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To: [PL Planning Applications](#)
Subject: objection to the council for Incinerator reference WSCC/015/18/NH
Date: 02 April 2018 13:44:42

I would like to object to the proposed Incinerators due to the negative health aspects of such facilities and the how this does not suit the UK policy of recycling where possible.

There have been many reports in the past of these types of Incinerators polluting more than they have specified at the time of the planning consent.

Here is a recent example where a new one was fined.

<https://www.irishtimes.com/news/crime-and-law/courts/district-court/poolbeg-incinerator-fined-for-breaking-environmental-licence-1.3440855>



Poolbeg incinerator fined for breaking environmental licence

The operator of the Poolbeg incinerator has been fined €1,000 and ordered to pay €14,000 in costs after a “glitch” led to breaking its environmental protection licence during its first week. The power plant at Pigeon House Road, Poolbeg, Dublin 4,

www.irishtimes.com

Also a UK report entitled “The Health Effects of Waste Incinerators” by the British Society for Ecological Medicine was conducted in 2005 and then updated in 2008. http://www.bsem.org.uk/uploads/IncineratorReport_v3.pdf.

This report states “.... fine particulate pollution plays an important role in both cardiovascular and cerebrovascular mortality (see section 3.1) and demonstrating that the danger is greater than previously realised. More data has also been released on the dangers to health of ultrafine particulates and about the risks of other pollutants released from incinerators (see section 3.4). With each publication, the hazards of incineration are becoming more obvious and more difficult to ignore” They go on to state that” ...Large studies have shown higher rates of adult and childhood cancer and birth defects around municipal waste incinerators: the results are consistent with the associations being causal. Several smaller epidemiological studies support this interpretation and suggest that the range of illnesses produced by incinerators may be much wider” The emissions from an incineration plant in comparison to a coal plant are significantly more harmful to the environment, the harmful effects of coal fired power

stations have been fundamental reason for their decline; why would the Environment Agency promote the use of a dirty technology that releases: Address Redacted 2 • 6 times more Lead. A well-known toxin that diminishes intelligence and – by lowering dopamine levels in the brain – may even be tied to increases in violent behaviour and cocaine addiction • 3 times more Nitrogen Oxide. A gas that primarily contributes to eye, nose, throat and lung irritation and respiratory problems like shortness of breath that can trigger asthma. • 2 times more Carbon Monoxide. A contributor to the formation of ground-level ozone pollution, aggravating asthma. • 70% more Sulphur Dioxide. A cause of acid rain – is also bad for lungs, with even short exposures to ambient levels causing “bronchial constriction and increased asthma symptoms. (<http://www.energyjustice.net/incineration/worsethancoal>) The increase in road traffic which will be primarily made up of large diesel powered vehicles will further exacerbate the air quality in the local area.

Furthermore, the hours of operation will increase the noise pollution and detract the local area from its rural setting.

25% of the material transported to the plant will remain as ash once incinerated.

How will this Incinerator emissions be monitored independently to ensure they operate within the strict limits set ?

Who will pay for for the constant monitoring?

How will the toxic ash be dealt with in ecologically an sound manner?

Regards

Jon