INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC

In accordance with Legal Notice 179 of 2015
Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations.

enemalta

ElectroGas Malta LIMITED

D3发电有限公司
D3 Power Generation Ltd

To our Neighbours

The Delimara Power Station falls within the remit of the "Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) Regulations, Legal Notice 179/2015 and it is classified as an upper tier establishment. All operators (Enemalta plc and ElectroGas Malta), submitted a COMAH notification, carried out safety studies which are in compliance with these regulations, and have produced safety reports for all activities on site. The individual operator's reports have also been reviewed to ensure coordination across the site. All operators have internal and combined Emergency Response Plans in place, to deal with unexpected events. In preparing these plans the operators examined potential emergencies and security breaches. An external emergency plan is in place in collaboration with the Civil Protection Department. All COMAH notifications, safety reports and safety studies have been submitted to the Competent Authorities in Malta. Delimara Power Station premises' personnel have a unified commitment between operators for an effective site security structure and control measures.

The emergencies considered in our safety studies and safety report include, but not limited to, spills and fires in the facilities. With all of the safety measures and procedures we have in place and using good industry practice, we are confident that these risks are very unlikely. However, if an emergency does occur, we want to be able to warn you about it and make sure you know what you should do to remain safe. An Emergency Instructions Card identical to the one sent to the Delimara Power Station's neighbours a few years ago, is once again being enclosed with this leaflet.

Commodities at Delimara

This installation is involved in the receipt and tank storage of liquid fuel and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) to supply a number of on-site power plants that generate electricity to meet the country's demand. We store heavy oils, diesel fuel and LNG.

Heavy fuel oil and diesel fuel are stored in large tanks onshore. The tanks are surrounded by walls (known as bunds) designed to contain the entire contents of the tanks. Pipes and pumps transfer the oil from the tanks to the power generators.

LNG is stored in insulated Moss type tanks offshore, onboard a state-of-the-art Floating Storage Unit (FSU), with a double hull to protect against any incident or pollution. More information on LNG can be found further on within this booklet.

Plant and Operations

There are worldwide standards for the construction and operation of the power plant, fuel and LNG storage facilities. The storage tanks are constructed according to recognised codes and standards in order to ensure their integrity. All tanks and apparatus were specified and built to these recognised standards. They are regularly inspected.

The plant is run by teams of highly trained operators and engineers who are on site at all times. The operations team is supported by specialised maintenance technicians and engineers.

Emergency Instructions

The emergency instructions distributed to the public in previous years are still valid. However, for ease of reference, we have attached them to this booklet. The Emergency Instructions enclosed in this booklet serve to familiarise yourselves with the necessary precautions to be taken in an emergency. We recommend that you display these guidelines in your house or workplace.

In an Emergency

If you are informed of, or recognise an emergency, follow the steps specified in the Emergency Instructions enclosed in this booklet. You should also guide your neighbors to follow the same instructions, without putting yourself at risk. You should not try to get close to the power station area.

The Alarm

A special alarm siren is installed at the power station to warn you of an emergency. To help you recognise this alarm, we have chosen a distinctive tone that rises and falls in frequency over 4 seconds. Other alarm noises are used at the power station from time to time for operation purposes. These sounds would not be a cause of any discomfort outside the perimeter of the power station. However, you may hear these from time to time when certain tests or operations are underway.

You will familiarise yourself with the sound of this siren when we will test it by sounding it for ten seconds on the first week of September every year. We will remind you of this test through announcements in local media. You can also check out the siren sounds by visiting the operator websites. The alarm will only be sounded if there is any danger to people outside the power station.

If your home is close to the power station please ensure, where possible, that all members of your household are aware of these arrangements. If you have a business close to the power plant please ensure that all employees and other regular visitors to your business are aware of these procedures as well.

If you need any further information, please contact:

Enemalta plc: 8007 2224
Enemalta plc: www.enemalta.com.mt
ElectroGas Malta: www.electrogas.com.mt

DELIMARA LNG TERMINAL

What is LNG?

LNG is made up of several hydrocarbon gasses but mainly methane (natural gas). This gas mixture is cooled until it condenses into a liquid form. In this state, LNG is one of the safest energy forms to transport and store.

What is Delimara LNG Terminal?

The Delimara LNG Terminal is a regasification terminal , designed to receive LNG from overseas markets. The Delimara LNG Terminal stores and vaporises LNG back into natural gas. The gas is transported through pipelines at the existing Delimara Power Station site to feed the new Delimara 4 CCGT power plant operated by ElectroGas Malta and the Delimara 3 power plant operated by D3 Power Generation Ltd. The terminal facility is built to meet the most stringent design, construction, operations, and maintenance requirements and includes extensive safety systems to detect and control potential hazards.

Do LNG ships have safety features?

LNG ships are designed to rank among the safest ships ever built and have incorporated numerous state-of-the-art safety and design features. The double hulls to protect against leakages are heavily insulated. LNG tankers are also equipped with extensive gas detection and fire suppression systems that are automatically activated.

What does Delimara LNG Terminal do with the LNG?

When the LNG ships arrive at the Delimara terminal, the LNG is unloaded into the insulated tanks on the FSU. These tanks are designed to keep the LNG in liquid form. They are heavily insulated with high-performance insulation and have special aluminium alloy for the inner and alloy steel for outer walls. The Delimara LNG Terminal on shore vaporises the liquid LNG back into natural gas and then transports it through a pipeline for use as fuel in the two designated power plants.

How safe is the Delimara LNG terminal?

The Delimara LNG Terminal was designed with many safety and security features. Multiple gas detectors, infrared fire detectors, closed circuit cameras, stringent security measures, and personnel safety training are part of the systems in place for safe operations. The structures and equipment design specifications along with the control systems were rigorously reviewed to ensure operational integrity and prevent equipment failure.
LNG does not contain any toxic substances or carcinogens. LNG is not explosive and any spills that may occur vaporise quickly. Studies demonstrate that LNG vapours will rise rapidly and dissipate in the atmosphere.

Can LNG explode?

LNG cannot explode like other hydrocarbon products. For LNG to be a concern, three conditions would need to be met:

- LNG would need to vaporise to produce natural gas.
- There must be a very narrowly defined concentration of natural gas vapor in air, specifically between 5 percent and 15 percent by volume.
- There must be an ignition source present

An ignition of the natural gas vapour will only occur if all three of the above conditions happen at the same time.

Can LNG or natural gas vapour spill out and travel along the ground or sea?

LNG absorbs heat quickly when it encounters air or any surface and starts to vaporise. When this vaporization occurs, the resulting natural gas becomes lighter than air and rises. It does not travel along the ground or accumulates in low places like some other gasses.

Will an LNG spill pollute the ground or waterways?

LNG will not pollute any natural resource such as the ground, ground water, waterways, wetlands, streams, or beaches. Since LNG vaporises quickly and completely, it does not contain any pollutants.

Would an LNG spill be detectable?

Design criteria for LNG facilities and LNG tankers provide for detectors to constantly monitor for leaks or spills and to alert facility personnel to these conditions. Low/high-temperature sensors, gas detection, and flame monitors help to ensure that any abnormal conditions are detected. Unlike residential natural gas, which is artificially odorised, LNG vapour is odourless and colourless, if released into the atmosphere, and contacts air, LNG will start to vaporize, mix with moisture in the air, and form a visible white cloud.

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