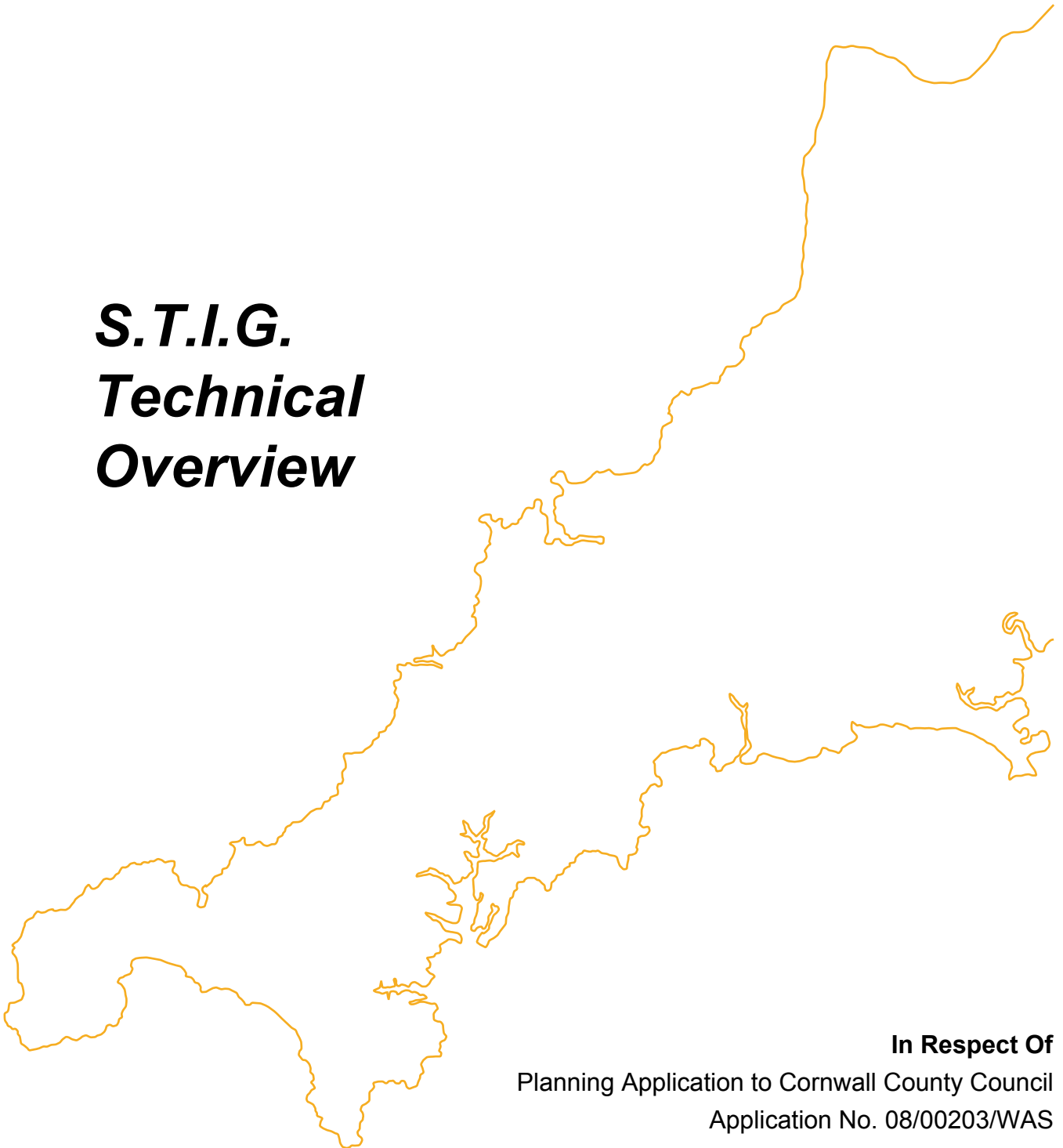




Consultee Response to SITA Additional Information

Consultee
St.Dennis Anti Incinerator Group (S.T.I.G.)

S.T.I.G. ***Technical*** ***Overview***



In Respect Of
Planning Application to Cornwall County Council
Application No. 08/00203/WAS

S.T.I.G. Technical Overview

Section 2.0 General Comments

Health

Request 1 (Pg. 2)

- HIA is "intrinsically highly technical". It is no different from any other computer modelled assessment and this statement is either an attempt to undermine the intellectual capacity of critics or a cover up for inadequacy
- "acceptable" or "unacceptable risk" is not a scientific term or measurement. Risks are expressed as 1:1,000 or 1:1.000.000. The use of "unacceptable" etc is purely subjective, relating to who does or does not accept it.

Section 2.0 General Comments

Sustainability

R 2 (Pg. 2)

- Significance is a scientific term and cannot be considered or not considered. Something is either significant or it isn't.
- Environmental, economic and social factors can and should be assessed scientifically to see if they have significance and should therefore be added to all other weightings.

Section 3.0 Supporting Statement

Traffic/Number of Facilities

R1.6 (Pg. 5)

- This does not appear to answer the question. The question implies that the EIA is flawed in that it assumes that the use of a single plant (site) would minimise traffic movements. The answer merely says that this was not implied and that any problems are addressed by measures in the proposals without saying what they are or where they can be found.

Section 4.0 Design And Access Statement

Water

R2.1 (Pg. 6)

- The question should ask about predicted amounts of rainwater used as process water. Despite all this material about how efficiently it will be harvested, SITA have yet to produce a figure to show how much rainwater will be used on site.

S.T.I.G. Technical Overview

Section 4.0 Design And Access Statement

Site process

R2.2 (Pg 6)

- The material to be carried up an incline to be loaded on wagons could have easily been transported by conveyor whatever the gradient.

Site Process

R2.5 (Pg.7)

- The calorific value of the fuel will only rise to the level of 13 MJ/kg if high energy waste is burned. This would usually consist of wood, plastic, or paper, in other words waste suitable for recycling.
- Advertising material suggests that the air quality control system (funny how the word pollution has crept in here!!) is already the most efficient system available. Now we find out that if necessary it would be possible to fit a more efficient system. Why not fit it now? The answer must be cost. In other words the health of humans and wildlife is being traded against SITA profit.

Section 5.0 Assessment Of Alternative Sites

R3.1 (Pg. 10)

- If SITA were told by the Chief Planning Officer on 12/06/06 to look for one specific site in central Cornwall, did he have authority to do this? If not, who was he and how can he be held accountable?

Section 7.0 Assessment Of Number Of Facilities

R2.1 (Pg. 18)

- This application is too controversial not to have the calculations of WRATE peer reviewed. If the Reg.19 requests were to access information under "The Freedom of Information Act" then this information should be requested retrospectively.
- The fact that ERM originated the software, and they are the consultants to SITA is outrageous. It means that the relationship is incestuous, and that no outside scrutiny of how the decision was arrived at can be made.

R2.2 (Pg. 19)

- The last part of this paragraph makes ridiculous assertions. It suggests that it is fear of the unknown, which produces anxiety about the incinerator. On the contrary, it is the all too well known fear of loss of property value, blighting of the village, loss of amenity, noise, dust, traffic fumes, risks to health of humans and the living environment, and disruption to services such as water supply, which is causing anxiety.

S.T.I.G. Technical Overview

R2.7 (Pg.20)

- It appears, CCC were asking why only the "laden" mileage was being considered when providing information on amenity impact with reference to single or multiple sites.
If this is the case then the SITA response does not answer the question, because similar sorts of impact such as noise, dust congestion etc. will arise whether the vehicle is laden or un-laden. Is this yet another ploy to only include half the mileage.

R2.10 (Pg. 21)

- This again leads to a conclusion that the application of details in the calculation must be flawed. In all the documentation supplied by Enviro to CCC it is emphasised that the emissions from the incinerator are insignificant when compared to emissions from lorries. Therefore the effect of increased traffic on any plan must be very significant.

R2.12 (Pg. 21)

- Does the applicant have any experience of LOCAL markets for aggregates?

Section 8.0 Cornwall Options Appraisal

R3.1 (Pg. 23)

- This is a key point. It does not mean that the "number of facilities" section should have been included in the appraisal, because there would be a difference between the number of Incinerator sites, which would have been viable, and the number and placing of AD sites, which would be viable. It is noted that no response has been given. Could not one be demanded?

R3.3 (Pg. 23)

- This is again a key point. The contractual obligation was to consider incineration. It does not explain how it has influenced the reports findings. An example of this is that in BPEO section, no alternative to Thermo-chemical methods has been investigated.
- If no influence had been present, then all options would have been considered, and it would have been pointed out that despite where incineration came on the list, it was the option requested.

R3.6 (Pg.23)

- This answer does not go into enough detail as to why the plant cannot be retro fitted with a different technology. Both gasification and pyrolysis require furnaces and chimneys.

S.T.I.G. Technical Overview

R3.9 (Pg. 24)

- Is this figure correct, has parasitic energy has been deducted?

R.3.11 (Pg.24)

- The word empirical means based on observation or experiment derived from an actual measurement, not an estimation or theory. These figures are not empirical. They also don't make any sense because MBT/ AD is designed to operate on biodegradable waste, with any residue being in the form of compost. Where a very high grade compost is required sieving methods remove stones and other non degradable residues such as bones and hard lumps of leather. In such a system the non useable residue is considered to be less than 1%. In any case, the fact that this residue is sterile means that it can be used for simple backfilling operations. On the figures supplied here (by whatever means), the residue would be in the region of 1.2 k t.p.a or about one hundredth of the figure quoted.

Section 9.0 Carbon Balance

R4.3 (Pg. 25)

- This is a ridiculous answer because it means that nobody is able to check the validity of the figures. If the figures cannot be checked then CCC should consider that they have not been submitted

R.4.4 (Pg. 25)

- Obviously they consider that there is no plan B

Section 10.0 Sustainability Assessment

R5.3. (Pg. 26)

- The proposed development does not involve a landfill site. If this is true, where does waste, which is considered not suitable for incineration, go? According to the Environmental Permit Application this accounts for one 28 tonne lorry load per week.

R5.6 (Pg.27)

- This does not make any sense. The reason why the APC residue is hazardous is because it contains a trapped proportion of heavy metal, dioxin and other particulate matter larger than pm 10. The pH of the residue is of no consequence. Other parts of the document clearly state that this APC residue, which they earlier explain is "Fly ash", will have to be disposed of in a toxic waste site.

S.T.I.G. Technical Overview

R5.7 (Pg. 27)

- In this case the word secondary means material, which has not been specifically produced as material in its own right. Primary aggregate would be gravel or sand, which had been specifically quarried for that purpose. Therefore residual dust and chippings from granite quarries, and overburden removed from china clay workings are also both secondary aggregate. As there are abundant supplies of these last two in Cornwall, there is no case in the contention that it will reduce the consumption of primary materials.

Section 15.0 The Proposals

R4.6 (Pg. 34)

- Did CCC truly not know that the taxpayer would have to foot the bill to decommission the site?

R4.10 (Pgs 35-37)

- Having tried to ridicule critics by saying that the waste burned in air and not in oxygen, SITA is forced to admit that the combustion control system has "an oxygen control system"
- The catalytic activated carbon shown in the Environmental Permit application is a fluid train type. Are these carbon cartridge into flue gas systems now out dated? Is this is the kind of system which has caused carbon overload on The Isle of Man?
- The bag house filters do sometimes split. When they do, there is no back up filter system. And the plant has to be shut down while they are changed. It would seem sensible to either change them at much more regular intervals or fit a secondary line of filters. There is no statement anywhere about how the spent bags are disposed of.
- Why are PAH's (sometimes called VAH's) not assessed, when they are well known hazardous substances. Perhaps the reason is that they have proved difficult if not impossible identify and cannot be trapped.
- As measurement is possible in Tees Valley, why not here?

R 4.22 (Pg. 38)

- According to D. Buckle and the EA this pit acts a sump for leachate from the Bunker. Water accumulation would be considerable as the waste has a high water content. In addition according to diagrams supplied by the contractors, water is continuously sprayed from overhead onto the bunker to keep down dust. Further water will be present because D. Buckle states that the method of washing down remaining rubbish from the walls and floor of the bunker is with hosepipes.

S.T.I.G. Technical Overview

R 4.29 (Pg. 39)

- According to a recent EU directive, every attempt must be made to remove recyclable materials from the waste stream before it enters the incinerator. This means that in order to comply, a MRF will have to be fitted. If this happens the calorific value of the MSW will be too low to run the incinerator and it will have to rely on C&IW.

R4.30 (Pg. 40)

- At a HWRC, members of the public have been observed disguising car batteries, gas bottles, paint tins etc. in fertiliser bags and dropping them in waste skips. How could these be detectable from a crane cab 50+ feet in the air? This is a ludicrous suggestion.

R4.34 (Pg.40-41)

- The comments about Ballast Phoenix appear to be taken word for word from their website.
- D. Buckle has previously given another name for the business who will "buy" the bottom ash.
- In just the same way that the contracts have to be seen concerning water extraction before planning permission is given, any contract to buy bottom ash should be viewed by CCC to confirm the terms.
- Ballast Phoenix is an agent. They obtain the aggregate and then sell it on to a local company for a building programme. They are unlikely to ever handle or even see the bottom ash. In such circumstances it will rely upon local building work requiring large amounts of aggregate on a regular basis. The only other alternative is to truck the ash long distances with the resultant increase in pollution. It should also be noted that if many more UK incinerators coming on line, the country is going to be flooded with bottom ash.
- There is also the on going saga as to whether bottom ash is contaminated by process water. It may also be toxic in its own right. This is currently under investigation, as is whether blocks made from bottom ash are safe and non mundic, and the claims made about University research.

R4.36 (Pg. 41)

- There are three oxides of nitrogen, Nitrous oxide, Nitric oxide and Nitrogen dioxide. There is no such substance as Nitrogen Monoxide. This is because both Nitrous and Nitric oxides are combined with only one atom of oxygen (these are represented in chemical formulae by N_2O , NO , and NO_2 respectively).

S.T.I.G. Technical Overview

- Why is ammonia not going to be monitored, as it is a major contributor to nitrogen levels?
- How often is periodically? For such a hazardous contaminant it should be continuously monitored.

Section 16.0 Defining the Issues

R5. 2 (Pg 44)

17.0 Traffic and Transport

R66 (Pg 46)

- Will the Bailey Bridge take this sort of load and length?

R6.11 (Pg 47)

- Why are recycling lorries coming into the plant when there are no recycling facilities on site. Is recycling from kerbside collection being burned?

R6.11 (Pg 48)

- If bottom ash is so wonderful and being sold to Ballast Phoenix, why are 1.5 articulated lorry loads being dumped at Cannon Bridge Landfill every day? What is going to happen to this when the landfill is full? Also if the Fly ash has been treated as neutral so as to be non-hazardous, why is it being taken to Gloucestershire for disposal?

Air Quality 5.0

Reg 19 Page 9

Surely there are much more up to date reports than this.

Is there not a CCC report available about the building of the A30 Iron Bridge by-pass, which concerns the same area, the same SSSI's and the same problem with china clay dust.

Reg 19 Page 10

Note that the background level of ammonia is already 1.5 to twice the Environmental Assessment Level for the sites tested.

Reg 19 page 12

Surely it is possible to use the figures from St. Dennis School, which would be more accurate.

S.T.I.G. Technical Overview**Reg 19 page 15**

5.12

Mathematical significance has to be stated in terms of level of probability (known as an alpha). A level of statistical probability of one in one thousand is given as $\alpha = 0.1\%$.

In this case, no level of probability is given therefore the statement is meaningless.

The statement that the use of ADMS ensures consistency between air quality assessment and health impact assessment is false.

According to Dr. Christine McHugh, assistant director of Cambridge Environmental Research Consultants who formulated ADMS, any integrated use of ADMS (UK) and IRAP (US Health Impact Assessment tool) is very difficult to do and should only be undertaken by her unit.

In this case she suggests it is even more problematic because an outdated version of AERMOD called ISC was originally used to produce the health statistic files.

5.13

What is the 90.41st percentile and what is meant by this whole paragraph?

Briefly, because the grid over which the calculations are entered consists of a square 10 km by 10 km with the readings taken at 100 m intervals there are a total of 100 x 100 readings. These readings are arranged in order in 100 values each being a percentile. Thus the 90.41st percentile is the 41st highest reading in the group, which represents the 90th highest group out of 100.

It is obvious that these readings have been chosen selectively because when one views the tables on pages 19, 20 and 21, the following becomes clear:

When considering table 5.5 for Human Health Risk, the AERMOD figures were higher in the case of 21 out of 36 pollutants (not including examples where the scores of ADMS and AERMOD were equal). In the case of the hazardous heavy metals Cadmium, Mercury, Chromium and Cobalt the AERMOD figure was three times as high. Table 5.6 for various compounds of nitrogen and Sulphur Dioxide, the AERMOD reading was higher in 17/26 cases. Table 5.7 indicates that when considering the deposition of nitrogen and acid rain the AERMOD results were higher in 12/13 cases

5.15

The fact that 1% is two orders of magnitude (100 times) lower than the maximum "dose" does not automatically mean it was set at this level because of inaccuracy in taking measurements. It is more likely to be due to the fact that the EA wished to have "leeway" when considering the effect of high background readings or later

S.T.I.G. Technical Overview

contributions from other sources. To therefore make the case that the variability figure of $\pm 30\%$ is double counting is completely spurious.

R 7.1(Pg 50)

The reason why total dust is considered to cover both pm 10 and pm 2.5 is because the latter cannot be measured. There is also the matter of pm 1.0 which is known as nano or ultra fine particulate material.

This is the most dangerous of all and no mention of it occurs anywhere in any of the submitted documents.

The reason for assuming that all emissions will be pm 2.5 is because the filters are designed to stop particles bigger than this. However, the only way a figure can be calculated is by back calculation, which can be wildly wrong. This is hardly surprising when considering the contribution of a very small toxin from 240,000 tonnes of waste.

It should also be noted that it is not possible to determine the content of pm 2.5 and lower. The particles may be made up of only one contaminant in a large amount rather than spread out over many.

There is also the problem that small particles can chemically bond into larger ones AFTER they have passed through the filter. This is particularly true of dioxins and furans. The heat of the gas when it exits the stack is still 150 degrees Celsius.

R7.5 (Pg. 50)

If the dispersion domain is 10 km from the stack why was the furthest human receptor checked in the HIA only 2.5 km from the stack?

R 7.7 (Pg. 51)

Note that the figures stated as an annual average may include readings, which are far higher than this figure.

R7.10 ((Pg. 51)

No mention is made to the effect on the foetus in any of the readings.

R 7.13 (Pg. 51)

What about lorry drivers and tipping hall staff? Recent US reports have shown high incidences of health effects on incinerator workers.

S.T.I.G. Technical Overview

R7.14 (Pg 51-52)

Can it be assumed that in "landform effects" the likely changes in profile of the clay tips in the area have been considered?

There is no mention anywhere in the dispersion modelling that future clay workings have been taken into account.

R7.15 (Pg 52)

Emissions must not exceed the half-hour and daily maximums set out in the regulations. However, the only calculations that have been used are for annual averages. The assumption is that if the plant runs at a steady level, the average for a year will be the same as an average for a day or less. The emission will vary on the quality of the waste being burned. Therefore, as the type of waste varies so will the emission. It may be possible to badly pollute one day and then to "catch -up" by burning material with "clean" emission the next and still keep below the annual average.

19.0 Noise

Reg 19 Page 24

When a site visit was held for councillors, members of the public were present at the proposed site when a goods train towing a large number of wagons came into the china clay works and shunted in the sidings. Very few people were alerted by the noise, which was minimal. Most people were interested in the possibility of moving waste by rail. It was perfectly easy to hold conversations within 20 metres of where the train was working.

R8.13 (Pg 55)

This information is incorrect if the drivers are properly trained. Driver training manuals state that in order for the driver to maintain control when entering bends, (particularly those on a gradient), the driver should change down a gear going into the corner and accelerate out. Because of the change to a lower gear the engine will be revving under load going into the corner and because of the acceleration the driver will be revving under load as he leaves the corner until he changes up a gear again.

Will any of the lorries be fitted with a "Jake Brake" (exhauster brake) which, makes a considerable noise on braking?

S.T.I.G. Technical Overview**20.0 Landscape And Visual Effect**

R9.2 (Pg 56)

The emission of urine has reached dangerous levels!

R9.10 (Pg 59)

It is not possible to separate Landscape from Ecology when considering Conservation. An example would be the draining of a lake, it would alter the landscape and it would drastically affect the ecology and lead to the loss of all species dependant upon fresh water. Similarly the ecology of deciduous woodland is different from that of coniferous woodland, which are both landscape definitions.

Natural Heritage**Reg 19 Page 31**

8.1 In appendix 7 the details of the bat survey show that actual emergence and flight transect surveys were only carried out on three nights in the area of the proposed incinerator (as opposed to the haul road).

These surveys were restricted to large selected specimen trees and buildings.

It is known from experience of bat surveys at Newlyn Downs and work with *Nyctalus noctula* (Noctule bat), that they often roost in scrubby woodland (e.g. sessile oak and hawthorn).

A more extensive survey should be carried out.

Also the conclusion shows that very high level of disruption to bats will occur in the area, which will not be mitigated by the measures outlined.

No mention is made in the appendix of a plant species list. Therefore we do not know if any work has been carried out on the pH tolerance of *Marsipella profunda* (see below).

Reg 19 Page 39

In sections on the whole of this page the applicant does not seem to consider that effects on biodiversity need to be taken into account outside a 2km zone. The effect of air emission is flagged up as being contributor to effect but despite a 30km plume effect zone, the emission of pollutants from the stack is not seen as a problem because the emissions have greatest effect close to the stack.

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The applicants and their consultants seem to have little idea of the sensitivity to very small changes in pH level which can affect plants such as *Marsupella profunda*, which again is not mentioned.

R10.1 (Pg 63)

The list presented as being a list of species does not contain the name of any species of animal or plant. They are just generalised names. In order to be a species the plant or animal name must be given by its Genus name e.g. *Rana* (Frogs) spelled with a capital letter and its species name e.g. *temporara* (Common) spelled with lower case letter. Thus *Rana temporara* = the common frog.

No mention of *Marsupella profunda* here. The pH tolerance of this very rare Liverwort was mentioned in the Bureau Veritas report, and has not been mentioned since.

R10.2 (Pg. 64)

Has a calculation been done to show that the deposition of Nitric oxide, Nitrogen Dioxide and Ammonia will not have contributed more than 50mg/l to the water table? If this figure has been exceeded then it will be contrary to the DEFRA code for Nitrate Vulnerable Zones.

R10.3

Close to Newlyn Downs, Easterly and North Easterly winds occur quite frequently.

On Newlyn Downs, SAC conservation work and wildlife surveys have been carried out within 20 metres of the A30.

R10.4 (Pg 64)

The name Dunnock no longer exists. *Prunella modularis* is now known as the Hedge Accentor.

R10.7 (Pg 66)

Why are long eared bats the only bats mentioned? Noctule bats (*Nyctalus noctula*) occur in the area and are classified as a vulnerable species.

R10.7 (Pg 68)

Small mammals (such as *Muscardinus avellanarius*, the common dormouse), have a habit of moving their breeding territory from year to year. The fact that they were absent for the short time that this survey was undertaken is no proof that they do not breed in that area.

S.T.I.G. Technical Overview**Social and Community Effects**

R11.1 (Pg. 70)

Strategy priorities

- The energy is not renewable.
- The number of local staff is small and the level of training required is on a level provided by many other employers in the area.
- The sustainability issue does not consider other scenarios other than Landfill.
- The statement that it will preserve, enhance and capture the economic benefits in the context of broader sustainable development is absurd.
- The benefits to the China Clay Industry were not overstated in the ES but they were overplayed in the advertising to encourage the public to support the development. This is wrong because no guarantee of continued china clay production can be given with or without the incinerator.

R11.3 (Pg 71)

If material was irrelevant, why was it included in the ES?

R11.4 (Pg. 71)

The fact that the china clay plant is more economical to run, is no proof that jobs will be safeguarded. Jobs could be lost by increased automation, changes in type of clay being required by the market, and clay deposits being worked in third world countries with very low labour costs. The provision of a small amount of cheap heat would have no effect on any of these.

R11.5 (Pg 71)

Why is the motel at Penhale Round not mentioned in this context?

R11.8 (Pg 72)

If no benefits are being claimed, why are they mentioned?

R11.11 (Pg. 72)

The liaison group is a SITA P.R exercise.

The "officers" claim expenses from SITA, many of the members accept gifts in the form of free trips to places like NEC Birmingham and France and during the time a meeting was observed, nobody challenged anything said by SITA (who's paid employees constituted more than half the people present). It should be disbanded and replaced by a scrutiny committee.

S.T.I.G. Technical Overview**24.0 Water Environment.****Reg 19 Page 42**

10.4

As outlined below in R13.11 although South West Water seem satisfied, their consultants Atkins mention the concerns of Mr. Blake about the increased pressure and the likelihood of bursts and leaks in the old water main supplying the site.

R13.1 (Pg. 76)

This question appears to concern the surface water quality of the reservoir, not the surface water quality of water from the site flowing into the reservoir from the "CERC".

It was understood that no surface water flowed into the water supply anyway. In this case the gradient is of no matter which ever way it slopes. If the question is to infer that air deposition from the incinerator stack may affect the quality of the reservoir surface water, this point is not answered.

R13.11 (Pg.77)

Although it is true that South West Water have agreed that water can be supplied to the incinerator, the letter from their consultants (Atkins) contains some words of caution. Firstly, the engineer at Roche Pumps (Mr. Blake), states that the supply pipe is old and in bad condition prone to bursting and leakage. Secondly in order to simulate the supply to the incinerator a standpipe was used in a hydrant. In order to achieve the correct pressure, the supply had to be increased by one third.

R13.14 (Pg 78)

Is it possible to create a bunker, which will be *totally* watertight?

If the contaminated water in the bunker is then used as process water, which is sprayed onto bottom ash, the bottom ash will be contaminated.

13.18 (pg 79)

See previous statement re NVZ

25.0 Cultural Heritage**Reg 19 Page 45**

This whole section on Castle-an - Dinas is flawed.

The applicant seems to be of the opinion that the only problem would be if the view between Castle-an-Dinas and Carne Hill were interrupted.

S.T.I.G. Technical Overview

The problem as far as English Heritage is concerned is the loss of view from Castle-an-Dinas over the countryside to the south west over what was a Medieval field system and marsh landscape. The reason why the early settlers built hill forts was to command the surrounding areas.

Visitors to the area will find themselves "Commanded" by a very large incinerator if this development is permitted. It is wrong to call this a small change.

14.1 (Pg 80)

This statement is incorrect, English Heritage has objected with regard to Castle-an-Dinas.

26.0 Land Use

15.1 (Pg.82)

The statement that the benefit of providing an incinerator outweighs the loss of good farming land is a judgement which is only being made by SITA and is therefore subjective.

27.0 Waste Generation

16.3 (Pg. 83)

Will plans for more incinerators mean that this waste site will not be able to cope in the future?

28.0 Other Issues

(P 84) 5th. Paragraph

There are systems that are known as Zero Waste which do not have residuals and there are several which have very small levels of residual waste (less than 1%).

6th. Paragraph

This is incorrect. Nearly every other method of waste management would produce less landfill than incineration

(Pg. 85) Closing statement

It is not true that the incinerator will contribute to sustainable development in Cornwall. It will deprive the raw material stream of glass, plastic and cellulose fibres, which could otherwise be recycled. It will add significantly to the carbon footprint, it will make the agriculture, food and tourist industries of Cornwall less viable.

S.T.I.G. Technical Overview

This incinerator would be depositing emissions, which pose a risk to human health and wildlife, produce thousands of tonnes of useless ash, which has to be carted away by polluting lorries.

On balance it cannot be beneficial to the environment.

29.0 ES Technical Appendix B Air Quality

RB2 (Pg 86)

If the reason for collecting air quality data was to compare or relate it to EU values, then OSIRIS and BAM should not have been used at all because these results are totally incompatible to EU standards. They are therefore pointless.

It is incorrect to say (as in the last line of this section) that TEOM is a gravimetric system. It is not. However it does come with a conversion system, which allows readings to be expressed in gravimetric terms, which therefore makes it comparable to EU Standards. TEOM should have been used for all readings.

RB9 (Pg. 87-88)

One wonders how accurate such a crude system would be with regard to the measurement of wind blown dust, which could arrive at a fairly acute angle.

Where is the substantiated research, which has looked at any changes in particulate deposition, when large quantities of clay dust are in the air?

RB10. (Pg 88)

Without the correct reference it is impossible to unravel what this answer means. However, it does indicate that at whatever level of significance (α) was selected, any reading greater in magnitude than 1% would be significant (i.e. $0.09\% \pm 30\%$)

RB13 (Pg 88)

Dr. Max Wallis has indicated that there are a number of non-technocratic systems for HIA, which are used in Europe and comply to WHO parameters.

ES Technical Appendix E - Health Impact Assessment

RE1 (Pg. 89)

If the use of Biogas from AD units or the use of mainstream LPG is considered, there are no wider implications (presumably to the environment). Therefore if these fuels are able to reduce emissions (which they are), then they should be used.

S.T.I.G. Technical Overview

The only negative consideration is cost. Once again SITA is balancing the health of the local population against profit.

RE2 (Pg. 89)

According to local residents, no official consultation process took place in the ClayTAWC centre, the local school or the Early Years group. "Someone walked round these places for a chat and made some notes" is the nearest we can get to this.

RE3 (Pg. 89)

This is a perfectly legitimate request to make. What it is asking is "was the figure higher than expected a) in the light of local circumstances, b) higher than expected as a result of considering national averages c) higher than expected in the light of county-wide figures. The answer given does not clarify the point as it mentions relatively disadvantaged. Relative to what? a) Other similar areas? b) National averages c) Cornish averages?

There are some quite serious studies into industrial diseases, and social scientists are quite used to defining various levels of deprivation. Therefore such an unscientific and meaningless statement regarding a health index figure, which could be used to shed some light on illness in the future, is beyond belief.

RE4 (Pg. 89)

Once again your attention is drawn to the lack of consideration given to the effects on fetuses.

RE5 (Pg. 89)

Why were no dioxin samples taken in vegetation, cow's milk, local meat?

Why not state that rather than "periodically" milk will only be sampled every six months?

RE6 (Pg. 90)

Whether or not the health inequalities are going to change, needs to be explained, and statistics used to prove this.

A classic example, which would tend to show otherwise, is that as a result of this proposed development, house prices in the area will fall. Therefore the more affluent people will choose to move away from the area and the less affluent will move in because it is all they can afford.

This kind of sociological survey has been conducted since the 19th Century by the likes of Seebohm Rowntree.