

Submission by M Crookes following the open floor hearing on 25th June 2024

Simplistic Synopsis of Project

- Capture CO₂ from emissions of fossil fuel processors (emitters) based in Immingham – using electricity sourced from fossil fuels
- Scrub/Dry emissions to remove CO₂ – using electricity sourced from fossil fuels
- Compress CO₂ to put into pipework - using electricity sourced from fossil fuels
- Pump CO₂ through a pipeline via valve stations – using electricity sourced from fossil fuels
- Monitor pipeline activity and CO₂ within – using electricity sourced from fossil fuels
- Feed CO₂ via LOGGS pipeline into pockets beneath North Sea which will have an offshore platform powered by diesel which will create CO₂ among its emissions

At no time will the emitters throttle back their outputs of CO₂, so the polluters will still pollute and pass the baton to someone who will take all their emissions and “sweep them under the rug” AKA the North Sea.

Pipeline

Significant areas have been earmarked for burial of the pipeline. Chrysaor’s own admission is that they will bury the pipeline to MINIMUM depth but have also stated that the depth will be dependent on the ground. It is possible that this will leave only a very narrow margin of error when farmers mole drill to 27cms. The process of mole drilling is undertaken on land which is on the route of the pipeline. Mole drilling is done to drain soils to be able to plant certain crops at certain times of year to ensure that standing water is removed from fields. In wet periods and with imminent danger to not getting crops in the ground this method is undertaken. It should be noted that with heavy clay beneath relatively thin topsoil, water drainage is vital. Have Chrysaor informed farmers of the likely temperatures that the pipeline will be operating at? If there is an issue with the pipeline has it been explained about the “freezing effect” that the pipeline will go through? The erosion and depth of the pipeline including the joining flanges of the pipes which are larger than the pipe itself, will have a major effect on safe working for farmers.

Safety Case

Venting: What will programmed venting look like? What will emergency venting look like? As noted in the remarks by Vince Loy on behalf of Guardians of the East Coast, an emergency depressurisation could take days. The eyesore 25m vent stack (only half as tall as the 50m pylons that everyone is up in arms at within Lincolnshire) could have to operate for days on end in the event of an emergency. It would take 23.33 days to fully evacuate 10,000 tonnes of CO₂ at 5 kilos per second. Obviously if the pipeline was vented from both ends i.e. Immingham and Theddlethorpe it would only take around 11.5 days. Can Chrysaor guarantee that sufficient wind will be available to dissipate the resultant CO₂ (and potentially other contaminants) to safe levels.

I still believe that the safety case has not been met, despite the platitudes from Chrysaor that they are experienced etc. etc. If things went wrong as has happened in America TWICE it will put people’s lives in danger. It seems that there is a willingness to trade OUR LIVES FOR THEIR PROFITS.