I do not agree to have theSydney Incinerator Project, Eastern Creek because of the following:-

Background

- The Government is deciding right now if they will approve The World Largest Incinerator in Sydney. It would run 24/7 for the next 30 - 50 years
- The project is called Waste to Energy but its essentially a large incinerator which burns waste products and the heat is used to generate electricity. If approved, it will be the largest of its type in the world on completion, dwarfing similar facilities already in operation in Europe and the UK.
- The Next Generation has amended their EIS three times, changing emissions data with no explanation of how their data could change.
- The Incinerator is proposed to burn 1.3 million tonnes of garbage each year on completion. (Stage 1 & 2)
- A study completed by George Thurston in November 2017 found that living near a waste to energy incinerator carries the same health risks as secondhand cigarette smoke. The increase in lung cancer from long-term exposure to fine particulate matter is roughly the same as the increase in lung cancer of a non-smoker who breathes passive smoke while living with a smoker, or about 20 % increase in lung cancer risk. http://www.cbf.org/document-library/cbf-reports/thurston-wheelabrator-health-impacts-2017.pdf
- The Sydney Incinerator would have two 100 metre smoke stacks, pumping out cancer causing emissions such as; arsenic, cadmium, nickel, Mercury, dioxin, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and Persistent Organic Pollutants - 24 hours a day 7 days a week for the next 30 - 50 years.
- An independent study has confirmed the Incinerator emissions plume will be one of the largest in the world. It would travel up to 40km, putting the air quality of all Sydney residents at risk.
- Sydney's Basin shape causes it to trap pollution. In summer cool overnight air drains off the mountains and moves towards the sea picking up air pollution. Morning sea breezes then push it back over urban Sydney areas collecting more pollution and creating Sydney' smog. Imagine the addition of Incinerator emissions to this ?
- Family homes are only 800 meters from the site.
- Three schools are within 1.8km of the site.
- The Incinerator "Sacrifice Zone" includes the area within a 5km radius of the Incinerator site. The sacrifice zone is a geographic area that has been permanently impaired by environmental damage or economic disinvestment. These zones are most commonly found in low-income and minority communities.[1] Commentators including Chris Hedges, Joe Sacco, and Stephen Lerner have argued that corporate business practices contribute to producing sacrifice zones. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sacrifice_zone
- The Next Generations EIS states that "ultra-fine particulates will increase as a result of this project" and it also states "The proposed facility may release substances to atmosphere which have the potential to harm human health" confirming this incinerator is harmful to health. When questioned about this at a community information forum, they said "Oh well one in two people die of cancer anyway"
- Prospect Reservoir is 5km from the site which forms part of the drinking water for 4.5 million people in Greater sydney (70% of NSW). Putting our drinking water under threat of contamination.
- The Incinerator will use the Blacktown local Bioretention basin to filter waste water, silt and sediment from the Incinerator. This practice would put The Hawkesbury-Nepean river system, an important natural assets and one of the largest coastal river

catchments along the NSW coastline at risk. Its waters support agricultural and horticultural industries that generate more than $1 billion annually, including $259 million of irrigated agriculture which supplies much of Sydney's fresh food.

- The incinerator would produce 450,000 tonnes of toxic ash every year that still needs to be landfilled.
- The community has not given a social license to operate. Our community survey of 1200 residents confirmed 98.5% of residents are against a Waste to Energy incinerator at Eastern Creek, Sydney.

The Proposal fails to meet many Government Policies.

The Proposal fails to meet the basic principles of The NSW Energy from Waste Policy Statement

The NSW Energy from Waste Policy Statement has overarching principles including:

- 'Mass burn' disposal outcomes are avoided
- Air quality and human health are protected
- Higher value resource recovery outcomes are maximized
- Scope is provided for industry innovation
- Community acceptance to operate a process can be obtained (our community survey of 1200 people proves 98.5% of the community are against a waste to energy incinerator)
- This application fails to meet all of the basic principles of the NSW Energy from Waste Policy Statement

The Proposal fails to meet the basic principles of The Renewable Energy (Electricity) Act 2000

- The waste to energy incinerator would burn plastic. The Act specifically excludes fossil fuel based materials such as plastics.
- Burning waste fuels based on petrochemicals (which are fossil fuels) and burning plastics derived from fossil fuels does not create 'green' energy – it is simply burning fossil fuels in another form.

The Proposal fails to meet the basic principles of The European Human Rights Convention

- Waste to Energy Incinerators presently contravene basic human rights as stated by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights
- The foetus, infant and child are most at risk from incinerator emissions: their rights are therefore being ignored and violated, which is not in keeping with the concept of a just society. Nor is the present policy of locating incinerators in deprived areas where their health effects will be maximal

The Proposal fails to meet the basic principles of The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Waste to Energy Incinerators are known to produce Persistent Organic Pollutants such as Dioxin and Furans, which are Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). http://www.ntn.org.au/wp/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/10-reasons-why-burning-waste-to-make-energy-is-a-bad-idea.pdf

- The Stockholm Convention is a legally binding international instrument that aims to eliminate or restrict the production and use of persistent organic pollutants (POPs).

- Waste to Energy Incineration goes directly against the directive of the Stockholm Convention by releasing POPs into the environment.

POPs concentrate in living organisms through another process called bioaccumulation. Though not soluble in water, POPs are readily absorbed in fatty tissue, where concentrations can become magnified by up to 70,000 times the background levels. Fish, predatory birds, mammals, and humans are high up the food chain and so absorb the greatest concentrations. https://www.un.org/press/en/2004/unep204.doc.htm

Doesn't meet the fit and proper person test under section 83 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act

- The proponent has had 18 EPA breaches of associated companies since 2005. Averaging at over 1 breach per year.
- The owner of The Next Generation has contravened environment protection legislation making him an unfit person.

Current Government Website confirms health concerns

Waste to Energy Incinerators are known to produce ultra-fine particulates (diameter less than 0.1μm) in high amounts. http://www.ntn.org.au/wp/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/NTN-waste-to-energy-incineration-report-2013.1.pdf

- Exposure to fine particle pollution has been linked to a variety of health problems including increased respiratory symptoms (e.g. irritation of the airways, coughing or difficulty breathing), heart problems and premature death in people with heart or lung disease." http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/air/air-pollution/particles-as-pollution
- "May cause people with heart disease to experience symptoms like chest pain, and shortness of breath. Particle pollution can aggravate existing respiratory diseases such as asthma and chronic bronchitis". http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/air/air-pollution/indicators-we-monitor
- **The Next Generation own EIS confirms "Ultra fine particulates will increase as a result of this project"**

Health Effects of Waste to Energy Incineration

Short-term exposure can lead to:

- Irritated eyes, nose and throat
- Worsening asthma and lung diseases such as chronic bronchitis (also called chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or COPD)
- Heart attacks and arrhythmias (irregular heartbeat) in people with heart disease
- Increases in hospital admissions and premature death due to diseases of the respiratory and cardiovascular systems

Long-term exposure can lead to:

- Reduced lung function

- Development of cardiovascular and respiratory diseases
- Increased rate of disease progression
- Reduction in life expectancy
- Irritation and inflammation of eyes, nose, throat and lower airways: coughing, sore and scratchy throat or uncomfortable feeling in chest
- Reduced lung function: not able to breathe as deeply or vigorously as you normally would
- Exacerbation of asthma and chronic respiratory diseases such as chronic bronchitis (also called chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or COPD)
- Increased susceptibility to respiratory infections
- Can continue to damage lungs when symptoms have disappeared
- Flu-like symptoms such as headaches, dizziness, disorientation, nausea and fatigue
- Chest pain in people with coronary heart disease
- At higher concentration: impaired vision and coordination, dizziness and confusion
- Potentially serious health effects on unborn babies (birth defects) when exposed to high levels
- Narrowing of the airways leading to wheezing, chest tightness and shortness of breath
- More frequent asthma attacks in people with asthma
- Exacerbation of cardiovascular diseases

Studies confirm Health Effects of Waste to Energy Incineration

- A study by Dr George D. Thurston of New York University School of Medicine in November 2017 found that living near a waste to energy incinerator carries the same health risks as secondhand smoke. "The increase in lung cancer from long-term exposure to fine particulate matter is roughly the same as the increase in lung cancer of a non-smoker who breathes passive smoke while living with a smoker, or about 20 % increase in lung cancer risk".

- A recent study that looked into a medium sized city in southwestern Sweden, clearly identified their new modern incinerator as the single most significant source of PM2.5's. http://senedd.cynulliad.cymru/documents/s7994/Yr%20Athro%20Vyvyan%20Howard%20Papur%202.pdf

- A study published recently in the American Medical Association's Jama Pediatrics journal is the first to examine the impact of particles of 1 micrometre (PM1) – a millionth of a metre – or smaller on health. It found an increase in PM1 of 10 micrograms per cubic metre over the entire pregnancy led to a 9% increased risk of a preterm birth. This research confirms - There is no safe concentration of fine particle pollution.

- Two large American studies confirm that Waste to Energy Incinerators increase particulates therefore increasing the risk to health. The studies proved that fine (PM2.5) particulate air pollution causes increases in all-cause mortality, cardiovascular mortality and mortality from lung cancer, after adjustment for other factors. A more recent, well-designed study of morbidity and mortality in postmenopausal women has confirmed this, showing a 76% increase in cardiovascular and 83% increase in cerebrovascular mortality in women exposed to higher levels of fine particulates. These fine particulates are primarily produced by combustion processes and are emitted in large quantities by incinerators.

- L M Brown and his colleagues have pointed out that “long-term exposure to even low concentrations of fine particles may be associated with reduced life expectancy” [Brown L.M., Collings N., Harrison R.M., Maynard A.D. and Maynard R.L. Ultrafine particles in the atmosphere: introduction. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London A 358 (2000) 2563-2565].

- The Environmental Protection Agency cites health studies indicating that particles smaller than 2.5 micrometers (PM2.5) (and emitted from Incinerators) are “the major contributor to serious health problems like respiratory illness and premature mortality” [http://www.crwi.org/textfiles/partem.htm]

- Another recent study (Mao, et al. 2007) found that the concentrations of PM2.5 and PM10 in the study area located downwind of the incinerator were significantly higher (between 220% and 700% higher) than the study area upwind of the incinerator. The study indicated that the air had “significant contamination by air pollutants emitted” from a waste incinerator, representing a public health problem for nearby residents, despite the facility being equipped with a modern air pollution control system.

- Many studies, old and new, show that communities all around the world, living close to incinerators, even modern facilities, suffer higher rates of cancer and respiratory problems (e.g. http://tinyurl.com/y7dteo). The recently released Paris Appeal Memorandum, supported by the European Standing Committee of Doctors (representing 2 million doctors), urged a moratorium on building any new incinerators (www.artac.info/static.php?op=MemorandumParisAppeal.txt&npds=1).

- This study “Toxic ash contaminates our food supply”’ Ash and other residues from waste incineration contain dioxins, furans (PCDD/Fs) and a range of other highly toxic POPs at levels which are a threat to human health and the environment. Current management practices and regulatory threshold levels for POPs that contaminate incinerator residues are not preventing releases of POPs into agricultural settings, the food chain and the broader environment. http://ipen.org/sites/default/files/documents/ipen-toxic-fly-ash-in-food-v1_4a-en-web.pdf

- The study “Public health impacts associated with incinerators – a compilation” results support the hypothesis of a statistically significant higher risk, among men and women alike, of dying from all cancers in towns situated near incinerators and hazardous waste treatment plants, and specifically, a higher excess risk in respect of tumors of the stomach, liver, pleura, kidney, and ovary. Furthermore, this is one of the first studies to analyze the risk of dying of cancer related with specific industrial activities in this sector at a national level, and to highlight the excess risk observed in the vicinity of incinerators and installations. https://zerowasteoz.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Public-health-impacts-associated-with-incinerators.pdf
- A recent study by The Small Area Health Statistics Unit has revealed and area in Dundee, Scotland, near a waste incinerator has one of Europe's largest cancer clusters. There were 81 more cases of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma than average and evidence of clustering for myeloid leukemia, around the incinerator. https://www.whatdotheyknow.com/request/matters_relating_to_the_incinera

It is now established beyond reasonable doubt that particulate air pollution causes death by various means.

Research shows these include:

- Cardiovascular morbidity and mortality [Miller K.A., Siscovick D.S., Sheppard L., Shepherd K., Sullivan J.H., Anderson G.L. and Kaufman J.D. Long-term exposure to air pollution and incidence of cardiovascular events in women. New England Journal of Medicine 356 (2007) 447-458]

- Cardiopulmonary mortality [Pope C.A. Mortality effects of longer term exposures to fine particulate air pollution: review of recent epidemiological evidence. Inhalation Toxicology 19 (2007) 33-38]

- Respiratory, immunological, haematological, neurological and reproductive / developmental problems, sometimes with long time-lags between exposure and health effects [Curtis L., Rea W., Smith-Willis P., Fenyves E. and Pan Y. Adverse health effects of outdoor air pollutants. Environment International 32 (2006) 815-830]

- Every 10 µg/m3 increase in fine particulate levels was associated with a 4% increase in deaths from all causes, a 6% increase in deaths from cardiopulmonary illness and an 8% increase in lung cancer mortality [Pope C.A., Burnett R.T., Thun M.J., Calle E.E., Krewski D., Ito K. and Thurston G.D. Lung cancer, cardiopulmonary mortality, and long-term exposure to fine particulate air pollution. Journal of the American Medical Association 287 (2002) 1132-1141]

- There is particular concern about the effects of particulate pollution on infants. Increases in infant deaths from respiratory causes with a 10 µg/m3 increase in PM2.5s have been identified [Woodruff T.J., Darrow L.A. and Parker J.D. Air pollution and postneonatal infant mortality in the United States, 1999-2002. Environmental Health Perspectives 116 (2008) 110-115]

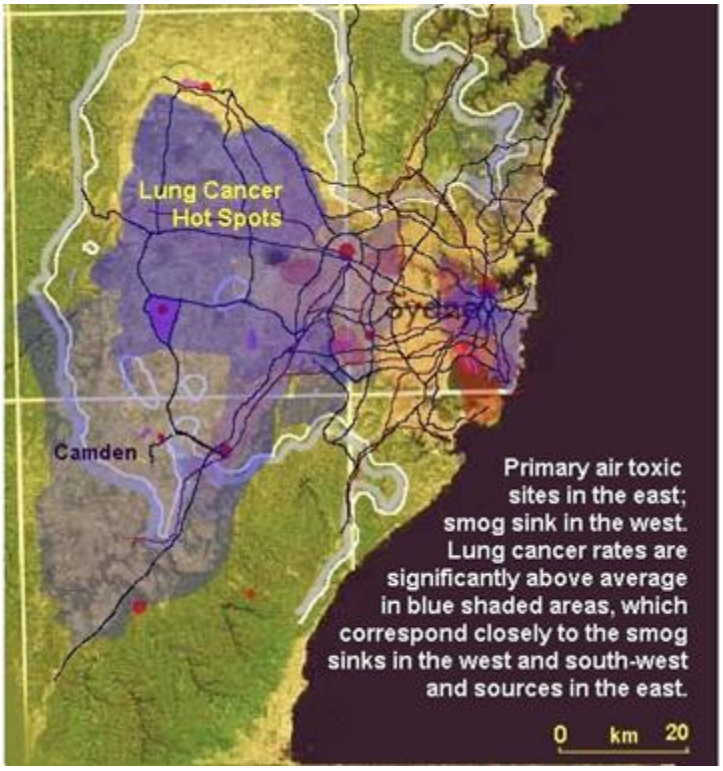
- A 10 µg/m3 increase in PM2.5s was related to a 5% increase in the risk for wheezing bronchitis [Pino P., Walter T., Oyarzun M., Villegas R. and Romieu I. Fine particulate matter and wheezing illness in the first year of life. Epidemiology 15 (2004) 702-708]

The health risk assessment of air pollution in Australia report

On 3rd August 2017 a health study was published by the National Environment Protection Council that stated;

- "Ongoing exposure to air pollution will cut months from the life expectancy of Sydneysiders"
- Long-time city residents will have their lives reduced by an estimated 72 days for men and 65 for women by ongoing inhalation of fine particle pollution.
- Particulate pollution causes an estimated 520 deaths in Sydney every year, based on exposure to 2008 levels, as well as being linked to cardiovascular and asthma hospitalisations.

- Sydney's air kills more people than traffic accidents.
- A study published in the *Environmental Research Letters* journal found that 2.1 million people died prematurely each year because of fine particle pollution, particles less than 2.5 micrometres in diameter. Most deaths were from cardiopulmonary disease and a smaller percentage from lung cancer.



Failure of Waste to Energy Incinerator filters

Information from a multi-national waste management company (Veolia) confirms Incineration baghouse filter collection efficiency as the following;

- 95-99% for PM10s
- 65-70% for PM2.5s
- 5-30% for particles smaller than 2.5 microns

Howard C.V. The health impacts of incineration. Proof of Evidence submitted to East Sussex and Brighton and Hove Local Plan Public Inquiry, 2003

These Incineration filter bags tear. The Sunday Herald (Scotland) discovered a major incident on 19 June 2001 which lead to Dundee Energy Recycling Limited filing a formal report with Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA). “A spokesman for SEPA said that a lot of black dust had poured from the incinerator for an hour after filter bags suddenly burst. The pollution emission dials went off-scale, so there were no readings for the amounts that were discharged. The incinerator was shut down and the operators are trying to find out why the filter bags, which were new, had failed”

Recycling creates more jobs than Incineration

Burning waste requires a lot of money but very little workforce. This means that incineration facilities create almost no jobs.

On the contrary, recycling benefits the whole economy by creating at least ten times more jobs than landfilling or incineration.

Website quoted & more examples https://zerowasteeurope.eu/2017/09/4-reasons-why-recycling-is-better-than-incineration/

10,688 Voters Against an Incinerator for Sydney

No Incinerator for Western Sydney have spoken to 10,688 people, face to face, about the proposal for a Waste to Energy Incinerator in Sydney.

- 10,688 people have signed petitions to the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council because they are against a Waste to Energy Incinerator in Sydney.
- The Sydney community do not want the Waste to Energy Incinerator to be approved and are willing to do whatever it takes to stop it going ahead.

Map of Incinerator Site (Yellow) showing surrounding communities and Prospect Reservoir, which forms part of our drinking water catchment for 4.5 million people in Greater Sydney.

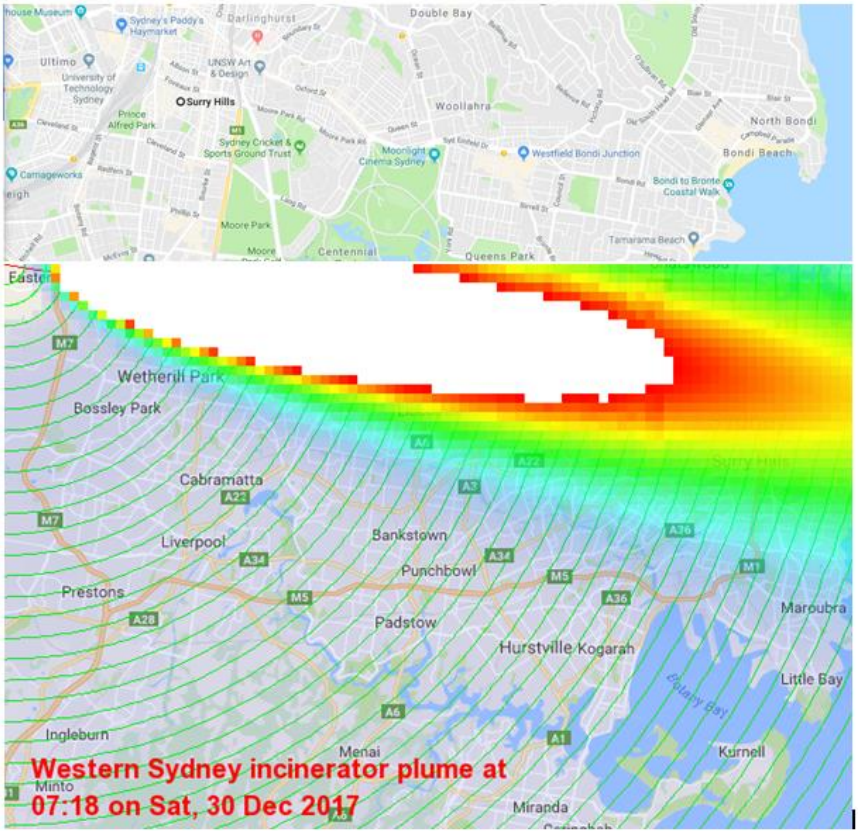
Waste to Energy Incinerator Accidents and shutdowns

All around the world there are many accidents with waste to energy incinerators. Resulting in fires, explosions, and even death to workers;

- 5/10/2016 Explosion at Waste to Energy Incinerator results in two employees critically injured https://www.kxly.com/news/local-news/spokane/waste-to-energy-plant-accident-victims-remain-in-critical-condition_20161121034342721/176401413
- 9/08/2017 One man died and two others were critically injured, after an explosion at a waste to energy plant in West Midlands town of Oldbury https://resource.co/article/man-dies-after-oldbury-recycling-plant-explosion-12022
- 29/02/2016 Explosion and fire at Waste to Energy Incinerator in Belgium https://www.endswasteandbioenergy.com/article/1385497/explosion-fire-efw-facility
- 8/06/2017 Eleven hospitalised after an uncontrolled release of a cloud of Lime at Waste to Energy Incinerator in Dublin https://www.irishtimes.com/news/ireland/irish-news/eleven-hospitalised-after-incident-at-dublin-s-poolbeg-incinerator-1.3112097
- 20/01/2013 An energy from waste plant in Scotland was closed down after an explosion and for releasing cancer-causing dioxins up to two-and-a-half times permitted levels http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/13088864.Pioneering_waste_plant_faces_legal_action_after_pollution_leaks_and_an_explosion/
- 2/12/2012 Fire at Waste-to-Energy Incinerator in Panama City, Florida.http://rapperport.com/case-studies/waste-to-energy-incinerator-fire
- 16/09/2016, a fire in the waste incinerator bunker caused poisoning of one person by hazardous fumes. https://www.presseportal.de/blaulicht/pm/116234/3431946
- 23/01/2013 Waste to energy incinerator in Kocaeli burned down. One of the firemen had to be hospitalised, the others were medically treated because they inhaled toxic exhalations during the fire fighting. https://www.memurlar.net/haber/331644/
- Fire at Crymlyn Burrows Giant Incinerator where houses nearby and downwind were contaminated by dioxin http://ukwin.org.uk/2010/02/14/another-fire-at-crymlyn-burrows/
- Many more Waste to Energy Incinerator accidents listed on this interactive map http://english.arnika.org/ipen-cee/waste-incinerators-accidents

Sydney’s Basin shape would trap Incinerator pollution

- Sydney's Basin shape traps pollution
- In summer cool overnight air drains off the mountains and moves towards the sea picking up air pollution.
- Morning sea breezes then push it back over urban Sydney areas collecting more pollution and creating Sydney' smog.
- The Incinerator Plume Plotter report attached confirms; on completion, Eastern Creek Incinerator would have one of the largest emissions plumes in the world.
- The Incinerator Plume Plotter report attached confirms emissions will travel a radius of up to 40km from the site depending on wind direction
- Sydney’s Basin shape makes Sydney an unsuitable site for a waste to energy incinerator
- As you can see below on the 30/12/2017, if the Incinerator was running the emissions would of traveled from Eastern Creek through the Sydney CBD then out to Bondi. The white area shows concentrations above 0.9µg/m3 of NO2 or 1.29µg/m3 of NOx.



Western Sydney' High Temperatures would increase pollution

The summer of 2017-2018, has seen temperatures in the western suburbs 10-12 degrees higher than the rest of Sydney.

Air quality decreases during times of hot temperatures because the heat and sunlight essentially cook the air along with all the chemical compounds lingering within it. This chemical soup combines with the nitrogen oxide emissions present in the air, creating a "smog" of ground-level ozone gas. This makes breathing difficult for those who already have respiratory ailments or heart problems and can also make healthy people more susceptible to respiratory infections

Increased Pollution from additional Cars and Trucks causing ground level Ozone

We already have the worst air quality in Sydney. There are already days where the EPA warns people living in Sydney with respiratory problems to stay inside. The Incinerator would require an additional 504 trucks and 110 cars on the road per day.
On the 23/02/17 between 15:00 and 17:00 St Marys (which is the closest monitoring station to the Incinerator site) reported Ozone levels exceeding national air quality standards.
The St Marys air monitoring stations have recently been switched off as there are no current results.

Air quality data

Air quality data for NSW is displayed using the Air Quality Index (AQI) scale and is updated hourly.

The **Vineyard** monitoring site has been decommissioned and there will be **no data** until a new site is established.

NSW map | Upper Hunter map | Newcastle map | NSW index values | Sydney forecast | Alerts | Subscribe

Thursday
23 February 2017
3 - 4 pm (AEST)
Previous | Next | Select
Show index values

VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR	HAZARDOUS

Pollutants		Ozone O3	Ozone O3	Nitrogen dioxide NO2	Visibility NEPH	Carbon monoxide CO	Sulfur dioxide SO2	Particles PM10	Particles PM2.5
Averaging Periods		1-hour average	rolling 4-hour average	1-hour average	1-hour average	rolling 8-hour average	1-hour average	rolling 24-hour average	rolling 24-hour average
Sydney East	Randwick	2.8	2.9	0.1	0.20		0.0	22.9	
	Rozelle	3.0	3.0	0.7	0.17	0.1	0.1	20.3	5.9
	Lindfield	3.6	4.0	0.4	0.18		0.1	19.2	
	Chullora	4.3	4.3		0.20		0.1	24.4	7.6
	Earlwood	2.9	3.1	0.9	0.20			20.2	5.2
Sydney North-west	Richmond	7.5	5.7	0.3	0.21		0.2	21.2	7.3
	St Marys	9.1	8.0		0.29			22.9	7.5
	Vineyard								
	Prospect	7.1	7.2	0.7	0.23	0.0	0.2	23.2	5.4
Sydney South-west	Bargo	8.1	6.6	0.4	0.27		0.1	20.6	6.8
	Bringelly	8.2	7.4	0.9	0.28		0.2	36.2	7.6
	Camden	8.1	7.2	1.0	0.33	0.1		23.8	9.7
	Campbelltown West	7.2	6.7	1.1	0.28	0.3	0.2	25.9	9.1
	Liverpool	5.9	5.8	1.2	0.49	0.3	0.2	32.8	7.5
	Oakdale	7.9	6.3	0.3	0.30			22.0	9.1
Illawarra	Wollongong	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.24	0.1	0.0	29.9	6.6
	Kembla Grange	3.1	3.5	0.4	0.18			24.9	8.4
	Albion Park Sth	2.1	2.3	0.9	0.26		1.1	22.5	6.6
Lower Hunter	Wallsend	3.1	3.1	0.4	0.22		0.2	22.9	7.1
	Newcastle	2.7	2.6	0.4	0.20	0.2	0.1	25.3	6.2
	Beresfield	3.3	3.4	0.0	0.15		0.0	19.8	5.1
Central Coast	Wyong	3.1	3.1	0.2	0.22	0.1	0.1	32.6	5.4
Central Tablelands	Bathurst							32.9	10.9
North-west Slopes	Tamworth							15.7	5.8
South-west Slopes	Albury							29.6	8.0
	Wagga Wagga Nth							42.4	9.1
Upper Hunter - Muswellbrook	Muswellbrook			1.4			1.5	36.1	11.8
Upper Hunter - Singleton	Singleton			0.2			0.0	18.6	8.7

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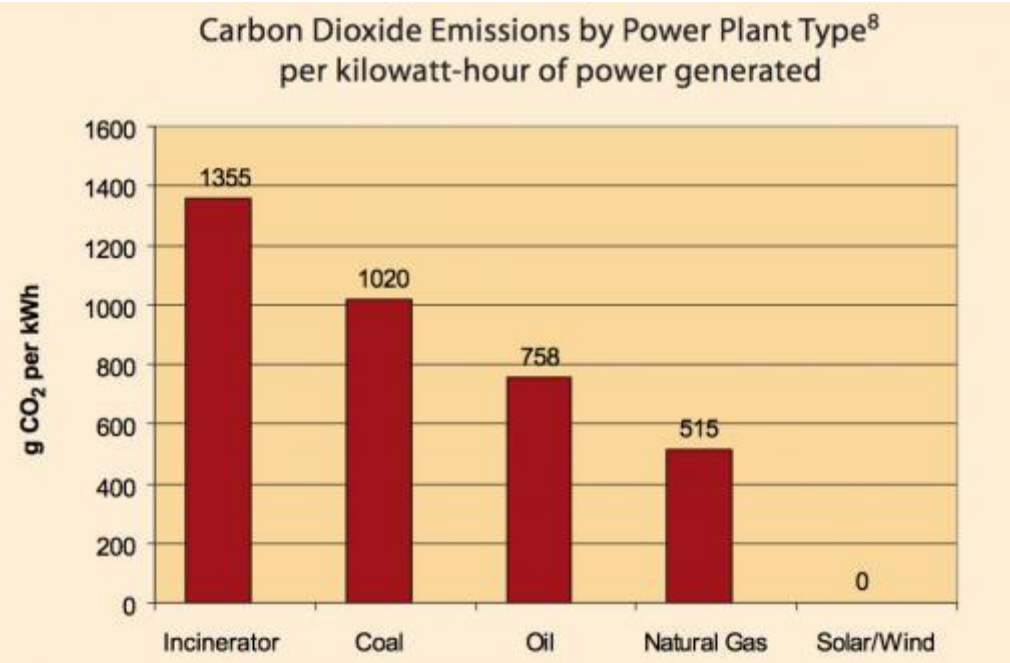
Central Coast	Wyong	3.1	3.1	0.2	0.21	0.1	0.0	35.2	5.5
Central Tablelands	Bathurst							32.6	11.0
North-west Slopes	Tamworth							15.9	6.1
South-west Slopes	Albury							30.1	8.1
	Wagga Wagga Nth							47.4	9.3
Upper Hunter - Muswellbrook	Muswellbrook			0.9			0.7	36.0	11.7
Upper Hunter - Singleton	Singleton			0.2			0.0	18.5	8.8

The Alternative to Incineration - Zero Waste Strategies for NSW

Australia is in the position to learn from the mistakes of other countries after decades of using Incineration. Europe is now turning away from Incineration due to air pollution concerns.

We are now at a crossroads. The decision that are made today about waste management will have long term financial, ecological and human rights impacts on the Australia of tomorrow.
http://nocanberraincinerator.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/ACT-Greens-Waste-Policy-Framework-A-Zero-Waste-Future.pdf

Incinerators release more Carbon Dioxide than Coal, Oil and Gas


Carbon Dioxide Emissions by Power Plant Type[8]
per kilowatt-hour of power generated
g CO_2 per kWh
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
1355
1020
758
515
0
Incinerator
Coal
Oil
Natural Gas
Solar/Wind