

EMISSIONS AND MONITORING

Many studies looking at environmental and health effects of waste incineration over the last 20 years have concluded that monitoring of incinerators has been unsatisfactory in the lack of rigor, the infrequency of monitoring, the small number of compounds measured, the levels deemed acceptable, and the absence of biological monitoring. Approval of new installations has depended on modelling data, supposed to be scientific measures of safety, even though the method used has no more than a 30% accuracy of predicting pollutants levels correctly and ignores the important problems of secondary particulates and chemical interactions.

Fugitive emissions: Some waste is accidentally released when:

- Chemicals are removed from storage containers at the incinerator site;
- It is moved to transportation vehicles; and
- It is shipped to and moved about within the incineration facility.

An average incinerator burning 32,000 tonnes of waste per year will receive over 1500 trucks of waste. This amounts to over 28 trucks per week. Amey Cespa site (250,000 tonnes/yr.) will receive therefore 218 additional trucks per week with associated fugitive emissions and congestion effects.

Amey Cespa has a history of breaching EA monitoring/emissions regulations and its permit and has been fined and made to pay compensation for causing adverse effects on human health.

Green Peace: Alternatives To Incineration

www.greenpeace.org/international/en/campaigns/detox/incineration/alternatives-to-incineration/