

Application by Keadby Generation Limited for an Order Granting Development Consent for the Keadby 3 Low Carbon Gas Power Station Project

The Examining Authority's further written questions and requests for information (ExQ2)

Issued on 12 April 2022 - Responses due by Deadline 6: Tuesday 26 April 2022.

Please find below answers to the Examining Authority's written questions from the Environment Agency (EA) [ref no. KDB3-SP091].

Ref No.	Question	EA response
1	General and Cross-topic Questions	
Q2.1.2	The ExA notes the Applicant's response to ExQ1 Q1.1.2, but would ask the EA to confirm that the Environmental Permit (EP) would be used to control the Carbon Dioxide capture rate from the Proposed Development and how this is to be delivered, measured and monitored.	The Applicant will need to apply for a UK Emissions Trading Permit and Monitoring, Reporting & Verification requirements are addressed in the regulations and guidance for this. In addition, the Environmental Permit will require the capture plant to be built to achieve a 95% or greater capture rate of CO2 – the EA will utilise the UK Emissions Trading Scheme Monitoring, Reporting & Verification to verify performance.
2	Air Quality and Emissions	
Q2.2.1	The EA's Written Representation [REP2- 022], submitted at Deadline 2, is noted, as are the 'Applicant's Response to the Examining Authority's first Written Questions – Vol 1' [REP2-006] and the 'Applicants Comments on Written Representations' [REP3-021]. However, the ExA would seek an update as to the status of the EP variation application (Variation to	At the current time there is insufficient information to consider the permit application 'duly made'. Our National Permitting Service is in the process of advising the Applicant of this and the additional information required to enable it to be 'duly made'. It is therefore possible that the application will be 'duly made' before the close of the Examination period. However, the application may not be determined before the SoS's decision period ends.



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	<ul> <li>the existing Keadby Power Station EP (EPR/YP3133LL/V011)) that was submitted to the EA in July 2021 and confirmed by the EA as having been received for duly made checks on 7 September 2021. The ExA would also seek confirmation as to the likelihood of a decision being issued/ made in regard to this EP variation application during: <ol> <li>the remainder of the Examination period, as set out in the ExA's Rule 8 letter [PD-008];</li> <li>ii. the Secretary of State's Decision period (normally no later than 3 months following the submission of the ExA's</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	
Q2.2.3	The ExA noted the response of the Applicant to ExQ1 Q1.2.3, especially the response to item ii. where it states: "Due to the low concentrations of amine degradation species that will be released from the CCP, and also the low concentrations of amines within the ambient air, there are currently no accredited monitoring methodologies available for these parameters. It is understood that the EA are currently developing appropriate accredited methods	MCerts monitoring methods are to be developed for amines and their degradation products for the EA by the National Physical Laboratory. We are currently securing funds from BEIS to do this and it is hoped to be complete within two years.



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	and it envisaged that once available and where appropriate these will be applied and secured through the environmental permit monitoring conditions." Bearing the above in mind, the ExA would ask the EA to provide an update as to progress in relation to its development of appropriate accredited methods in this regard.	
Q2.2.6	In response to ExQ1 Q1.2.11 the EA [REP2- 021] commented on windspeed and direction data. The Applicant responded to this comment in its document entitled `Responses to the Examining Authority's Written Question Responses' [REP3-020]. The ExA also asked questions in the ISH1 [EV-013 to EV-016] in regard to matters related to air quality monitoring. Can the EA confirm it is satisfied with the Applicant's responses regarding air quality monitoring, especially windspeed and direction data	The EA is satisfied with the Applicant's justification for the location, windspeed and direction data used in the assessment. We have no further comments on this.
Q2.2.8	The Applicant's response to the ExA's ExQ1 Q1.2.17 [ <u>REP2-006</u> ] concerning abatement measures to reduce the NOx and ammonia emissions from the development are noted by the ExA. However, the ExA would ask the EA/ NE if in this regard, they are	EA BAT guidance <u>https://www.gov.uk/guidance/post-</u> <u>combustion-carbon-dioxide-capture-best-available-</u> <u>techniques-bat#pcc-plant-design-and-operation</u> states:
	satisfied with:	The impact of NOx in the flue gas will vary significantly with the solvent composition. If the



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	i. the Applicant's response to this question;	amine blend will form significant amounts of
	and	stable nitrosamines with NOx in the flue gas,
	ii. the wording of the <u>dDCO</u> in regard to this	then you must reduce NOx to as low a level as
	matter.	practicably possible (see LCP BREF) using
		selective catalytic reduction (SCR).
		If necessary, it is expected that ammonia (NH3) slip from the SCR unit could be addressed in a suitably designed PCC unit. In all cases, you must assess the effects of NOx in the flue gas on atmospheric degradation reactions and this may also affect the need for SCR. If SCR is not fitted to a new build power plant,
		so it may be retrofitted in future, should this be considered necessary to meet ELVs.
		So, the use of SCR would be considered BAT. Also, draft DCO Work No. 1A – covers this under: "(ix)
		nitrogen oxide emissions control equipment and chemical storage"
		BAT Guidance then states:
		Absorber emissions abatement
		Water wash
		You must use one or two water washes or a
		scrubber to return amine and other species to
		the solvent inventory. Capture levels are limited



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		by vapour or liquid equilibria, with volatile amines captured less effectively. Any aerosols present will also not be captured effectively. Water washes alone are ineffective in preventing NH3 emissions, as concentrations will increase until the rate of release balances the rate of formation (and possibly addition from SCR slip).
		<b>Acid wash</b> An acid or other chemically active wash or scrubber after the water wash will react with amines, NH3 and other basic species and reduce them to very low levels (for example, 0.5 to 5mg per m3 per species or lower).
		You should implement an acid wash as BAT, unless:
		<ul> <li>emission levels are already at acid wash levels with a water wash</li> <li>you can show that the need to dispose of the acid wash waste outweighs the benefits of the additional reduction in emissions to atmosphere</li> </ul>
		<i>Depending on PCC system configuration, an absorber acid wash can also counteract NH3 slip from an SCR system.</i>



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		If an acid wash is not fitted, you should consider a second water wash as an acid wash if:
		<ul> <li>emissions performance is worse than expected</li> <li>you wish to change to a more volatile solvent</li> </ul>
		So, if the Applicant uses an acid wash then that will be BAT, but they may be able to demonstrate that it is unnecessary.
		Draft DCO, Work No. 1C – carbon dioxide capture plant, - does not explicitly cover water washes or acid scrubbers and so consideration should be given to the need to expand on "( <i>ii</i> ) carbon dioxide absorber unit(s) and associated stack(s);"
6	<b>Compulsory Acquisition, Temporary Possess</b>	ion and Other Land or Rights Considerations
Q2.6.6	In the light of the Applicant's response to ExQ1 Q1.6.18, Q1.6.19 and Q1.6.20 [REP2-006], the ExA would ask:	Answer re iii: The EA can advise that negotiations with the Applicant have continued, and some progress has been made. Discussions are currently underway to
	<ul> <li>in regard to Q1.6.18 can the Applicant and NR provide the ExA with an update in regard to this matter and whether NR is likely to</li> </ul>	agree some Heads of Terms for an Option agreement. The Applicant's Agent is drafting proposed easements and lease terms and setting out formal Heads of Terms for the options. We hope to progress these



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		be in a position to withdraw its	matters further during May but as yet it is too early to
		objection prior to the close of the	say if the EA will be in a position to withdraw its
		Examination;	objection prior to the close of the Examination.
	ii.	ii. in regard to Q1.6.19 can the	
		Applicant and Northern Powergrid	
		provide the EXA with an update in	
		regard to this matter and whether	
		bas been reached or is likely to be	
		reached immanently; and	
	iii.	iii. in regard to 01.6.20 can the	
		Applicant, The Canal and River	
		Trust and EA provide an update in	
		regard to this matter and whether	
		The Canal and River Trust and EA	
		are likely to be in a position to	
		withdraw their objections prior to	
0267		the close of the Examination.	
Q2.6.7	The EA's	s responses to ExQ1 are noted,	Please see answer to Q2.6.6 above.
		[9, 0.5, 0.6, 9] and $0.6, 23$	Also, the electity cought in respect of Plot 75 has now
	Pespons	21, as die the Applicants	Also, the clarity sought in respect of Plot 75 has now been received and it has been agreed that the EA has
	Respons	ses' [REP3-020] However the ExA	no compensatable interest in this plot
	would a	sk whether there are any undates	
	the EA v	vould like to provide in regard to	The EA is now aware that Plot 172 may need to be
	the abov	ve listed questions.	included in our discussions with the applicant; being
			in the area where we currently have the benefit of an
			easement. Plot 172 does not appear to have been
			discussed with us previously, and we need to seek



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		clarity regarding this plot as it does not appear to be mentioned in either Schedule 6 or Schedule 8 of the draft Development Consent Order [ <u>REP5-021</u> ] for the proposed development changes.