

From: [Sabrina Muscat](#)
To: [DPE GC Legal Services Mailbox](#)
Subject: Donette Holm TNG Submission SSD-6236.
Date: Friday, 3 June 2022 9:08:50 PM

Re: MEGA INCINERATOR PROPOSED FOR EASTERN CREEK!

I OBJECT TO THIS INCINERATOR GOING AHEAD!

I ALSO OBJECT TO MY NAME AND ADDRESS BEING PUBLISHED, IT MUST BE LODGED ONLINE AS ANONYMOUS.

I am a mother of 2 very young children and we live only 10 minutes away from this proposed incinerator. I don't want it to go ahead because my son suffers from a rare lung defect which causes respiratory issues. He is extremely sensitive to smoke, allergens and chemicals. We had to move homes simply because he was severely reacting to simple things such as house insulation and surrounding mulch. It would be an absolute disaster and nightmare should this now happen . We just spent a whole year getting his health back on track with the help of a specialist. Aside from this, it's an absolute health disaster for all whom will be anywhere near it, not just him.

The Next Generation Incinerator EIS confirms "The Proposed facility may release substance to atmosphere, which have the potential to harm human health". NOTHING HAS CHANGED. (This is the 7th EIS from proponent) Source (Page vi DECLARATION-URBIS EIS FINAL POST TEST OF ADEQUACY)

- Family homes are only 800 metres from the site.
- Three schools and one pre-school are within 1.8km of the site.
- 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-wheelabrat_or-health-impacts-2017.pdf
- The Incinerator will burn co-mingled construction and demolition waste and commercial and industrial waste which consisting of metals, brick, concrete, plasterboard, soil, aggregates, plastics and a range of building and demolition wastes. (which include ASBESTOS & Old Tyres as defined under the EPAs

definition of Demolition waste) - TNG EIS Pg 15

- The Incinerator will release ultra fine particulates. Exposure to fine particle pollution has been linked to a variety of health problems including respiratory symptoms , heart problems and premature death in people with heart or lung disease."

- The MEGA Incinerator would have 4 smokestacks on completion, 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+years.

- There is no community social license, our petition in 2018 to the Upper House 12,000 SIGNATURES AGAINST, Lower House Petition 12,000 SIGNATURES AGAINST. A Community Survey conducted between 2016-2022 of over 2000 local community members proved 99.5% AGAINST the incinerator going ahead.

- PLASTICS BURNT IN THE WESTERN SYDNEY INCINERATOR - Flock waste (car interiors) contains primarily PLASTICS, seat foam, rubber, glass, and carpet and is therefore suitable for thermal recovery. Flock waste is expected to represent approximately 14% of the Phase 1 feedstock. This value can be increased to improve the NCV of the Facility feedstock as required. TNG EIS Pg 56. Plastics are made from fossil fuels, therefore incineration is still burning fossil fuels but just in another form

- "There will be plastics including some percentages of PVC in the residual waste fuel which is then eliminated and transformed into energy at the combustion stage (during incineration)". TNG EIS Pg 90 Plastics are made from fossil fuels, therefore incineration is still burning fossil fuels but just in another form.

- The Next Generation NSW Pty Ltd' EIS for the Incinerator states (TNG EIS Pg 17) the main objectives of the proposed development are "*To reduce the generation of greenhouse gases and provide a cleaner source of Energy through electricity generation via the thermal treatment of Residual Waste as Fuel rather than fossil fuels*". These objectives will not be met by burning plastic waste fuels based on petrochemicals (which are fossil fuels).

- 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. "The proposed Development will be a 'green' electricity generation facility, and NSW's first (and Australia's largest) Energy from Waste Facility".

- Currently dirty Waste to Energy Incinerators receive GREEN ENERGY status in Australia and receive huge grants from ARENA and CEFC both government owned organisations designed to promote REAL GREEN ENERGY such as SOLAR, WIND & RENEWABLES.

- The EU is gradually turning away from Waste-To-Energy (WTE) incineration with major [European financial institutions excluding it from financial support](#). It is clear that fast and robust changes are needed. [Waste incineration is a carbon-intensive process](#) undermining the efforts to decrease carbon emissions and, thus, to reach carbon neutrality on time. Additionally, it [harms rather than supports the transition to a circular economy](#).

- 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 is currently moving away from Incineration](#) as it 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.

- The proposed Facility will have the capacity to process up to 1.35 million tonnes of Residual Waste Fuel per annum.

- [THE NEXT GENERATION INCINERATOR AT EASTERN CREEK - 11 SCHOOLS NEAR THE PROPOSED INCINERATOR AT EASTERN CREEK](#)

- An Incinerator would reduce the value of our homes and properties. The Incinerator “Sacrifice Zone” is 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

- TOXIC INCINERATOR BOTTOM ASH IN OUR ROADS? The incinerator would produce 450,000 tonnes of toxic ash every year that still needs to be landfilled. "TNG will actively engage with the EPA and waste service providers to develop an appropriate means of recycling bottom ash. If this ash is used in a road base, Dioxins could start leaching from residues after final disposal and may continue for thousands of years (this has been found overseas where this process has been tested). Treatment of APC is

associated with significant energy consumption. *Options currently under consideration include use in road base and aggregate. Boiler ash will be conservatively disposed of with the APC residues, unless it can be proven to be reusable following rigorous testing procedures in compliance with EPA regulations*". 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. These components may significantly affect ecosystems and spoil drinking water resources. Dioxins, 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. 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. Currently, no general consensus appears to exist regarding residue disposal solutions on a worldwide level. In the long run we will run out of places to store APC residue.

- INCINERATOR WILL RESULT IN A REDUCTION OF GROUNDWATER. "The development will result in a reduction in groundwater recharge". TNG eis pg 125. "The waste bunker, some 15 m deep, has the potential to intercept and possibly obstruct shallow groundwater flow" TNG EIS pg 182

- Prospect Reservoir is 5km from the site which forms part of the drinking water for 6.5 million people in Greater Sydney (70% of NSW). Putting our drinking water under threat of contamination.

- The EIS states; "Operation of the proposed Facility is not likely to result in an adverse impact on the local air environment in reference to odour". Source The Next Generation EIS (Page vi DECLARATION-URBIS EIS FINAL POST TEST OF ADEQUACY). This is untrue. We have found evidence that this is a LIE. THERE HAVE BEEN HUGE SMELL ISSUES AROUND SILVERWATER MEDICAL INCINERATOR. see info at the link from our EPA GIPA Freedom of Information request:

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1pegGEgoguQMQB_c4Z6GRPMjphMU-__ZylrtFw4_aJ98/edit?usp=sharing

- UK Expert Plotted the Next Generation Incinerator emissions for us , this is where the emissions would fall if operational today. View it here: <https://plumeplotter.com/westernsydney/?m=anim>

- The Next Generation has amended their EIS Seven times, changing emissions data with no explanation of how their data could change.

- 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 this MEGA Incinerator to this ?

- Western Sydney, the area proposed for this incinerator already has the worst air quality in Sydney. There are already days where the EPA warns people living here with respiratory problems to stay inside. St Marys (which was the closest monitoring station to the Incinerator site) has reported numerous Particulate [exceedance for PM 2.5 and PM 10](#) over the past years.

- The Incinerator will use the local Bioretention basin to filter waste water from the Incinerator. This practice would put The Hawkesbury-Nepean river system, an important natural asset 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.

- Incinerators release more CO2 and pollution than coal. Research shows they release, 28 times as much dioxin, 2.5 times as much Carbon Dioxide CO2, twice as much Carbon Monoxide, three times as much Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) 6-14 times as much Mercury, nearly six times as much lead and 70% more sulphur dioxides

- Sydney is a C40 City and should be leading the way on renewable energy projects to reduce climate changing emissions like C02 and improve the health of communities.

Source:<http://www.energyjustice.net/incineration/worsethancoal?fbclid=IwAR18jY3qLluMyHULVDRq-VhnIfgxO0KR1TpNevZbsZpG51ONSocXwYuCHhl>

Thank you,
Sabrina Muscat

Sent from my iPhone