P-04-514 W A Welsh clean coal and or renewable energy power station instead of the proposed Wylfa b nuclear plant at Anglesey - Correspondence from the Petitioner to the Committee, 20.06.14.

"It's very encouraging to see that Mr Alun Davies is a proponent of clean coal technology. The £1 billion pound fund that the DECC is running to support developing commercial Carbon Capture Storage sounds like a very constructive plan. Would Mr Davies therefore agree that it would also be prudent for the Welsh Government and Hitachi to wait for the outcome of this work before starting development of a nuclear station of any kind?

However, there's not even a need to wait that long in my view. Mr Davies is incorrect in his statement that there are no projects that use the full chain of capture, transport and storage. This New Scientist article reports on a new retro fitted CCS plant in Canada (Boundary Dam) that is the first commercial station to become a working coal-fired power station with 90% of its CO2 emissions
captured. http://www.newscientist.com/article/mg22129593.300-trailblazing-power-plant-is-first-to-bury-its-carbon.html#.U6HS0bEhUdV

The turbines/generator for the plant are supplied by General Electric and Hitachi. Kemper County power station in Mississippi will soon follow to become the second CCS coal power station.

According to this report by Hitachi, last updated in 2014, their next generation power plants with CCS will enable carbon storage and near-zero emissions within the next
decade http://www.hitachi.com/rev/pdf/2010/r2010_03_111.pdf .This below extract can be found in their conclusion:

"Hitachi's next generation ultrasupercritical power plants with CCS will enable carbon storage and near-zero emissions within the next decade"

I also attach a letter I received from the German Government regarding their research into Leukemia in children under 5 around nuclear power stations. Germany is closing all its nuclear power stations by 2022.

Considering Hitachi's great work on developing clean coal technology and Carbon Capture Storage, and in view of all the arguments presented against a nuclear Wylfa Newydd by Sovereign Wales and the group with the most knowledge and expertise on this in Wales, PAWB / Pobol Atal Wylfa B, will the Minister and Welsh Government now work with Hitachi in abandoning the archaic plan for a nuclear power plant on Ynys Mon and instead invest in clean coal and/or renewable energy technology in Wales?

I greatly look forward to hearing from Mr Davies and others on this matter, thank you again for your time,

Gyda diolch,

Gruffydd Meredith"

Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation,
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Your enquiry from February 10th, 2014

Reference: RS II 2 - 07023 II

Bonn, 28.03.2014

Dear Mr. Meredith,

thank you for your E-Mail and your enquiry regarding the risk of childhood cancers and leukaemia in the vicinity of nuclear power plants.

From 2003 to 2007, the "Deutsches Kinderkrebsregister" (German Childhood Cancer Registry, http://www.kinderkrebsregister.de/) conducted a survey, the "Epidemiologische Studie zu Kinderkrebs in der Umgebung von Kernkraftwerken" (epidemiological study on childhood cancer in the vicinity of nuclear power plants, KiKK-study), for the Federal Office for Radiation Protection (BfS) to analyse childhood cancer in the vicinity of nuclear power plants. The survey found an increased rate of childhood leukaemia for children under the age of 5 for those children living within a radius of 5 km of a nuclear power plant.

A re-evaluation of the raw data of the KiKK-study was performed by Kaatsch et. al. and published in the International Journal of Cancer: http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ijc.23330/full While the results of the KiKK-study were generally confirmed by Kaatsch et. al., they also

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point out that "the radiation exposure near a nuclear power plant in routine operation is extremely small compared to exposure to ionising radiation of the general public from other sources" [e. g. cosmic radiation, natural radioactivity in foodstuff, etc.] and therefore: "The reported findings were thus not to be expected under radiation biological and epidemiological considerations."

Furthermore, the German Commission on Radiological Protection (SSK) evaluated the KiKK-study, including the study by Kaatsch et. al.: http://www.ssk.de/SharedDocs/Publikationen/BerichtederSSK/Heft_58.html?nn=2881108 The SSK concludes the following: The exposition to radiation resulting from a standard operation of a nuclear power plant is too low in order to cause such an increase of childhood leukaemia as was found in the KiKK-study.

Hence, at this point, further epidemiological studies as the KiKK-study are not suited to provide a clear answer on the causality of the observed elevated rate of leukaemia. Therefore, to understand the cause for the increase of childhood leukaemia in certain regions, the German government supports and funds research investigating the aetiology of leukaemia.

Sincerely,

Dr. Böttger