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# STOP LNG IN IRELAND

## SUMMARY BRIEFING, JANUARY 2021

WWW.NOTHERENOTANYWHERE.COM

### THE WINDOW OF TIME IN WHICH WE CAN PREVENT CATASTROPHIC CLIMATE CHANGE IS RAPIDLY CLOSING

Ireland needs to immediately reduce dependence on the fossil fuels driving the crisis. Instead, the fossil fuel industry is pushing to build Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminals which will lock us into even higher levels of gas consumption, obstruct investment in clean energy<sup>1</sup> and delay transition towards a zero carbon future.

### IRELAND MUST BAN ALL LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG) PROJECTS NOW



Monrovia, California, September 10, 2020



## WHY IS LNG SO HARMFUL?



### CLIMATE

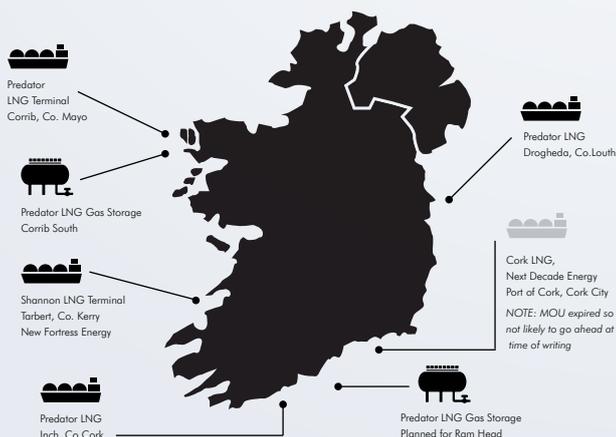
LNG is fossil gas which is liquefied, shipped across the world in tankers and regasified to be fed into the gas grid. It emits high levels of methane at all stages of the supply chain<sup>2</sup>, a potent greenhouse gas which traps at least 86 times more heat than carbon dioxide in our atmosphere over a 20 year period<sup>3</sup>. The latest research indicates that we must rapidly start phasing fossil gas out of the Irish energy mix<sup>4</sup>.

### HEALTH



LNG terminals involve large and disruptive infrastructure, which can cause health impacts to local residents from air pollution, and risk to life as illustrated by several serious gas leaks and explosions<sup>5,6</sup>. A large percentage of the gas is obtained by fracking, a method of extraction which was banned here because of its serious environmental and health impacts, which include birth defects, respiratory disease and increased rates of cancer in local communities<sup>7</sup>.

## WHAT LNG PROJECTS ARE PROPOSED FOR IRELAND?



Five LNG import terminals have been proposed for the Republic of Ireland. Those in Cork Harbour and on the Shannon Estuary, Co. Kerry would likely import fracked gas, to which the current government is opposed.

Predator Oil and Gas plc is proposing three more terminals for Co. Cork, Co. Mayo and Drogheda, Co. Louth, which it claims will import LNG from non-fracked sources. They also intend to develop two gas storage facilities at Corrib South and Rams Head. In order to prevent these projects and similar types of fossil fuel infrastructure in the future we need to legislate to ban their development in Ireland now.

# WE DO NOT NEED LNG FOR ENERGY SECURITY

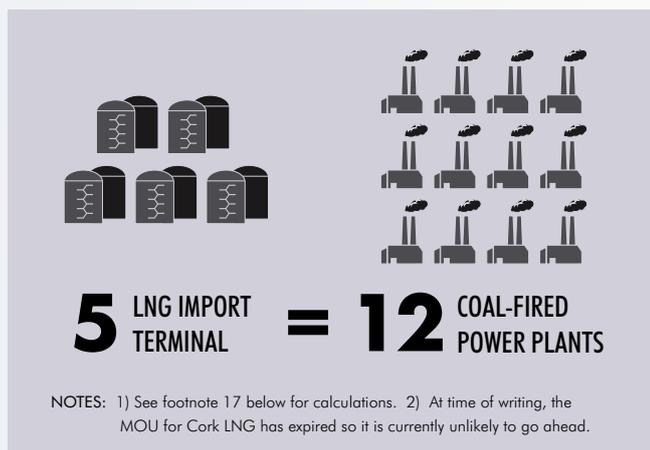
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IT DOES NOT MAKE SENSE TO BUILD NEW LARGE-SCALE FOSSIL FUEL INFRASTRUCTURE SUCH AS LIQUID NATURAL GAS IMPORT TERMINALS.<sup>8</sup>

**Fianna Fáil & Fine Gael statement, April 2020**

Studies by Artelys,<sup>9</sup> The European Body of Gas Network Operators (ENTSO-G)<sup>10</sup> and Gas Networks Ireland and EirGrid<sup>11</sup>, have found existing gas infrastructure to be capable of meeting future demand, even in the event of extreme supply disruption. EU gas infrastructures already have an import capacity 200% higher than what Europe actually imports<sup>12</sup>.

The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) suggests that energy security can instead be strengthened by increasing energy efficiency and indigenous renewable energy supply<sup>13</sup>. This would both reduce emissions and the cost to the State of importing fossil energy<sup>14,15</sup>. Furthermore, numerous European-based studies highlight that renewable energy with some storage is cleaner and cheaper than fossil fuels for decarbonisation<sup>16</sup>.



## TAKE ACTION NOW

The most logical step we can take is to ban the development of all LNG projects in Ireland and we are asking the government to legislate to do this immediately. To discuss legislative options to ban LNG projects, policymakers can contact [info@notherenotanywhere.com](mailto:info@notherenotanywhere.com).

For more information, please visit [www.notherenotanywhere.com](http://www.notherenotanywhere.com)



*Not Here Not Anywhere is a nationwide non-partisan grassroots volunteer group with no political affiliations. We are campaigning to end fossil fuel exploration and the development of new fossil fuel infrastructure in Ireland. We advocate for a just transition to renewable energy systems both here and around the world.*

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2. Alvarez et al. 2018. "Assessment of Methane Emissions from the U.S. Oil and Gas Supply Chain." Science 361 (6398): 186 – 188
3. IPCC, 2013: Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
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5. Rainforest Action Network (RAN) (2016). A Bridge to Nowhere: The Climate, Human Rights and Financial Risks to Liquefied Natural Gas Export.
6. <https://www.sightline.org/2016/02/08/how-industry-and-regulators-kept-public-in-the-dark-after-2014-lng-explosion-in-washington/>
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9. Artelys (2020) An updated analysis on gas supply security in the EU energy transition. Paris:Artelys France.
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12. Gaventa, J., Dufour, M., Bergamaschi, L. (2016) More security, lower cost: A smarter approach to gas infrastructure in Europe.
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17. Shannon (8.2 bcm/a) + Cork (3.85/a) + Predator (12bcm/a) = 24.05bcm/a = 849.32 bcf/a  
**COMBUSTION:** 849,320,000,000 cf/a \* 97.5% \* 0.0544 kg CO2 per cf / 1,000 kg per tonne = 45,080,979 tonnes CO2.  
45,080,979 / 6,833,081 tonnes CO2 from Moneypoint at Max capacity = **6.60 Moneypoints.**  
**LEAKAGE:** 24,050,000,000 m3/a \* 2.5% leakage rate \* 95% methane content \* 0.71650 kg per m3 (density of methane) \* 86 (GWP of methane) / 1,000 kg per tonne = 35,196,003 tonnes of CO2e.  
35,196,003 / 6,833,081 tonnes CO2 from Moneypoint at Max capacity = **5.15 Moneypoints.** 6.60 + 5.15 = **11.75 Moneypoints**  
For detailed calculations with sources please see <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1JTPBqTLrW-z2Kk8MLmVeCwwhuJyo2vgzNzhwNWR-PV4/edit#heading=h.yesw0q4thye>