

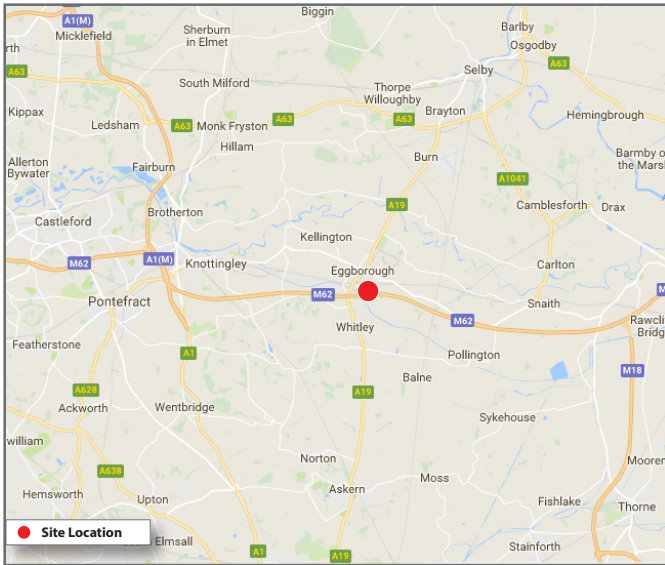


The Eggborough CCGT Project

Summer 2017 Newsletter

Eggborough
Power Ltd

The Examination starts soon



Who can attend?

The Preliminary Meeting is primarily for interested parties although others may attend and participate at the discretion of the Examining Authority.

It will be helpful if you could notify the Planning Inspectorate in advance if you wish to attend the Preliminary Meeting, using the contact details below:

Post: The Planning Inspectorate
National Infrastructure Planning
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Bristol BS1 6PN

Email: eggboroughccgt@pins.gsi.gov.uk

Telephone: 0303 444 5000

Update

Eggborough Power Limited ('EPL') submitted its application for a Development Consent Order ('DCO') to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy on 30th May 2017. The application has been accepted for examination by the Secretary of State and is at the 'pre-examination' stage in the DCO process. The Examination will run for a period of up to 6 months ending by 27 March 2018.

Preliminary Meeting

Prior to the start of the Examination, a Preliminary Meeting will be held on 27 September 2017 at Knottingley Town Hall. The purpose of the Preliminary Meeting is to give people who are interested parties the opportunity to tell the Examining Authority how they think the application should be examined, and the key issues it should examine. For information, an 'interested party' is someone who submitted a relevant representation before 9 August 2017.

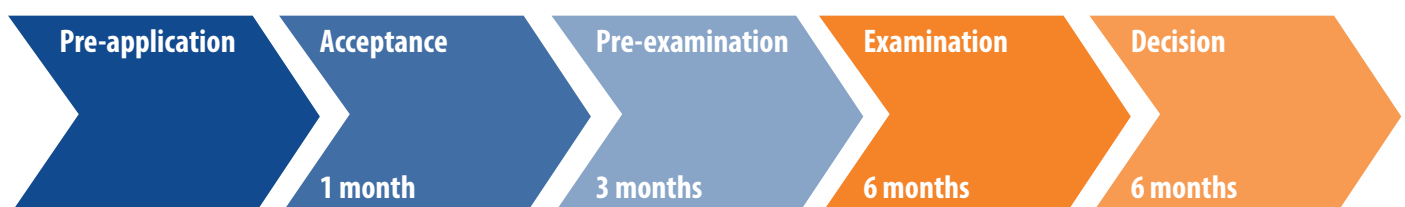
The Preliminary Meeting is not the place to discuss the details or merits of the application. There will be opportunities to make representations on these matters during the Examination itself.

What happens after the Preliminary Meeting?

Following the Preliminary Meeting, the Examining Authority will write to all interested parties and anyone else that the Examining Authority invited to attend the Preliminary Meeting, to provide details of how the application is to be examined, including the timetable for the Examination. The Examination will last up to 6 months and include a number of written submissions and hearings spread out over that period.

For more information, please refer to the Planning Inspectorate's website:

<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/application-process/the-process/>





About Eggborough Power Ltd

EPL owns and operates the existing coal-fired power station at Eggborough, including a significant proportion of the land required for the Eggborough CCGT Project (the 'Project').

EPL was acquired by EP UK Investments Ltd (EP UK) in late 2014; a subsidiary of Energetický a Průmyslový Holding ('EPH'). EPH owns and operates energy generation assets in the Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Germany, Italy, Hungary, Poland and the United Kingdom.

Contacting Eggborough Power Ltd

Post: Eggborough CCGT Project
c/o Dalton Warner Davis LLP
21 Garlick Hill
London EC4V 2AU

E-mail: consultation@eggboroughccgt.com

Website: <http://www.eggboroughccgt.co.uk/>

Consultation

EPL carried out two stages of pre-application consultation on the Project. Stage 1 consultation took place from 15 September to 14 October 2016. Stage 2 consultation took place from 12 January to 17 February 2017. The response from the local community has been very positive, with most people supporting the Project. More than 85% of respondents were in favour of the Project at Stage 1 and at Stage 2.

EPL carefully considered all responses received, and a number of decisions and changes were then made as a result of consultation - these included:

- changes to the proposed construction points of access to the gas pipeline in response to comments from local residents;
- measures to control and mitigate construction traffic impacts, to protect public highways and undertake any necessary repairs post-construction, including restoring any drainage channels that may be affected during construction of the gas pipeline;
- considering the cumulative impact of the future demolition of the coal-fired power station;
- preference to deploy hybrid cooling for the gas-fired power station instead of fully wet cooling;
- retaining existing belts of mature tree and shrub planting around the existing coal-fired power station; and
- providing a lighting strategy to take account of potential light pollution.

Local Liaison Committee

EPL is proposing to restart the Local Liaison Committee to provide a regular forum for the community to be kept informed about the Project – and the wider site activities. The Committee would be made up of representatives from EPL, local residents and organisations, interest groups, and the local planning authority.

Meetings of the Committee would be held every 2 months during construction and yearly thereafter. The meetings would provide a useful forum for local residents to raise any issues and to agree actions with EPL. Further details of the first meeting will be communicated shortly.

A reminder about the Eggborough CCGT Project

EPL is seeking development consent for the construction, operation and maintenance of a new gas-fired power station with a gross output capacity of up to 2,500 megawatts ('MW') of electricity on land at and in the vicinity of the existing Eggborough coal-fired power station, near Selby, North Yorkshire.

The new power station would be capable of supplying the electricity needs of around 2 million homes. The power station would be built on land entirely within the operational area of the existing coal-fired power station (owned by EPL), primarily comprising the main coal stockyard located within the south-east part of the existing coal-fired power station site.

The main components of the new power station are:

- a combined cycle gas turbine ('CCGT') plant comprising up to 3 CCGT units;
- a fast response peaking plant that would provide electricity to the National Grid at short notice during periods of unexpected high demand or in the event of the loss of generating capacity elsewhere;
- an underground gas pipeline running from the existing coal-fired power station site, northward under the River Aire to a connection point with the National Transmission System ('NTS') for gas to the west of Burn village;
- an Above Ground Installation at the connection point to the NTS, including the necessary plant and equipment;
- an electrical connection to the existing 400 kilovolt substation on the existing coal-fired power station site to allow for the export of electricity to the National Grid;
- a Black Start plant that would generate the electricity needed to allow the CCGT plant to help restart the National Grid in the event of a partial or total loss of power on the network; and
- works to the existing cooling water pipelines and intake and outfall structures within the River Aire.

Benefits of the Project

The key benefits can be summarised as follows:

- The new power station would make use of brownfield land at an existing power generation site that already benefits from electrical and cooling water connections and other infrastructure.
- There is an urgent need for all types of nationally significant energy infrastructure, including gas-fired power stations. The new power station would respond to this urgent need in a timely manner (it could be operational by 2022).
- The new power station would provide a long-term replacement for the existing coal-fired power station at Eggborough.
- The Proposed Development would include a gas-fired peaking plant of up to 299 MW capacity; a particularly flexible form of electricity generating capacity, able to respond rapidly to increases in demand on the electricity network or fluctuations in supply from renewable technologies.
- The new power station would support the increased deployment of renewable energy in the UK by providing back-up for when generation from intermittent renewable generating capacity is low.
- Gas is more efficient and results in lower carbon dioxide emissions than other fossil fuels such as coal and oil. Emissions of other pollutants will also be considerably lower than from the current coal-fired power station.
- The new power station would have substantial benefits for the regional and local economy, both during construction and operation.



What would the new power station look like?

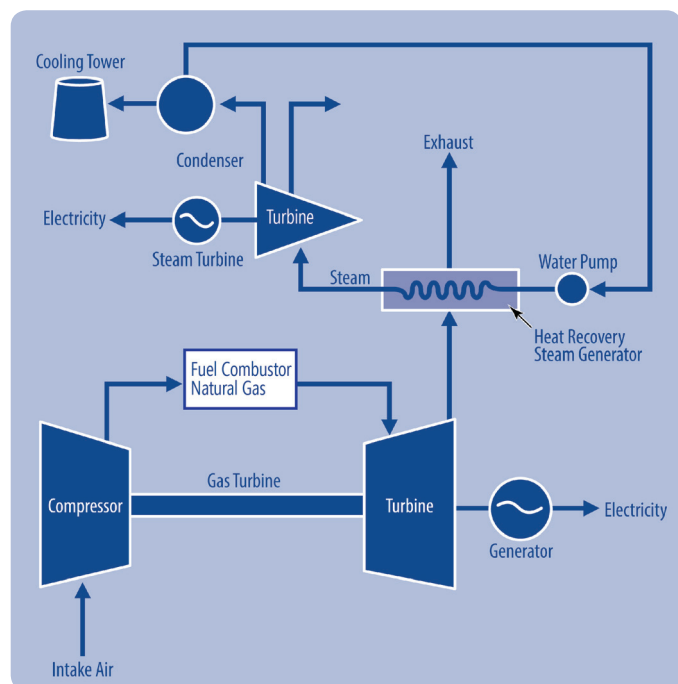
The indicative appearance of the new power station, with and without the existing coal-fired power station in the background, is shown in the visualisations below. This is based on one of the two potential layouts that could be used.



What is a CCGT?

The new power station would be a Combined Cycle Gas Turbine or 'CCGT' plant. In a CCGT power station, natural gas fuel is fired in the combustion system to drive a gas turbine, which is connected to a generator to produce electricity. The hot exhaust gases generated by the gas turbine are passed through a heat recovery boiler to recover more of the useful heat. The boiler generates steam to produce further electricity via a steam turbine. The steam leaving the steam turbine is then condensed and this water is returned to the process for re-use. A cooling system is required to condense the steam used in the generation process. This requires a supply of cooling water.

The electrical efficiency of a modern CCGT power station, dependent on technology selection, can be greater than 60%. This is considerably higher than conventional coal or oil-fired power stations, which have an efficiency of around 35-45%. The diagram below illustrates the inputs and outputs of the CCGT generation process.



What is a Peaking Plant?

Peaking plants are power plants that generally run only when there is a high demand for electricity on the National Grid, known as 'peak demand'. Peaking plants are used in combination with base load power plants, which supply a dependable and consistent amount of electricity to meet the minimum demand.

What is Black Start?

Black Start is the procedure to recover from a total or partial shutdown of National Grid's electricity transmission system which has caused an extensive loss of supplies. This entails isolated power stations having the capability to restart independently.

Most power stations need an electrical supply to start up, and under normal operation this supply would come from the transmission system. However, under emergency conditions Black Start power stations receive this electrical supply from a small auxiliary generating plant located on-site, known as a 'Black Start plant'.

This capability is therefore a potentially significant benefit nationally.

