'S ORIGINAL USE AND ITS POTENTIAL FOR CONTAMINATED OR HAZARDOUS GROUND CONDITIONS SHOULD BE HIGHLIGHTED TO THE END USER.
- B. NO SIGNIFICANT OTHER HAZARDS BEYOND THOSE KNOWN TO AN EXPERIENCED CONTRACTOR.

THE REGISTER IS A NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST OF RESIDUAL HAZARDS RELATIVE TO THE WORKS SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING THAT HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED DURING THE DESIGN PHASE.

IT IS ADVISED THAT ALL WORKS WILL BE CARRIED OUT BY A CONTRACTOR WITH THE APPROPRIATE SKILL, KNOWLEDGE & EXPERIENCE AND IT IS TO BE ASSUMED THAT THE CONTRACTOR HAS THE NECESSARY COMPETENCY TO FULLY FULFIL THE ROLE.

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Historic data provided by Knap-Holme Consulting Civil, Structural and Geotechnical Engineers.

J.C. White drawing 1700093-02 titled 'Orthographic Aerial Image & Level Survey', dated April 2019 has been used to define the existing ground level surface profile.

SHD Architects drawing 2989-P0001-Raw E titled 'Site Plan', dated October 2015 has been used to define the proposed ground surface profile.

Various surfaces were developed from the survey and design information extracted from the above drawings, these are defined below:

**EG**  
Existing ground level defined by the J.C. White survey data.

**AS**  
No surface strip has been allowed for.

**Proposed Finish**  
Finished surface site profile as defined by the SHD Architects drawing with additional points introduced to define the road profiles and car parks & garden levels interpolated between plots and roads.

**Proposed Formation**  
Formation level (underside) of the permanent works defined by the proposed finished surface level reduced by an assumed 750mm construction thickness.

**EG to Formation**  
Comparison between EG (existing ground level) and Proposed Formation surfaces delivering total volume of cut and fill for the whole site re-grade operation based on assumed construction thickness.

Contours in red at 0.50m intervals represent areas of cut. Contours in blue at 0.50m intervals represent areas of fill. Major contours displayed in light grey at 1.00m intervals and minor contours displayed in dark grey at 0.20m intervals represent existing ground level.

A grid is presented at 25.00m intervals.

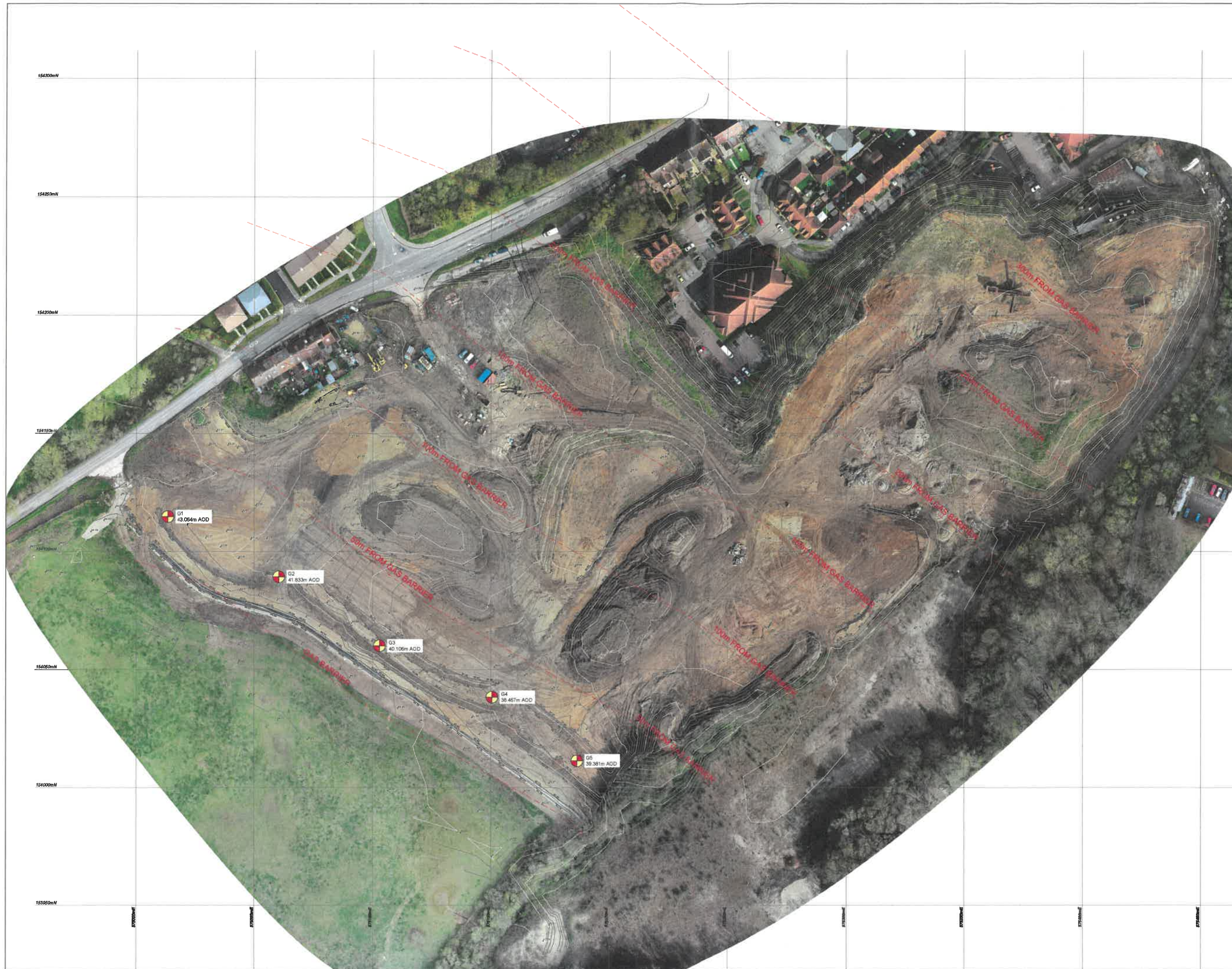
No allowance has been made for building or compaction.

This assessment has been produced based on preliminary and assumed data. A more detailed volume assessment from a comprehensive set of proposed levels and construction thickness will be required if greater confidence is required in the assessment conclusion.

GAS WELL

GAS BARRIER RADIAL MARKER

A	21 01 2022	D1 & BHA symbols corrected	MJW
Rev	Date	Description	By
<b>Morgan Thacker</b>			
INSTALLED GAS BARRIER RELATIVE TO PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT			
P.J. BURKE FARLEIGH HILL TOVIL			
Project	79 July 2020		
Drawn	79 July 2020	Scale	Sheet number
MTL-127-20		1:100 @ A1	1 of 1
Drawing number	MTL-127-20	Revised	1



**CDM REGULATIONS 2015 RESIDUAL HAZARD RESIDUAL HAZARDS IDENTIFIED**

**CONSTRUCTION**

1. THE SITE IS BELIEVED TO BE A FORMER HOUSEHOLD REFUSE TIP. CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS ENGAGED TO WORK ON THE SITE SHOULD BE MADE AWARE OF THE POTENTIAL FOR CONTAMINATED GROUND CONDITIONS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES
2. NO SIGNIFICANT OTHER HAZARDS BEYOND THOSE KNOWN TO AN EXPERIENCED CONTRACTOR.

**FUTURE DEMOLITION**

- A. THE SITE'S ORIGINAL USE AND ITS POTENTIAL FOR CONTAMINATED OR HAZARDOUS GROUND CONDITIONS SHOULD BE HIGHLIGHTED TO THE END USER.
- B. NO SIGNIFICANT OTHER HAZARDS BEYOND THOSE KNOWN TO AN EXPERIENCED CONTRACTOR.

THIS REGISTER IS A NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST OF RESIDUAL HAZARDS RELATIVE TO THE WORKS SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING THAT HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED BEYOND THE DESIGN STAGE.  
IT IS ASSUMED THAT ALL WORKS WILL BE CARRIED OUT BY A CONTRACTOR WITH THE APPROPRIATE SKILLS, KNOWLEDGE & EXPERIENCE, WHO IS PART OF AN ORGANISATION, THE OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY NECESSARY TO FULFIL THE ROLE.

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Historic data provided by Knapp Hicks Consulting Civil, Structural and Geotechnical Engineers.

J.C.White drawing 17/00035-02 titled 'Orthographic Aerial Image & Level Survey', dated April 2018 has been used to define the existing ground level surface profile.

BHD Architects drawing 2965-PO031-Rev E titled 'Site Plan', dated October 2015 has been used to define the proposed ground surface profile.

Various surfaces were developed from the survey and design information extracted from the above drawings, these are defined below:

**EG**  
Existing ground level defined by the J.C.White survey data.

**ASL**  
No surface strip has been allowed for.

**Proposed Finish**  
Finished surface site profile as defined by the BHD Architects drawing with additional points introduced to define the road profiles and car/park & garden levels interpolated between plots and roads.

**Proposed Formation**  
Formation level (underside) of the permanent works defined by the proposed finished surface level reduced by an assumed 750mm construction thickness.

**EG to Formation**  
Comparison between EG (existing ground level) and Proposed Formation surfaces defining total volume of cut and fill for the whole site re-grade operation based on assumed construction thickness.

Contours in red at 0.50m intervals represent areas of cut. Contours in blue at 0.20m intervals represent areas of fill. Major contours displayed in light grey at 1.00m intervals and minor contours displayed in dark grey at 0.20m intervals represent existing ground level.

A grid is presented at 25.00m intervals.

No allowance has been made for building or compaction.

This assessment has been produced based on preliminary and assumed data. A more detailed volumetric assessment from a comprehensive set of proposed levels and construction thicknesses will be required if greater confidence is required in the assessment conclusion.

**GAS WELL**

**GAS BARRIER RADIAL MARKER**

Rev	A	21.01.2020	D1 & BHA symbols corrected	MLW
<b>Morgan Thacker</b>				
Title: INSTALLED GAS BARRIER RELATIVE TO EXISTING GROUND PLUS RASTER IMAGE				
Project: P.J.BURKE FALEIGH HILL TOWL				
Drawn by	SAV	7th Aug 2020	Scale: 1:500 @ A3	Sheet number: 1 of 1
Drawing number:	MTL-127-22			Revision: /

## Appendices

A	Tovil Quarry Ground Gas Monitoring Wells – Boreholes Logs
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# Rotary Core Log

Borehole No.

**G1**

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Name: **Tovil**Project No.  
**27686**

Co-ords: -

Hole Type

**RC**Location: **Maidstone**

Level:

Scale

**1:50**Client: **P J Burke**Dates: **14/11/2019 - 14/11/2019**

Logged By

Well	Water Strikes	Depth (m)	Type / FI	Coring			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description
				TCR	SCR	RQD				
							3.50			Made Ground recovered as- Yellowish brown sandy CLAY with fine to boulder sized, gravel of SANDSTONE and LIMESTONE.
							5.00			Made Ground recovered as- Yellowish brown sandy CLAY with fine to boulder sized, gravel of SANDSTONE LIMESTONE and brick.
							6.00			Made Ground recovered as- fine to boulder sized gravel of brick, SANDSTONE and LIMESTONE.
										End of borehole at 6.00 m

**Remarks**

1. Location was CAT scanned prior to works commencing. 2. A monitoring well was installed to 6.00 mbgl. 3. No Roots or groundwater were encountered. 4. Boreholes were open-hole rotary drilled with air mist flush.





# Rotary Core Log

Borehole No.

**G2**

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Name: **Tovil**Project No.  
**27686**

Co-ords: -

Hole Type  
**RC**Location: **Maldstone**

Level:

Scale  
**1:50**Client: **P J Burke**Dates: **15/11/2019 - 15/11/2019**Logged By  
*CIO*

Well	Water Strikes	Depth (m)	Type / Fl	Coring			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description	Scale
				TCR	SCR	RQD					
										Made Ground recovered as- Yellowish brown sandy CLAY with fine to boulder sized, gravel of SANDSTONE and LIMESTONE.	1
											2
											3
											4
											5
							6.00				6
										End of borehole at 6.00 m	7
											8
											9
											10

**Remarks**

1. Location was CAT scanned prior to works commencing. 2. A monitoring well was installed to 6.00 mbgl. 3. No Roots or groundwater were encountered. 4. Boreholes were open-hole rotary drilled with air mist flush.







# Rotary Core Log

Borehole No.

**G3**

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Name: **Tovii**

Project No.  
**27686**

Co-ords: -

Hole Type  
**RC**

Location: **Maldstone**

Level:

Scale  
**1:50**

Client: **P J Burke**

Dates: **15/11/2019 - 15/11/2019**

Logged By  
*CP*

Well	Water Strikes	Depth (m)	Type / FI	Coring			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description
				TCR	SCR	RQD				
							6.30			Made Ground recovered as- Yellowish brown sandy CLAY with fine to boulder sized, gravel of SANDSTONE and LIMESTONE.
							6.50			Made Ground recovered as- Yellowish brown sandy CLAY with fine to boulder sized, gravel of SANDSTONE LIMESTONE and brick. <i>End of borehole at 6.50 m</i>

Remarks  
 1. Location was CAT scanned prior to works commencing. 2. A monitoring well was installed to 6.50 mbgl. 3. No Roots or groundwater were encountered.





# Rotary Core Log

Borehole No.

**G4**

Sheet 1 of 2

Project Name: **Tovil**

Project No.  
**27686**

Co-ords: -

Hole Type  
**RC**

Location: **Maldstone**

Level:

Scale  
**1:50**

Client: **P J Burke**

Dates: **15/11/2019 - 15/11/2019**

Logged By  
*CP*

Well	Water Strikes	Depth (m)	Type / Fl	Coring			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description
				TCR	SCR	RQD				
										Made Ground recovered as- Yellowish brown sandy CLAY with fine to boulder sized, gravel of SANDSTONE and LIMESTONE.
							8.00			Made Ground recovered as Yellowish brown sandy CLAY with fine to boulder sized, gravel of SANDSTONE LIMESTONE and brick.
										Continued on next sheet

**Remarks**

1. Location was CAT scanned prior to works commencing. 2. A monitoring well was installed to 14.00 m bgl. 3. No Roots or groundwater were encountered. 4. Boreholes were open-hole rotary drilled with air mist flush.





# Rotary Core Log

Borehole No.

**G4**

Sheet 2 of 2

Project Name: **Tovil**

Project No.  
**27686**

Co-ords: -

Hole Type

**RC**

Location: **Maidstone**

Level:

Scale

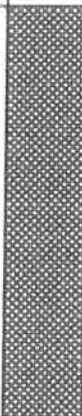

**1:50**

Client: **P J Burke**

Dates: **15/11/2019 - 15/11/2019**

Logged By

*[Signature]*

Well	Water Strikes	Depth (m)	Type / FI	Coring			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description
				TCR	SCR	RQD				
							13.00			
							14.00			Grey slightly silty CLAY.
										End of borehole at 14.00 m

**Remarks**

1. Location was CAT scanned prior to works commencing. 2. A monitoring well was installed to 14.00 mbgl. 3. No Roots or groundwater were encountered. 4. Boreholes were open-hole rotary drilled with air mist flush.





# Rotary Core Log

Borehole No.

**G5**

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Name: **Tovil**

Project No.  
**27686**

Co-ords: -

Hole Type  
**RC**

Location: **Maldstone**

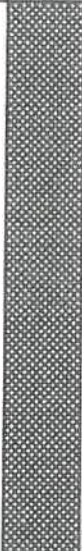
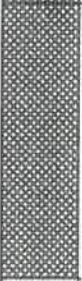
Level:

Scale  
**1:50**

Client: **P J Burke**

Dates: **20/11/2019 - 20/11/2019**

Logged By  
*CLP*

Well	Water Strikes	Depth (m)	Type / Fl	Coring			Depth (m)	Level (m)	Legend	Stratum Description
				TCR	SCR	RQD				
							4.00			Made Ground recovered as- Yellowish brown sandy CLAY with fine to boulder sized, gravel of SANDSTONE and LIMESTONE.
							6.00			Made Ground recovered as- Yellowish brown sandy CLAY with fine to boulder sized, gravel of SANDSTONE LIMESTONE and brick.
										End of borehole at 6.00 m

**Remarks**

1. Location was CAT scanned prior to works commencing. 2. A monitoring well was installed to 6.00 mbgl. 3. No Roots or groundwater were encountered. 4. Boreholes were open-hole rotary drilled with air mist flush.



## Appendices

<b>B</b>	<b>Tovil Quarry Ground Gas Monitoring Results</b> <b>Calculated Ground Gas Screening Values</b> <b>Calculated Characteristic Situation Ratings</b>
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**Ground Gas and Groundwater Monitoring Record Sheet**

**Job Details:** Tovil Quarry  
**Client:** PJ Burke  
**Site:** Tovil Quarry  
**Date:** 25/11/2019

**Job No:** 27686  
**Visit No:** Initial  
**Operator:** CD

Monitoring Point	Gas Concentrations										Flow Data				Well & Water Data			
	Methane (%v/v)		% LEL		Carbon Dioxide (% v/v)		Hydrogen Sulphide (ppmv)		Oxygen (%v/v)		Flow rate (l/hr)		Differential borehole pressure (Pa)	Time for flow to equalise (secs)	Water Level (m)	Depth of well (m)	Response Zone	Comments
	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady						
G1	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	Dry	6.82	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	
G2	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	Dry	6.83	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	
G3	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	Dry	7.00	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	
G4	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	Dry	14.10	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	
G5	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	Damp at Base	6.83	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	

**Meteorological and Site Information:**

State of ground: Dry  
 Wind: Calm  
 Cloud Cover: None  
 Precipitation: None

Moist x  
 Light  
 Slight  
 Slight

Wet  
 Moderate  
 Cloudy  
 Moderate

Snow  
 Strong  
 Overcast x  
 Heavy

Frozen

NM- Not monitored

997

**Barometric Pressure (mbar):**

Date: 03/12/2019

Monitoring Point	Gas Concentrations										Flow Data				PID				Well & Water Data				Situation Classification (BSS485:2015+A1:2019)			
	Methane (%/v)		% LEL		Carbon Dioxide (% v/v)		Hydrogen Sulphide (ppmv)		Oxygen (%/v)		Flow rate (l/hr)		Differential borehole pressure (Pa)	Time for flow to equalise (secs)	PID %	Water Level (mlogl)	Depth of well (m)	Response Zone	Comments	GSV (CO <sub>2</sub> )	GSV (CH <sub>4</sub> )	Characteristic Situation CO <sub>2</sub>	Characteristic Situation CH <sub>4</sub>			
	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady												
G1	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.40	2.60	0.03	0.02	16.10	16.00	5.80	5.70	51	20	1.8	Dry	6.82	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	0.1508	0	CS2	CS1				
G2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.30	0.02	0.02	8.80	8.00	5.80	5.70	51	15	1.0	Dry	6.83	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	0.2494	0	CS2	CS1				
G3	1.20	1.20	27.00	27.00	2.30	0.06	0.04	0.30	0.30	5.80	5.70	51	30	1.5	Dry	7.00	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	0.1334	0.0696	CS2	CS1				
G4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.60	0.02	0.01	8.50	8.00	5.80	5.70	51	20	1.0	Dry	14.10	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	0.2088	0	CS2	CS1				
G5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	19.70	18.00	5.80	5.70	51	30	1.0	Damp at Base	6.83	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	0	0	CS1	CS1				

Characteristic Situation	Upper Limit
1	0.07
2	0.7
3	3.5
4	15
5	70
6	>70

**Meteorological and Site Information:**

State of ground:	Dry	Moist	Wet	Frozen
Wind:	Calm	Light	Moderate	Strong
Cloud Cover:	None	Slight	Cloudy	Overcast
Precipitation:	None	Slight	Moderate	Heavy

NM: Not monitored

1021

**Barometric Pressure (mbar):**

**Ground Gas and Groundwater Monitoring Record Sheet**

Job No: 27686  
 Job Details: Tovill Quarry  
 Client: PJ Burke  
 Site: Tovill Quarry  
 Date: 12/12/2019  
 Visit No: 2 of 3  
 Operator: CD

Monitoring Point	Gas Concentrations						Flow Data				Well & Water Data				Situation Classification (858485-2015-A1-2019)								
	Methane (%v/v)		Carbon Dioxide (% v/v)		Hydrogen Sulphide (ppmv)		Oxygen (%v/v)		Flow rate (l/hr)		Differential borehole pressure (Pa)	Time for flow to equalise (secs)	PID %	Water Level (mbgl)	Depth of well (m)	Response Zone	Comments	GSV (CO <sub>2</sub> )	GSV (CH <sub>4</sub> )	Characteristic Situation CO <sub>2</sub>	Characteristic Situation CH <sub>4</sub>	Characteristic Situation	Upper Limit
	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady													
G1	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.60	0.02	0.02	16.80	5.80	5.70	52	20	1.0	Dry	6.82	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	0.1508	0	CS2	CS1	1	0.07	
G2	1.20	1.20	28.60	4.30	0.06	0.04	6.50	5.10	5.00	51	20	1.0	Dry	6.83	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	0.2193	0.0612	CS2	CS1	2	0.7	
G3	1.60	1.40	42.60	2.30	0.09	0.08	0.20	5.20	5.00	44	20	1.9	Dry	7.00	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	0.1196	0.0832	CS2	CS2	3	3.5	
G4	1.30	1.00	13.20	3.60	0.05	0.04	0.50	5.80	5.70	53	20	1.3	Dry	14.10	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	0.2088	0.0754	CS2	CS2	4	15	
G5	1.20	1.00	27.90	0.00	0.07	0.06	2.50	5.70	5.70	51	35	1.0	Damp at Base	6.83	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	0	0.0684	CS1	CS1	5	70	
																						6	>70

**Meteorological and Site Information:**

State of ground:  Dry  Moist  Wet  Frozen  
 Wind:  Calm  Light  Moderate  Strong  
 Cloud Cover:  None  Slight  Cloudy  Overcast  Heavy  
 Precipitation:  None  Slight  Moderate  Heavy

NM - Not monitored

Barometric Pressure (mbar):



Ground Gas and Groundwater Monitoring Record Sheet

Job Details: Tovill Quarry Job No: 27686  
 Client: PJ Burke Visit No: 3 of 3  
 Site: Tovill Quarry Operator: CD  
 Date: 10/01/2020

Monitoring Point	Gas Concentrations						Flow Data				PID %	Well & Water Data				Situation Classification [BS9485:2015+A1:2019]						
	Methane (%v/v)		% LEL		Carbon Dioxide (% v/v)		Hydrogen Sulphide (ppmv)		Oxygen (%v/v)			Flow rate (l/hr)	Differential borehole pressure (Pa)	Time for flow to equalise (secs)	Water Level (mngl)	Depth of well (m)	Response Zone	Comments	GSV (CO <sub>2</sub> )	GSV (CH <sub>4</sub> )	Characteristic Situation CO <sub>2</sub>	Characteristic Situation CH <sub>4</sub>
	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady												
G1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	2.40	0.03	0.02	16.80	5.80	5.70	72	20	1.0	6.82	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	0.145	0	CS2	CS1	
G2	1.20	1.20	22.00	20.00	4.30	4.30	0.05	0.04	6.50	5.00	4.80	60	20	1.0	6.83	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	0.215	0.06	CS2	CS1	
G3	3.30	3.20	84.60	83.00	2.40	2.30	0.16	0.12	0.80	6.20	6.00	72	20	3.6	7.00	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	0.1488	0.2046	CS2	CS2	
G4	1.30	1.00	13.20	10.00	3.60	3.60	0.05	0.04	20.00	5.60	5.40	55	20	1.3	14.10	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	0.2016	0.0728	CS2	CS2	
G5	1.20	1.00	25.00	21.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.05	17.40	5.60	5.50	53	35	1.0	6.83	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	0	0.0672	CS1	CS1	

Meteorological and Site Information:

State of ground:	Dry	Moist	Frozen
Wind:	Calm	Moderate	Snow
Cloud Cover:	None	Cloudy	Strong
Precipitation:	None	Moderate	Overcast
			Heavy

NM- Not monitored

1020

Barometric Pressure (mbar):

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB						
1	Ground Gas and Groundwater Monitoring Record Sheet																																		
2																																			
3	<b>Job Details:</b>	Tovli Quarry Job No: 27686																																	
4	<b>Client:</b>	P.J Burke Visit No: 4																																	
5	<b>Site:</b>	Tovli Quarry Operator: CD																																	
6	<b>Date:</b>	11/02/2020																																	
7																																			
8																																			
9	<b>Monitoring Point</b>	<b>Gas Concentrations</b>										<b>Flow Data</b>					<b>Well &amp; Water Data</b>					<b>Situation Classification (BS685:2015+A1:2019)</b>													
		<b>Methane (%v/v)</b>		<b>% LEL</b>		<b>Carbon Dioxide (% v/v)</b>		<b>Hydrogen Sulphide (ppmv)</b>		<b>Oxygen (%v/v)</b>		<b>Flow rate (l/hr)</b>		<b>Differential borehole pressure (Pa)</b>		<b>Time for flow to equalise (secs)</b>		<b>PID %</b>		<b>Water Level (mbgl)</b>		<b>Depth of well (m)</b>		<b>Response Zone</b>		<b>Comments</b>		<b>GSV (CO<sub>2</sub>)</b>		<b>GSV (CH<sub>4</sub>)</b>		<b>Characteristic Situation CO<sub>2</sub></b>		<b>Characteristic Situation CH<sub>4</sub></b>	
		Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady
11	G1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.40	2.30	0.04	0.03	16.50	16.10	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	1.0	Dry	6.82	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	0.024	0	CS1	CS1										
12	G2	1.20	1.20	26.00	22.00	4.20	4.00	0.06	0.05	6.80	6.50	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	1.0	Dry	6.83	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	0.042	0.012	CS1	CS1										
13	G3	3.40	3.20	82.00	78.00	2.30	2.00	0.14	0.13	1.20	1.00	4.1	3.8	1.0	0.0	20.0	3.6	Dry	7.00	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	0.0943	0.1394	CS2	CS2										
14	G4	1.25	1.00	14.00	12.00	3.20	3.00	0.06	0.05	18.50	16.00	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	1.3	Dry	14.10	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	0.032	0.0125	CS1	CS1										
15	G5	1.25	1.00	23.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.05	17.60	15.00	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	1.0	Damp at Base	6.83	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	0	0.0125	CS1	CS1										
16																																			
17																																			
18																																			
19	<b>Meteorological and Site Information:</b>																																		
20	State of ground:	Dry		x		Moist		Wet		Frozen																									
21	Wind:	Calm				Moderate		Moderate		Strong																									
22	Cloud Cover:	None		x		Slight		Cloudy		Overcast																									
23	Precipitation:	None		x		Slight		Moderate		Heavy																									
24																																			
25	Barometric Pressure (mbar):	1003																																	

NM- Not monitored

**Ground Gas and Groundwater Monitoring Record Sheet**

Job Details: Tovil Quarry  
 Client: P.J Burke  
 Site: Tovil Quarry  
 Date: 21/04/2020

Job No: 27686  
 Visit No: 5  
 Operato KB

Monitoring Point	Gas Concentrations						Well & Water Data						Situation Classification (BS6885:2015+A1:2019)										
	Methane (%v/v)		% LEL		Carbon Dioxide		Hydrogen		Oxygen (%v/v)		Flow rate (l/hr)	Differe	Time for flow to	PID %	Water Level (mbgl)	Depth of well (m)	Respon	Comments	GSV (CO <sub>2</sub> )	GSV (CH <sub>4</sub> )	Characteristic Situation CO <sub>2</sub>	Characteristic Situation CH <sub>4</sub>	Upper Limit
G1	Peak	0.10	Steady	2.70	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.40	20.30	0.0	0.0	60.0	1.0	Dry	Fill	1m upstand	0	0	CS1	CS1	0.07
G2	Peak	0.10	0.10	3.10	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.40	20.40	0.0	0.0	60.0	1.0	Dry	Fill	1m upstand	0	0	CS1	CS1	0.7
G3	Peak	0.80	0.70	19.00	18.70	2.80	2.70	0.00	0.00	4.10	4.00	0.1	0.0	90.0	1.3	7.77	Fill	1m upstand	0.0112	0.0032	CS1	CS1	3.5
G4	Peak	0.20	0.10	4.80	4.60	2.00	1.90	0.00	0.00	19.70	19.60	0.1	0.0	90.0	1.0	Dry	Fill	1m upstand	0.002	0.0002	CS1	CS1	15
G5	Peak	0.30	0.30	8.20	8.00	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	16.60	16.60	0.0	0.0	90.0	1.1	5.91	Fill	1m upstand	0	0	CS1	CS1	70
G5	Peak	0.30	0.30	8.20	8.00	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	16.60	16.60	0.0	0.0	90.0	1.1	5.91	Fill	1m upstand	0	0	CS1	CS1	>70

WELL & WATER DATA	
Monitoring	
BH-A	Water Level 21.94 Base of Well 31.00
BH-B1	18.80 24.00
BH-TV 53	20.85 25.05
BH-TV 58	>30.25 39.40

**Meteorological and Site Information:**

State of ground: Dry x Moist x Frozen  
 Wind: Calm x Light x Moderate x Strong x  
 Cloud Cover: None x Slight x Cloudy x Overcast x Heavy  
 Precipitation: None x Slight x Moderate x Heavy

NM- Not monitored

Barometric Pressure (mbar): 1011

Ground Gas and Groundwater Monitoring Record Sheet

Job Details: Tovill Quarry Job No: 27686  
 Client: PJ Burke Visit No: 6  
 Site: Tovill Quarry Operator: PB  
 Date: 22/05/2020

Monitoring Point	Gas Concentrations				Flow Data				Well & Water Data				Situation Classification (BS5485:2015+A1:2019)											
	Methane (%v/v)		% LEL		Carbon Dioxide (% v/v)		Hydrogen Sulphide (ppm/vol)		Oxygen (%v/v)		Flow rate (l/hr)	Differential borehole pressure (kPa)	Time for flow to equalise (min)	PID %	Water Level (mbgl)	Depth of well (m)	Response Zone	Comments	GSV (CO <sub>2</sub> )	GSV (CH <sub>4</sub> )	Characteristic Situation CO <sub>2</sub>	Characteristic Situation CH <sub>4</sub>	Characteristic Situation	Upper Limit
	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady														
G1	0.10	0.10			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.40	20.30	0.0	0.0	60.0	1.0	Dry	Fill	1m upstand	0	0	CS1	CS1	CS1	0.07	
G2	0.10	0.10			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.40	20.40	0.0	0.0	60.0	1.0	Dry	Fill	1m upstand	0	0	CS1	CS1	CS1	0.7	
G3	0.80	0.70			2.80	2.70	0.00	0.00	4.10	4.00	0.4	0.1	90.0	1.3	7.77	Fill	1m upstand	0.0112	0.0032	CS1	CS1	CS1	3.5	
G4	0.20	0.10			2.00	1.90	0.00	0.00	19.70	19.60	0.1	0.0	90.0	1.0	Dry	Fill	14.10 upstand	0.002	0.0002	CS1	CS1	CS1	15	
G5	0.30	0.30			1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	16.60	16.60	0.0	0.0	90.0	1.1	5.91	Fill	upstand	0	0	CS1	CS1	CS1	70	
G6																							>70	

Monitoring Point	WELL & WATER DATA	
	Water Level (m - top of pipe)	Base of Well (m)
BH-A	21.94	31.00
BH-B1	18.80	24.00
BH-TV 53	20.85	25.05
BH-TV 58	>30.25	39.40

Meteorological and Site Information:

State of ground:  Dry  Moist  Wet  Snow  Frozen  
 Wind:  Calm  Light  Moderate  Strong  Overcast  Heavy  
 Cloud Cover:  None  Slight  Cloudy  Moderate  Heavy  
 Precipitation:  None  Slight  Moderate  Heavy

NIM- Not monitored

Barometric Pressure (mbar): 1011

Ground Gas and Groundwater Monitoring Record Sheet

Job Details: Tovill Quarry Job No: 27686  
 Client: PJ Burke Visit No: 7  
 Site: Tovill Quarry Operator: LI  
 Date: 05/06/2020

Monitoring Point	Gas Concentrations				Flow Data				Well & Water Data				Situation Classification (BS6485:2015+A1:2019)														
	Methane (%v/v)		% LEL		Carbon Dioxide (% v/v)		Hydrogen Sulphide (ppmv)		Oxygen (%v/v)		Flow rate (l/hr)		Differential borehole pressure (Pa)	Time for flow to equalise (secs)	PID %	Water Level (m bgl)	Depth of well (m)	Response Zone	Comments	GSV (CO <sub>2</sub> )	GSV (CH <sub>4</sub> )	Characteristic Situation CO <sub>2</sub>	Characteristic Situation CH <sub>4</sub>				
G1	Peak	0.10	Steady	4.90	4.70	Peak	1.30	Steady	1.20	Peak	16.90	Steady	16.70	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	45.0	1.0	6.9	6.96	Fill		0.1014	0.0078	CS2	CS1
G2	Peak	0.20	Steady	6.00	6.00	Peak	6.20	Steady	6.20	Peak	9.30	Steady	9.30	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	45.0	1.0	DRY	6.98	Fill		0.496	0.016	CS2	CS1
G3	Peak	0.10	Steady	3.80	3.80	Peak	2.50	Steady	2.50	Peak	0.40	Steady	0.40	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.8	45.0	1.0	DRY	7.70	Fill		0.1975	0.0079	CS2	CS1
G4	Peak	0.10	Steady	4.00	4.00	Peak	3.80	Steady	3.80	Peak	14.40	Steady	14.40	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	45.0	1.0	DRY	14.60	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	0.2964	0.0078	CS2	CS1
G5	Peak	3.30	Steady	75.90	75.90	Peak	8.70	Steady	8.70	Peak	2.40	Steady	2.40	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	45.0	3.5	5.27	6.83	Fill		0.696	0.264	CS2	CS2

Monitoring Point	WELL & WATER DATA	
	Water Level (m - top of pipe)	Base of Well (m)
BH-A	20.15	31.00
BH-B1	19.00	24.00
BH-TV S3	21.53	25.05
BH-TV S8	35.30	39.40

7.92

Meteorological and Site Information:

State of ground:	Dry	x	Moist		Wet		Snow		Frozen
Wind:	Calm	x	Light		Moderate		Strong		
Cloud Cover:	None		Slight	x	Cloudy		Overcast		
Precipitation:	None	x	Slight		Moderate		Heavy		

NM- Not monitored

Barometric Pressure (mbars): 981.993

Characteristic Situation	Upper Limit
1	0.07
2	0.7
3	3.5
4	15
5	70
6	>70

**Ground Gas and Groundwater Monitoring Record Sheet**

Job Details: Tovill Quarry  
 Client: PJ Burke  
 Site: Tovill Quarry  
 Date: 09/07/2020

Job No: 27686  
 Visit No: 8  
 Operator: LI

Monitoring Point	Gas Concentrations						Flow Data				Well & Water Data				Situation Classification (BS9485:2015-A.1:2019)								
	Methane (%v/v)		% LEL		Carbon Dioxide (% v/v)		Hydrogen Sulphide (ppmv)		Oxygen (%v/v)		Flow rate (l/hr)		Differential borehole pressure (Pa)	Time for flow to equalise (secs)	PID %	Water Level (mbgl)	Depth of well (m)	Response Zone	Comments	GSV (CO <sub>2</sub> )	GSV (CH <sub>4</sub> )	Characteristic Situation CO <sub>2</sub>	Characteristic Situation CH <sub>4</sub>
	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady											
G1	0.20	0.10	4.60	4.40	1.40	1.10	0.00	0.00	18.90	18.90	0.4	0.3	0.3	45.0	1.0	DRY	Fill		0.0056	0.0008	CS1	CS1	
G2	0.30	0.10	4.90	4.40	4.90	4.80	0.00	0.00	10.80	10.80	0.3	0.3	1.0	45.0	1.0	DRY	Fill		0.0147	0.0009	CS1	CS1	
G3	0.60	0.20	5.70	5.50	2.90	2.70	0.00	0.00	10.30	9.70	0.3	0.3	1.0	45.0	1.0	DRY	Fill		0.0087	0.0018	CS1	CS1	
G4	0.30	0.20	5.20	4.60	8.30	3.70	0.00	0.00	12.70	12.20	0.2	0.1	0.1	45.0	1.0	DRY	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	0.0166	0.0006	CS1	CS1	
G5	0.30	0.20	5.90	5.50	8.80	8.60	0.00	0.00	7.30	7.10	0.4	0.3	0.3	45.0	1.0	5.15	7.03	Fill	0.0352	0.0012	CS1	CS1	

Characteristic Situation	Upper Limit
1	0.07
2	0.7
3	3.5
4	15
5	70
6	>70

Monitoring Point	WELL & WATER DATA	
	Water Level (m - top of pipe)	Base of Well (m)
BH-A	20.31	31.00
BH-B1	19.15	24.00
BH-TV 53	22.10	25.05
BH-TV 58	31.70	39.40

0.30  
0.25  
0.48  
0.60

**Meteorological and Site Information:**

State of ground:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry	<input type="checkbox"/> Moist	<input type="checkbox"/> Wet	<input type="checkbox"/> Snow	<input type="checkbox"/> Frozen
Wind:	<input type="checkbox"/> Calm	<input type="checkbox"/> Light	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strong	<input type="checkbox"/> Heavy
Cloud Cover:	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Slight	<input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy	<input type="checkbox"/> Overcast	<input type="checkbox"/> Heavy
Precipitation:	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Slight	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	<input type="checkbox"/> Heavy

NM- Not monitored

Barometric Pressure (mbar): 1006

**Ground Gas and Groundwater Monitoring Record Sheet**

**Job Details:** Tovill Quarry Job No: 27686  
**Client:** PJ Burke Visit No: 9  
**Site:** Tovill Quarry Operator: LI  
**Date:** 02/10/2020

Monitoring Point	Gas Concentrations						Flow Data				Well & Water Data				Situation Classification (BS6485:2015+A1:2019)								
	Methane (%v/v)		% LEL		Carbon Dioxide (% v/v)		Hydrogen Sulphide (ppmv)		Oxygen (%v/v)		Flow rate (l/hr)		Differential borehole pressure (Pa)	Time for flow to equalise (secs)	PID %	Water Level (mbgl)	Depth of well (m)	Response Zone	Comments	GSV (CO <sub>2</sub> )	GSV (CH <sub>4</sub> )	Charact eristic Situation	Upper Limit
	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady											
G1	0.40	0.30			0.40	0.10	0.00	0.00	20.90	20.70	0.4	0.4	0.1	45.0		DRY	Fill		0.0016	0.0016	CS1	CS1	0.07
G2	0.30	0.20			4.30	4.00	0.00	0.00	20.80	20.70	0.1	0.1	0.1	45.0		DRY	Fill		0.0043	0.0003	CS1	CS1	3.5
G3	0.40	0.30			1.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	20.80	20.80	0.1	0.1	1.0	45.0		DRY	Fill		0.001	0.0004	CS1	CS1	15
G4	0.30	0.20			6.30	3.00	0.00	0.00	20.80	20.60	0.1	0.1	1.0	45.0		DRY	Fill	1m upstand measured to top	0.0063	0.0003	CS1	CS1	70
G5	0.20	0.20			2.10	1.60	0.00	0.00	20.30	20.30	0.2	0.2	2.0	45.0		3.43	Fill		0.0042	0.0004	CS1	CS1	>70

Not reading

Monitoring Point	WELL & WATER DATA	
	Water Level (m - top of pipe)	Base of Well (m)
BH-A	20.42	31.07
BH-B1		
BH-TV S3	22.90	25.09
BH-TV S8	35.30	37.95

BH B1 not found

**Meteorological and Site Information:**

State of ground:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry	<input type="checkbox"/> Moist	<input type="checkbox"/> Wet	<input type="checkbox"/> Snow	<input type="checkbox"/> Frozen
Wind:	<input type="checkbox"/> Calm	<input type="checkbox"/> Light	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/> Strong	<input type="checkbox"/> Heavy
Cloud Cover:	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Slight	<input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy	<input type="checkbox"/> Overcast	<input type="checkbox"/> x
Precipitation:	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Slight	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/> Heavy	<input type="checkbox"/> x

NM- Not monitored

983

**Barometric Pressure (mbar):**

**Ground Gas and Groundwater Monitoring Record Sheet**

Job No: 27686  
 Client: PJ Burke  
 Site: Tovil Quarry  
 Date: 27/10/2020

Job No: 27686  
 Visit No: 10  
 Operator: LI

Monitoring Point	Methane (%v/v)				% LEL				Carbon Dioxide (% v/v)				Hydrogen Sulphide (ppmv)				Oxygen (%v/v)				Flow Data				PID				Well & Water Data				Situation Classification				Characteristic Situation CH <sub>4</sub>	Characteristic Situation CO <sub>2</sub>	GSV (CH <sub>4</sub> )	GSV (CO <sub>2</sub> )	Comments	Depth of well (m)	Water Level (m bgt)	Response Zone	Charact. Situation	Upper Limit
	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Peak	Steady	Flow rate (l/hr)	Differential borehole pressure	Time for flow to equalise (secs)	PID %	Water Level (m bgt)	Response Zone	Comments	GSV (CO <sub>2</sub> )	GSV (CH <sub>4</sub> )	Charact. Situation CO <sub>2</sub>	Charact. Situation CH <sub>4</sub>	Charact. Situation	Upper Limit																	
G1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.40	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.90	17.00	0.2	0.2	1.0	45.0	0.020	DRY	Fill	0.0048	0	CS1	CS1	CS1	CS1	0	0.07																			
G2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.60	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.80	16.50	0.2	0.2	1.0	45.0	0.021	6.81	Fill	0.0052	0	CS1	CS1	CS1	CS1	0	0.7																			
G3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.10	15.70	0.1	0.1	1.0	45.0	0.021	5.96	Fill	0.003	0	CS1	CS1	CS1	CS1	0	3.5																			
G4	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.10	2.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.80	15.70	0.2	0.2	1.0	45.0	0.022	DRY	1m upstand	0.0062	0.0008	CS1	CS1	CS1	CS1	0	15																			
G5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.30	20.10	0.2	0.2	1.0	45.0	0.022	3.37	Fill	0.0014	0	CS1	CS1	CS1	CS1	0	70																			

(Hexane)

WELL & WATER DATA	
Monitor	Water Level
BH-A	20.56
BH-B1	31.09
BH-TV S	22.20
BH-TV S	25.70

BH B1 not found

0.30  
0.25  
0.48  
0.60

**Metereological and Site Information:**

State of ground:	Dry	Moist	Wet	Frozen
Wind:	Calm	Light	Moderate	Strong
Cloud Cover:	None	Slight	Cloudy	Overcast
Precipitation:	None	Slight	Moderate	Heavy

NM- Not monitored

Barometric Pressure: 987



## Appendices

C	KCC Monitoring Results at Tovil Landfill
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Sample Point	Date	Source	Location	Balance (%)	Barometric Pressure (MB)	Carbon Dioxide (%)	Carbon Monoxide (PPM)	Hydrogen Sulfide (PPM)	Methane (%)	Oxygen (%)
TV-Flare_3	2020-09-16T08:20:24	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	72.1	1019	3.6	0	1	5.7	18.6
TV-Flare_3	2020-09-28T08:36:41	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	46.4	1010	21.8	0	0	29.7	2.1
TV-Flare_J	2020-09-28T08:38:36	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	47	1010	20.8	1	0	29.1	3.1
TV-Flare_J	2020-09-16T08:23:37	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	70.7	1019	4.2	0	0	7	18.1
TV-Flare_J	2020-09-21T08:57:02	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	47.8	1016	18.5	0	1	26.9	6.8
TV-Flare_J	2020-09-07T08:46:47	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	74	1021	2.8	0	0	4	19.2
TV-Flare_J	2020-09-01T08:39:02	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	67.1	1018	6.9	0	0	10.7	15.3
TV-Flare_J	2020-08-18T08:35:29	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	63.1	1007	8.1	0	0	14.3	14.5
TV-Flare_J	2020-08-11T09:08:44	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	58	1012	11.3	0	0	18.4	12.3
TV-Flare_J	2020-07-27T09:08:30	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	44.4	1007	18.7	0	0	32	4.9
TV-Flare_J	2020-07-20T08:40:12	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	71.8	1020	4.4	0	0	6.3	17.5
TV-Flare_J	2020-08-03T10:48:21	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	35.9	1013	23.1	0	0	40.1	0.9
TV-Flare_J	2020-07-09T08:44:21	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	39.3	1010	22.9	0	0	37.4	0.4
TV-Flare_J	2020-06-29T08:29:52	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	38.2	1007	21.3	0	0	38.5	2
TV-Flare_J	2020-07-13T08:57:27	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	50	1023	15.4	0	2	27.7	6.9
TV-Flare_J	2020-06-22T08:37:57	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	52.6	1023	12.2	0	0	24.3	10.9
TV-Flare_J	2020-06-15T08:35:20	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	51.5	1014	17.3	0	1	26.1	5.1
TV-Flare_J	2020-06-12T07:40:29	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	42.3	1002	19.7	0	0	34.6	3.4
TV-Flare_J	2020-06-01T07:39:58	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	46.7	1020	17.8	0	1	30.9	4.6
TV-Flare_J	2020-05-28T08:24:15	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	57.7	1033	10.4	0	0	18.9	13
TV-Flare_J	2020-05-20T13:24:36	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	46.8	1019	15.8	0	1	31	6.4
TV-Flare_J	2020-05-11T07:37:17	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	52.1	1014	14.6	0	0	25.5	7.8
TV-Flare_J	2020-04-20T07:34:10	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	54	1017	19	0	1	24.3	2.7
TV-Flare_J	2020-05-04T08:00:38	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	67.3	1016	6.7	0	0	10.5	15.5
TV-Flare_J	2020-04-27T07:32:54	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	47.2	1006	16.6	0	3	30.2	6
TV-Flare_J	2020-02-10T08:41:45	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	44	1001	17.2	1	0	33.6	5.2
TV-Flare_J	2020-02-03T10:55:51	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	59.1	1015	14.3	1	3	19.6	7
TV-Flare_J	2020-02-24T08:35:20	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	42	1011	17.9	0	0	36.3	3.8
TV-Flare_J	2020-01-13T08:45:23	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	55.5	1015	16.6	0	1	23.1	4.8
TV-Flare_J	2020-01-06T09:50:58	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	31.1	1022	23.2	1	0	44.7	1
TV-Flare_J	2020-01-20T08:58:32	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	56.5	1046	13.2	0	0	20.9	9.4
TV-Flare_J	2020-01-31T10:47:23	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	35	1008	21.1	0	0	42.5	1.4
TV-Flare_J	2020-04-15T07:36:34	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	62.3	1024	12.2	0	2	16.6	8.9
TV-Flare_J	2020-04-06T08:24:36	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	52.6	1013	13.4	0	2	25	9
TV-Flare_J	2020-03-30T09:14:44	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	59.9	1034	12.7	0	0	18.9	8.5
TV-Flare_J	2020-03-23T10:04:06	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	62.2	1027	10	0	0	16.1	11.7
TV-Flare_J	2020-03-19T10:59:52	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	46	1025	18.3	0	2	30.6	5.1
TV-Flare_J	2020-03-11T08:30:18	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	42.8	1011	21.3	0	1	35	0.9
TV-Flare_J	2020-03-02T12:25:12	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	57.7	989	14.7	0	0	20.5	7.1
TV-S5	2020-03-02T12:57:08	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	55.9	988	14.6	0	0	20.7	8.8
TV-S5	2020-01-20T09:35:46	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	75	1045	2.5	0	0	1.8	20.7
TV-S5	2020-02-10T09:40:44	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	70.5	1000	4.6	0	0	7.4	17.5
TV-S5	2020-04-20T09:13:22	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	50.8	1016	21.4	1	1	25.3	2.5
TV-S5	2020-06-01T10:47:23	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	78.3	1014	0.1	0	1	0	21.6
TV-S5	2020-07-13T09:31:01	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	43	1022	21.3	1	1	32	3.7
TV-S5	2020-09-16T09:10:02	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	70.8	1019	4.8	1	1	6.8	17.6
TV-S5	2020-08-03T12:43:38	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	62.7	1013	8.5	1	0	14.1	14.7
TV-S6	2020-09-16T09:38:31	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	78.5	1020	1.6	1	2	0	19.9
TV-S6	2020-08-03T10:59:00	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	78.4	1013	2.4	0	0	0.3	18.9
TV-S6	2020-07-13T09:58:21	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	78.4	1023	2.4	1	0	0	19.2
TV-S6	2020-06-01T08:30:55	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	77.5	1020	3.9	0	0	0.1	18.5
TV-S6	2020-04-20T09:38:06	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	76.9	1016	4.6	0	1	0	18.5
TV-S6	2020-03-02T11:59:28	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	80	988	5.4	0	0	0	14.6
TV-S6	2020-02-10T10:05:56	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	80.9	1000	5.3	0	0	0.1	13.7
TV-S6	2020-01-20T09:58:58	Gas Analysis	Tovil Greer	76.7	1048	3.4	0	0	0.1	19.8