

The Next Generation Energy from Waste Facility, (EFW) electricity generation Plant.

Submission – Melinda Wilson Blacktown Resident

1. **Proposal:** Amended DA/EIS Exhibition
2. **Proposal Description:** The project is identified as State Significant Development (SSD) under Schedule 1 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011 - meaning we need to get over 25 submissions from groups and individuals against the proposal.
3. **Proposal land or premises to which submission relates:** The site is located at Honeycomb Drive, Eastern Creek (Lots 1, 2 and 3, In DP 1145808 and Part Lot 8 DP1200048 containing both the proposed development Site and the Genesis Xero Waste Facility) in the Western Suburbs of Sydney NSW, approximately 36 km west of the Sydney CBD, 18 km west of Parramatta and 12 km east of Penrith. The site is 800 m from the closest home at Minchinbury and is wholly within the Blacktown Local Government Area (LGA), situated in the area known as the M7 Business Hub.
4. **Proposal description:** This project is 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, dwarfing similar facilities already in operation in Europe. This project will cause a cumulative air pollution threat to the Blacktown and surrounding communities. There is no comfort in claims that predicted emissions will meet air quality protection standards while the Federal government has just postponed action on our air quality protection standards undermining the ability of state regulators to ensure smokestack industries such as this project, ensure the protection of air quality in the Blacktown area and statewide.
5. **Name of proponent:** The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd
6. **Project Type:** Resource & Waste > Resource Recovery or Waste
7. **Application Number:** SSD 6236

The Blacktown and surrounding communities do not give The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd a social license to operate NSW's largest Incinerator 800 meters from family homes.

As a mother of four children living in Blacktown **I strongly opposes the approval and construction of The Next Generation Energy from Waste Facility planned for Eastern Creek NSW for the reasons outlined below:-**

GROUNDS FOR COMMUNITY CONCERN:

Ground 1: The precautionary principle has not been applied in this re-assessment

In Australia the precautionary principle was specified in the Intergovernmental Agreement on the environment which was signed on the 1st May 1992 by the Federal, State and Territory governments and the Australian local governments association. The precautionary principle was stated in cl 3.5.1 of the agreement in these terms; Where there are threat of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation.

Outcome

Sought:

In the application of the precautionary principle, public and private decisions should be guided by; careful evaluation to avoid serious or irreversible damage to the environment.

The proposal by The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd to build an Energy from Waste Facility, (EFW) electricity generation Plant at Honeycomb Drive, Eastern Creek is a recipe for disaster. The scale and potential public health impacts have not been fully accounted for in this EIS and public health claims made by The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd are challenged by the experiences of communities around the world where these incinerators are already operating.

Ground 2 Community acceptance to operate has not been obtained

The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd states in their EIS that "Community acceptance to operate such a process has been obtained" This statement is not true.

The NSW Energy from Waste Policy Statement states: 'Energy from waste can be a valid pathway for the residual waste where: "Community acceptance to operate a process can be obtained"

Outcome Sought:

This proposal by The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd must not go ahead. The community made it loud and clear at the public forum on the 6th February 2017 that they were against this proposal and would fight against the Incinerator being built.

Ground 3 Air Pollution from the Incinerator

The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd have stated in their EIS that 1.105 million tonnes of residual waste fuels will be thermally treated each year, to be implemented over two phases. Genesis MPC is currently in operation and will provide a high percentage of these waste fuels.

The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd' EIS for the Incinerator states the main objectives of the proposed development are **"To offer a viable alternative to the burning of fossil fuels by utilising a green and renewable energy source capable of servicing approximately 200,000 homes through the export of 137.3 MW energy."** These objectives will not be met by 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 content of this amended Environmental Impact Statement does not comply with "The Renewable Energy (Electricity) Act 2000, which specifically excludes fossil fuel based materials such as plastics.

Mass combustion Incinerators rank as one of the dirtiest known forms of energy production. Mass combustion facilities produce far more carbon dioxide per unit of energy generated than coal, oil or gas fired power stations.

The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd have stated they will use the latest European technology at the proposed Incinerator Waste Facility. This is a huge worry considering the European Union has proven that pollution from incinerators can cause cardiovascular and respiratory diseases as well as cancer. It is the leading environmental cause of premature death in the European Union. Certain substances, such as arsenic, cadmium, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, are human genotoxic carcinogens (GTX); Meaning most GTX carcinogens are electrophiles that interact directly with DNA through the formation of covalent bonds, resulting in DNA-carcinogen complexes (DNA adducts). These complexes lead to various types of DNA damage, including the formation of cross-links between the two helices, chemical bonds between adjacent bases, removal of DNA bases (hydration) and cleavage of the DNA strands, all of which result in modifications to the information stored within the DNA. Such mutations are typically fixed by DNA repair mechanisms; however, if DNA replication occurs prior to the action of a repair mechanism, mutations can become permanent and may eventually cause tumors (*Scientific Reports* **3**, Article number: 2783 (2013) Distinguishing between genotoxic and non-genotoxic hepatocarcinogens by gene expression profiling and bioinformatic pathway analysis) <http://www.nature.com/articles/srep02783> There is no identifiable threshold below which they do not pose a risk.

Outcome Sought:

This proposal by The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd must not go ahead. The risks to DNA mean that any mutated DNA can be passed on between generations. This could cause ongoing risks to future generations as the proposal is a 30 - 50 year project.

Ground 4: Health risks to surrounding community

Below please find some of the risks to health from the proposed Incinerator:

1. The Next Generation' Environmental Impact Statement confirms "The proposed Facility may release substance to atmosphere which have the potential to harm human health" This statement confirms that YES this incinerator is dangerous to human health. Families living in Western Sydney refuse to live with an incinerator that will damage our health and that of our children.
2. Incinerator emissions are a major source of toxic metals such as arsenic, mercury and cadmium and of more than 200 organic chemicals, including known carcinogens, mutagens, and hormone disrupters. Emissions also contain other unidentified compounds whose potential for harm is unknown. Since the nature of waste is continually changing, so is the chemical nature of the incinerator emissions and therefore the potential for adverse health effects.
3. Toxic metals accumulate in the body and have been implicated in a range of emotional and behavioural problems in children including autism, dyslexia, attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), learning difficulties, and delinquency, and in problems in adults including violence, dementia, depression and Parkinson's disease. Increased rates of autism and learning disabilities have been noted to occur around sites that release mercury into the environment. Toxic metals are universally present in incinerator emissions and present in high concentrations in the fly ash. Susceptibility to chemical pollutants varies, depending on genetic and acquired factors, with the maximum impact being on the foetus. Acute exposure can lead to sensitisation of some individuals, leaving them with lifelong low dose chemical sensitivity. Few chemical combinations have been tested for toxicity, even though synergistic effects have been demonstrated in the majority of cases when this testing has been done. This synergy could greatly increase the toxicity of the pollutants emitted, but this danger has not been assessed. <http://www.gaialibrary.org/system/files/The%20health%20effects%20of%20waste%20incinerators%20second%20edition.pdf>
4. Recent studies by The HARP indicate that arsenic is the pollutant of most concern emitted from incinerators, with acute health effects being higher than anticipated. The chemical form of arsenic may be emitted from the incinerator, Inorganic arsenic inhalation exposure has been found to be strongly associated with lung cancer. Ingestion of inorganic arsenic has been found to be associated with increased risk of non-melanoma skin cancer, and also an increased risk of bladder, liver and lung cancer (USEPA, 2000). Acute inhalation exposure of workers to high levels of arsenic dust or fumes has resulted in gastrointestinal effects and whereas acute exposure of workers to inorganic arsenic has resulted in nervous system disorders (USEPA, 2000); The most sensitive chronic effect was decreased intellectual function in 10 year old children (Wasserman et al., 2004). Chronic illness, from inhalation and vegetable consumption, of developmental system, central nervous

system, cardiovascular system, respiratory system and skin due to arsenic.

5. Health risks from exposure to Mercury. Mercury exists in metallic vapour form at incinerator operating temperatures. Inhalation exposure to mercury is usually to vapours of the elemental metallic form. However, combustion processes may also emit chlorides and oxides of mercury. Exposure to the inorganic forms (valences II and III) also occurs via the oral route. In the absence of acute inhalation studies in humans, the acute REL for mercury is derived from the work of Danielsson et al (1993). Pregnant rats were exposed by inhalation to 1.8 mg/m³ of metallic mercury vapour for 1 hour/day or 3 hours/day during gestation. The offspring displayed significant dose-dependent deficits in behaviour after birth compared to controls.
6. There are health risks from exposure to dioxin (and mercury) and any addition of these Persistent Organic Pollutants, however small, to the Blacktown community's air shed compromises our health, particularly our children.
<https://ntrl.ntis.gov/NTRL/dashboard/searchResults.xhtml?searchQuery=PB86117983&starDB=GRAHIST>

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classes Dioxin as Group 1, carcinogenic to humans

National Toxicology Program (NTP) classes Dioxin as a Group 1, known to be human carcinogen

Potential Symptoms: Eye irritation; allergic dermatitis, chloracne; porphyria; headache; weakness; gastrointestinal disturbance; possible reproductive, teratogenic effects. In animals: liver, kidney damage; hemorrhage; endometriosis; developmental neurotoxicity; immunosuppression; endocrine disturbances, reproductive problems; [potential occupational carcinogen].

Health Effects: Known human carcinogen (HE2); Chronic toxicity---Chloracne, hyperlipidemia (HE3); Irritation-Eyes, nose, throat, skin---Moderate (HE15)

Affected Organs: Eyes, skin, liver, kidneys, reproductive system

Notes:

The body burden LOAEL for chloracne has been estimated to be 160 ng/kg. A 2001 follow-up study of 12 workers who acquired TCDD-induced chloracne in the late 1960s indicated that two still had it.

Up to 30 years or more following occupational exposure, high incidences of hyperlipidemia (cholesterol, triglycerides), ischaemic heart disease (atherosclerosis, thicker carotid wall and plaques, hypertension), and neuropsychological complaints (e.g., memory) have been reported.

8. TCDD binds to the aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR) and, due to a very slow elimination in humans (half-life >7 years), this can lead to chronic activation of AhR-driven gene expression, including induction of several drug-metabolizing enzymes (e.g., CYP1A1, CYP1A2, CYP1B1, glutathione S-transferase, UDP-glucuronosyltransferase), which may bind TCDD (e.g., CYP 1A2) but do not metabolize it. See more here:https://www.osha.gov/dts/chemicalsampling/data/CH_270375.html
The only method to eliminate and minimize dioxin formation from waste management is to avoid incineration and adopt alternatives.

7. For Australia to comply with its international obligations under the Stockholm Treaty on Persistent Organic Pollutants it should not approve any waste incinerators.
8. I would also like to highlight recent research which has demonstrated the very high releases of dioxin that arise during start-up and shutdown of incinerators. This is especially worrying as most assumptions about the safety of modern incinerators are based only on emissions which occur during standard operating conditions. Of equal concern is the likelihood that these dangerously high emissions will not be detected by present monitoring systems for dioxins.
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK233627/>
9. Risks to health from eating home-grown food, drinking rainwater and skin absorption of pollutants emitted from the Incinerator. Present safety measures ignore the fact that many of the pollutants bioaccumulate, enter the food chain and can cause chronic illnesses over time and over a much wider geographical area. No official attempts have been made to assess the effects of emissions on long-term health.

Ground 5 Pollution entrapment from an inverted atmosphere effect

A report released Saturday 21st January 2017 by the Committee of Sydney shows Blacktown as an area with high rates of cardiovascular disease, and Incinerator emission will only increase these rates further, especially given that these unhealthy emissions would be in the high population Sydney Basin which suffers pollution entrapment from an inverted atmosphere effect. The worlds largest incinerator proposed for Blacktown will not comply with the commissions directive for better health outcomes for Western Sydney families. It will only give us outcomes far worse for health.

Outcome Sought

Toxic metals such as arsenic, mercury, cadmium and dioxin are universally present in incinerator emissions and present in high concentrations in the fly ash. Any addition of these Persistent Organic Pollutants, however small, to the Blacktown community's air shed compromises our health, particularly our children. The only method to eliminate and minimise dioxin formation from waste management is to avoid incineration and adopt alternatives. How will releasing further emissions into our communities air shed create better health outcomes for Western Sydney Families?

Ground 6: European Parliament fact sheet shows true facts on pollution emissions from Incinerators

http://www.europarl.europa.eu/atyourservice/en/displayFtu.html?ftuId=FTU_5.4.5.html

The Next Generation Energy (EFW) electricity generation Plant have stated they will use the latest European technology at the proposed Waste Facility. Stating they will utilise emissions management technology. the operational success of which has been amply validated and shown to comply with the European Union directive (EU Waste Incineration Directive (2000/76/EC) and Group 6 emission standards as set out in the Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2010), which forms the basis of the NSW EPA Draft Policy guidelines.

A fact sheet written by the European Parliament on air and noise pollution shows the true facts of pollution emissions from Waste Incinerators. Air pollution harms our health and our environment. It has many sources, but mainly stems from industry, transport, energy production

and agriculture. The Next Generations Incinerator proposed for Eastern Creek would be larger than the largest Incinerators in Europe which burn 500000 tonnes of waste per year. The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd would burn 1.35 million tonnes per year. All health and environmental pollution would be exacerbated here in Blacktown.

Outcome

Sought:

The Next Generation Energy (EFW) electricity generation Plant have stated they will use the latest European technology at the proposed Waste Facility. The European emissions management technology that is not NEW but 16 years old and is currently be reviewed.

Ground

7:

Soil

pollution

The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd – Waste to Energy power plant will have a negative impact on the quality of water - leading to soil pollution and damage to the ecosystems through eutrophication (Eutrophication is a leading cause of impairment of many freshwater and coastal marine ecosystems in the world e.g From acid rain and excess nitrogen pollution).

The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd is proposing to use the local bioretention basin as a water treatment system. It will act as a sediment basin during construction of the incinerator. The untreated water will be first allowed to infiltrate native soils, vegetation, before treatment. This will promote contamination to soil and vegetation by heavy metals and toxic chemicals.

Outcome

Sought:

The local Bioretention basin must not be used to filter waste incinerator water and sediment. This practice would put The Hawkesbury-Nepean river system, a important natural assets and one of the largest coastal river catchments along the NSW coastline. **It is the main source of drinking water for over 4.5 million people, or 70 percent of the NSW population.** Its waters also 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. This catchment covers 2.2 million hectares (22,000 square kilometres).

The waste incinerator water, sediment and silt needs to go offsite to a reverse osmosis water treatment facility that uses a semipermeable membrane system with the capacity to filter 5000nm - PM0.1 to remove ultrafines or nanoparticles from the water that can be less than PM0.1 microns in size. Portable reverse osmosis water processors are available for water purification in various locations. A reverse osmosis water processors coupled with one or more ultraviolet sterilizers should be part of the project if this proposal goes ahead.

Ground

6

Ultrafine

Particulates

The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd admit in their EIS that ultrafine particulates will increase as a result of this project and they are relying on existing regulatory standards to manage them, but these standards don't exist for PM2.5, ultrafines or nanoparticles that can be less than PM0.1 microns in size and are known to be emitted in high amounts from all forms of incinerators. These small particles can cause respiratory and cardiac diseases. There are currently no state or national air quality standards, license conditions or other regulatory measures to protect the Australian community from ultrafine particulates.

The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd state in their EIS that "The primary emissions from the proposed Facility, as defined by emission limits for waste incineration set by the Industrial

Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU), are: Particulate matter (PM), assumed to be emitted as PM10 and PM2.5. **This is useless as the particles emitted will be smaller than PM2.5 so will not be possible to monitor ultrafines or nanoparticles that can be less than PM 0.1 microns and known to be emitted in high amounts from all forms of incinerators.**

The European Union' 16 year old incinerator protocols are being followed by The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd as a model for the proposed incinerator at Eastern Creek. The European Unions long-term objective was 'to achieve levels of air quality that do not have significant negative impacts on human health and the environment', this objective failed. In European urban areas, air quality standards are often breached.

Outcome **Sought:**

The existing policy on Ultrafine Particulates only relates to particulates larger than PM2.5. There is no current regulatory legislation for ultrafine or nanoparticles, which are known to be emitted in high amounts in all types of incinerators and can be less than PM0.1.

Research on ultrafine and nanoparticles of PM0.1 - PM2.5 need to be researched for health (effects associated) and environmental effects (such as effect on rainwater tanks, and home grown produce) and a policy needs to be written before this project is allowed to proceed.

Australia needs to develop their own policies on Thermal Waste Incinerators. The 16 year old European Union policy being followed is outdated and has proven to be a failure in terms of human health and air emissions.

Ground **7** **Bioretention** **basin**

The area proposed for the Energy from Waste (EFW) electricity generation Plant is a bioretention basin. Typically Bioretention basins are landscaped depressions or shallow basins used to slow and treat on-site stormwater runoff.

The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd is proposing to use this bioretention basin as a water treatment system that will act as a sediment basin during construction of the incinerator. The untreated water will be first allowed to infiltrate native soils and vegetation, before treatment. This will promote contamination to soil and vegetation by heavy metals and toxic chemicals. It will then be treated by a number of physical, chemical and biological processes, before being released into Ropes Creek. The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd has confirmed in their EIS that Eastern Creek crosses the southern part of the proposed incinerator site and also connects with Ropes Creek may become contaminated with suspended silt sediment. Water in the Blacktown Local Government Area (LGA) drains via channels and waterways into two major catchments for the Parramatta River and the Hawkesbury - Nepean River system.

Outcome **Sought:**

The Hawkesbury-Nepean river system is one of New South Wales' (NSW) most important natural assets and is one of the largest coastal river catchment along the NSW coastline. Its catchment covers 2.2 million hectares (22,000 square kilometres). **It is the main source of drinking water for over 4.5 million people, or 70 percent of the NSW population.** Its waters also 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 waste incinerator water, sediment and silt needs to go offsite to a reverse osmosis water treatment facility that uses a semipermeable membrane system with the capacity to filter 5000nm - PM0.1 to remove ultrafines or nanoparticles from the incinerator that can be less than PM0.1 microns in size from water.

Ground 8 Hawkesbury-Nepean water catchment Eutrophication

Releasing incinerator waste into a water system promotes Eutrophication (Eutrophication, or more precisely hypertrophication, is the depletion of oxygen in a water body, which kills aquatic animals. It is a response to the addition of excess nutrients, mainly phosphates, which induces explosive growth of plants the decaying of which consumes oxygen from the water. One example is the "bloom" or great increase of phytoplankton in a water body as a response to increased levels of nutrients. Eutrophication is almost always induced by the discharge of phosphate-containing detergents, fertilizers, or sewage (which can be incinerated). This causes, tainted drinking water supplies, degradation of recreational opportunities, and hypoxia (oxygen deficiency in abiotic environment - aquatic hypoxia)

The estimated cost of damage mediated by eutrophication in the European Union alone is approximately \$2.2 billion annually (Dodds *et al.* 2009). Therefore, agriculture and forests are affected, as well as material and buildings. The Union's long-term objective, namely 'to achieve levels of air quality that do not have significant negative impacts on human health and the environment', is still at risk. In urban areas ('hotspots'), especially, where the majority of Europeans live, air quality standards are often contravened. The most problematic pollutants today are fine particles, nitrogen dioxides and ground-level ozone.

Outcome

Sought:

The demand for freshwater resources is expected to increase dramatically, protecting diminishing water resources has become one of the most pressing environmental issues and will likely become more complicated as climate change, species invasions, and pollution further degrade water quality and quantity (Schindler 2006).

The waste incinerator water, sediment and silt needs to go offsite to a reverse osmosis water treatment facility that uses a semipermeable membrane system with the capacity to filter 5000nm - PM0.1 to remove ultrafines or nanoparticles from the incinerator that can be less than PM0.1 microns in size from water.

Portable reverse osmosis water processors are available for water purification in various locations. A reverse osmosis water processors coupled with one or more ultraviolet sterilizers should be part of the project if this proposal goes ahead.

Ground 9 Unsuitable Geology to safely operate at Eastern Creek

Volcanic Breccia a relative to shale is present in the area proposed for the Incinerator. It is permeable meaning it allows fluids to pass through it. Subsequent quarrying activities have also increased local ground fracturing as a result of blasting and pressure relief. This is likely to have increased the ability of Volcanic Breccia and sandstone to allow fluids to pass through it contaminating the groundwater.

The sandstone geology is not known but would be expected to represent a groundwater recharge area, with groundwater flowing from high levels around the intrusion towards the site for the

Incinerator, and likely discharge areas associated with Ropes Creek to the west and Eastern Creek to the east.

The surrounding strata is not suitable to support an Incinerator of this magnitude. The strata consists of an intrusion of the diatreme resulted in faulting and increased fracturing of the surrounding strata - A **diatreme**, sometimes known as a maar-diatreme volcano, is a [volcanic pipe](#) formed by a gaseous explosion. When magma rises up through a crack in the Earth's crust and makes contact with a shallow body of ground water, (such as in the ground strata of the proposed site for the Incinerator) the rapid expansion of heated water vapor and volcanic gases can cause a series of explosions. A relatively shallow crater is left (known as a [maar](#)) and a rock filled fracture (the actual diatreme) in the Earth's crust. Diatremes breach the Earth's surface and produce a steep inverted cone shape.

Outcome sought:

A study to show baseline sandstone geology in the area is required. The Geology of the site proposed for the incinerator and the surrounding areas are not suitable for an incinerator.

Ground 10 Groundwater Contamination

Groundwater pressure surface generally follows the topography, with groundwater flowing from recharge areas on high ground to discharge areas (Eastern Creek, Ropes Creek, South Creek, The Hawkesbury River). Groundwater levels generally reflect the level of the nearest discharge zones. In the area of the site levels would be expected to be around 50 meters-AHD ("Australian Height Datum" is calculated from the average of many tide gauges on the East Coast of Australia close to the creek lines). A slight downward hydraulic gradient typically exists between horizontal aquifer zones

The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd has confirmed in their EIS that Eastern Creek crosses the southern part of the proposed incinerator site and also connects with Ropes Creek which by their own admission may become contaminated by suspended silt sediment.

Groundwater quality associated with igneous bodies such as the diatreme can be highly alkaline and high levels of inorganic nitrogen can also be present. A profile of the area comprises of soil and soil-like materials such as mottled clays and weathered shale generally overlies the shale. This reaches depths of 3 m to 12 m in the footslopes and valley floors but can be very thin or absent beneath hills. A perched shallow groundwater system can occur within this stratum with most groundwater flow taking place laterally through the upper, more permeable loamy soils. This type of Groundwater system is highly susceptible to contamination via shallow ground water.

The waste bunker is shown in the EIS to have groundwater interaction. "The waste bunker, some 15m deep, has the potential to intercept and possibly obstruct shallow groundwater flow". Table 3.3 of this report states that the depth measured to ground water at these bores; It is evident that the proposed invert of the waste bunker will be significantly lower than the existing groundwater levels.

Ground 11 The Eastern Creek precinct is part of the Hawkesbury Nepean Flood plain

The Eastern Creek precinct is part of the Nepean Floodplain and would suffer backwater flooding from the Hawkesbury River in a 20, 100 and 1000 year Average Recurrence Interval flood (ARI),

which is a Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). The Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) level would be more than 11 meters higher than a 100 year Flood.
http://www.bewsher.com.au/pdf/CNF17P_1.PDF

The Hawkesbury-Nepean Valley Flood Management Review recommended that all new proposals in the floodplain area come up with potential infrastructure strategies including works that can be built to mitigate floods, as well as the enhancement of flood evacuation capacity through improved transport infrastructure.
<http://www.water.nsw.gov.au/water-management/water-availability/flood-management/hawkesbury-nepean-valley-flood-management-review>

Outcome sought:

The proposed incinerator should not be built on a floodplain.

Ground 12 The Next Generation paying for public amenities and services in return for approval of draft VPA

The Incinerator will be required to operate an underpasses under a public roadway. The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd and Blacktown City Council have agreed to prepare a draft Voluntary Planning Agreement (VPA). A draft VPA will be prepared and issued to the Department of Planning and Environment during the assessment of this amended EIS.

Outcome sought

The Next Generation Pty Ltd is a private company with Ian Malouf as the director. He has a history of non compliance in relation to the environment. He is also the owner of Dial a Dump which has a history of illegally disposing of asbestos, and also refusing to comply with EPA clean up directives relating to stockpiles of asbestos. The Next Generation and Ian Malouf should not be allowed to operate the world's largest incinerator at Eastern Creek when he has a history of environmental non compliance.

<http://www.smh.com.au/nsw/selfmade-millionaire-ian-malouf-asks-baird-government-for-400-million-20160205-gmmtz5.html>

<http://www.smh.com.au/national/health/asbestos-the-outlawed-fibre-with-a-licence-to-kill-20120407-1wici.html>

Blacktown City Councils agreement to draft a VPA in return for public amenities and public services from The Next Generation (Ref. 4.3.1. Waste Fuel: Sourced from EIS) is equal to bribery.

Ground 13 – Non transparency of waste being burnt

The fact that Ian Malouf proposes to operate an Incinerator on a site where he already owns two other waste management facilities will enable non transparency of the waste being burnt. How will the Government and families living in the area be able to trust that Ian Malouf and The Next Generation will act under EPA guidelines? His company Dial a Dump among others, have a history of illegally disposing of asbestos and failing to comply with EPA cleanup directives.

The site proposed for The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd is also the location of Genesis Xero Waste & a landfill also owned by Ian Malouf. These facilities will have direct synergies allowing the

unseen transfer of waste via an underground culvert under a public roadway. This is a worry and promotes non transparency. How will the Government be able to monitor what is actually burnt in the incinerator?

Outcome

Sought

Ian Malouf and the Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd can not be trusted to operate within the terms of any agreement as shown by the history of environmental breaches made by Dial a Dump and companies owned by his wife and mother-in-law. Once such incident putting his own children at risk from asbestos contamination at his mother-in-law's home. Ian Malouf was the subject of an EPA investigation in 2011 for being linked to companies that were being investigated for serious pollution offenses. <http://econews.com.au/10902/nsw-premier-confirms-dump-boss-epa-investigation/>

The Blacktown and surrounding communities can not support this project as it will put the health of families at risk. If Ian Malouf doesn't care about contaminating his own family with asbestos why would he do the right thing by the children of Western Sydney. This man cannot be trusted to operate a company within the law.

Ground 14 – Project will need 614 extra vehicles in & out of site Daily

The Worlds Largest Incinerator at Eastern Creek will require 504 trucks and 110 cars per day going in and out of the facility. This will create huge traffic problems in the area.

The addition of 614 vehicles in the area each day will create additional air pollution in the form of Hydrocarbons & Nitrogen oxides (NOx), which react in the presence of sunlight to form ground level ozone. This gas irritates the respiratory system, causing coughing, choking, and reduced lung capacity. These pollutants cause lung irritation and weaken the body's defenses against respiratory infections such as pneumonia and influenza. Carbon monoxide (CO) CO blocks oxygen from the brain, heart, and other vital organs. Fetuses, newborn children, and people with chronic illnesses are especially susceptible to the effects of CO.

The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that the air toxics emitted from cars and trucks — which include Benzene, acetaldehyde, and 1,3-butadiene — account for half of all cancers caused by air pollution.

Outcome

sought

This project must not go ahead. Air pollution from vehicles combined with emissions from the incinerator would further negatively impact Blacktowns air quality.

A report released Saturday 21st January 2017 by the Committee of Sydney shows Blacktown as an area of high rates of cardiovascular disease and Incinerator emission will only increase these rates further.

Ground 15 Bottom & Residue ash

Typically, Air Pollution Control (APC) residues are a very fine grained powder, ranging from light grey to dark grey. The main environmental concern with respect to APC residues is leaching of: Easily soluble salts such as Cl and Na. Although not toxic for humans in typical concentration levels these components may significantly affect ecosystems and spoil drinking water resources. Heavy metals such as Cd, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb, and Zn. Heavy metals and trace elements can potentially be present in concentrations harmful for humans as well as for ecosystems. As such,

leaching of these components has generally been the primary concern. Although dioxins and furans do not easily leach, release of these contaminants is of major concern because of their toxicity. APC residues should always be treated to minimize potential future release.

The main problems with bottom and residue ash are the costs associated for treatment and local landfilling. Across the world APC residues are being landfilled and stored in old salt mines. This is not a long term solution. Solid residues from Waste-to-Energy facilities constitute the primary emission route to the surrounding environment. Bottom ashes are generated in larger quantities, the main pollution potential is found in the air-pollution control (APC) residues originating from cleaning the flue gases before emission to air. While a range of different types of APC residues exists the overall properties and environmental concerns are the same, regardless of the incinerator and country of origin.

In most countries, residues are treated to minimize future release of contaminants (mainly salts and heavy metals, but also dioxins receive attention) and then landfilled under varying conditions (either traditional surface level landfills with leachate collection and top covers, or subsurface disposal sites such as old salt mines). It cannot be recommended that APC residues are landfilled without prior treatment.

The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd EIS says APC residue ash will be collected into sealed storage silos and transported via sealed tanker off-site for further treatment or disposal at landfill. In the event APC residue exceeds the criteria for Restricted Solid Waste, the residue will be taken off site to a Hazardous Waste Treatment facility, in line with relevant hazardous waste legislation. Where off site will this Hazardous APC be taken? Who decides the APC residue exceeds the criteria for Restricted Solid Waste?

Currently, no general consensus appear to exist regarding residue disposal solutions on a worldwide level. In the long run we will run out of places to store APC residue.

Metal leaching from residues after final disposal may continue for thousands of years. Although the actual consequences cannot be determined today, the potential impacts from this long-term release should be assessed and accounted for.

Treatment of APC is associated with significant energy consumption.

Outcome Sought

It is recommended that management alternatives are thoroughly documented and evaluated with respect to environmental performance before decision making. A common approach to do this systematically is by means of a life-cycle assessment (LCA).

How do we know this procedure will be followed? What's to stop residue that exceeds the criteria for restricted solid waste being simply buried in the existing landfill owned by Ian Malouf on the same site? If taken off site, which treatment facility will it go to, what process will it undergo, and what is their address?

Ground 16 Cumberland Plain and Eucalypt River-Flat forest clearing

Approximately 0.27 ha Cumberland Plain Woodland and 2.89 ha Eucalypt River-flat forest will be cleared for the Development. Eight habitat trees within the proposal footprint will be cleared.

Many vulnerable and endangered animals call this area their home, land clearing will further threaten these animals. Simply moving them somewhere else will not solve the problem.

Many species call this forest their home including;

The Vulnerable Koala
The Vulnerable Large-eared Pied Bat
The Vulnerable Spotted-tail Quoll
The Vulnerable Eastern False Pipistrelle
The Vulnerable Eastern Bent-wing Bat
The Vulnerable Eastern Freetail Bat
The Vulnerable Large-footed Myotis
The Vulnerable Yellow-bellied Glider
The Vulnerable Squirrel Glider
The Vulnerable Grey-headed Flying Fox
The Vulnerable Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail Bat
The Vulnerable Greater Broad-nosed Bat
The Endangered Cumberland Land Snail
The Vulnerable Gang Gang Cockatoo
The Vulnerable Glossy Black-cockatoo
The Vulnerable Brown Treecreeper
The Vulnerable Painted Honeyeater
The Endangered Swift Parrot
The Vulnerable Square-tailed Kite
The Vulnerable Hooded Robin
The Vulnerable Black-chinned Honeyeater
The Vulnerable Turquoise Parrot
The Vulnerable Barking Owl
The Vulnerable Powerful Owl
The Vulnerable Speckled Warbler
The Vulnerable Diamond Firetail
The Vulnerable Masked Owl
The Vulnerable Sooty Owl
The Endangered Regent Honeyeater

Outcome Sought

This project must not go ahead land clearing will seriously effect the habitat of these already endangered and vulnerable species.

Ground 17 The Next Generation Owners Environmental Breaches

Ian Malouf and the Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd can not be trusted to operate within the terms of any agreement as shown by the history of environmental breaches made by Ian Malouf's other companies, Dial a Dump, Alexandria Landfill and companies owned by his wife and mother-in-law. Once such incident putting his own children at risk from asbestos contamination at his mother-in-law's home. Ian Malouf was the subject of an EPA investigation in 2011 for being

linked to companies that were being investigated for serious pollution offenses.
<http://econews.com.au/10902/nsw-premier-confirms-dump-boss-epa-investigation/>

Alexandria landfill owned by Ian Malouf was issued numerous clean-up notices by the EPA, in relation to stockpiles containing asbestos. Alexandria landfill did not comply with any of these notices, which resulted in \$50 million being spent on clean-up activities by Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) in accordance with the EPA requirements and guidelines. Tax payer funds were used to clean up Alexandria landfills asbestos contamination.
<http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/epamedia/EPAMedia15111102.htm>

<http://www.rms.nsw.gov.au/about/news-events/news/roads-and-maritime/2015/151111-alexandria-landfill-site.html>

Companies linked to Ian Malouf have been subject to five clean-up orders prior to 2011. In April 2011 the OEH received numerous complaints about odours coming from the Alexandra Landfill site. A surprise inspection found a pipe connected to infested leachate, which was pumping it into a storm water drain.

In June 2011 OEH inspectors again visited the site and found his wife Larissa's company, Boiling Pty Ltd, had 170,000-cubic-metre stockpiles of waste contaminated with asbestos.

In 2007, another property, at Marulan, was found with 1300 cubic metres of asbestos-contaminated soil levelled and spread across it. This property belonged to Mr Malouf's mother-in-law, Kathleen Hopkins's company, Kathkin Pty Ltd, as trustee for his five children.

<http://www.smh.com.au/environment/pollution-trail-to-megadump-20111217-1ozxi.html>

Outcome

Sought

The Blacktown and surrounding communities can not support this project as it will put the health of families at risk. If Ian Malouf doesn't care about contaminating his own family with asbestos why would he do the right thing by the children of Western Sydney. This man cannot be trusted to operate a company within the law.

Ground 18 EU Revised the NEC Directive in 2013

Basing The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd Energy from Waste Facility (EFW) electricity generation Plant on the latest European technology (which is really 16 years old) is a recipe for disaster. The European Commission revised the NEC Directive in 2013 as part of a new policy package on clean air. However, the European Union is still **not reaching its long-term air quality objectives**
<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/clean-air/national-emission-ceilings/>

The two main objectives, compliance with existing legislation until 2020 and reduction of long-term impacts of air pollution. There is a proposal for ratification of the amended Gothenburg Protocol to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on long-range transboundary air pollution to abate acidification, eutrophication and ground-level ozone and also a proposal for a new limitations of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and dust emissions into the air from medium combustion plants and large combustion plants, laying down new rules on monitoring emissions.

<https://www.unece.org/environmental-policy/conventions/envlrtapwelcome/guidance-documents-and-other-methodological-materials/gothenburg-protocol.html>

Outcome Sought

The European Union is still **not reaching its long-term air quality objectives**. Basing an incinerator on failed technology is a recipe for disaster. The long term impacts of air pollution are too great for this project to go ahead.

Ground 19 Noise Pollution from the Incinerator

The (EFW) electricity generation Plant (i.e. machinery) will operate continuously, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The main noises associated with the facility are expected to be:

- Heavy vehicles - Vehicle movements within the site boundary for the delivery of waste, removal of ash and other combustion by-products and supply of consumables.
- Breakout noise from buildings – Internal noise generating plant, equipment and activities propagate through the building envelope into the surrounding environment.
- Exhaust stacks – Stacks releasing treated flue gas into the atmosphere.
- Cooling equipment – Air cooled condensers that cool gas supplied from boilers to turbine.
- ID fans – Fans required to supply air flow to the flue gas treatment processes.
- Sub-station – Sub-station required to supply electricity to the grid.
- Ancillary equipment – Including silo blowers and ash bunker exhaust fan.

The Next Generations EIS states "The construction is expected to take 3 years and involve earthworks and site establishment, building and structure construction and equipment installation. Generally the works are to be carried out during the day, however some activities require continuous construction and therefore may take place outside of standard working hours."

The Noise impact assessment states During the 3 year construction, noise levels will exceed recommended levels during the night and on weekends. "Where work occurs outside of standard hours, exceedances of the construction noise management goals were predicted for homes in Erskine Park on weekends and during night works."

The noise from the Incinerators will affect families living in Minchinbury, Erskine Park and Colyton. Three schools were identified in the surrounding area. Minchinbury Public School is located at 202 McFarlane Drive, Minchinbury, James Erskine Primary School is located at 53 Peppertree Drive, Erskine Park and Erskine Park High School is located at 78-82 Swallow Drive, Erskine Park. Wind in the direction of source to receiver has the potential to enhance noise levels at the receiver

The closest homes to the proposed site are located 800m away in and around McFarlane Drive and Cobbler Cres in Minchinbury. Within 1.6km from the site there are three schools and homes in Minchinbury, Erskine Park and Colyton that will be affected by noise from the Incinerator.

Outcome Sought

The **World Health Organization** list seven health hazards associated with noise pollution from Incinerators; hearing impairment, sleep disturbances, disturbances in mental health, cardiovascular disturbances, interference with spoken communication, impaired task performance, negative social behavior and annoyance reactions. Families living around the site should not have to put up with 3 years of continued night time noise disturbances. This project should not go ahead.

Ground 20 Cancer Clusters caused by Incinerators

In 1996, Elliott et al. published a major study in which they compared the numbers of registered cancer cases within 3 km and within 7.5 km of the 72 municipal waste incinerator sites in the UK with the number of cases expected. It involved data on over 14 million people for up to 13 years. Expected numbers were calculated from national registrations, adjusted for unemployment, overcrowding and social class. No account was taken of prevailing winds, or of differences between incinerators. They first studied a sample of 20 of the incinerator sites, replicating the analysis later with the other 52. If the results of two sets like this concur, it strengthens the data. In each set there was an excess of all cancers near the incinerators, and excesses separately of stomach, colorectal, liver and lung cancers, but not leukaemias. The first set gave adjusted mortality ratios for all cancers of 1.08 for within 3km and 1.05 within 7.5 km; for the second these were 1.04 and 1.02. These risks, representing an additional risk of 8% and 5% for the first set and 4% and 2% for the second, seem small but represented a total of over 11,000 extra cancer deaths near incinerators and were highly significant.
http://www.bsem.org.uk/uploads/IncineratorReport_v3.pdf

Japan built 73% of all the municipal waste incinerators in the world and by 1997 had become very concerned about their health effects: in the village of Shintone, 42% of all deaths between 1985-95 in the area up to 1.2 km to leeward of an incinerator (built in 1971) were due to cancer, compared to 20% further away and 25% overall. Their data on soil contamination reinforced the importance of considering wind directions in evaluating the health effects of incinerators.

Outcome Sought

There are now alternative methods of dealing with waste which would avoid the main health hazards of incineration, would produce more energy and would be far cheaper in real terms, if the health costs were taken into account. Incinerators presently contravene basic human rights as stated by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, in particular the Right to Life under the European Human Rights Convention, but also the Stockholm Convention and the Environmental Protection Act of 1990. 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.

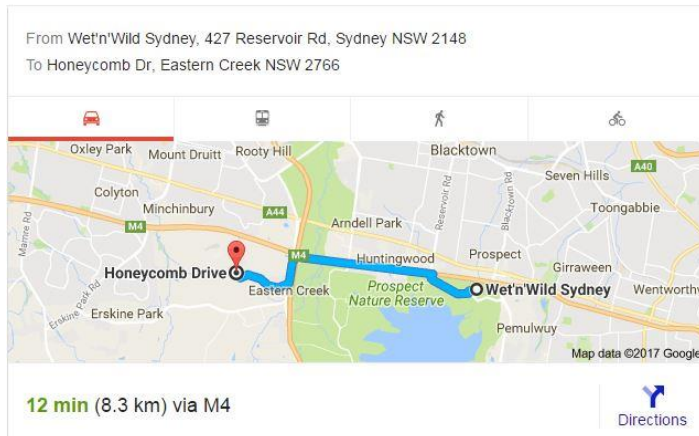
The General Purpose Standing Committee 5 proved that 90% of all waste is recyclable, reusable or compostable. Confirming there is no real need for Waste Incineration in Australia. The risks are not manageable. It will not only pollute the air, ground and water for the people of Western Sydney, it will destroy adequate recycling and re-using and encourage waste of materials.

Ground 21 Threat to Blacktown Tourism & Wet & Wild

Wet and Wild fun park in Blacktown is approximately 8km from the Incinerator site.

Wet and wild will be close enough to be affected by emissions, noise and odor from the incinerator.

Families living near incinerators in the UK have reported a black sludge or powder that continually covers their cars, homes, yards, pet water and outdoor furnishings. The picture shows a bowl containing scientific filter paper, placed outside in the yard of a home in close proximity to an incinerator.



This will threaten the revenue made by [Wet'n'Wild Sydney](#) and put Blacktown' tourism industry back in the dark ages.

Ground 22 – Incinerator will automatically shut down when the temperature reaches 37%

Weather in Blacktown - Days in 2013-2017 37% and over		
The Next Generation has stated - The Incinerator will automatically shut down when temp reach 37%		
As you can see from the information provide below the number of days over 37% has increased each year.		
If the Incinerator was operating during this time, it would automatically shut down on the following days;		
2013 Days over 37% - 3		
2014 Days over 37% - 2		
2015 Days over 37% - 3		
2016 Days over 37% - 5		
2017 Days over 37% - 11		
THESE RECORDS INDICATE THAT THE DAYS OVER 37% ARE INCREASING EACH YEAR.		
8/01/2013	40%	https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/australia/blacktown/historic?month=1&year=2013
18/01/2013	43%	https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/australia/blacktown/historic?month=1&year=2013
20/12/2013	38%	https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/australia/blacktown/historic?month=12&year=2013
14/11/2014	37%	https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/australia/blacktown/historic?month=11&year=2014
21/11/2014	39%	https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/australia/blacktown/historic?month=11&year=2014

6/10/2015	37%	https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/australia/blacktown/historic?month=10&year=2015
1/12/2015	38%	https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/australia/blacktown/historic?month=12&year=2015
20/12/2015	40%	https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/australia/blacktown/historic?month=12&year=2015
14/01/2016	39%	https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/australia/blacktown/historic?month=1&year=2016
20/01/2016	38%	https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/australia/blacktown/historic?month=1&year=2016
25/02/2016	39%	https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/australia/blacktown/historic?month=2&year=2016
13/12/2016	39%	https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/australia/blacktown/historic?month=12&year=2016
29/12/2016	39%	https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/australia/blacktown/historic?month=12&year=2016
11/01/2017	41%	https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/australia/blacktown/historic?month=1&year=2017
13/01/2017	37%	https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/australia/blacktown/historic?month=1&year=2017
17/01/2017	38%	https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/australia/blacktown/historic?month=1&year=2017
18/01/2017	39%	https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/australia/blacktown/historic?month=1&year=2017
24/01/2017	37%	https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/australia/blacktown/historic?month=1&year=2017
30/01/2017	40%	https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/australia/blacktown/historic?month=1&year=2017
31/01/2017	39%	https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/australia/blacktown/historic?month=1&year=2017
5/02/2017	40%	https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/australia/blacktown/historic?month=2&year=2017
10/02/2017	43%	https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/australia/blacktown/historic?month=2&year=2017
11/02/2017	40%	https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/australia/blacktown/historic?month=2&year=2017
17/02/2017	38%	https://www.timeanddate.com/weather/australia/blacktown/historic?month=2&year=2017

Outcome

Sought:

This information proves that the temperature is rising and during the next 30-50 years (which this project will cover) will show an even greater increase in temperature making this project unviable.

The Waste Incinerator emergency shutdown procedure is proven to be a time when the most Dioxins are released. An increase in temperature equals and increase in shutdowns of the incinerator which would equal an increase in dioxins released.

Ground 23 Minimal Job Creation

Numerous independent studies have reported that jobs generated in waste management systems that use waste incinerators are expensive, computer controlled, largely automated technology that only require a small workforce to operate. 55 full time jobs will be created on completion of the waste incinerator.

Outcome Sought

The health of Western Sydney families should not be put at risk for the sake of 55 full time jobs. This project should not go ahead.

Ground 24 Political Donations during Incinerator Application

Ian Malouf owner of "The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd" made various donations to the NSW Liberal and Labor parties during the application process;

- 01/04/2013
\$210.00 Took out Catherine Cusack for an anniversary breakfast.
Donation to the NSW Liberal Party
- 12/03/2014 \$4,500 Dinner with NSW Premier Mike Baird – Liberal Party
- 29/01/2015 \$2000 The Baird Liberal Team
- 2011 \$40,000 donation to the Liberal Party

Outcome Sought

Were donations made to gain approval of this project? This needs to be considered. This project should not go ahead based on the amount paid by the proponent in political donations.

Ground 25 Where will the Restricted Solid Waste (RSA) residue be taken ?

The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd EIS states "APC residue ash will be collected into sealed storage silos and transported via sealed tanker off-site for further treatment or disposal at landfill. In the event APC residue exceeds the criteria for Restricted Solid Waste, the residue will be taken off site to a Hazardous Waste Treatment facility, in line with relevant hazardous waste legislation."

There is already a landfill onsite owned by the same proponent. There is a potential here for non-transparency as this industry is self regulated.

Outcome Sought

Which landfill off site will the RSA residue be taken? What's to stop unlimited amounts of RSA residue being buried in the existing landfill on the same site owned by Ian Malouf?

There is potential for non transparency in relation to treatment of RSA. The proponent has a history of non transparency when dealing with Asbestos, which is also a restricted material. See Ground 17 above. The threat of contamination to the environment and surrounding community is to high. This proposal should not go ahead.

Ground 26 Air Quality at site already exceeding safe levels

We already have the worst air quality in Sydney. There are already days where the EPA warns people living in Western Sydney with respiratory problems to stay inside.

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.

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
Sydney North-west	Earlwood	2.8	3.1	0.9	0.20		0.2	20.2	5.2
	Richmond	7.5	5.7	0.3	0.21			21.2	7.3
	St Marys	9.1	8.0		0.29			22.9	7.5
	Vineyard								
Sydney South-west	Prospect	7.1	7.2	0.7	0.23	0.0	0.2	23.2	5.4
	Bergo	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
Illawarra	Oakdale	7.9	6.3	0.3	0.30			22.0	9.1
	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
Lower Hunter	Albion Park Sth	2.1	2.3	0.9	0.26		1.1	22.5	6.6
	Wallisend	3.1	3.1	0.4	0.22		0.2	22.9	7.1
	Newcastle	2.7	2.8	0.4	0.20	0.2	0.1	25.3	6.2
Central Coast	Beresfield	3.3	3.4	0.0	0.15		0.0	19.8	5.1
	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

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
4 - 5 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	22.6	
	Rozelle	2.4	2.9	0.6	0.16	0.1	0.0	20.3	6.1
	Lindfield	3.1	3.8	0.3	0.17		0.1	18.9	
	Chullora	3.5	4.1		0.19	0.2	0.2	24.4	7.7
Sydney North-west	Earlwood	2.7	3.0	0.6	0.18			20.2	5.2
	Richmond	7.4	6.4	0.3	0.20		0.2	21.5	7.5
	St Marys	7.4	8.2		0.24			22.8	7.7
Sydney South-west	Vineyard								
	Prospect	5.4	6.9	0.8	0.24	0.0	0.2	23.9	5.4
	Birago	9.4	7.6	0.6	0.28		0.1	21.6	7.1
	Bringelly	6.8	7.8	1.0	0.27		0.2	36.4	7.8
	Camden	7.0	7.6	1.1	0.25	0.2		24.3	10.1
	Campbelltown West	5.9	6.9	1.2	0.26	0.3	0.2	26.2	9.4
	Liverpool	4.8	5.7	1.0	0.49	0.3	0.2	33.4	8.0
Illawarra	Oakdale	9.5	7.4	0.8	0.32			23.0	9.7
	Wollongong	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.27	0.1	0.0	29.9	6.4
Lower Hunter	Kiamba Grange	2.7	3.2	0.4	0.20			25.4	8.6
	Albion Park Sth	2.2	2.2	1.0	0.26		1.2	23.6	6.9
	Wallisend	3.0	3.1	0.6	0.22		0.2	22.9	7.1
	Newcastle	2.7	2.6	0.4	0.20	0.2	0.0	25.4	6.3
Central Coast	Beresfield	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.14		0.0	19.6	5.2
	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

Outcome Sought

The addition of the world's largest incinerator, operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week as well as 504 trucks and 110 cars would further add to these air pollution exceedances. This confirms that this project is unviable and would be an addition health hazard to the already polluted environment.

This project must not go ahead at honeycombe Drive Eastern Creek.