

Debunking some of Mark Jenkinson's misinformation, half-truths and misleading statements re WCM's project and the steel industry

A response fact sheet by Dr Henry Adams

v12nov23+ha

Professor Becky Willis has warned that there is a potential danger in debunking pro-coal-mine disinformation, such as when putting out myth-busters on climate and steel, that we don't feed into false balance framing. We should ensure we highlight that there is overwhelming evidence against the mine. It is not a case of one view or opinion versus another, but that, starting with evidence, firstly from climate science, (then bringing in steel decarbonisation evidence etc,) there is only one evidence-based conclusion: that the coal mine should not go ahead. All pro-mine arguments are flawed with regards climate science. [This is my interpretation of what she said]

Essential listening (5 minutes), in which Jenkinson's misinformation is demolished:

'Exclusive: British steel industry leaders do not require coal from proposed Cumbria mine'

Channel 4 News on YouTube, 20may22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q7mUfX_RtiY

20may22 "The government is set to decide soon whether a new coal mine in Cumbria should go ahead. As politicians argue over the controversial proposal, very little has been heard from the industry that is supposed to benefit from it. Leading figures in the British steel industry have told this programme that they do not require its coal."

Alex Thompson first interviews **Mike Jenkinson MP** who speaks incorrect and misleading b.s.¹ – the shipping myth based on UK's [false] need for Cumbria coal.

Then **Chris McDonald, CEO of Materials Processing Institute**, Middlesbrough, is interviewed in front of what I presume is MPI's mini-EAF which it uses for research purposes (and I presume other purposes too).

Then Alex interviews **Ron Deelen, "CEO, British Steel 2019-2021"**.

Chris McDonald and Ron Deelen both totally annihilate what Mike Jenkinson said, by saying that the UK steel industry doesn't want the coal, nor does the EU's steel industry.

Alex Thompson then said that West Cumbria Mining "says about 85% of the coal would actually be exported" [WCM's figures show 87%].

My analysis concludes that UK blast furnace closure, Cumbria coal sulphur levels and CCCuk's 6th carbon budget report show that in reality over around 95% or more would be exported, increasing to near 100% by around 2035.

Mark Jenkinson plays the false Russia card – which is then demolished by Chris McDonald.

Then the jobs issue. Jenkinson on jobs is countered by Ron Deelen, who says that demand will decrease, with a likely impact on jobs (I guess he's referring to WCM's claimed UK + Europe market).

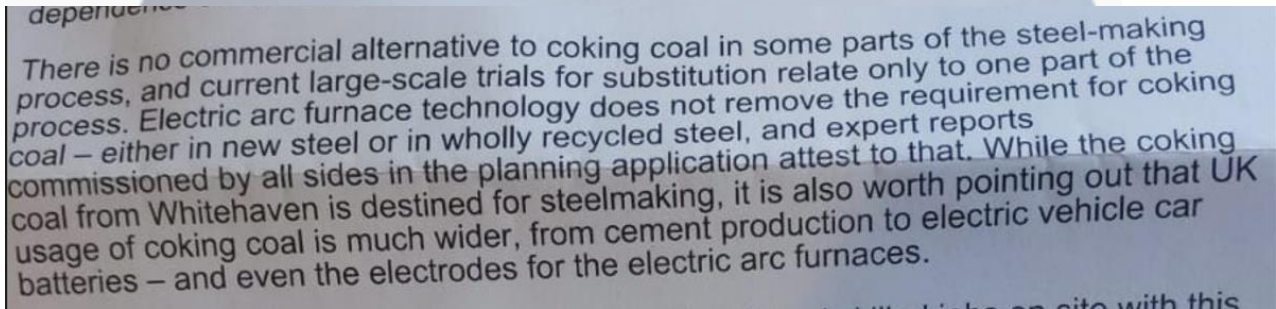
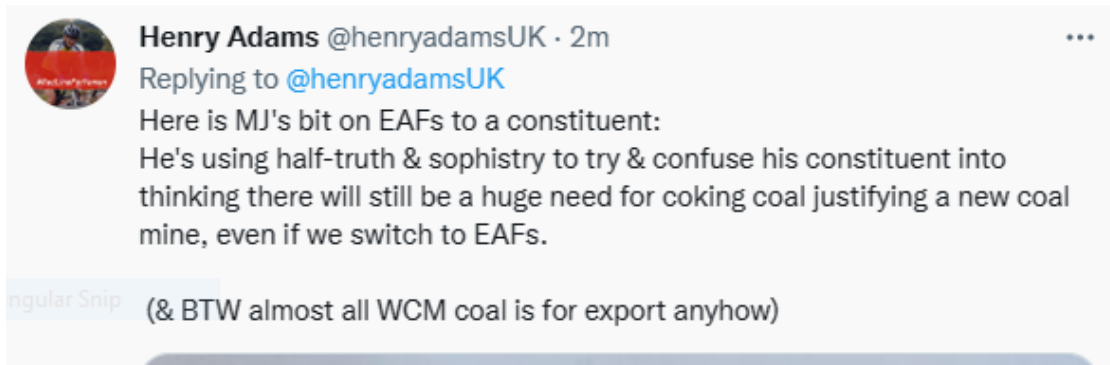
Note that so far I've only had time to cover several things, so I have focused on topics that are technically complex such as the use of coal in EAFs. MJ once worked in the steel industry, so he thinks he can be one-up on his constituents on such tricky subjects. He may be surprised if you show you can see through his attempts at confusing you.

Topics covered so far

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¹ My apologies to bulls: genuine organic bullshit is beneficial to a variety of insects which in turn provide food for birds.

On EAF technology



(the above text was written by MJ to a constituent in January 2023)

I have explained the following to MJ numerous times over the years on both his Facebook page and twitter, but he still makes the mistake of assuming he can get away with repeating this propaganda on the assumption that most people do not know this:

The reality is that that **EAFs generally only use around 1.2% (UK Steel) or 1.5% of the coal that blast furnaces use on a per tonne steel produced basis**, and that alternatives for the purpose (of maintaining a protective layer of foaming slag) are already being tried out. Certainly not a "coal need" at any scale to justify a new high production coking coal mine!

Since I first brought this up with MJ, though he keeps repeating this red herring designed to befuddle common sense, he sometimes "quietly" adds a brief qualifier if he guesses that some of his audience may know more than him.

I was pleased at the mine Inquiry that my info to MJ was echoed by expert witnesses in steel/industry decarbonisation:

Nilsson (& Vogl) for SLACC write [for Inquiry] "As shown above, coal demand in EAFs today is only 1.5% of that in blast furnaces. Furthermore, several pathways for substituting coal in EAFs have been investigated and some have successfully been tested at industrial scale.²⁹ "

And above they wrote: "To make one tonne of steel through BF/BOF route, 780 kg of metallurgical coal are needed.¹⁷ To make one tonne of steel from scrap in an electric arc furnace, only 12 kg of coal are needed.¹⁸ "

Source refs: I used [Reichel et al. \(2014\)](#) for the 1.5% figure, and I assume that Nilsson (& Vogl) used the same source as I did at the Inquiry. However since then, UK Steel's Frank Aaskov in his [12july22 report](#) stated "9kg coal/coke" to produce 1,000 kg crude steel for EAF steelmaking (source UK Steel) and 780kg coal for BF-BOF steelmaking (source WorldSteel). $12/780=1.54\%$ and $9/780=1.154\%$

The start of one of my twitter threads to MJ:

[Henry Adams on Twitter: "@markjenkinsonmp @DarrenW75370135 @CarolineLucas @BritishSteelUK @WCumbriaMining Very important to note that: 1. Coal consumption by EAFs is only around 1.5% of that by BF-BOF route per tonne of crude steel produced \(refs below\). Put another way, that's an over 98% reduction in coal use if a tonne of crude steel is produced by EAF or DRI+EAF as cf BF-BOF 📄" / Twitter](#)

(I've pasted this twitter thread further below)

Update: Note that if I now used UK Steel's data, then the "over 98% reduction in coal use" could be stated "over 98.8% reduction in coal use".

On EAF electrodes

MJ is misleading in the same way as for coal for slag foaming in EAFs.

I quote from industry sources (just 2 examples of no doubt many):

GRAPHITE ELECTRODES Manufacturing Process Published on April 10, 2019 Matteo Sporchia Sales Export Manager on Steel products | Refractory and Graphite Electrodes Technical Expert | Founder of #products4steelmaking

www.linkedin.com/pulse/graphite-electrodes-manufacturing-process-matteo-sporchia/

1. RAW MATERIALS

Coke (approximately 75-80% in content)

Petroleum Coke

Petroleum coke is the most important raw material, and it is formed in a wide range of structures, from highly anisotropic needle coke to nearly isotropic fluid coke. The highly anisotropic needle coke, due to its structure, is indispensable for the manufacture of high-performance electrodes used in electric arc furnaces, where a very high degree of electrical, mechanical and thermal load-bearing capacity is required. Petroleum coke is almost exclusively produced by the delayed coking process, which is a mild slow carbonising procedure of crude oil distillation residues.

UHP Graphite Electrode <https://www.hgraphite.com/uhp-graphite-electrode/>

UHP graphite electrode are mostly made of 100% high-specification needle coke.

NB: This doesn't mean that no coking coal is used: Nilsson (& Vogl) for SLACC state that 1% of coking coal is used in the manufacture of electrodes for metal smelting, & there are substitutes. So it's a similar argument as with coal for slag foaming: the wt. is tiny per tonne steel.

The above paragraph is the text of a tweet to MJ appended to the following tweet:

[Henry Adams on Twitter: "Also, the main constituent of EAF electrodes is needle coke - a specific type of pet coke - a petroleum product not a coking coal product. https://t.co/via9lB2jZJ" / Twitter](#)

[Henry Adams on Twitter: "This doesn't mean that no coking coal is used: Nilsson \(& Vogl\) for SLACC state that 1% of coking coal is used in the manufacture of electrodes for metal smelting, & there are substitutes. So it's a similar argument as with coal for slag foaming: the wt. is tiny per tonne steel." / Twitter](#)

Professor Nilsson (& V.Vogl) – an expert witness for SLACC at the Inquiry state:

3.11 Non-steel uses of metallurgical coal are very small, with 90% of coking coal being used in iron and steel production in the EU (Appendix 6, pg.176). Besides steel production, coking coal is used in the manufacture of electrodes for metal smelting (1%), for ferroalloy production and other minor uses (Appendix 6, pg.185). Substitutes for coking coal in the production of electrodes are natural graphite and synthetic graphite (Appendix 6, pg.187).

MJ on EAFs (summary conclusion):

So (knowing that EAF tech is complicated) MJ is trying to discombobulate or befuddle those of his constituents who don't know the details (most won't – it's complicated – so this is to change that). He's trying to undermine common sense.

If MJ or Mike Starkie claim that EAFs cannot produce good quality steel then respond with this quote from TATA Steel in a September 2023 web-page:

8: Is it true EAF-produced steel is of a lower quality than blast furnace-produced steel?

A: No. It is true to say that most of the steel produced around the world, including in Europe, is made using blast furnaces. Since 2008, however, there's been a steelmaking revolution in the world's largest economy, the **United States**, which has been investing predominantly in electric arc furnace technology. They've also arguably led the way in developing **ways to produce more complex grades of steels using EAFs so it can be used in some of the most demanding end uses, including in the automotive industry.** Looking closer to home, many of our European competitors have also chosen to invest in electric arc furnace technology.

Note that NUCOR is renowned for its use of EAFs to produce high quality steel and its website is worth looking at...

On shipping distances (a red herring anyhow)

Mine supporters such as MJ say the new mine will result in emissions savings from shorter shipping distances as it will replace coal from US to UK and Europe. This is a red herring and would become increasing false:

WCM's consultant Wood Mackenzie advised WCM at the Inquiry that it would have to shift its market beyond UK+EU if UK+EU stick to their 1.5C climate commitments as regards their steel industries. WM suggested Asia/Far East (and a few non-EU countries in Europe – but not significant so a distraction).

MJ is gambling on UK+EU missing their climate commitments, and not just that, he is trying to use political pressure to ensure that is so – for the UK.

This demolished the claim of shorter shipping distances emissions savings, which in any case are a red herring as they would be **only 1-2% of size of end-use emissions** if we consider a hypothetical case of WCM coal being used in Europe instead of US coal.

Compare above with: Tory MP Mark Jenkinson told The Sun: "As Britain still needs coking coal for the foreseeable future to make our world-leading steel, it should come from here, not imported thousands of miles away - which will only increase our carbon footprint any further." 1dec22 [Michael Gove urged to green light new coal mine in Cumbria to ease Britain's reliance on China's steel | The Sun](#)

There is no need for a new coking coal mine

WCM's figures for full production, which would be reached around 2029/30 (also from WCM data) show 87% for export, 13% for UK, sometimes rounded (eg by Lord Deben) to 85% : 15%.

But these figures ignore UK's blast furnace closure schedule (and that British Steel Scunthorpe (by their own admission) most unlikely to be able to use West Cumbria coking coal due to its known high sulphur content. For these reasons **Chris McDonald CEO of the steel industry's research institute MPI 'estimates that, at best, they will use less than 10% of the output of the mine and. By the mid-2030s, none at all':**

15dec22 [Industry raises doubts over Cumbria coal mine](https://www.constructionnews.co.uk/supply-chain/industry-raises-doubts-over-cumbria-coal-mine-15-12-2022/) | Construction News

<https://www.constructionnews.co.uk/supply-chain/industry-raises-doubts-over-cumbria-coal-mine-15-12-2022/>

But it appears that Mark Jenkinson reckons that the coal industry know what's best for the steel industry more than the steel industry itself!

How could the coal industry possibly be biased on this?!



I did an analysis and concluded that:

only around 3% to 5% (max ~7%) of WCM's full production could potentially be used in the UK when the mine reaches full production around 2029. Thus it is highly likely that at least 95% of WCM's full production would be for export. And if TATA Steel closes down both its UK blast furnaces by 2030 (a possibility according to its recent statements in the [FT](#) and [Guardian](#)), that would be ZERO % in the UK.

Port Talbot's BF No.4 will have to close down anyhow by 2035 to comply with the Climate Change Committee's 6th Carbon Budget*. This means that ~100% of the mine's production would be for export from when BF No.4 closes down (if not before), and the ~100% could potentially continue until 2050 when the licenced period would most likely come to an end.

* I've here used CCC's 'tailwinds' pathway for steel as it's the only pathway for steel that is 1.5C compliant at 50% chance.

From:

'The impact of blast furnace closures on potential for use of WCM coking coal in the UK'
www.dragonfly1.plus.com/How-blast-furnace-closures-would-affect-potential-for-use-of-Cumbria-coal.pdf

< First UK coal mine in decades appro...

But the two companies that still make steel using coal in the UK - British Steel and Tata - say they plan to move to lower carbon production methods.

Steel industry expert Chris McDonald estimates that, at best, they will use less than 10% of the output of the mine and, by the mid-2030s, none at all.

That means the new mine will export virtually all the coal it produces.



GETTY IMAGES
The former Marchon chemical works on the outskirts of Whitehaven is the site of the proposed mine

which is part 2 of several pdf's starting with:

'Blast furnace closure plans in the EU (& UK) show no need for a new coal mine'

www.dragonfly1.plus.com/Blast-furnace-closure-plans.pdf

Colin Muncie - a retired former MD of steel mills in US (NUCOR) and UK (eg former Teesside) tweeted in response to my 2 studies: "Henry you are word and detail perfect"

FoE's excellent briefing of Spring 2022 on '[Green steel and Cumbrian coal](#)' is also well worth reading.

Timelines

Mark Jenkinson fails to consider and compare timelines of these 3 things: climate urgency, steel decarbonisation & blast furnace closure, WCM's construction and production schedule (which doesn't reach full production until 2029/30):

A screen-grab from a WCM pdf:

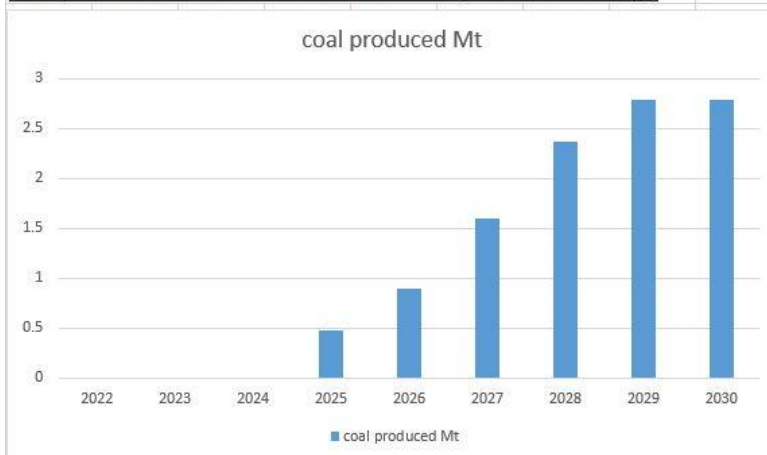
2.6 PRODUCTION DURING THE OPERATIONAL PERIOD

2.6.1 The following table provides annual production from the mine

Table 1 – Annual Production

Production	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Met Coal	480,000	900,000	1,600,000	2,360,000	2,780,000
Refuse	50,000	90,000	110,000	160,000	150,000

I have plotted the WCM data and used WCM's stated 2 year construction stage:



19_Greenhouse Gas Emissions_R6.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC (64-bit)

File Edit View Sign Window Help

Home Tools 19_Greenhouse Ga... x

50 / 66 110%

6. Enabling Works and Construction GHG Impacts

Overview of Stage Activities

6.1 As described in the Revised Environmental Statement and Planning Statement (West Cumbria Mining, 2018a and b, respectively) the construction stage is anticipated to take two years and includes initial site remediation from historical activities, manufacture of construction materials, driving underground tunnels (also known as drifts) to access the underground coal measures), above ground landscaping, and construction of onsite buildings.

If the legal challenges go to court (very likely) then the blue columns shift on a year (at least).

By the time production starts, commercial scale production of H-DRI based steel (Hydrogen Direct Reduced Iron) will have started in the EU (and e.g. China).

And one of TATA Port Talbot's 2 blast furnaces reaches the end of its forecast life.

2030 is a date for achieving a big UK emissions reduction target.

We are heading to cross 1.5C ~2033.

There's a 2 year construction stage before production stage:

Climate *(this section needs improving)*

MJ accuses anti-mine campaigners of “**rampant climate change alarmism**” in his letter. He has also used the expression “climate terrorists”.

He appears to reject accepted climate science and instead favours tweets by fossil fuel funded climate action delayers such as Bjorn Lomborg. He appears to regard Net Zero by 2050 as meaning we just have to reduce fossil fuel extraction by 2050, not 2030, and with an emphasis that it should be Net not Absolute by 2050, as if big offsets or whatever can be relied on.

In countering this we should give him zero framing or latitude that there is any doubt that we need to halve global emissions by 2030, which means much more than 50% for wealthy Western countries like the UK and EU countries.

I suggest showing him the charts I’ve appended and pinning him down to accepting that we are heading to cross 1.5C around ten years from now and thus UK emissions must be much more than halved by 2030 (in fact by the UK-agreed % reduction target).

The UK is committed to end almost all its steel industry emissions by 2035 just leaving a few % from 2035 to 2040 (I’ll have to get that figure). This is in the Climate Change Committee’s 6th Carbon Budget, which is a legally binding target.

20Apr21 gov.uk Press release: **UK enshrines new target in law to slash emissions by 78% by 2035**

The UK’s sixth Carbon Budget will incorporate the UK’s share of international aviation and shipping emissions for the first time, to bring the UK more than three-quarters of the way to net zero by 2050.

[UK enshrines new target in law to slash emissions by 78% by 2035 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-enshrines-new-target-in-law-to-slash-emissions-by-78-by-2035)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-enshrines-new-target-in-law-to-slash-emissions-by-78-by-2035>

The UK government will set the world’s most ambitious climate change target into law **to reduce emissions by 78% by 2035 compared to 1990 levels**, it was announced today (Tuesday 20 April).

In line with the recommendation from the independent Climate Change Committee, this sixth Carbon Budget limits the volume of greenhouse gases emitted over a 5-year period from 2033 to 2037, taking the UK more than three-quarters of the way to reaching net zero by 2050. The Carbon Budget will ensure Britain remains on track to end its contribution to climate change while remaining consistent with the Paris Agreement temperature goal to limit global warming to well below 2°C and pursue efforts towards 1.5°C.

The government is already working towards its commitment **to reduce emissions in 2030 by at least 68% compared to 1990 levels** through the UK’s latest Nationally Determined Contribution - the highest reduction target made by a major economy to date. Today’s world-leading announcement builds on this goal to achieve a 78% reduction by 2035.

The new target will become enshrined in law by the end of June 2021, with legislation setting out the UK government’s commitments laid in Parliament tomorrow (Wednesday 21 April).

Coal mine emissions show clearly that ‘carbon neutral mine’ is nonsensical

9 million tonnes CO2e per year is a rounded figure for the total emissions that would occur for each year at full production. If the mine continued at full production until the end of its licence period (31st December 2050) then a **cumulative total of over 200 million tonnes CO2e** would be emitted (again a rounded figure).

Emissions in more detail

8.8 million tonnes CO₂e per year would be from the end-use of the coking coal at blast furnace sites. This is calculated using BEIS conversion factor 2021/22 and the figure 8.8 was accepted at the Inquiry as correct.

It is generally thought that there is not enough scope for variation in this figure to mean it could be greatly different (unlike with operational emissions at the mine site). However Gove disputes this with very weak arguments. CCS if added at the blast furnace site could somewhat reduce these emissions, but there is no evidence that we can rely on costly CCS being added because it is not a preferred decarbonisation option by steel companies in the EU, and the emissions reductions would not be enough to be 1.5C compatible. CCS might possibly be added to some recently constructed blast furnaces in the Far East, but that possibility cannot be relied upon. WCM also uses the very flawed **substitution argument**. I will add a section on that when I have time.

0.4 million tonnes CO₂e per year = 400,000 tonnes per year is the figure for the total operational emissions at the coal mine that CCCuk (Lord Deben) and [Green Alliance](#) states. It is a rounded figure of that calculated by AECOM for WCM (see extract of WCM's AECOM report below).

Note that "the majority of [operational] emissions (73% or 74%) are associated with fugitive methane emissions". Gove has agreed on a planning condition that 95% of these emissions should be captured, but that capture is unlikely to start before production of coal has reached a certain rate, and doubts have been expressed as to whether 95% capture is possible even when it starts. **Thus some methane will escape (a potent GHG).** Also the captured methane will be combusted as an energy source, releasing CO₂ emissions!

From AECOM report for WCM in Ch.19 on GHG emissions: ↓

7.7 As detailed in Table 7.1 the total GHGs estimated to be emitted from the operations associated with the Proposed Development have been calculated to be 18,328,183 tCO₂e over the course of the fifty-year period. The majority of emissions (73%) are associated with fugitive methane emissions, however, as stated previously, methane emissions are likely to be captured and utilised from the fifth year of operation. Average annual emissions are therefore expected to be approximately 366,564 tCO₂e. These calculations include a change in land use by revegetation prior to the start of operations.

Table 7.1: Estimated Operational GHG Emissions over the course of the mine's life

Project Activity/ Emission Source	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Percentage of Stage Emissions
Fuel Usage Onsite	4,897	0%
Company Vehicle Usage	1,215	0%
Fugitive Emissions	13,588,440	74%
Electricity Purchase	2,410,309	13%
Purchase Goods and Services	2,583	0%
Upstream Transportation and Distribution	3,509	0%
Waste Generated in Operations	4,213	0%
Employee Commuting	100,358	1%
Onward rail transportation and Distribution of Sold Products	2,214,049	12%
Land use change	-1,399	
Total operational stage emissions	18,328,183	
Operational emissions per annum	366,564	

& from Green Alliance (by Roz Bulleid) ↓

It would undermine the UK's climate leadership

Direct emissions of carbon dioxide and methane from the mine would make it more challenging to meet the UK's legally enshrined net zero target, with **0.4 million tonnes of CO₂e per year** predicted to be added by the mine, equivalent to the output of 201,000 cars or 170,000 homes. In total, the Cumbria mine and the coal it would produce would be responsible for **8.4 million tonnes of CO₂e per year**, if used internationally in conventional steelmaking.

Increasing coal dependency would seriously undermine the UK's international efforts to limit global warming to **1.5 degrees** above pre-industrial levels, beyond which increasingly dangerous impacts of climate breakdown would be inevitable. The [International Energy Agency](#), alongside other respected scientific bodies, has been clear that, to meet net zero by 2050, no new coal, oil and gas fields can be opened. An oversupply of coal could force down prices, encouraging other uses to appear and 'locking in' continued coal use, when investment in alternatives is needed.

UK steelmakers don't need the coal

Senior steel industry bosses have **highlighted** that the UK steel industry does

Sources: https://slacc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/19_Greenhouse-Gas-Emissions_R6.pdf
& <https://green-alliance.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Cumbria-coal-mine-briefing.pdf>

WCM at the Inquiry also produced the Ecolyse 2 report on emissions which was a very late update to the AECOM report.

THUS: in no way can the mine be carbon neutral!

OFFSETTING: WCM say they will buy the respected Gold Standard offsets to account for site operational emissions, but Gold Standard have refused for their offsets to be used to try and justify new fossil fuel extraction.

So will WCM be buying Goldwash Standard offsets? Or Fool's Gold offsets, or Fossil Fool's Gold offsets?



Again: in no way can the mine be carbon neutral!

Annex

One of my several twitter threads to MJ re EAFs:

10jul22 <https://twitter.com/henryadamsUK/status/1546198552350801925>

Mark Jenkinson MP @markjenkinsonmp · Jul 1, 2022
 Replying to @DarrenW75370135 @CarolineLucas and 2 others
 You might think it makes no sense, but I'm not the one calling it 'green steel'

The processes you talk of produce direct reduced iron without the use of a blast furnace, significantly reducing the amount of coal used. It doesn't remove it as part of a later chemical process.

6 2

Henry Adams @henryadamsUK
 Replying to @markjenkinsonmp @DarrenW75370135 and 3 others

Very important to note that:
 1. Coal consumption by EAFs is only around 1.5% of that by BF-BOF route per tonne of crude steel produced (refs below).
 Put another way, that's an over 98% reduction in coal use if a tonne of crude steel is produced by EAF or DRI+EAF as cf BF-BOF

7:23 PM · Jul 10, 2022

Henry Adams @henryadamsUK · Jul 10, 2022
 Replying to @henryadamsUK @markjenkinsonmp and 4 others
 2. Alternative sources of carbon for slag-foaming in EAFs (=reason for adding coal) are not just been tested but are also being used at industrial scale. This is likely to increase as the cost of carbon increases.
 E.g.: biochar, old rubber tyres, petroleum coke

even less coal

1

Henry Adams @henryadamsUK · Jul 10, 2022
 Replying to @henryadamsUK @markjenkinsonmp and 4 others
 The over 98% reduction of coal use (1), and even more reductions (2) means no new coal mine is needed for supplying EAFs, and especially as EAFs (& H-DRI + EAF) are replacing blast furnaces this decade & onwards

STOP using coal for EAFs red herring Mark!
 It's back-firing on you

1 2 1

Henry Adams @henryadamsUK · Jul 10, 2022
 Replying to @henryadamsUK @markjenkinsonmp and 4 others
 Refs include:
 Echterhof (Aachen Uni)
 Reichel et al. (eg 2014) (" ")
 Demus et al. (eg 2011) (" ")
 Yu (2018)
 Oulu Uni (Finland) research re biochar alternative

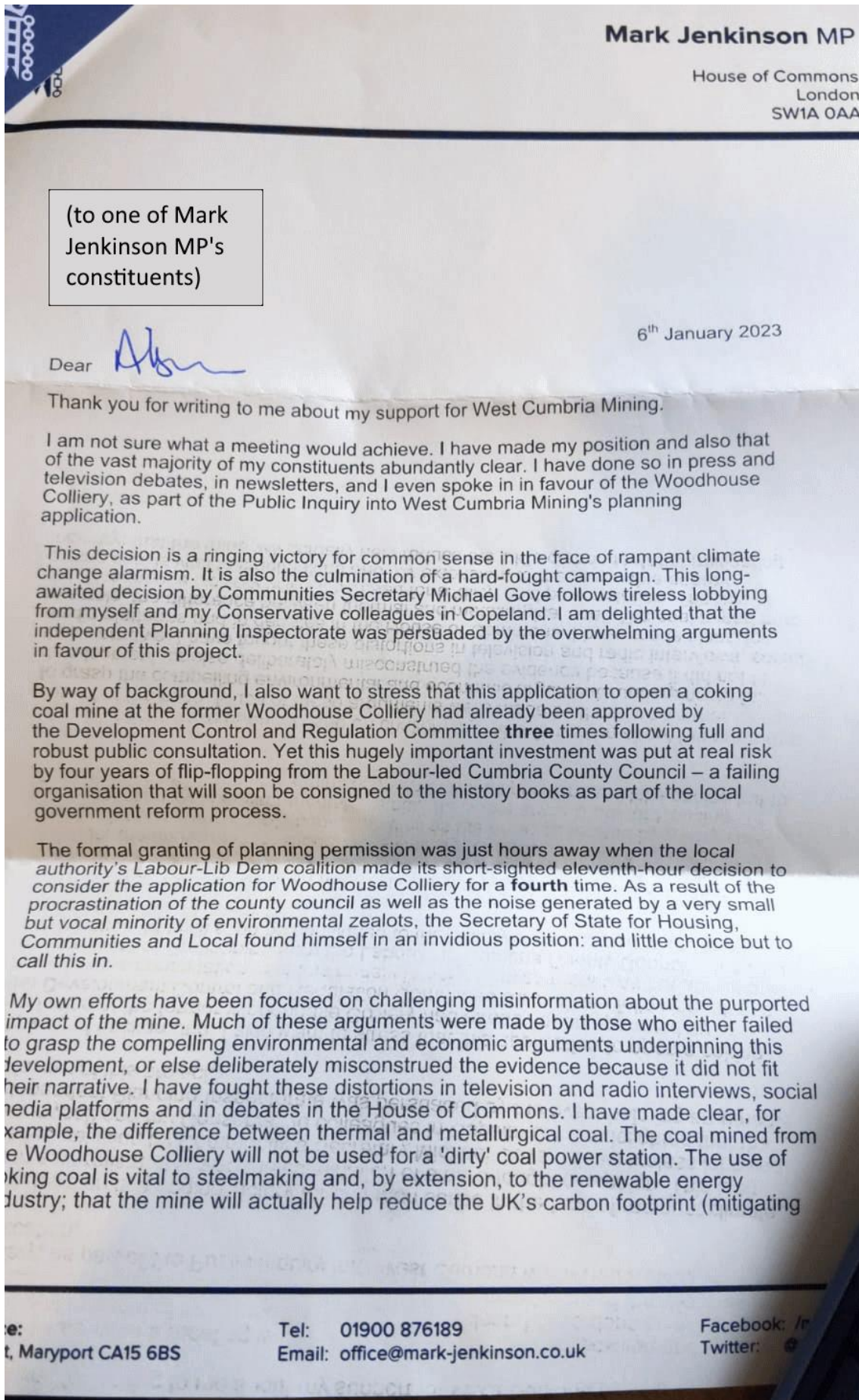
My calculations from these turned out the same as those by Lars J Nilsson & Valentin Vogl, Lund Uni at the Inquiry

1

Henry Adams @henryadamsUK · Jul 10, 2022
 Replying to @henryadamsUK @markjenkinsonmp and 4 others
 And this pdf:
 'Blast furnace closure plans in the EU (& UK) show no need for a new coal mine'
dragonfly1.plus.com/Blast-furnace-...

On next pages: **One of Mark Jenkinson's letter to a constituent in January 2023**

One of Mark Jenkinson's letter to a constituent in January 2023:



the need to import coking coal vast distances).

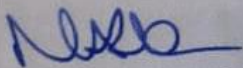
The mine will be net carbon zero from the very beginning – making it the first of its type in the world. As part of its development there will be an additional capital investment of £15m in methane capture equipment and associated plant and equipment. I spoke in favour of the Woodhouse Colliery, as part of the Public Inquiry into West Cumbria Mining's planning application. It makes much more sense to source the coal we need locally rather than shipping it in from abroad from countries that do not have our strong environmental record. If we don't mine coking coal here then we import it from elsewhere at the very time when we need to be reducing our dependence on other countries.

There is no commercial alternative to coking coal in some parts of the steel-making process, and current large-scale trials for substitution relate only to one part of the process. Electric arc furnace technology does not remove the requirement for coking coal – either in new steel or in wholly recycled steel, and expert reports commissioned by all sides in the planning application attest to that. While the coking coal from Whitehaven is destined for steelmaking, it is also worth pointing out that UK usage of coking coal is much wider, from cement production to electric vehicle car batteries – and even the electrodes for the electric arc furnaces.

The mine will see the direct creation of 532 well paid and skilled jobs on site with this project, with 80 per cent of these expected to come from within 20 miles of the project site Woodhouse Colliery. The mine itself will make £1.8bn contribution to UK Gross domestic product (GDP) in the first 10 years, £2.5bn worth of exports and would deliver a 1.8 per cent reduction in the UK balance of trade deficit over the same period. It will see £130 million annual project spend in the region each year when in full production, and a £500m tax contribution to Government in first 10 years.

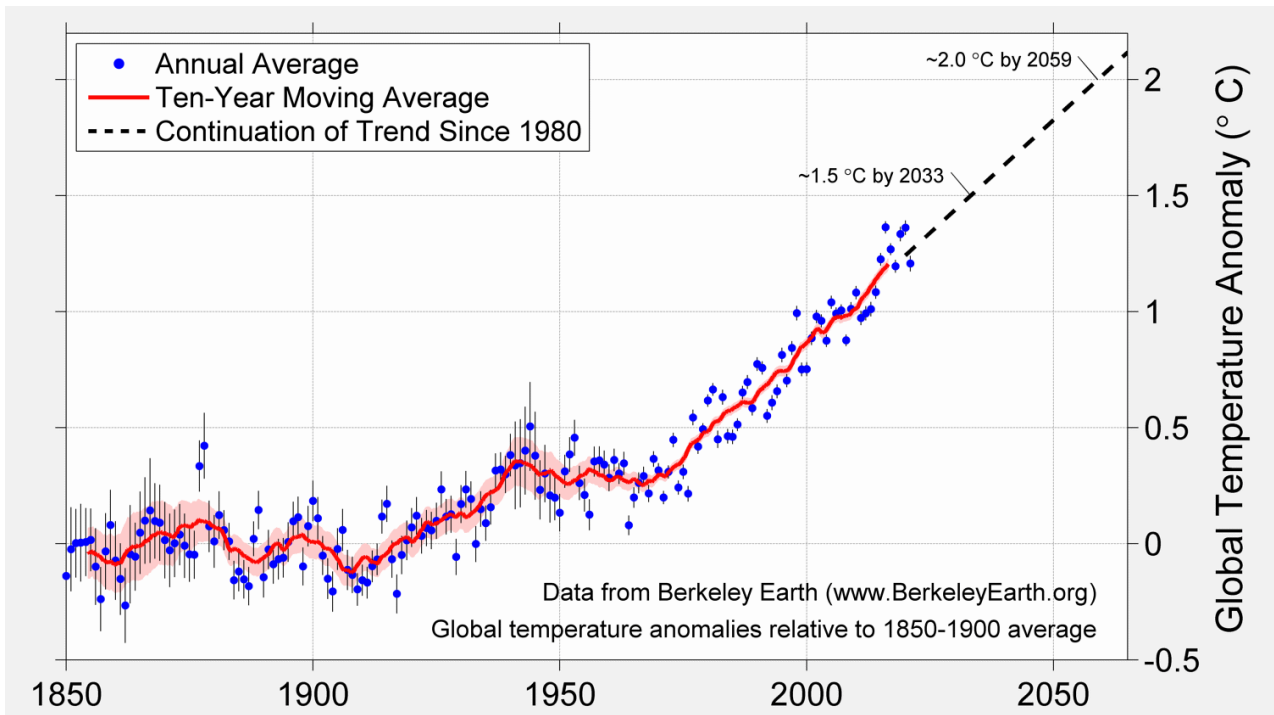
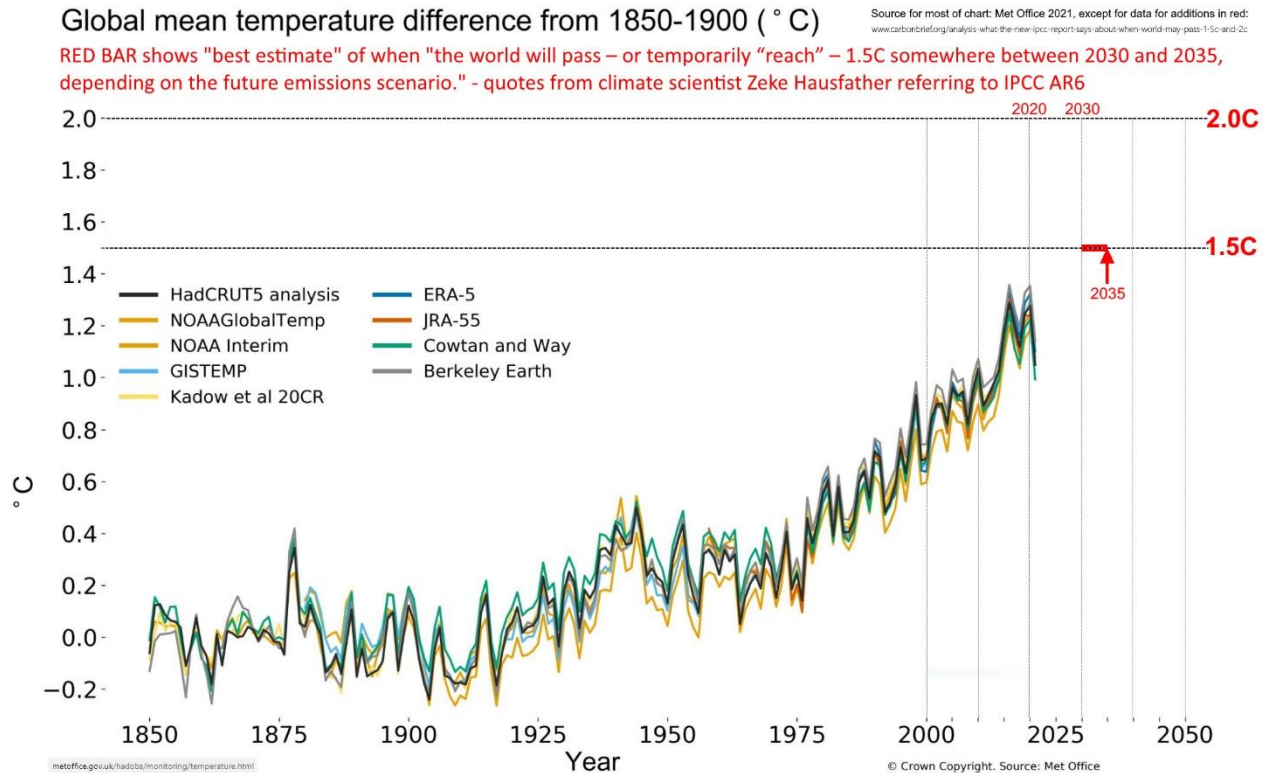
I hope this explanation will help you understand the many and compelling reasons behind my support for the mine. However, if you would still like to request a meeting please call my office manager Hannah Dolan on 01900 876189.

Yours sincerely



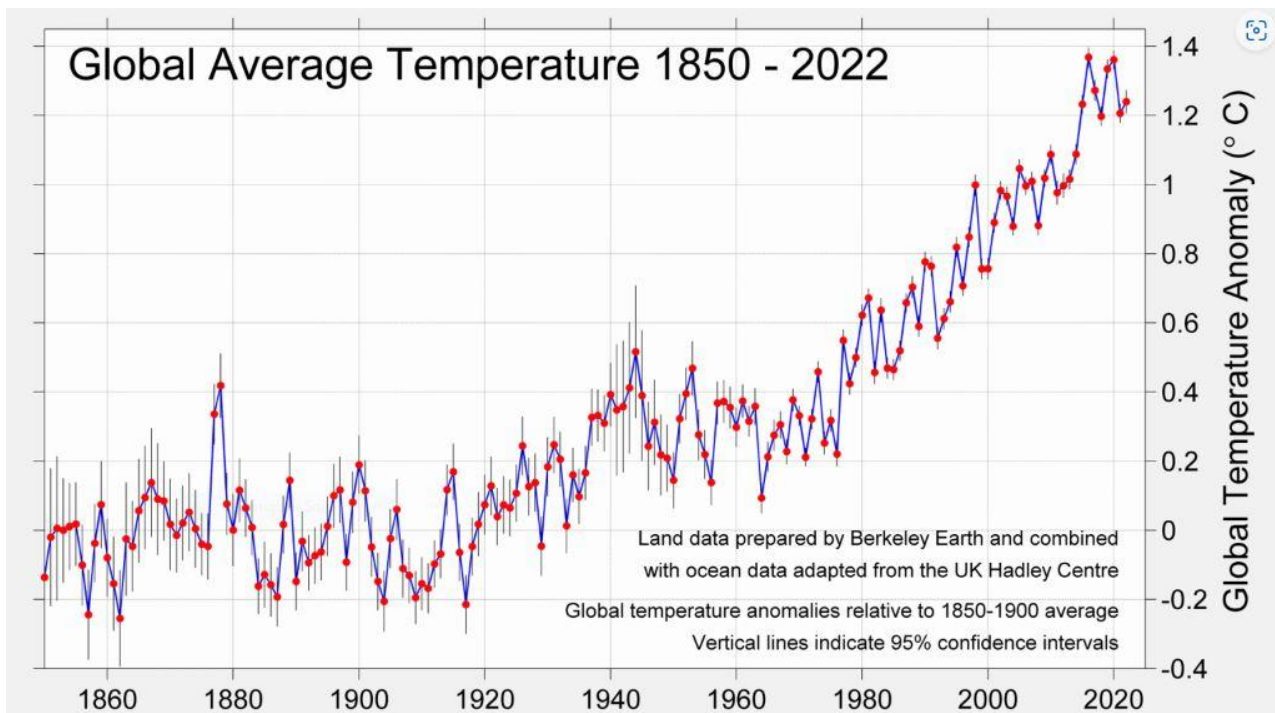
Mark Jenkinson MP

Insist MJ accepts that these charts are correct in showing that we are heading to cross 1.5C by around 2033 ten years from now:



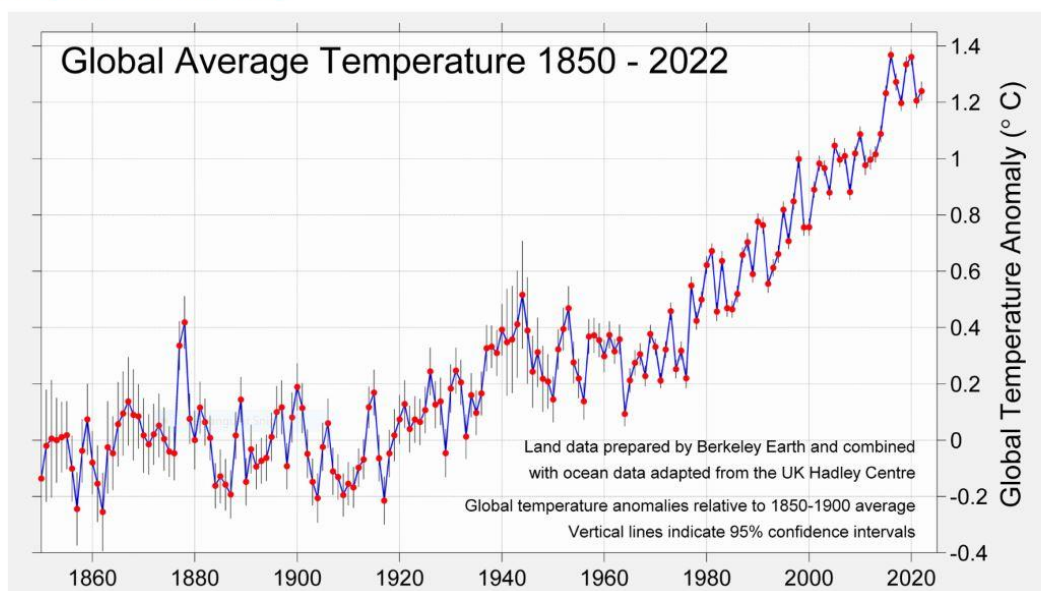
The latest chart is on the next page and shows 2022

From Berkeley Earth 12jan23:



Same but with more text info:

Annual Temperature Anomaly



The global mean temperature in 2022 is estimated to have been 1.24°C (2.24°F) above the average temperature from 1850-1900, a period often used as a pre-industrial baseline for global temperature targets. This is $\sim 0.03^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($\sim 0.05^{\circ}\text{F}$) warmer than in 2021. As a result, 2021 is nominally the fifth warmest year to have been directly observed, though the years 2015, 2017, 2018, 2021, and 2022 all cluster closely together relative to their uncertainty estimates. In particular 2022 and 2015 are essentially tied, and 2022 could just as easily be regarded as the 6th warmest year.

This global mean temperature in 2022 is equivalent to 0.91°C (1.64°F) above the 1951-1980 average, which is often used as a reference period for comparing global climate analyses.

The last eight years stand out as the eight warmest years to have been directly observed.

www.BerkeleyEarth.org