

Inaccurate statements	Correction of inaccurate statements
<p><i>"Mungret Cement Factory has been given the go ahead to incinerate 112 Toxic substances that will release Dioxins & 18 different metals into Limericks air, covering a 32km radius."</i></p>	<p>An Bord Pleanála (ABP) has given permission for fossil fuel replacement in Mungret and restricted the possible types of alternative fuels and raw materials the cement factory can use to 63 different 'list of waste' (LOW) codes. Under the ABP condition only non-hazardous materials can be used, therefore no 'toxic fuels or raw materials' will be taken by the factory. See condition 4 – page 8 http://www.pleanala.ie/documents/orders/248/D248285.pdf</p>
<p><i>"The EPA cannot produce data on the effects of this type of incinerator on public health."</i></p>	<p>While we cannot speak on behalf of the EPA, the use of alternative fuels is proven for the past 40 years in Europe and studies have shown there is no increase in emissions as a result of using alternative fuels/raw materials. Also ABP stated in its planning decision, that the project "would not be prejudicial to public health, would be acceptable in terms of traffic safety and convenience, and would be in accordance with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area". See page 7 http://www.pleanala.ie/documents/orders/248/D248285.pdf</p>
<p><i>"Other factories in Europe that use this system have top of the range filtration facilities and are located far from towns and cities. The Cement factory in Limerick is in a state of disrepair, its filtration system is not top of the range and they do not intent to install any new filters to deal with the additional toxic substances."</i></p>	<p>A new large fabric filter was installed in Mungret in 2010. This is the most modern type of filter available and is considered 'best available technology' under European Guidance for the cement industry. http://www.irishcement.ie/Limerick Factsheet</p> <p>Many European cement factories are located beside villages, towns and cities. Attached overleaf, for example are 2 aerial photographs from sister factories in Europe both using alternative fuels.</p>
<p><i>"Irish Cement does not intend to monitor the levels of Dioxins emitted by this process (despite best practice in similar facilities)."</i></p>	<p>Dioxin monitoring and reporting is already under way at the Mungret factory, it is one of the conditions of the EPA licence issued in November 2017. See page 30 http://www.epa.ie/licences/ICL Limerick</p>
<p><i>"Studies have shown that populations living close to Cement Factories run a higher risk of pulmonary, respiratory diseases and certain types of cancer."</i></p>	<p>The Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutions (COMEAP) provide independent advice to UK departments and agencies on how air pollution impacts on health. In a 2009 statement on the use of substitute fuels [alternative fuels] in UK cement kilns they state 'no changes in stack emissions were likely to occur that would be of significance for human health' http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140505112028</p>
<p><i>"Many millions of tyres and hazardous waste will have to be imported in order to supply the kiln as there simply are not enough tyres in the country to keep the plant going."</i></p>	<p>In January 2017, the EPA published 2014 data which showed that 9,880 tonnes of tyres were exported out of Ireland for use as a fuel. Using these tyres as one of the possible new fuels in the Mungret cement factory will not only reduce fossil fuel imports but also help Ireland become more self-sufficient for the treatment of waste tyres. http://www.epa.ie/wastetyres2014</p>



Jura Cement, Switzerland



Lemona Cement, Spain