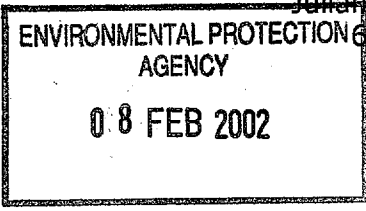


Briarleas
Julianstown, Co Meath
8th February 2002



Environmental Protection Agency
PO Box 3000
Johnstown Castle Estate
Wexford

Dear Sirs,

Ref. Waste Licence Application:- 167-1 Lodged by Indaver Ireland on 5/12/2001 for Waste Management Facility at Carranstown, Co Meath.

I oppose this development on the basis that:

No serious attempt is being made to develop the reduce/reuse/recycle method of waste management. This method has been shown to reduce waste to landfill by up to 77% in Renmore, Co Galway, and by even greater amounts in many other countries. New Zealand, parts of Australia and the United States have gone a step further and have set themselves Zero Waste targets, and expect to achieve them. Nova Scotia has achieved massive reduction in waste generation and has created 3,000 jobs in recycling. The Xerox corporation attributes \$600 million profit to recycling of used machines returned to it in one year.

Waste is a valuable resource, which should not be destroyed by burning or landfilling.

Incinerating waste contravenes the EU directive on waste hierarchy.

In their EIS, Indaver admit that incineration will produce many deadly gas and heavy metal pollutants, dioxins and furans. A recent report from the Ministry for the Environment, New Zealand suggests *that dioxin has the potential to cause neurobehavioural, developmental, reproductive and immunotoxic effects as well as cancer.*

Indaver will install scrubbers to reduce dioxin and other emissions, but it is well known that up to 200 times more dioxins are produced in the scrubbing process than would otherwise be produced. There is no known method of safe disposal of dioxin. To dispose of them by landfill, as proposed by Indaver, is nothing short of criminal.

Health experts tell us that in Drogheda and the surrounding area, cancer levels are the highest in the country and that the levels of a certain type of cancer are the highest in the world. They say that the introduction of incineration in Carranstown, Co. Meath, right beside Drogheda with a population of 20,000 people, will double those cancer rates.

The Hepatitis C debacle will be tiny when compared with the effects of Indaver's incinerator's emissions on human and animal health and farm products such as meat, dairy products, vegetables and grain.

This country's farm produce is highly regarded throughout the world as being clean, green, and non-toxic. This will all change if waste incineration is permitted. Our near neighbours, Belgium and France experienced very recent expensive examples of the effects of dioxin from incinerators in their food products.

The acid and greenhouse gas emissions, as detailed in the Indaver EIS, contravene the Kyoto Agreement which Ireland signed up to last year.

Pat Corcoran
Pat Corcoran

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