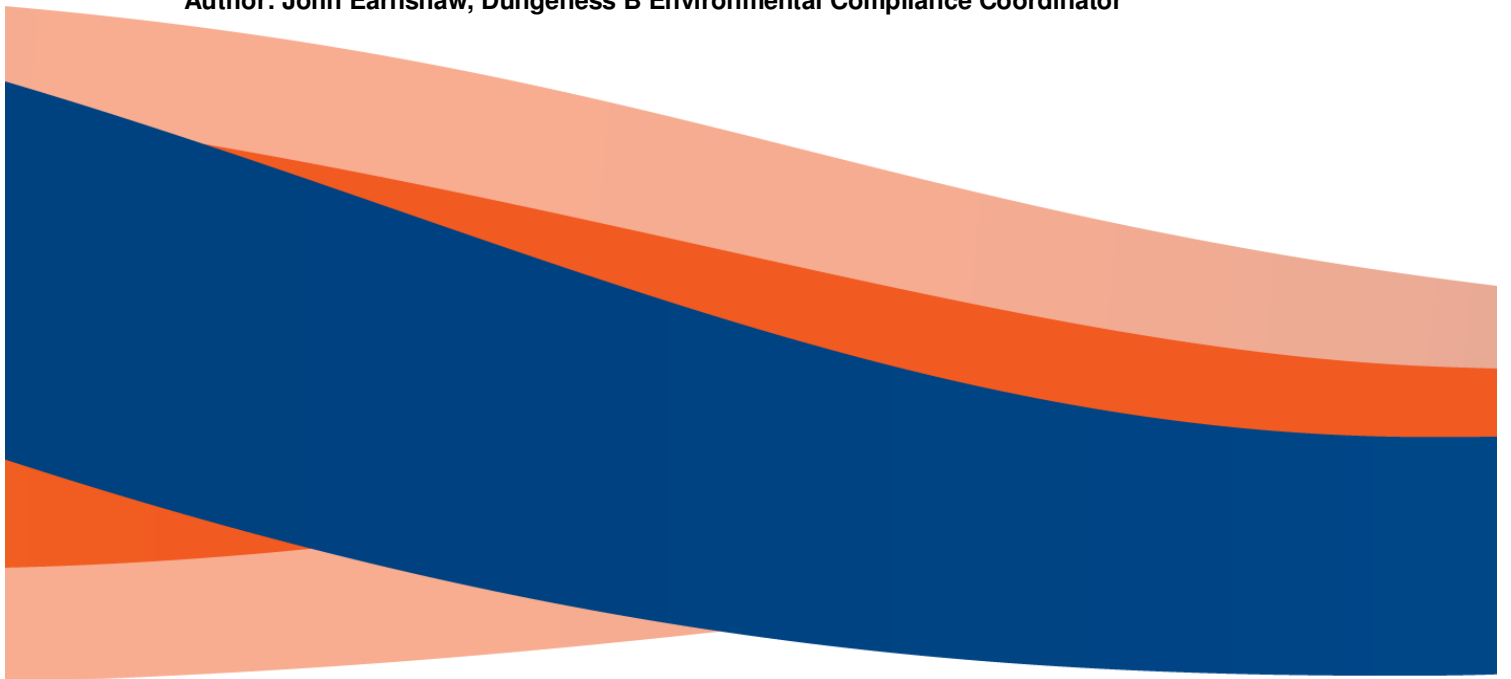




Site Stakeholder Group Environment report

Dungeness B Power Station – Tuesday 17th January 2012

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1. Introduction

At Dungeness B Power Station we are committed to generating low carbon electricity with minimal environmental impact.

All processes that generate electricity have some effect on the environment. The station's operations are meticulously controlled to ensure all environmental impacts are minimised.

In addition to complying with all applicable legal requirements, we continually review and improve our environmental performance. We work closely and openly with our environmental regulators the Environment Agency, the Office for Nuclear Regulation and Natural England to ensure the station is operated compliantly and to the highest standards.

Our Environmental Management System is certified to the ISO14001 British Standard. The Environmental Management System is independently audited and certified. If you would like to receive a copy of the companies Environmental Policy please contact the Environmental Compliance Coordinator on 01797 343498.

2. Biodiversity

The station is privileged to be located in one of the largest expanses of shingle in the world. Where possible, we aim to improve Dungeness's unique biodiversity ensuring plant, invertebrates and birdlife are allowed to flourish.

Two projects are currently in progress to improve the biodiversity of Dungeness land owned by EDF Energy, they are as follows:

- A project has been established to install rabbit proof fenced areas within the SSSI area. The rabbit proofed areas will be used to grow wild carrot, favoured as a food plant for the rare Sussex Emerald Moth's caterpillars. The rabbit proofed areas will prevent the rabbits from eating the wild carrot plants encouraging Sussex Emerald Moth populations to increase; and
- A programme of red valerium control is in place to create habitat for indigenous plant populations. Red valerium is an alien plant that has spread across the Dungeness area reducing the amount of land available for indigenous plant species to grow.

In addition to Dungeness B Power Station's programme of red valerium control, other organisations also implement weed control strategies and programmes.

In the National Nature Reserve area and in other areas in the local vicinity, such as Greatstone Dunes, the Romney Marsh Country Side Project (RMCP) are implementing a Red Valerium reduction programme and a non-native plant control programme. The non-native plant control programme removes species that have spread from gardens such as Yucca, Stag's-horn Sumach, Red Hot Pokers, Russian Vine and Curry Plant. The RMCP control alien plant populations by digging them out, applying herbicides or pulling them out.

The RSPB nature reserve manages large areas of land used by grazing animals so their weed removal efforts focus on removing Ragwort and Thistles. The RSPB nature reserve control plant populations by digging them out, applying herbicides or pulling them out.

3. Waste

Dungeness B continually review and improve our non radiological waste management arrangements. In 2011 there has been a reduction in the percentage of non hazardous waste

recycled. This reduction was caused by the production of 104 tonnes of waste ion exchange resin created when the resins were changed. The only available disposal route for the ion exchange is to send it to land fill. Excluding ion exchange resin 79% of non hazardous waste was recycled in 2011. To further increase recycling on site, every office now has a mixed recyclables bin and a new recyclable waste compressor has been installed in the waste compound.

Year	2009	2010	2011
Non-hazardous waste recycled	42%	67%	57%
Hazardous waste recycled or treated	44%	68%	69%

Table 1, 2011 Non Radiological Waste recycling percentages.

In addition to procuring new waste disposal routes, volume reduction machinery has been installed in the non radiological waste compound. This machinery will decrease the volume of waste dispatched from site, reducing the amount of waste consignments leaving the station ultimately reducing the number of vehicles transporting waste on roads in the local area.

20m³ of low level radiological waste was dispatched in 2011.

Looking forward, 2012 is an outage year for the station. In an outage year the station shuts down to perform essential maintenance tasks. The outage will generate additional volumes of waste in comparison to non outage years, but with a number of waste disposal routes available the percentage of waste recycled should continue to remain high.

4. Discharges

The station discharges cooling water and non radiological effluent into the English Channel in accordance with the requirements defined in discharge consent EA/P1288/K/87 issued by the Environment Agency. The consent places the following restrictions on the stations discharges:

- Concentration of Chlorine as total residual oxidant;
- Temperature change;
- Heat (energy) exchange;
- Visual signs of oil or grease;
- Discharge volume;
- Organic matter; and
- Substances can not be discharged at concentrations that will cause the water to be poisonous to fish or their spawning grounds.

The Environment Agency samples the station's discharges during unannounced visits to monitor compliance with the permit's conditions. Station and Environment Agency discharge monitoring found all liquid effluent discharged from the station in 2011 to be within constraints defined in the discharge consent.

All radiological effluent (gaseous and liquid) discharges from station in 2011 were below Quarterly Notification Levels (QNL) defined by the Environment Agency. QNLs are not limits but a way of indicating higher than normal discharges in a given quarter. The Environment Agency requires operators to justify reasons as to why they have exceeded a QNL, by demonstrating that it is using all reasonable measures to minimise these discharges.

All reasonable measures were taken to minimise radiological discharges by the use of Best Practicable Means and Best Available Technique assessments. 2011's liquid radiological discharges are summarised in Appendix 1.

5. Plant Improvements

A programme of drain repairs was established in 2009 to rectify defects in the Surface Water Drains. In 2010 approximately 100m of surface water drain was relined and approximately 200m of surface water drain was relined in 2011. The last section of Surface Water Drains will be relined this year completing the drains refurbishment project.

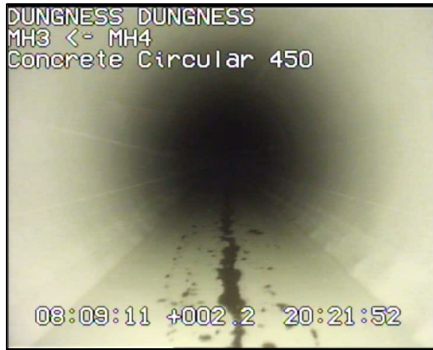


Figure 1, Section of lined Surface Water Drain



Figure 2, New Gaseous Sampling Cubicle

The project replacing gaseous sampling cubicles progressed according to plan in 2011 with all project milestones being achieved. The gaseous sampling cubicles monitoring system replacement project will continue until 2012 when the final project milestone is delivered, completing the system replacement. The gaseous sampling cubicles are used to monitor gases released from the radiological controlled area for radiological isotopes.

Following the discovery of a leak on the foul drainage system in an underground trench in December 2010, a programme of foul drain inspections commenced in 2011. The inspection programme is 60% complete and will be finished by the end of 2012.

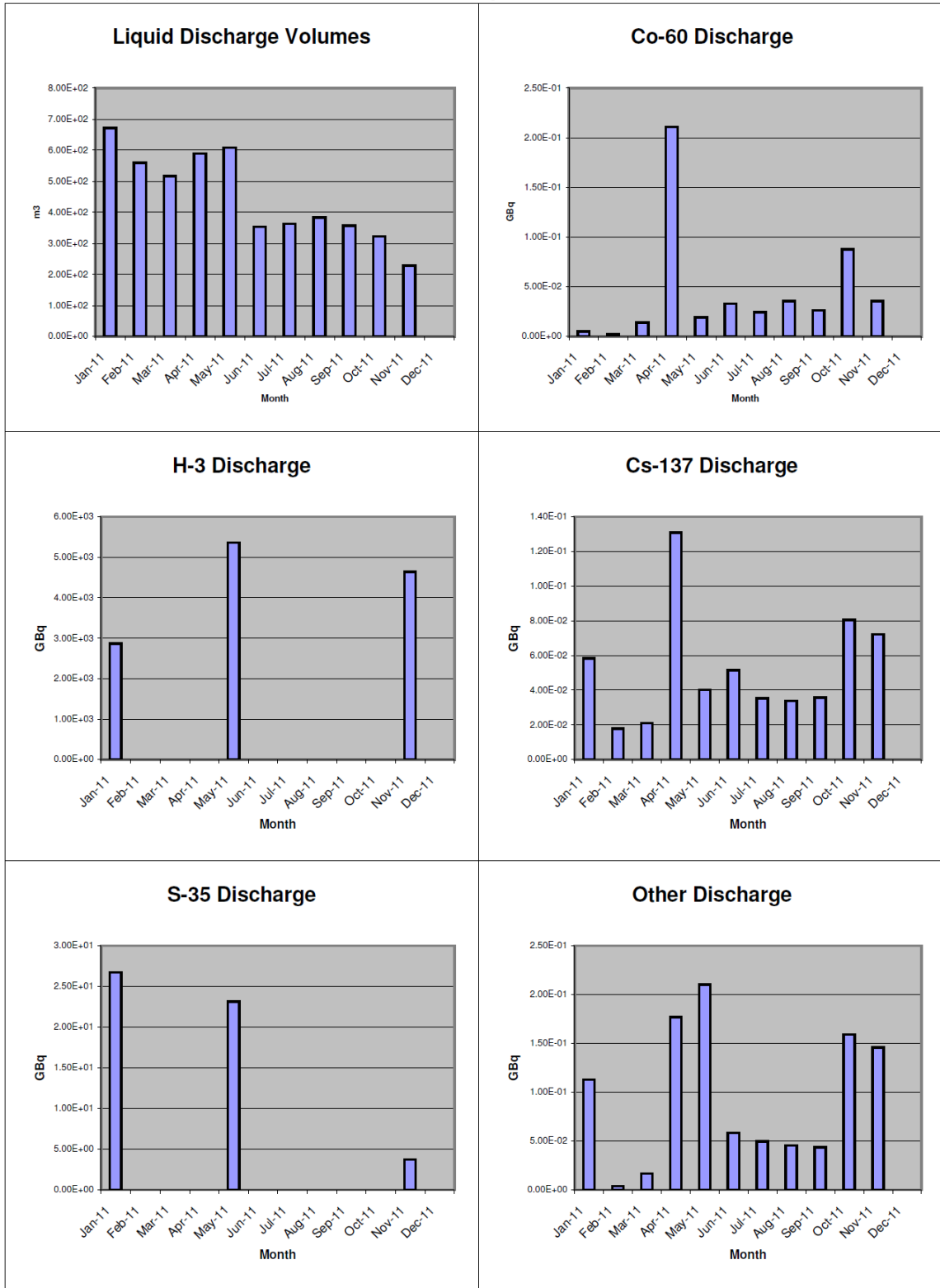
A number of improvements to the Active Effluent Water Treatment Plant are programmed for completion over the course of 2012. The improvements will improve the material condition of the plant and reduce the amount of effluent produced.



Figure 3, New mezzanine level in the radiological waste disposal facility.

The new mezzanine floor level has now been installed in the radiological waste disposal facility. The increased space created by the mezzanine level has improved the amount of space available for waste segregation. In 2012 plans have been established to install a new waste assay system in the radiological waste disposal facility further enhancing our active waste processing facilities.

**Appendix 1
Dungeness B Power Station's 2011 Liquid Radiological Waste Discharges**



Note, the December 2011's discharges were not ready for publication when the report was issued.