

# SIZEWELL C PLANNING EXAMINATION

## DEADLINE 10 SUBMISSION

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This is my final submission to the examination and I firstly want to recap a number of points .

In my opening statement at the open floor hearing 6 , session 1 , I talked about the safety of reactors from air traffic accidents . I said I expected to see evidence of debris fields associated with aircraft accidents . In my written representation Deadline 2 , I explained that the aviation fuel would be of major concern , if the aircraft involved had full tanks and crashed soon after take off . Certainly the melting of electrical components as a result of such a fire would be extremely serious , and this could overtake both emergency generators in the EPR design should a direct collision with the reactor building take place . As the building is built to resist a collision we can assume that debris from the collision would spread over a wide area , thus threatening damage to the offsite power supply . No time would be allowed for emergency procedures to shut down the reactors . There are security implications therefore I only said in bold writing that the scenario I envisaged was but one of a number . Having heard no statements back from EDF , I must alert the examiners that most of the co-ordinators of campaigns against future nuclear proposals will have already seen my evidence and that this issue may well be headline news at the next examination .

Likewise , I have received no indication of willingness by EDF to comment on the samples of myrtilis edulis (muscles) , taken from the sediments for removal for a jetty at Sizewell beach , which were found to contain traces of Am 241 . This is a very important issue here in the West as the Irish Sea has been polluted already with a large amount of this substance from Sellafield , and it is very much a feature of discharges of liquid effluents from water cooled reactors , which are the types being proposed for new build , as opposed to the older British reactors which were gas cooled and therefore less likely to discharge liquid effluents containing actinides such as Am 241 . We would very much like to know how the performance of the present Sizewell B reactor , the only water

cooled reactor operating in Britain , has resulted in pollution of the local shellfish . Again , this was asked in my written representation , and I do not know if you are aware , but a whole campaign has been designated to the issue of mud-dumping in the estuary around Hinkley C , and this particular radio-nuclide is a subject of scrutiny , as it remains a considerable radiological threat, on ingestion, for as much as 4000 years . Like other actinides, it can come back , after cremation or burial of the victims , to kill again .

Now , my Deadline 10 response to Deadline 9 submissions from the proponents , relates to the coastal geomorphological issue , and I would like to once more re-establish the problem of awareness of potency and frequency of storms to the examiners , as I don't believe that EDF have quite grasped the gravity of the situation . To use storm indicators based on frequency relating to standards for design engineering is no longer valid in an accelerating set of climate parameters where no-one has any idea of future trends . Already , just in the course of this examination , we have seen a 5 degree C warming of the gulf stream in the North Atlantic which has led to the longest lasting hurricane force storm on record and a movement of the transition zone for storms to become ex-tropical far further north . There has been no prediction of this . Another reason , then , for a decision involving a dangerous installation on the coastline not to be made . Making a storm a 1:500 year event as was suggested for the 1953 flooding at the time , or to now use a guideline of a 1:20 year storm for the present analysis of the erosion of sandbanks and the SCDF , doesn't make a lot sense at all , unless you merely wish to comply to what is presently legal and at some future point in time turn around and say that the events that have overtaken you were 'UNPRECEDENTED' . We are very annoyed by the idea that those who have ignored the warnings and built them out of their calculations , can one day deny responsibility by saying that the situation was 'UNPRECEDENTED' . This we saw at Fukushima , Japan , when , after ignoring calls for upgrade to reactors after the 2005 tsunami which destroyed the water intake pipe at a nuclear power station , the Emperor of Japan had the cheek to say the 2011 earthquake and tsunami were unprecedented , even though it was only the fifth largest earthquake in the world this century . We must not allow the nuclear industry and it's government backers to delude us like this . Even this year , the highest authority in New Orleans , called the effects of hurricane Ida 'unprecedented' even though we had all just witnessed the destruction of the Bahamas by a hurricane in the same geographical region .

It must be no surprise that I have highlighted a storm that is not the worst case scenario of modern times , but with extreme climate processes exacerbating the oceanic parameters , smaller , but more frequent storm systems

will take on more destructive aspects that are difficult to judge . One could be inclined to say that Atlantic Coasts bare no relationship to the North Sea , yet the 1953 storm surge was caused by an Atlantic storm . Dingle Bay itself , the focus of the 2013 St Stephens Day storm surge , is no more than 50 metres deep at it's entrance and only 22 metres deep after half of it's 40 kms length , so it is more like a shallower sea basin , and even though exposed directly to the Atlantic , the waves are typically less powerful along the strands mentioned in my evidence . Hinkley C would be much more affected by such a powerful storm system if that storm should centre itself over Ireland rather than move North to Donegal and Scotland . That storm , as shown in my Deadline 8 , part 3 synopsis , achieved hurricane force winds over the Scottish mountains , and was close to becoming a North Sea hurricane with storm surge , but capable of causing severe blizzards also at that time of year .

I finally want to enter this article from a local newspaper in County Kerry showing that , far from being an isolated incident , another serious storm brought another destructive surge and waves within a week of the St Stephens Day storm , and that was not the end of it , as a whole series of varying storms brought destruction to the Southwest of the islands . For the hapless residents of Glenbeigh coast , that had become exposed by the loss of the dunes ? Well , they had already lost their protective dunes to a storm in 2008 , but sea processes had built them back up again until it was finally announced in summer of 2013 that the gap in the dunes was once again closed . I took part in a private concert held in the large dune system at the end of the spit that September . St Stephens night came and the lot was gone . Do not be deceived by the expectations of sand reforming processes , especially in relation to under-estimated frequency of storm events . I'm trying to tell you what really happens .

## **The Kerryman**

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TARMAC ripped apart, a playground destroyed, dunes obliterated and there's more to come.

Storm-ravaged Rossbeigh Beach has borne the brunt of a freak weather event that has simply destroyed one of the county's premier tourist sites.

Last week The Kerryman reported how 20 acres - almost one million tonnes - of sand dunes had been wiped from the blue flag beach following storms on St Stephen's Night.

Last weekend the heavy storms returned and, combined with a tidal surge, the results were devastating.

On Friday morning stunned locals awoke to find that a one kilometre stretch of road had been obliterated, the high tide lifting the tarmac and flinging rocks and boulders throughout the area and destroying a recently installed playground that had been hard won by locals.

A spokesperson for Kerry County Council said the relevant departments will meet over the coming days to assess damage and decide whether or not to carry out any repair works ahead of high tides expected on February 1. As for the dunes, the news was less hopeful and will do little to reassure homeowners in low lying areas who are now at serious risk from Atlantic surges as the natural sand barrier depletes further.

"The only thing that can really be done is to dredge the sand but there is no guarantee this would work and there is little chance of funding at national and EU levels," a council spokesperson said.

"There have been several studies carried out and the conclusion is that little can be done to protect the sand banks so the focus is on protecting the embankments," he added.

Local councillor Michael Cahill called on Kerry County Council to seek EU funding to tackle erosion that, he claims, has been neglected both by the OPW and council.

"It was absolutely devastating and this high tide has caused more damage than any of the tides in the last number of decades," he said, adding that it was no longer just Rossbeigh's problem but now concerned low lying areas such as Incharee, Keelnabrack, Dooks, Gloscha and Cromane Point.

**"Successive governments have ignored this and we are pleading for swift action. There was also tidal flooding in lower Killorglin and hundreds of homes are at risk in the entire area," he added.**

Local activist Johnny Porridge O'Connor, meanwhile, said it was imperative that the OPW take action immediately.



I think it safe to say that EDF's submission at Deadline 9 , '9.31 Storm Erosion Modelling of the Sizewell C SCDF using XBeach – 2D and XBeach – G' is an absolute load of boloney when talking about particle size of sand and erosion effects . CEFAS have employed an expert in submitting undecipherable scientific text requiring several days or even weeks to unravel the mysteries of the parameters employed – right at the end of an examination . I just think this picture tells you what a storm is capable of shifting about .

I submit that this is the future for storm events and coastal erosion in the North Sea and for the Bristol Channel , not at all the scenarios shown by EDF and CEFAS .

Wayne Jones , Dyfed . Wales .