

# **Groupe Eurotunnel SA SAFE Project Presentation**

Prague - 04/11/2010



Patrick Joyez Project Director



**Agenda** 

- History, the Channel Tunnel and its facilities, the Group.
- Operational performance and business position.
- Review of the 2 major fires in 1996 and 2008

2



#### History Key dates

- 12 February 1986: signature of the Treaty of Canterbury between France and the United Kingdom
- 14 March 1986: signature of the Concession Agreement
- 15 December 1987: start of tunnelling works
- 1er December 1990: first breakthrough in the service tunnel
- 6 May 1994: official inauguration of the Channel Tunnel by Queen Elizabeth II and President François Mitterrand
- 1994/1995: progressive commercial opening of cross-Channel services (Eurotunnel Shuttles, Eurostar and freight trains)
- November 1996 : Freight Shuttle fire in Interval 3
- September 2008 : Freight Shuttle fire in Interval 6
- December 2009: creation of Europorte subsidiary
- June 2010: acquisition of GBRf

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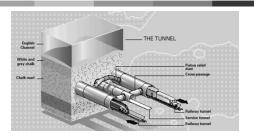
## The Channel Tunnel: a vital link in the European rail network



- Eurotunnel, private bi-national company (UK/FR), manages a public service concession:
  - » Concession of the Channel Tunnel, its terminals and related installations, and Shuttle transport system



#### The Channel Tunnel Technical Characteristics

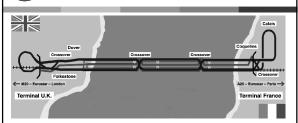


 2 separate rail tunnels and a service tunnel, each 50km (30 miles) long, bored at an average of 40m below the sea bed

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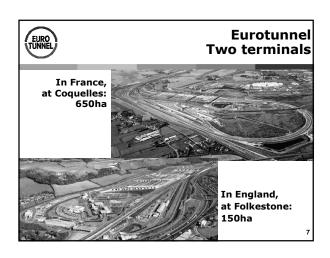
# EURO

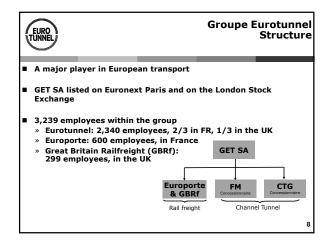
### The Channel Tunnel Safety

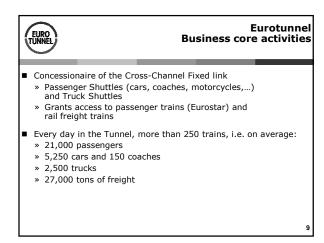


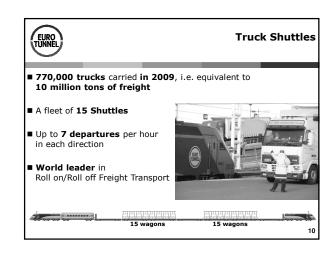
- The service tunnel provides access for evacuation, maintenance or emergency operations
- Two crossovers (allowing passage of trains from one rail tunnel to the other) ensure service continuity when access to a section of the Tunnel is restricted for whatever reason.

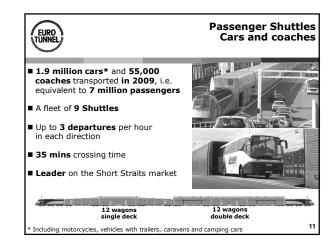
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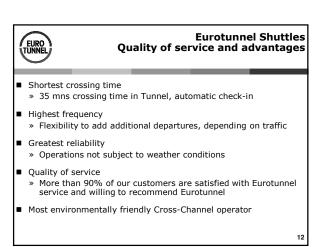














#### Railways

- Eurostar passenger trains use the Tunnel to connect London to Paris and Brussels
- 9.2 million\* passengers in 2009,



- Freight trains:
- 1.18 million tons of freight carried on 2,403 trains in 2009 through the Tunnel



Number of Eurostar passengers travelling through

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#### **Groupe Eurotunnel** 2009 Results

- Net profit: €1.4M despite a difficult business
- Revenue: €571,1M\* in 2009
- Turnover: €640M
- Operating costs down by 11% at €315M despite increased insurance premiums
- A debt reduced by more than half at €3.65bn\*\* after the financial restructuring
- Dividend maintained
- Strong cash position: €251M at 31/12/2009
- At average exchange rate for 2009: £1 = £1.119 Nominal value, based on exchange rate of: £1 = £1.126 at 31 December 2009

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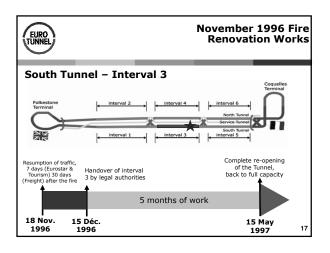
### 1st quarter of 2010

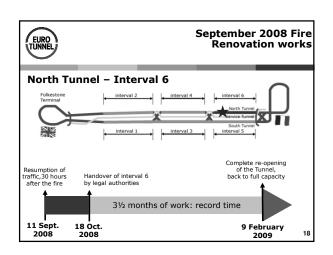
- Revenue excluding Europorte: +10% at €130.1M
- Europorte subsidiaries: €14.3M revenue
- Truck Shuttles: +35% in traffic
  - » Transport of 15 millionth truck, end of January 2010
- Passenger Shuttles traffic
  - » Cars: +17%; Coaches: +19%
- Eurostar: +4% passengers crossing the Channel
- Rail freight trains through the Tunnel: +8%
- Paralysis of air traffic at beginning of April 2010
  - » Eurotunnel doubled its capacity
  - » More than 200,000 additional passengers through the Tunnel during the period

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#### **REVIEW OF THE 1996 and 2008 FIRES**

- 2 major accidents in the Channel Tunnel
  - » Very high level of Safety ( no injuries)
  - » Operational consequences :
    - Loss of traffic during and after the fires
    - 60% in 1996 during the fire repair
    - 30% during 12 months after full recovery
    - 50% in 2008 during the fire repair
    - 30% during 12 months after full recovery
    - Loss of revenue
    - Loss of positive image







#### Fires: **Conclusions and lessons learned**

- Cost of the fire estimated at between C200M and C225M, including cost of works of around  $\in 60M$

Insurance
Covers all material damage and operating losses, less the excess

- Investigations on-going (2008)
- Mistakes made:

  » We failed to take into account the high level of potential occurrence for a truck fire in the tunnel
  - tunnel
    Study and development of an <u>on-board fire suppression system</u> in 1997/1999

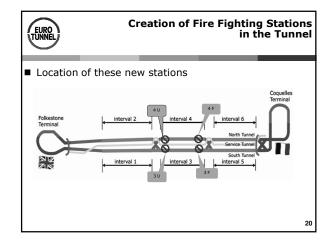
     Was unsuccessful due to complexity of environment in the Tunnel (air distribution and velocity), as well as water supply capacity.
- Lessons learned

  » Information and safety for our customers:

   Review of operating procedure and conditions of intervention for fire services (2008)

   Creation of specially equipped stations in the Tunnel in order to first contain and then extinguish a fire more rapidly

   Work and general study on the future SAFE stations started immediately after the 11/09/2008 Fire in parallel with the repair works.





#### **Creation of Fire Fighting Stations** in the Tunnel

- $\blacksquare$  Due to technical limitations and the wish to contain the scope of works to an operationally acceptable level.
  - » The SAFE design is based on 3 major criteria:
    - Low consumption of water
    - No major modifications of Infrastructure
    - A fully operational system in less than 24 months



#### **General Planning of Safe Stations**

- Fixed part (ongoing)
  - » Full scale fire tests in Spain ( Jan. to June 2010)

Installation of Prototype Station 3F

- ➤ Civil Works ( Jan. to Sept. 2010)
  ➤ Equipment ( Dec. 2009 to Oct.2010)
  ➤ Validation Tests (Nov. 2010 to Jan. 2011)
- Conditional part Previsional Planning Stations 3 and 4F (France) & 3 and 4U (UK)
  - ➤ Civil Works ( Sept. 2010 to Feb.2011)
  - > Equipment ( Sept. 2010 to June 2011)
  - > Tests and Commissioning ( Jul. to Aug. 2011)

22



#### **SAFE Stations Concept**

- » FOGTEC, part of a consortium is the major actor in the development of the SAFE concept.
  - Max Lakkonen