

Lewis Jones

From: keith murray <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 08 October 2014 22:35
To: Info KGSP
Subject: RE: Section 48 notice Local Guardian

Thank you for your prompt response,

Are you saying categorically that the brine will be used in the chemical Industry or for salt production ? That none will be "wasted" by pumping into the waterways other than that that has passed through the chlorine cells?

I have seen proposals before which really are just to make big cavities for storage of gas and then I suspect in the future waste.

Ineos (former ICI) operations in Runcorn are I think the only Chlorine manufacturer who operate a once through brine method and so waste about 60% of the sodium chloride so I realise this is part of a process which has operated for a very long time but it is questionable whether it is the best environmental option,

I think storage of gas underground is a far better option than above ground LNG tanks which are a very major hazard.

Keith Murray

From: info@kgsp.co.uk
To: [REDACTED]; info@kgsp.co.uk
Subject: RE: Section 48 notice Local Guardian
Date: Tue, 7 Oct 2014 12:25:03 +0000

Dear Dr Murray,

Thank you for enquiring about the Keuper Gas Storage Project (KGSP) following the public notice in the Northwich Guardian.

The KGSP would involve using specially designed underground salt cavities – created through solution mining – to store natural gas. The majority of the development would take place at the Holford Brinefield and surrounding area to the North of Middlewich, Cheshire.

INEOS Enterprises has been solution mining the Holford Brinefield to produce brine for over 80 years. Once the brine is solution mined, the specially designed cavity left behind can then be used to store natural gas.

INEOS has an ongoing demand for brine to meet the needs of our operations across Cheshire and our other customers in the chemical industry. Once the brine is solution mined, it would be transported by an existing pipeline to INEOS' operations in Runcorn.

Brine is a concentrated salt solution that is used to make chlorine (which makes our drinking water safe) and everyday essentials such as washing powder, toothpaste and table salt. Brine is largely used for the manufacture of

chemicals by INEOS and its customers. The chlorine that is used to treat 98% of the UK's drinking water, keeping it germ free, is already produced at the INEOS ChlorVinyls' plant at Runcorn using brine from Northwich.

You may find the recently-published Project newsletter, or Proposal Summary Document, useful in learning more about the Project. You can download both from the Library Page of the Project website by [clicking here](#).

I hope you find this information useful.

Yours sincerely,
Lewis Jones
On behalf of INEOS Enterprises

From: keith murray [<mailto:> 
Sent: 03 October 2014 09:12
To: Info KGSP
Subject: Section 48 notice Local Guardian

I read the notice with interest and have some concerns about solution mining of salt to create cavities.

Could you please let me know what the brine will be used for , its not clear from the notice.

Yours faithfully

Dr K W Murray

6 yewlands

CW8 2 UX

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Lewis Jones

From: marmite@toastdesign.co.uk
Sent: 04 October 2014 16:50
To: Info KGSP
Subject: New submission from Enquiry Form

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Name

Ian Campbell

Address



[Map It](#)

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Enquiry

Q1: Until what date in the future does KGSP guarantee that it or its legal successor will remain fully responsible for and liable for the Project to prevent it being orphaned?

Q2: What undertaking (if any) has been given regarding the ultimate fate of the cavities and other project facilities when their use comes to an end?

Q3: What guarantee is there, if any, that the cavities will not be used for an undesirable purpose in the future, e.g. disposal of waste, noxious or otherwise?

Q4: The announcement published in the press mentions a "townswater pipeline supply". Is there an assurance that this consumption of "townswater" cannot contribute to a shortage of water supply to the public for domestic purposes during periods of drought or water shortage? For example is KGSL obliged to cease the use of water at such times, and/or to provide water to the public from other sources if KGSL's use of the water has contributed to a domestic potable water shortage?

Q5: Other than small amounts of brine run to waste for unavoidable technical reasons, will all the brine extracted during solution mining be used for industrial purposes, or will a significant proportion of the resulting brine be wasted?

Q6: Other industries, e.g. the paper industry, operate almost 100% water recycling and reuse. Has solution mining by resaturating "waste brine" been considered?

Q7: Are satisfactory methods available for cavity profile measurement in three dimensions? Can these methods detect and identify exposed geological features in/on the cavity walls?

Would you like to be kept up dated by KGSP?

Yes

How would you like to be kept updated?

- Email