



NAME REDACTED

OBJECT

Submission ID: 209636

Organisation: N/A	Key issues: Social impacts, Other issues
Location: Redacted	
Attachment: Attached overleaf	

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I am making this submission because of the possibility of pollutants coming from this Incinerator either by design or by accident ,the prevailing winds could carry these gases all over the southern highlands then there is the ash leftover from the burning process where will this go has it had all pollutants removed from it could the residue leech into waterways

Has the company ,charged with managing this incinerator been investigated for their conduct in other countries they have operated in. Previous governments have allowed tunnels to be built all over Sydney without filtering the polluted air being captured in the tunnel's before releasing into the atmosphere .not cost effective is the answer that comes back from the people responsible for the tunnel operation .well what is the cost to the health system in years to come the same question should be asked in considering this incinerator has this system been proven elsewhere without failure . Many people come to visit the area to escape the city pollution ,pollution of all kinds giving a much needed boost to the local economy , A plastics incinerator will not be a very good draw card for the future tourism of this area.

Thank You

Regards





In Shenzhen, a teeming industrial city of 13 million near Hong Kong, the volume of solid waste has skyrocketed from 50 tons a day in 1979 to 15,000 tons today – a 300-fold increase. The region is expected to reach its landfill capacity by 2021. The waste management problem has become so acute in Shenzhen that in December 2015 a mountain of construction debris and trash collapsed and cascaded into industrial and residential areas, killing at least 69 people.

But those protesting the Shenzhen East Waste-to-Energy Plant – which will produce enough electricity to power roughly 100,000 apartments – fear the facility will emit high levels of dioxins and other toxins. Their concerns persist despite assurances from the project's developers that they will be employing state-of-the-art incineration technology and housing the operation in a building designed by two respected Danish architectural firms.

The Chinese government has set a target of disposing of nearly a third of the country's garbage with waste-to-energy plants by 2020.

Among incinerator opponents in Shenzhen and other cities, such claims often fall on deaf ears. As I drive by a recently opened incinerator site in Shenzhen, white smoke billows from one stack while another emits nothing. My taxi driver, like many of those opposed to these projects, says they mainly burn at night when you can't see the black smoke.

“It is like baby milk formula,” he says. “The government says [Chinese milk powder] is 100 percent safe, but then why does everyone still buy milk powder in Hong Kong or import it from other countries?”

Such cynicism in China is understandable, considering how many conflicts of interest often are involved around planning, development, and environmental protection in the country. For example, the company building the Shenzhen East facility is half-owned by the Shenzhen government's State-Owned Assets Commission. The company was also found to have sold leachate, or liquid residue from garbage, to two disposal companies that later dumped it in nearby rivers in 2010, according to an [*investigation by Southern Metropolis Daily*](#), a newspaper from nearby Guangzhou.

In addition, the company's president, who was also the Communist Party secretary of the



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