



# DISASTER AT HINKLEY C



### The Daily Dose Says...

So it's happened...the accident they said could never happen here. Only two years after the Hinkley C nuclear power station started up, a serious accident has occurred – perhaps the worst the world has ever known. As we go to press, our brave firemen risk their lives fighting the blaze which rages above the boiling sea at Hinkley Point. Even now, our dedicated nurses expose themselves to possibly lethal doses of radiation tending the sick and the wounded. And for all we know, over our heads now, silent but deadly, hangs a cloud of radioactivity. We can't see it, hear it or smell it, and we don't know what the consequences will be for us and our children, but we do know that after April 1999, life will never be the same again.

Why didn't we listen to Friends of the Earth, who told us time and again that this scale of accident was possible in Britain? Why didn't we heed their warning, and that of other environmental organisations, at the Hinkley C Public Inquiry back in 1989? Then, some 25,000 people and organisations stated their objection to Hinkley C AND PROVED IT WASN'T NEEDED, yet those voices went unheard.

We don't know when this emergency will be over, and we don't know what the costs to our health and our land will be, but we do know that this must never happen again. Now is the time to scrap all existing nuclear power stations and cancel the plans for new ones.

Let us say to the Government – Enough is enough: Shut them down now! [laka.org](http://www.laka.org)  
Gedigitaliseerd 2015

## 1999 – The year in a million

### The Unimaginable Has Happened — We Have A Nuclear Disaster On Our Doorstep

Early this morning reactor C at Hinkley Point exploded. The fire is still raging out of control. Firemen are jeopardising their lives in an attempt to contain it. Radioactive gases and particles are being released into the atmosphere, a south-westerly wind is carrying a deadly

cloud towards Bristol and Cardiff. You are advised to stay indoors with windows and doors closed.

#### Evacuation

A full emergency alert has been announced and the area around the power station has been evacuated. But people further away are being ordered not to move. Those attempting to evacuate are being turned back by police. There are roadblocks on all the roads out of the area.

The airports at Cardiff, Exeter and Bristol are in pandemonium.

#### 13 Feared Dead

An operations support centre has been set up in Bedminster Down, Bristol. Evacuees from near the station are being sheltered in local schools and people suffering from radiation sickness are being taken to the Bristol Royal Infirmary. One report tells us that 13 people have already died, but the even-

tual death toll will be much higher. Authorities assure us that the situation is under control and that a complete meltdown is out of the question.

How to protect yourself see page 3

# It could happen here...

## Accidents will happen

Since the Chernobyl accident, we have been constantly reassured that "it couldn't happen here" because the design of the Soviet reactor was different, it had no secondary containment, or the Russians have different standards. This is misleading. It is true that UK reactors bear more similarities to the Three Mile Island reactor (which suffered a partial meltdown in 1979), but they also have certain similarities to Chernobyl. No UK reactors have full secondary containment. After three years of denials the CEBG has now admitted that a Chernobyl-type accident **could** indeed occur at one of Britain's Magnox reactors, such as Hinkley Point A.

However, to argue the relevance of Chernobyl to nuclear safety elsewhere solely on grounds of reactor design is to miss the point entirely. An identical accident to Chernobyl **won't** happen here - no two accidents in any industry are exactly the same. But the Three Mile Island accident in 1979 and the Chernobyl accident in 1986 were, like most major technological disasters, largely a result of human error. All nuclear reactor designs have their drawbacks, and the PWR (the design used for Hinkley C) is no exception. American nuclear reactor

physicist and engineer Richard Webb has been researching the accident hazards of nuclear power plants since 1970. At the Hinkley C Public Inquiry he concluded that "all types of nuclear power plants, including the Sizewell-B PWR, have extremely serious potentials for catastrophic accidents..."

The CEBG has absolutely no operation experience of the PWR, and yet it is planning to build Hinkley C, and perhaps more in Wales and Suffolk, before it has even finished building Sizewell B. In any case the CEBG's experience of operating well-known reactor designs is not at all encouraging. If we just look at the recent history of the two stations already at Hinkley Point, the list of reported "incidents" is quite alarming. (see back page)

To guarantee that a severe accident will not occur at one of our nuclear power stations, we would need an absolutely failsafe design, 100% perfect materials and construction, and infallible operators - a pipe-dream in any country. In reality our question should not be "will it happen here?" but "when will it happen here?" The more nuclear power stations we build, the more we are increasing the chance of a serious accident in our lifetime.

## Emergency planning? What emergency planning?

In the last decade, the world has experienced two extremely serious accidents at nuclear power stations, Three Mile Island in the United States in 1979 and Chernobyl in the USSR in 1986. With nearly 400 reactors operating worldwide, we can expect *one accident every four years*. If the "unthinkable" happens in Britain, how prepared are we? Could we cope?

Following the accident at Chernobyl, 45,000 people were evacuated from Pripjat, a town 5 miles from the power station, in three hours. 135,000 people within 19 miles of the site were evacuated within 10 days of the accident. In the ensuing weeks, towns as far as 75 miles away had to be evacuated after the discovery of radioactive "hotspots". Nearly two thousand people required emergency medical treatment and 299 were admitted to hospitals. Over 5000 doctors, nurses and technicians were drafted into the area. Altogether, some 18,000 evacuees went to hospitals or clinics. Many of these will never return to their homes or retrieve the animals and belongings that had to be abandoned. Three years on, the once-thriving town of Pripjat is a ghost town.

### Hopelessly inadequate

After Chernobyl, the UK Prime Minister announced that UK emergency plans would be reviewed in December 1986. Later she stated that the existing plans for British accidents were adequate and a review was only needed for coping with overseas accidents. However, a 1989 report from Earth Resources Research shows that Britain's plans to deal with a nuclear emergency are hopelessly inadequate and among the worst in the world.

The CEBG emergency plans ignore the possibility of a major nuclear accident. The most serious accident considered would not require evacuation beyond 2-5 miles.

In the event of an emergency

alert at one of the Hinkley point reactors, the role of "emergency controller" is taken by the station manager. The emergency controller takes responsibility for assessing the nature of the accident, deciding how to deal with it, monitoring radiation and weather conditions and notifying the police. In most countries, such as West Germany and the USA, the local authority has this responsibility, ie an independent body free of the pressures that would be acting on the station manager.

If the emergency controller thinks the accident will have "off-site implications", the police must be informed and will control evacuation downwind of the plant, up to 2.5 miles away. (In the USA, the evacuation zone is 10 miles). An Operation Support Centre would be set up at the CEBG offices at Bedminster Down, Bristol, which could take 3-4 hours to become operational. However, with the usual south-westerly wind, fallout could arrive at Bristol in 1-2 hours. At a distance of 29 miles from Hinkley Point, is it safe to assume that this office could still be staffed?

Police officers will be sent, apparently without protective clothing or monitoring equipment, to cordon off affected areas and inform everyone in the evacuation zone. The organisation Stop Hinkley Expansion carried out an exercise to test the effectiveness of this: it took over two hours. Reception areas for evacuees are planned at two sites, 10 and 15 miles from Hinkley Point - but towns that close to Chernobyl had to be evacuated, and may never be inhabitable again.

### Fire at Hinkley

Evacuees will be issued with potassium iodate tablets, if police have been able to collect the stock of tablets kept at the main gate at Hinkley. But these tablets, which reduce the accumulation of radioactive iodine in the body, *should* be taken *before* exposure to

fall-out to be effective.

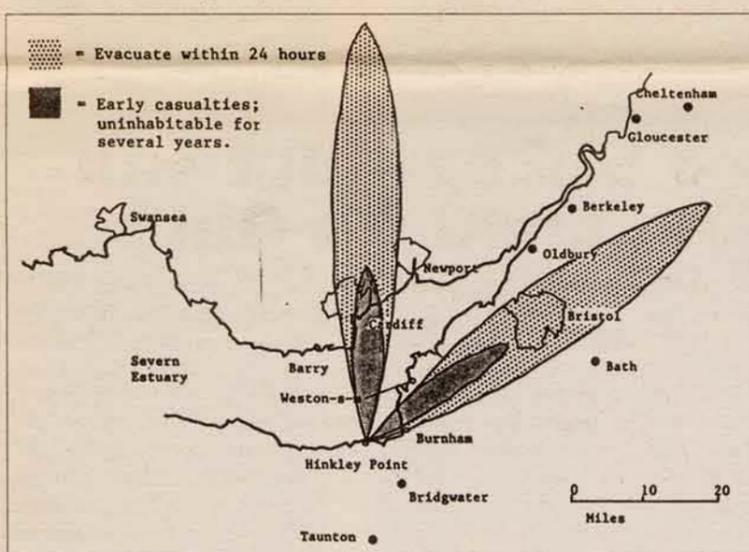
Only if a fire occurs will the Fire Brigade be contacted, with a 999 call. Five fire appliances will be available to help the power station's own fire-fighting crew. All of the fire-fighters who first arrived on the scene at Chernobyl are now dead. Giving evidence at the Hinkley C Public Inquiry, the Chief Fire Officer for Somerset said that CEBG fire precautions are so inadequate and contingency plans so unsatisfactory that the Hinkley C station should not be built.

### Radiation Sickness

Radiation victims will be sent to hospitals in Taunton or Bristol; no provision is made for casualties in Wales. It is unlikely that any hospital would be able to cope with the number of patients. Many people treated after the Chernobyl accident were themselves radioactive, so that medical staff developed radiation sickness as a result of tending them. At an emergency ward at a Three Mile Island hospital, only 6 out of 70 doctors remained available after the accident. Doctors are human too and may consider their own welfare and that of their families to be a top priority.

The UK is one of very few countries which i) fails to take a major nuclear accident into account in its plans, ii) gives the responsibility for emergency planning to the operator and iii) has an evacuation zone of less than 6 miles. This appears to be an arrogant attempt by the nuclear industry to hoodwink us into believing that there is no danger of a serious accident. But an accident on the scale of Chernobyl is possible at any one of Britain's 35 reactors. And experience has shown that such an accident could have catastrophic results, contaminating a wide area indefinitely. Emergency planning can't make a reactor safe. The only safe reactor is the one left on the drawing board.

Affected areas showing two possible wind directions



## Chernobyl - not over yet

It is hard to believe that the reactor which three years ago caused the world's worst nuclear disaster now stands encased in concrete while only yards away the remaining three reactors continue to run. For a short time Chernobyl was news, now governments would prefer to bury and forget it, sitting with fingers crossed against the possibility of something similar happening again. People across the world are

suffering and dying as a result of the accident; governments did little or nothing to lessen the potentially deadly effects at the time and now they can do nothing to allay people's growing fears. Chernobyl is not over and finished with. If you find out tomorrow that you have cancer you will not be able to prove that it is directly as a result of the Chernobyl accident. But no-one will be able to prove that it is

not. It has been estimated that 450-500 people will die from cancer in Britain as a result of Chernobyl and the world figure has been estimated at 100,000.

In the USSR the Ukrainian people are living in an atmosphere of fear and secrecy. Peasants are falling sick with unexplained skin and throat problems. In the village of Narodichi, 80 miles from Chernobyl, calves and piglets are being born with three legs and other physical deformations. As late as February this year the Soviet government found it necessary to evacuate a further 20 villages after high levels of contamination were detected. The Moscow News reports that more than half

the children living within a 56 mile radius of the reactor are suffering from thyroid-gland disease. The number of cancers in the area, notably throat and mouth, has doubled.

In the weeks following Chernobyl, the Minister for the Environment, Kenneth Baker, said, "the effects of the cloud have already been assessed and none presents a risk to health in the UK". This was an over-hasty dismissal of the problem. A survey shows that the levels of radiation in Britain produced by Chernobyl are up to 40 times higher than government readings. The Scottish Universities Research and Reactor Centre examined areas in Scotland and Cumbria and came up with startling results. These results suggest that animals are being slaughtered for human consumption from land which is up to 10 times above permitted levels of contamination. Present government monitoring systems are totally inadequate. In March this year its new monitoring network RIMNET was launched. This consists of 80 fixed

ground monitors across the country and was described by Professor Baxter, who heads the Scottish Universities Research Centre, as "primitive and unsophisticated". The only effective means of monitoring is aerial survey which produces a continuous map and identifies local variations. In Sweden an aerial survey of the whole country was made within six weeks of the Chernobyl accident, but here we still have no nationwide and comprehensive picture of radiation levels.

Three years later we still do not know how Chernobyl will end. No-one in the USSR was prepared for the horrifying after-effects witnessed. Here in Britain the nuclear industry assures us that there is no cause for concern. But our environment has been contaminated and every one of us now lives with an increased risk of getting cancer. We should not forget how Chernobyl has changed our lives.

### ALFIE HATT



# ...but we have a choice

## Energy down the drain

60% of the energy produced in this country is simply poured down the drain. Recent studies by FoE have shown that it is now possible, at very little extra cost, to lower our electricity consumption nationwide by 60% or more, just by using more efficient appliances and energy-saving devices. For example, a general changeover to the use of modern efficient lighting, such as highly efficient compact fluorescent light bulbs, could make four large power stations the size of Hinkley C completely redundant. Widespread use of other energy-efficient electrical appliances in the home, such as refrigerators, freezers, televisions and washing machines, could save a further four large power stations.

No radical alteration in our lifestyle is necessary, and there is certainly no question of "the lights having to go out" if we take the

potential of energy efficiency measures seriously.

The environmental threats facing us today mean that increased energy efficiency must be treated as a matter of urgency. But the government's timetable for an energy conservation programme is not encouraging; they have rejected 20 amendments to the Privatisation proposals which would increase energy efficiency. The vast bulk of any efficiency programme could be implemented within a decade. A large-scale conventional power station could take much longer to build.

### Benefits

- Improved efficiency causes no extra environmental problems; indeed the problems are reduced. Fewer nuclear power stations means less danger of a nuclear accident, and less radioactive waste.

- Improved energy efficiency means a reduction in coal-fired power stations which means a reduction in carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrous oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>) and sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) pollution (gases which increase global warming and acid rain).

- Improved energy efficiency gives time for renewable sources of energy to develop.

- Several studies have shown that it is 6 to 10 times cheaper to cut electricity wastage than to produce more electricity.

Growth in demand for electricity may eventually counteract these savings, but the thirty or forty years before this happens gives us a breathing space. Much-needed research, development and deployment of renewable energy sources can take place and further energy efficiency improvements can be made.

## Renewables – the clean alternative to fossil fuels

Renewable sources of energy have always played a vital role in the world. Sunshine drives the Earth's climate, causing the wind and the waves and the great cycles of evaporation and precipitation. Without this continuous input of energy, photosynthesis by plants would be impossible, all life would die, and surface temperatures plummet. The planet would become a barren and inhospitable wasteland.

### The Solar Contribution

Solar energy makes a large, usually unrecognised, contribution to heating and lighting in buildings. In high latitudes, sunlight streaming through windows may already account for 10–15% of the heating needs of buildings. Solar energy also provides fuel for over two billion people, worldwide and a sizeable fraction of the world's electricity. Biomass is fuel derived from living matter, such as wood, crop residues and dung. It supplies 40% of all fuel burnt in developing countries. Biomass is also important in industrial nations, providing more electricity than nuclear power in the USA. Water power provides almost one quarter of the world's electricity, 70% more than nuclear power. And yet all this represents a tiny fraction of what

could be obtained from the natural energy flows in the environment.

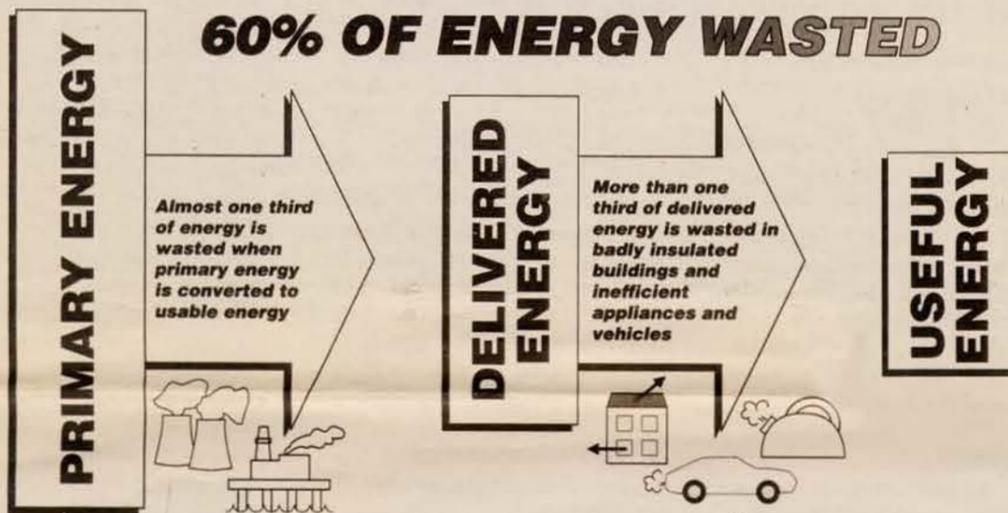
### The Challenge

Over one year, the incoming solar energy absorbed by the earth amounts to 15–20 times the world's fossil fuel resources. *If one ten thousandth of this energy was utilised, it would provide the world with twice as much energy as coal, oil, natural gas and uranium currently provide.* The basic means to harness it all exist.

The renewables are now on the political agenda in many industrial and developing countries – and for good reason:

- They are indigenous and offer a secure source of energy supply.
- They can eventually supply a major part of the energy used in most countries.
- Their diversity and range of size offer greater flexibility in planning, eliminating the need to forecast energy demands so far in advance (as is necessary with nuclear or large fossil-fired power stations).
- Their use can reduce chemical, radioactive and thermal pollution.

Last, but not least, they are popular in many countries – people like the idea of using the sun and the wind to provide their energy.

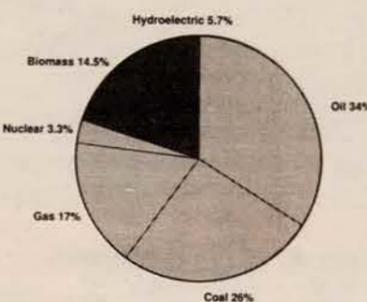


## Nuking The Greenhouse

The government has not been slow to capitalise on an environmental problem "whose ultimate consequences could be second only to global nuclear war", that is, the Greenhouse Effect. It has seized the opportunity to promote nuclear power as the safe answer to coal-fired power. But it is muddling the argument to present the problem as a choice between nuclear power and coal-fired power. Nuclear power contributes just 3.3% to UK energy needs; it could never meet all of our demands. Even a massive investment in nuclear power across the globe would not prevent an increase in carbon dioxide emissions. A survey carried out recently by the Rocky Mountain Institute in Colorado caused embarrassment to the British government by showing that *even if a new plant was built every two days for the next 35 years we would not hold carbon dioxide emissions constant.*

The Greenhouse Effect occurs when emissions of carbon dioxide and other gases in the air trap solar

energy. This is a natural process, but too much of these gases can cause the earth's surface to warm up. Unless we do something to counter it global temperatures may increase by 1.5–4.5 degrees C by the year 2030. To put this figure into perspective, during the last Ice Age 18000 years ago, global



temperatures were around 4 degrees colder than today. The consequences of such a rise would be far-reaching. The climate would alter, sea levels rise, ecosystems change and extreme weather events such as tornadoes, floods and droughts increase. In Britain,

East Anglia and the Thames Estuary would be under threat of flooding. *Ocean currents such as the Gulf Stream may alter, resulting in the UK having a colder, wetter climate rather like Iceland.* However it is impossible to predict exactly what would happen.

The Greenhouse Effect is not caused solely by energy production. The other causes are the burning of oil, coal and gas for other purposes, the use of chlorofluorocarbons in aerosols and packaging, deforestation, car exhaust emissions, and the generation of methane through agricultural activities. An integrated energy policy can contribute to the reduction of the Greenhouse Effect, but it is not simply a question of getting rid of coal-fired power stations. We need to improve energy efficiency across all sectors, making better use of primary energy sources through combined heat and power, and improving efficiency for transport, building insulation, and appliances and lighting.

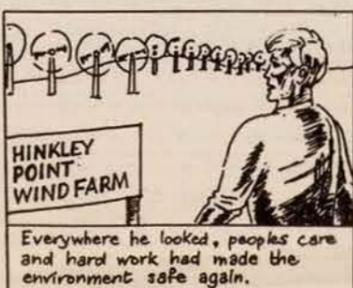
## No Nukes – But Will The Light Go Out?

Many people are afraid that without nuclear power, we won't be able to maintain today's standards of living, that industry will not be able to continue current production levels or that large-scale unemployment will result. However, the contribution that nuclear power makes to our energy needs must be put into perspective: in 1987, it provided only 14% of the electricity for England and Wales – that is 3.3% of total energy demand. Replacing that fraction is not a big problem. Besides, most advocates of a nuclear shut-down agree it would not be done overnight: according to FoE's strategy, no new nuclear stations would be built, and existing nuclear power stations would be closed down over a number of years. Various studies – often called phase-out studies – have been carried out to show how this could be done in the UK, simply by applying different priorities. One such study took the Government's own assessment of future economic growth and showed that, even assuming a tripling of Gross Domestic Product, by 2025 total energy demand could fall by 40%, with 60% of supply coming from renewables.

Phase-out studies have been prepared for many of the countries which use nuclear power for electricity generation, including the USA, West Germany, Canada, the Netherlands and Italy. It has been shown that even France, which today depends on nuclear power for 70% of its electricity, could

phase it out by the year 2005. Even more encouraging, many countries have actually committed themselves to phasing out nuclear power, often in response to public opinion. In a national referendum Sweden voted not to build any more new nuclear power stations and to phase out existing stations by 2010. Austria has announced that the country's one nuclear power station will never start up. Denmark, New Zealand and Luxembourg have taken parliamentary decisions not to begin with nuclear power. The United States has not formally abandoned nuclear power but is has ordered no new plants since 1978. Since Chernobyl, the Soviet Union has cancelled several nuclear reactors and others which have been built have not been started up.

Nuclear power is uneconomic, unsafe and unnecessary. Friends of the Earth's alternative energy strategy shows that it is quite feasible to stop using it. This would involve 1) a serious commitment to the efficient use of energy, 2) the rapid introduction of renewables and 3) the use where necessary of efficient fossil fuel technologies (such as combined heat and power) as a bridge towards a renewable energy system. Investment in a programme of this sort is *more cost-effective and will create more jobs.* Many countries have now recognised that nuclear power is not a viable option for the 21st century and *are replacing it with more acceptable alternatives.* Isn't it time we did the same?



# The Hinkley record

1987

- **Jan:** Handling equipment for loading spent fuel into flasks for transport from station gets jammed.
- **Jan:** Pipes freeze and crack, releasing radioactive water in reactor area.
- **May:** Major fault found in turbo-alternator in Hinkley B; Reactor 3 shut down.
- **Jun:** Airborne radioactivity in cooling pond area found to exceed station's "action limit" for workers.
- **Oct:** Contaminated bitumen and plywood found outside controlled area during checks at Hinkley A.
- **Oct:** Radioactive scrap metal found amongst ordinary rubbish due to leave Hinkley B for Bridgwater waste tip.
- **Dec:** Reactor 3 returns to normal operation after seven months out of action.
- **Dec:** European report shows that Hinkley A station discharges 2,000 times as much pollution into the sea as the most polluting West German station, and twice as much as France's worst.

- **Dec:** Readings taken by Somerset County Council near the Bridgwater rail depot where nuclear flasks are loaded onto trains show 50% higher radiation levels than the county average.
- 1988
- **Feb:** Radioactive Caesium 137 found in ballast and soil at Bridgwater rail depot.
- **Mar:** Seven tonnes of carbon dioxide released into atmosphere when faulty gauge caused a storage tank to overflow.
- **Mar:** Radioactive contamination found on the clothing of four painters as they leave Hinkley B station.
- **Apr:** Report by Somerset Trust for Nature Conservation shows that 1 million fish, 5 million prawns and 10 tonnes of shrimps are killed each year passing through Hinkley's cooling water intake.
- **Apr:** Higher than normal levels of airborne radioactivity (and surface contamination) found on Hinkley A reactor 2's pile cap.
- **May:** Area of radioactive contamination, above the CEGB action level discovered

outside the stations waste incinerator.

- **Aug:** At Bridgwater railhead a contaminated spent fuel flask has to be sent back to Hinkley for further cleaning.
- **Aug:** Wessex Water Authority discover radioactive contamination in an area of the stations spoil tip.
- **Sept:** WWA find asbestos in A station's old spoil tip.
- **Dec:** Reactor 1 shut down for 8 days after a fuel rods lifting cable failed, dropping the rod into the core.
- **Dec:** Two bags of radioactive material found in the B station outside the contamination zone.
- 1989
- **Mar:** Cloth used to clean the plant was found amongst a bag of general rubbish with a level of contamination above the CEGB action level.
- **Mar:** Electrical supplies interrupted during changeover from one turbine to another at Hinkley A. No power for 6 minutes.

## What you can do

### • Object to Hinkley C

There are now over 21,000 objections to Hinkley C and more arrive every day. It's not too late to register your objection to Hinkley C or to go along to the Inquiry with your views. Fill in the form below.

### • Be Energy Efficient

There is a lot you can do to reduce energy demand in the home – and cut your fuel bills too. Have your home insulated, switch to using energy efficient lightbulbs. Every time you buy an appliance, ask your dealer which is the most efficient model.

### • Write to Your Area

#### Electricity Board

Ask them what their attitude is to renewable forms of energy, energy efficiency and nuclear power. Are they promoting any projects on energy efficiency in your area?

### • Write to your Local Council

Do they offer grants for insulation? What are their insulation standards for public housing and other public buildings? Do they have an energy policy, and are they supporting any local initiatives on energy efficiency?

### • If You're in a Trade Union

Find out what your local branch policy is on nuclear

power, energy efficiency etc. If there is no energy policy, recommend one be adopted.

### • Write to your Local MP

Ask him or her to urge the government to adopt the FoE Ten Point Plan of Action. (see right)

### • Join your Local FoE Group

There are 250 local FoE groups throughout Britain – there's one not far from you! Or set one up to start campaigning on local, national and global issues in your area. Details from the Local Groups Department, FoE, 26–28 Underwood Street, Londond N1 7QJ.

### • If you are Aged 14–23

Join your Local FoE Earth Action Group, or start one. Details from the Earth Action Department at FoE, address as above.



## What the Government should do

Friends of the Earth's alternative strategy already has the support of many scientists and politicians. It is feasible right now, using current technologies. But it now needs to gain political and public support at all levels.

### Improved Energy Efficiency

- Set a 35 year target for energy efficiency to reduce primary energy use by at least 1% per year whilst continuing to improve living standards.

- Increase energy efficiency grants and incentives for industry and the domestic sector.

- Ensure that a privatised electricity industry considers investment in energy conservation before investment in nuclear power.

- Improve building regulations to raise the thermal performance of buildings, and introduce energy labelling on appliances, buildings and vehicles.

### Coal and CHP

- Develop a major programme of Combined Heat

and Power schemes in as many cities and towns as possible.

- Introduce advanced, more efficient, coal-burning technologies as soon as is practicable.

### Renewable Energy

- Establish a new Renewable Energy Development Agency, to promote renewable energy technologies at all levels.

- Increase funding for research, development and demonstration projects.

- Introduce various financial and tax measure to encourage the development of a market for renewables.

### Nuclear Power

- Phase out nuclear power within 10 to 15 years and abandon work on fast breeder reactors and fusion.

## Hinkley C who decides?

The Central Electricity Generating Board wants to build a third nuclear power station at Hinkley Point in Somerset. If this goes ahead, Hinkley point will be the largest nuclear complex in Britain after Sellafield. The decision on whether to build Hinkley C is being made at a Public Inquiry, held in the little village of Cannington. Over 21,000 objections have been made to the plan, which includes over 60 local councils, environmental organisations such as Friends of the Earth and Greenpeace, unions like the Fire Brigades Union and thousands of individuals. At the end of the Inquiry, the Inspector, Michael Barnes, will write a report and send it to Cecil Parkinson, the Secretary of State for Energy who will then will decide whether or not we build Hinkley C.

The Inquiry started in October 1988 and will probably continue until late summer 1989. There is still time to send your objection to Hinkley C, using the form below. Even better, go along and give your views. If you would like to do this, but don't know how to go about it, contact the FoE Hinkley campaign for more information.

Friends of the Earth is a major objector at the Inquiry. Presenting its case and continuing the campaign for a safe, sustainable energy policy costs a lot of money. You can help fight for a nuclear-free future by sending a donation to the FoE Hinkley campaign using the form below.

For more details write to: Nicola Ramsden • Friends of the Earth • Avon Environmental Centre • Junction Road • Brislington • Bristol BS4 3JP • Tel: 0272 71068

To: Hinkley Point C Public Inquiry Secretariat  
I wish to register my objection to Hinkley C Nuclear Power Station.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Please return to:  
Nicola Ramsden, Friends of the Earth Hinkley Campaign,  
FREEPOST BS3563, Bristol BS4 3BR

We will deliver your objection to the Public Inquiry in Somerset.

To: Friends of the Earth

Yes, I'll help towards the cost of stopping Hinkley C.



Friends of the Earth

I enclose £6  £12  £25  £50  £100  £ \_\_\_\_\_ (other)

Please make cheque/PO payable to Friends of the Earth Hinkley Campaign Fund.

Please also send me 5/10/25/\_\_\_\_\_ more objection cards to distribute.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

Please post this coupon with your objection card to:  
Nicola Ramsden, Friends of the Earth Hinkley Campaign,  
FREEPOST BS3563, Bristol BS4 3BR.

No stamp is needed, but your stamp would help us keep costs down.

Thank you.

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