

Dear sir ,i am very concerned regarding the BESS site at monk Fryston location, It is near the farm building and close to housing also close to a mager road, The chosen site is selected due to easy grid connection,with no concern of the residents in case of fire,noise,toxic clouds of chemicals ,reduction of wildlife and industrialisation of rural life. There is already an SSE 320mwh in construction this will be the biggest site in the uk.

There is upwards of 544 applications currently for BESS sites in the uk.

The proposed installation have utilised statistics to contain toxic dousing water the extent of 456,000 litres which they claim is 2.5 times the NFCC guidance - that is 4 hours of boundary cooling.

That is totally inadequet and containment needs to be much more for the toxic water and there needs to be special filtering to control land pollution.

The site is part of river Aire lower operational river basin-underlying clay and salt layers typically fed from surface water and soakaways.

The liverpool BESS fire 2022 which evacuated many locals was left to burn out for 3 days because of thermal runaway ,Their cells omit oxygen and cannot be extinguished and afterwards there can be uncontrollable re-ignition.

The same batteries are still used in modern BESS container applications.

Toxic chemicals emitted are Hydrogen flouride,carbon monoxide,hydrogen cyanide,hydrogen chloride,sulphur dioxide,particals of cobalt-nickel-manganese-aluminium-copper,Heavy metals and dissolved ions.

Brain absorbance from sub1-micron particals of heavy metals etc found in the emissions expelled from lithium fires create long term respiratory and other health complications these particals rest on the land to be absorbed in futer years.

The run off can contaminate the land,water course,dykes,rivers . Farmers use surface aquafers and rivers to water their crops and eventually humans use the same source for drinking.

The smoke will pollute the air carried by the prevailing wind and Hensall where I live as the wind blows isn't that far away from the low lying explosive cloud, Hensall has already 2 BESS sites passed for construction very close to houses and work places due westbound from Monk Fryston Our primary school is not far from the latest passed BESS.

Lithium ion storage facilities can be dangerouse and must be correctly categorised as hazardorous .

The E.A,Health and safety executive,fire and rescue,and police force should be statutory consultees in planning applications – THEY ARE NOT—at present applicants are not required to consult these agencies nor action any concerns.

Government reports since 2017 cite the removal of barriers to electrical storage as crucial for greener energy, Correct enforcement of the planning[hazardouse substances regulations] 2015 and the control of mager accident hazard regulations 2015 would make these applications comply to better location and action on known hazards.

There is no legislation in the uk for safety,risk,flamable liquids in these batteries - we import these batteries relying on foriegn legislation which is mostly inadequet due to our relaxation of legislation.

1mwh of lithium battery = 860kg of tnt and increases to 2-20 times more on thermal runaway – there is only guidance not regulations.

The energy technologies lead at the National Fire Chiefs Council has called for developers to engage at the earliest opportunity with the local fire and rescue services explaining that the National Fire Chiefs Council are still learning about the potential impact of the exponential introduction of lithium batteries .

Without an understanding of the risks and appropriate control measures required we risk as a society creating the next legacy fire safety issue.

The size and amount of hectares that this application is using is monstrouse in these rural

areas it takes many decades to nurture the wildlife and nature of rural life and this amount of solar panels concrete and disruption will ruin all of our way of life even after the excess of contractors and heavy machinery developing these sites have gone -what they leave is a changed landscape that removes the wildlife and way of life that rural communities have protected for many decades.

I feel that developing this amount of arable land in very sensitive locations is shortsighted in the rush to support the grid development which has been neglected for many decades being excused that an unexpected increase for immediate power justifies using rural locations.

*I have not used any AI or AI-assisted technologies to prepare this work.*