Activity or Parameter	Project Action Limit	Detection Limit	Anticipated Reading
External mechanical integrity via temperature anomaly	Thermal anomaly is the standard method of leakage detection; observe change in response between normal and shut-in operation	Note 5	Note 5
Internal mechanical integrity	Note 5	Note 5	Note 5
Surface pressure	Pressure approaching permitted limit	Note 5	Note 5
Downhole pressure	Pressure approaching permitted limit	Note 5	Note 5
Groundwater or environmental parameters	Note 6	Note 6	Note 6
Above-confining-zone pressure Miocene	Note 6	Note 5	Note 5
Mismatch between modeled and observed IZ pressure response	Note 7	Note 5	Note 5
Mismatch between modeled and observed plume migration	Note 7	Note 5	Note 5

Table 4.1.5.1-5 Actionable Testing and Monitoring Output

Note 5. These data to be negotiated during the well engineering design, after assessment of available instruments

Note 6. The methodology for anomaly detection and attribution requires data collection over several years to identify natural and spatial variation and comparison to deep fluid compositions to identify a leakage signal. This will be added to the monitoring plan and used to follow up incident or allegation to attribute signal.

Note 7: Actual mismatch between modeled and observed IZ pressure response or plume tracking depends on recalibration of the model with new data, followed by a forward mode to determine if any unacceptable outcomes result from the new production of pressure and plume evolution.