

## Site Stakeholder Group Land Quality Subgroup

THE FOURTH SITE STAKEHOLDER GROUP LAND QUALITY SUBGROUP MEETING  
HELD ON MONDAY 16<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2009 AT HUNTERSTON A SITE.

### Present

#### Hunterston A Site

Mrs Shelagh Milligan  
Mr Tony Bale  
Mr Jon Dolphin  
Mr Donald Ashburn

#### Site Stakeholder Subgroup

Mr Kenny MacDougall (Chair)  
Mr John Lamb  
Mr John Robertson  
Mr Peter MacFarlane  
Mr Frank Craig  
Mr Ian Frame  
Mr William Jack

### 1. WELCOME

Mr Kenny MacDougall welcomed everyone to the fourth meeting of the Hunterston Site Stakeholder Group Land Quality Subgroup.

Apologies were given for Mr Angus Cochran-Patrick and Mr Peter Roach.

### 2. PRESENTATION ON THE INTERIM REMEDIATION OF THE CP7 COMPOUND

Mr Jon Dolphin, Land Quality Management Project Manager, and Mr Donald Ashburn, Technical Lead on the project, gave a presentation to the group on the interim remediation of the CP7 Compound and welcomed any questions:

Mr Frank Craig asked how the source was contained. Mr Dolphin replied that caesium 137 is fixed in position as it does not move readily through ground water.

Mr Peter MacFarlane asked to what extent the tide permeates into the CP7 Compound. Mr Dolphin explained that the tide has an influence within the drainage system, however in terms of moving through the ground itself, it does not reach that far.

Mr John Lamb asked if there had been any increase in the contamination during since the leak was discovered during the late 1970's. Mr Ashburn stated that, following the leak, the pipe itself was grouted up and removed in the area of the plume, therefore resulting in no further leakage.

Mr Tony Bale asked for clarity on the half life of caesium. Mr Ashburn confirmed this to be 30.1 years, therefore the Land Quality Management Project is dealing with approximately half of the inventory that was present when the leak was discovered. He added that it will be around eight half lives, 240 years, before reaching zero.

Mr Craig asked where the contamination is going now on the basis that the pipe is bunged at either end. Mr Dolphin explained that there will be some contamination left in the pipe, which is permanently blocked, however the rest of the drainage system is cleaned.

Mr Bale enquired if any surveys had been completed down this area of the pipework. Mr Ashburn confirmed that two camera surveys had been carried out and a gamma detector used to record activity levels. In addition, the actual quality of the pipework, made from semi porous concrete, was studied.

Mr William Jack asked where all the rainfall is going. Mr Ashburn explained that surface drainage gets into the catch pits and road drainage, bypassing the area of plume and into the outfalls thereafter. The surface drainage does not carry contamination with it as previous studies have proved. Mr Dolphin added that the contamination is associated with the sediment within the drainage system.

Mr Dolphin stated that while contamination had been detected at the foreshore in the past, the average annual dose across the UK is 2.6 millisieverts. The amount of contamination at the foreshore is 1 microsieverts, around 2000 times less than the annual dose.

Mr Lamb asked if the Syphon Seal area feeds into the drainage system. Mr Dolphin confirmed that this is completely separate to the system.

The meeting drew to a close with Mr Dolphin informing the group that the funding process will begin in the next 6-8 weeks for next stage of the project – Zone G (the pits). Mr MacDougall thanked everyone for their attendance and the meeting closed.

**Mr Kenny MacDougal**  
**SSG Vice Chairman**