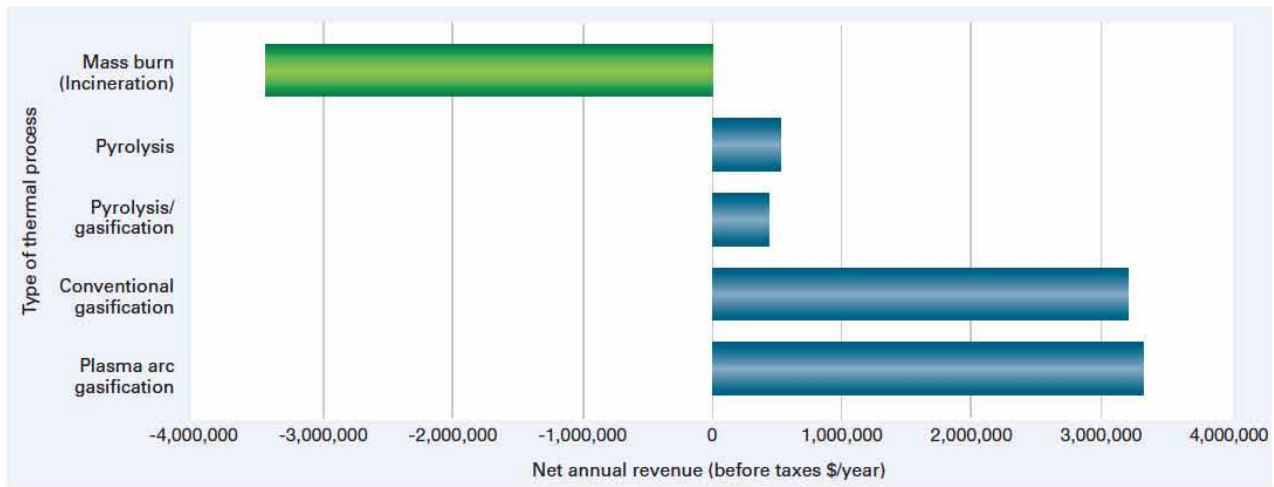


Stop Newport Incinerator Campaign Response to Evidence Received at 27 March Meeting.

Being aware of the plethora of information, the following, few short paragraphs focus on emerging evidence since 27 March. They are presented in the same chronology as they arise in the transcripts of that day and with those paragraph numbers.

1. **Para 127et seq** US Waste Industry - These two illustrations from <http://www.waste-management-world.com> substantiate the argument that mass burn incineration is on the decrease and is less thermally efficient. It is noteworthy that the Mayor of New York, Michael Bloomberg invited tenders last month for “waste-to energy” facilities *which specifically exclude mass-burn incineration* on health and environmental grounds. It is difficult to comprehend why WG Ministers and Prosiect Gwyrdd have reached the opposite conclusion for the next 25 years.



Type of Thermal Process Technology	Net Energy Production to Grid
Mass Burn (Incineration)	493 kWh/tonne MSW (544 kWh/ton MSW)
Pyrolysis	518 kWh/tonne MSW (571 kWh/ton MSW)
Pyrolysis/Gasification	621 kWh/tonne MSW (685 kWh/ton MSW)
Conventional Gasification	621 kWh/tonne MSW (685 kWh/ton MSW)
Plasma Arc Gasification	740 kWh/tonne MSW (816 kWh/ton MSW)

Note: Except for plasma arc gasification, these processes present environmental issues in the disposing of ash and slag.

Table 1. Thermal Process Technology(s)

2. Para 197 Flue Gases

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/integration/research/newsalert/pdf/271na1.pdf> If Mr Farrow quoted from this document with regard to ‘99.99%’ closer examination reveals that finer particles still escape and have a higher proportion of heavy metals than the larger particles collected by the fabric filters.

3. **Para 234 HPA’s demise** – separate correspondence to the Minister and copied to the committee.

4. **Para 245 Market Forces** The recent reports and statements from the Welsh Government and the Wales Audit Office that support the segregation of household waste for kerbside collection, in line with the clear legal requirement under EU law that waste must be sorted into 4 categories – metals,

plastics, paper and glass– for recycling are surely a market force which will impact on both the quality and volume of feedstock available to EfW.