JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR OF HAWAI'I
KE KIA'ĀINA O KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAI'I

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STATE OF HAWAI'I
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
KA 'OIHANA OLAKINO
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In reply, please refer to:
File:

Testimony in SUPPORT of SCR0074
REQUESTING THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH TO CONDUCT A STUDY OF THE METHODS USED IN OTHER STATES TO MONITOR AIR POLLUTANTS EMITTED BY WASTE INCINERATION FACILITIES.

SENATOR MIKE GABBARD, CHAIR
SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

SENATOR JOY A. SAN BUENAVENTURA, CHAIR
SENATE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Hearing Date: 3/25/2024 Room Number: 224

Fiscal Implications: This resolution may impact the priorities identified in the Governor's Executive Budget Request for the Department of Health's (Department) appropriations and personnel priorities.

Department Testimony: This resolution requests the Department to conduct a study of the methods used in other states to monitor air pollutants emitted by waste incineration facilities. The Department supports this resolution and suggests an amendment.

The Department sees the potential value of studying the methods used in other states to monitor air pollutants emitted by municipal waste combustion facilities to help evaluate current monitoring practices in Hawaii and advocates doing so with a clear understanding of the circumstances. We have already begun research on this topic and will continue to expand on our research efforts.

We request that the term waste incineration facilities be more narrowly defined as municipal waste combustion facilities. The broader term could include pathological waste incinerators, which include crematories, and air curtain incinerators, which burn vegetative and silvicultural waste. These operations do not burn large quantities or have varied waste streams, and thus generate more consistent and significantly lower amounts of emissions than a municipal

waste combustion facility such as the City and County of Honolulu's Honolulu Program of Waste Energy Recovery (H-POWER).

Offered Amendments: Replace "waste incineration" with "municipal waste combustion" in the title; page 1, lines 1, 12-13, and 31; and page 2, lines 6, 12, and 21.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Environmental Caucus of The Democratic Party of Hawai‘i

March 24, 2024

To: Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment
Hon. Mike Gabbard, Chair
Hon. Herbert M. “Tim” Richards, III, Vice Chair

Senate Committee on Health and Human Services
Hon. Joy A. San Buenaventura, Chair
Hon. Henry J.C. Aquino, Vice Chair

Re: SCR 74 requesting DOH to study methods used by other states to monitor air pollution from incinerators
Hearing: Monday, March 25, 2024, 1:00 p.m., Room 224 & videoconference
Position: Strong support

Aloha, Chairs Gabbard and San Buenaventura, Vice Chairs Richards and Aquino, and Members of the Committees:

The Environmental Caucus of the Democratic Party of Hawai‘i comprises some 7,500 politically active members of Hawai‘i’s majority political party. We strongly support this proposed resolution, which requests the Department of Health to study the methods used in other states to monitor air pollution caused by incinerators.

As the proposed Concurrent Resolution notes, of the twenty-two known pollutants that waste incineration facilities emit, only four are monitored continuously nine are monitored just once per year, the remaining nine, which include polyfluorinated substances (PFAS) and various toxic metals, are not monitored at all. Furthermore, monitoring pollutants once per year severely underestimates pollution levels. For example, the Covanta Delaware Valley waste incinerator in Chester, Pennsylvania, replaced annual monitoring with continuous monitoring and found that hydrochloric acid emissions were 62% percent higher than the figure that annual monitoring would identify.

This is critical with respect to dioxin emissions, which are monitored only once per year, although they are so toxic that the Environmental Protection Agency restricts dioxin levels to a ratio of thirty grams per one trillion liters of drinking water. It is thus very alarming that a recent study found that failure to use continuous monitoring technology at waste incineration facilities underestimates dioxin emissions by an amazing 460 to 1,290 times.

As also described in the proposed Concurrent Resolution, other states have different methods of monitoring such air pollution, and it would be very valuable for Hawai‘i if we had better information about such other monitoring practices.

Environmental Caucus of
The Democratic Party of Hawai‘i

Accordingly, we believe it is critical for the Legislature to pass this proposed Concurrent Resolution.

On behalf of the Environmental Caucus, we thank you very much in advance for your support of these requests. Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this important resolution.

Melodie Aduja legislativepriorities@gmail.com
Alan B. Burdick burdick808@gmail.com
Co-Chairs, Environmental Caucus

Comments before March 25, 2024
Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment
& Senate Committee on Health and Human Services

IN SUPPORT OF
Senate Concurrent Resolution 74
Relating to Incinerator Air Monitoring Study

Mike Ewall, Esq.
Founder & Director
Energy Justice Network
215-436-9511
mike@energyjustice.net
www.EnergyJustice.net

Aloha Honorable Committee members. Energy Justice Network is a national organization supporting grassroots groups working to transition their communities from polluting and harmful energy and waste management practices to clean energy and zero waste solutions. In Hawai'i, we've been working with residents who first sought our support in 2015. Since mid-2022, we have supported residents in forming the Hawai'i Clean Power Task Force and Kokua na Aina to address numerous energy and waste issues in the state.

We stand in support of the amendments sought by the Environmental Caucus of the Democratic Party of Hawai'i. These amendments are critical to ensure that the study scope is clear and covers the important pieces that need clarification.

The resolution, before going through the legislative drafting process, was more specific, but got altered to talk in terms of "least" and "most extensive" monitoring methods, which is ambiguous as to which types of monitoring and which chemicals are being monitored. It also leaves out the examination of cost, and of whether there are available test methods or performance standards for each pollutant in question. There was also an error introduced in the preamble when this went through legislative drafting.

We ask that the committee please make the following amendments to this resolution:

REPLACE the first "BE IT RESOLVED" paragraph with the following three paragraphs:

> BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate of the Thirty-second Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2024, the House of Representatives concurring, that the Department of Health (Department) is requested to conduct a study comparing the calculated annual emissions from waste incinerators in the U.S. and Canada of chemicals other than carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur dioxide (which are already monitored continuously), including hydrochloric acid, mercury, dioxins/furans, particulate matter, and ammonia to the available data at the same facilities where continuous monitoring or continuous sampling of these air pollutants provides annual data for the same time period; and
>
> BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in the study the Department of Health is requested to assess the cost of installing continuous emissions monitoring or continuous sampling technology for the pollutants listed in SB 2101 at the three units of the H-POWER trash incinerator; and
>
> BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in the study the Department of Health is requested, for the pollutants numbered 4 through 23 in SB 2101, to state whether the technology exists to continuously monitor or continuously sample that pollutant, to list which venders make that technology available, to reference which EPA-approved test method exists for that pollutant or if none exists, and to reference which EPA-approved performance standards exist for that pollutant or whether such performance standards are currently being developed by EPA or not; and

Also, the sixth paragraph states that the Covanta trash incinerator in Chester, Pennsylvania replaced annual stack tests of hydrochloric acid emissions with continuous emissions monitoring. This is incorrect. Pennsylvania requires that the incinerators in the state use both continuous monitoring for hydrochloric acid as well as annual stack tests. This paragraph can be corrected by amending it to read:

> WHEREAS, monitoring pollutants once per year severely underestimates pollution levels, as demonstrated by the Covanta Delaware Valley waste incinerator in Chester, Pennsylvania, where hydrochloric acid emissions are required to be monitored using continuous emissions monitoring as well as with annual stack testing, and where this continuous monitoring has demonstrated that actual hydrochloric acid emissions are sixty-two percent higher than what annual stack tests show; and

We emphatically support the continuous monitoring of air emissions from waste incinerators, which are among the largest industrial air polluters in the state and nation. This will help the public have a right to know what they are truly being exposed to.

At the H-POWER incinerator, only four pollutants are monitored on a continuous basis while nine others are tested just once a year under optimal operating conditions, underestimating the actual emissions.

You don't know if you don't look. If we regulated car drivers the way we monitor most incinerator emissions, motorists would be allowed to drive around all year with no speedometer. Once a year, a speed trap would be set on the highway with signs warning "slow down... speed trap ahead," and the driver's brother would be running the speed trap, as companies choose who to hire to do their testing. In reality, incinerators are "speeding" other times when no one is looking.

Continuous monitoring shows actual emissions are higher than we're led to believe. At Covanta Delaware Valley, the nation's largest waste incinerator, located in Chester, PA, they continuously monitor hydrochloric acid (HCl) emissions. This data shows that HCl emissions are 62% higher than annual stack tests show. At incinerators in Europe, studies using continuous sampling have found that air emissions of the most toxic chemicals known to science – dioxins and furans – are 30 to 1,300 times higher than annual stack tests show.

The Department of Health argues that there are not EPA-approved test methods and performance standards for some of the pollutants required under bills like SB 2101 and HB 2123. They raise the concern that using the continuous monitoring or sampling technologies that are commercially available, even those that have already been tested and verified by EPA around 2006, could confuse the public with unreliable data. This is why we urge that DOH document which pollutants are actually lacking these test methods or performance standards, and that they compare the track record of annual stack tests to continuous monitoring or sampling data around the country. If what has been found in Europe and in Chester, PA is true in other instances, the data we already have from annual stack tests at H-POWER are incredibly unreliable and are already "confusing" the public by letting people believe that harmful air emissions are far lower than they actually are, and that H-POWER is in compliance with their permit when this may not be true for some of the 364 days per year when no testing is being conducted.

Mahalo nui loa for your support for this important matter!

LATE

Dear AEN & HHS Committee,

CARES testifies in strong support. Please read the research provided for resources.

General Trash Overview

According to the World Bank, the world produced 2.01 billion tons of trash in 2016. In 2016, Forbes declared The United States as the 2nd nation to produce the most municipal or city trash in the world after Denmark. Oahu residents and businesses created 2.1 million tons of trash in 2020.

How does trash get processed in hawaii?
This past year, 214,252 tons of trash went to the Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill, a municipal solid waste landfill in Kapolei that was started in 1987. According to the State Land Use Commission provides the special permit for the Waimanalo gulch which is set to close forever by 2028. Waimanalo gulch processes H-POWER ash and residue, a by-product of incinerating waste to generate electricity.

According to the City and County of Honolulu, most residential and general commercial trash is disposed of at H-POWER. H-POWER facilities reduces the volume of trash by 90% by combusting it, stabilizing it and recovering energy prior to disposal.

Hpower

Hpower processes trash & recycling by turning trash into energy. H-POWER reduces our dependence on imported oil. Although U.S. imports crude oil and petroleum products from other countries to supply domestic demand for petroleum and to supply international markets. One ton of trash produces saleable energy equivalent to one barrel of oil. One ton of trash processed by H-POWER also reduces one ton of greenhouses gasses compared to landfilling that ton of trash.

EPA

Energy recovery from trash is the process of converting non-recyclable trash into renewable heat, electric power, or fuel through processes such as combustion, gasification, pyrolization, anaerobic digestion and landfill gas recovery. This process is processing trash often called waste to energy. This is the process that happens at Hpower.

Environmental impact Statement for Incineration Site Designs

Why is it necessary to monitor pollution produced by trash from the waste incineration facility? We can examine EPA: Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for North Atlantic Incineration Site Designation. This is an environmental standard from the federal level for facility designs.

The Clean Air Act

From the Congressional Research Service Report on Clean Air Act from Sept 13, 2022 talks about **Solid Waste Incinerators.** Prior to 1990, solid waste incinerators, which emit pollutants, were subject to state and federal regulation depending on what kind of trash was burned. Federal requirements specify emissions of 10 categories of pollutants to be regulated at new and existing incinerators burning municipal city trash, medical trash, and commercial & industrial trash. The amendments also set emissions monitoring and operator training requirements.

National Research Council (US) Committee on Health Effects of Waste Incineration.

What is the science of the operations of these facilities?

WASTE STORAGE, FEED PREPARATION, AND FEEDING

Go to:

Table 3-1 lists the common waste storage, waste staging, feed preparation and feeding practices for municipal solid-waste, hazardous-waste, and medical-waste incinerators. These practices are highly waste- and facility-specific.

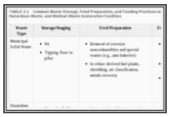

TABLE 3-1

Common Waste Storage, Feed Preparation, and Feeding Practices in Municipal Solid-Waste, Hazardous-Waste, and Medical-Waste Incineration Facilities.

Proper design and operation of these "front-end" plant operations are important for several reasons:

- While the plant is operating, the potential for worker exposure to hazardous materials is the greatest in this part of the facility. Without appropriate engineered and administrative controls, including personnel protective equipment, operators can be exposed to hazardous dust and vapors.
- This part of the plant is the highest potential source of fugitive dust and vapor emissions to the environment, and the greatest potential fire hazard.
- Without proper waste preparation and feeding, the furnace combustion performance may be impaired.

There are many regulations and guidelines for the design and operation of waste storage, handling, and feeding systems. Organizations that develop such regulations and guidelines include the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).

Waste-incineration facilities diagrams & design are engineered within these operational parameters.

- storage and feed preparation, feeding trash into the furnace
- Combustion of trash in a furnace, producing hot gasses and a bottom ash residue for disposal.
- Gas temperature reduction, involving heat recovery through steam generation.
- Treatment of the gas to remove pollutants, and disposal of residuals from the treatment process.
- Dispersion of the treated gas into the atmosphere through a fan

Health Hazards of Air Pollution

Within the study of health effects of trash incineration facilities & pollution, the process identifies hazards causing pollution.

What is air pollution and how does it lead to disease in our bodies?
Pollution in the atmosphere emitted by dust, fumes, gas, smoke injures human health. The main pathway of exposure from pollution is through the respiratory tract. It causes inflammation, oxidative stress, immunosuppression, and mutagenicity in cells (genetic mutation caused by chemical agents & drug substances), impacting the lungs, heart.

Pollution can penetrate into the bloodstream via the lungs and circulate throughout the entire body leading to systemic inflammation and carcinogenicity, this is the ability of a chemical to produce tumors & cancers. The chemicals in pollution are carcinogens, cancer causing agents.

What diseases are associated with exposure to air pollution?
Health disease strongly linked with exposure to pollution include stroke, ischaemic heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, lung cancer, pneumonia, and cataracts, cognitive conditions & neurological diseases.

Pollution emitted from incineration processes that are of primary concern from a health effects standpoint, pollution can be caused by fugitive emissions, residual ash, and scrubber water handling.

Dioxins & Furans of Combustion Devices

Dioxins and furans are the most-hazardous organic PICs that have been found in the flue gas of any combustion device. (“Dioxins and furans” refers collectively to polychlorinated dibenzodioxins (PCDDs) and polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs)). For poorly designed and poorly operated incineration facilities, the flue-gas dioxin and furan concentrations can be much higher than those generated by typical combustion devices. The polybrominated analogues have also been found in incineration emissions (see for example, Sovocool et al. 1989).

Modern incinerators produce dioxins and furans from three points in the process: stack-gas emissions, bottom ash, and fly ash. Often, bottom ash and fly ash are mixed for waste management purposes, but they may contain different amounts of dioxins and furans. With the exception of a few older wet-scrubber units, most municipal solid-waste incineration facilities are able to achieve zero discharge with respect to aqueous waste, so there are no major contaminated waste water streams.

All types of organic chemicals, including polychlorinated dioxin and furans, can be destroyed under high-temperature oxidizing conditions. Destruction can occur at around 1800°F or higher if oxygen and organic molecules are well mixed as in practical combustion devices.

Summary

The toxic pollution of the facility is hazardous to health and it causes injury. The focus of the study group to research should be about environmental standards of incineration facilities which is set by the federal government. How is trash managed at the city, state & federal level? City operates enormous amounts of trash. The trash gets incinerated where radiant heat burns & combusts trash in the incineration facility process. The State Land Use Commission permits the special permit for the City trash site: Waimanalo Gulch which is set to close forever soon. The federal government creates environmental standards for facilities. Incineration facilities operate

a process called waste to energy. Energy recovery from trash is the process of converting non-recyclable trash into renewable heat, electric power, or fuel through processes such as combustion, gasification, pyrolization, anaerobic digestion and landfill gas recovery. This process is processing trash often called waste to energy.

From the Congressional Research Service Report from Sept 13, 2022, explains the Clean Air Act and talks about **Solid Waste Incinerators.** Prior to 1990, state and federal regulated incinerators depending on what kind of trash was burned. In a new Section 129, the 1990 amendments created more consistent federal requirements specifying that emissions of 10 categories of pollutants are to be regulated for new and existing incinerators burning municipal city trash, medical trash, and commercial & industrial trash. The amendments also set emissions monitoring and operator training requirements.

Health hazards can be identified as a result of the enormous detrimental effects of air pollution. Pollution in the atmosphere emitted by dust, fumes, gas, smoke injures health. The main pathway of exposure from pollution is through the respiratory tract. It causes inflammation, oxidative stress, immunosuppression, and mutagenicity in cells (genetic mutation caused by chemical agents & drug substances), impacting the lungs, heart. Pollution can penetrate into the bloodstream via the lungs and circulate throughout the entire body leading to systemic inflammation and carcinogenicity, this is the ability of a chemical to produce tumors & cancers. The chemicals in pollution are carcinogens, cancer causing agents.

Health disease primarily linked with exposure to pollution include stroke, ischaemic heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, lung cancer, pneumonia, and cataracts, cognitive conditions & neurological diseases. Pollution emitted from incineration processes that are of primary concern from a health effects standpoint are caused by fugitive emissions, residual ash, and scrubber water handling.

It is the operation of the facility that causes pollution. Municipal city trash, hazardous trash, and medical trash incineration facilities have regulatory standards as set into action by environmental protection agency. These trash facilities cannot operate beyond the limit set within the environmental impact statement. The government has a responsibility to identify and minimize the hazardous & risks of environmental concerns & pollution caused by trash facilities by working with various jurisdictions. Further environmental standards may require congressional action.

Blessings,
CARES

COVANTA
Powering Today. Protecting Tomorrow.

Covanta Honolulu Resource Recovery Venture, LLC
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Tel: 808.682.2099
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March 25, 2024

Senator Joy A. San Buenaventura, Chair
Committee on Health and Human Services

Senator Mike Gabbard, Chair
Committee on Agriculture and Environment

Re: SCR 74 - REQUESTING THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH TO CONDUCT A STUDY OF THE METHODS USED IN OTHER STATES TO MONITOR AIR POLLUTANTS EMITTED BY WASTE INCINERATION FACILITIES.

Dear Chair San Buenaventura, Chair Gabbard and Members of the Joint Committees on Health and Human Services and Agriculture and Environment:

Covanta respectfully submits comments regarding SCR 74, which directs the Department of Health to conduct a study of methods used in other states to monitor air pollutants in waste incineration facilities. Covanta is the operator of the City and County of Honolulu's H-POWER facility.

SCR 74 states that "waste incineration facilities typically emit tons of pollutants into the air that we breathe each day that they operated; … current technology used to monitor waste incineration facilities for pollutants is dated …" The HPOWER facility plays a vital role in managing the City and County's municipal solid waste and the plant's emissions are consistently well below Federal and State emission requirements. The emissions control technology is neither obsolete nor inaccurate.

The primary purpose of a WTE plant is to safely and efficiently manage municipal solid waste. The only other alternative for post-recycled waste is landfilling. According to the EPA and European Union, after we reuse, reduce and recycle, waste-to-energy is the next environmentally preferable option over landfilling and any emissions from the HPOWER facility must be judged on a lifecycle basis.

Air emissions from WTE facilities are heavily regulated by both the U.S. EPA and state environmental agencies. Emissions from EfW facilities are determined both through routine stack tests (performed at least once a year) and through continuous emissions monitors (CEMS). CEMS monitor flue gases continuously for carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur dioxide (SO2), opacity, and carbon dioxide and/or oxygen. Facility operators monitor these parameters and adjust as needed to ensure proper

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operation and compliance. For example, monitoring CO levels continuously allows operators to respond to changes in the waste (e.g. wetter than normal waste that may have been collected during a rainstorm) to ensure complete and efficient combustion.

Other regulated pollutants are checked through a rigorous stack testing program performed by a regulator-approved third party. This testing is required by the EPA and state agency to be conducted under representative operating conditions and at >90% of the unit's operating capacity. Additionally, the operating parameters under which the stack test is conducted (e.g. activated carbon addition rate, steam flow rate) set the standard for the facility's operation until the next stack test is completed. Operating the combustion process and air pollution control equipment in accordance with these standards ensures compliance throughout the year, not just during test campaigns. Furthermore, the air pollution control systems in place at HPOWER must run anytime waste is being processed. We cannot bypass or turn-off air pollution control equipment.

For these reasons, we do not believe a study is necessary, but if conducted, would demonstrate that Hawaii's air pollution monitoring system is rigorous and in line with other federal and state standards.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide our testimony.

Frazier Blaylock
Senior Director
Government Relations

SCR-74
Submitted on: 3/22/2024 10:52:30 AM
Testimony for HHS on 3/25/2024 1:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Jacqueline S. Ambrose	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha,

Yes to; REQUESTING THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH TO CONDUCT A STUDY OF THE METHODS USED IN OTHER STATES TO MONITOR AIR POLLUTANTS EMITTED BY WASTE INCINERATION FACILITIES.

Restore the Commons

Monday, March 25, 2024, 1:00 pm

Senate Committees on Agriculture and Environment and on Health and Human Services

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS 74, 76, 77, 128, 130, 170, & 222

Position: **Strong Support**

Me ke Aloha, Chairs Gabbard and Buenaventura, Vice-Chairs Richards and Aquino, and Members of the Senate Committees on Agriculture and Environment and on Health and Human Services.

This raft of resolutions requesting Department of Health pollutant action is in lieu of having passed bills to move more concretely toward the capacities that Hawaii has been lacking. These are all capacities that the public seriously needs. Given the plurality of pressing issues and a constrained budget, we are left still in need.

We can easily predict the Department of Health's testimony on these resolutions, acknowledging the concern but prevented by budget, staff, and leadership to address these issues resolutely. While the Department has very capable people, it is completely overwhelmed by current responsibilities and without the depth or funding to address the growing number of serious issues faced by the Hawaii public. It would be a disgrace, but that we understand the problem.

It is truly essential that the Legislature not only gain a clearer picture of the need, which the Department may acknowledge, but also undertake a review of more potent opportunities to accomplish far more with limited resources. A prime example of these is the necessity to create a public bank, which historically stretches public resources by a full doubling (x2)! A college colleague now working for the banks hath protested mightily of "binders-full" of documentation how public banking doesn't work, and it is very clear that these represent the unsuccessful but crafty effort to retain the leverage that commercial banks hold over taxpayers. As example after historical example demonstrate – particularly the current Red State North Dakota and the amazing U.S. WWII effort overwhelming the German and Japanese industrial juggernauts of the time – public banking builds the public coffers instead of private pockets, and is not serious competition for any number of necessary public expenditures, which commercial banking is uninterested in, aside from the taxpayer interest paid.

Commercial banks do perfectly well in the commercial sphere. Public infrastructure is better served through public banking, with returns accruing back to public service. The nationwide movement toward public banking is widespread but not covered in the corporate press for obvious reasons. The proceeds then can be made available for public needs that are broad and growing. This situation will only become more pronounced, with anticipated disasters from climate change and contamination resulting from reduced oversight of private corporations.

Mahalo for the opportunity to address this issue,
/s/ Charley Ice

Intern at Federal Water Pollution Control Admininstration, Washington D.C. (1970)

Statewide Wastewater Planning Advisory Committee member (1976-7)

UH intern at Dept. of Health Environmental Services (1978)

Executive Secretary, OEQC (1982)

Legislative Aide to Rep. Mark Andrews (Kula), Chair of House Environment Committee (1985)

Planner, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and liaison to the Water Commission (10 years) and Hydrologist, Commission on Water Resource Management (25 years) (retired)

Building the new normal with People and Land: Food Security Health Care Public Banking Regenerating Soils Cutting Waste Eliminating GHG emissions

SCR-74
Submitted on: 3/24/2024 8:56:20 PM
Testimony for HHS on 3/25/2024 1:00:00 PM

LATE

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Sherry Pollack	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

I support SCR74 requesting the department of health to conduct a study of the methods used in other states to monitor air pollutants emitted by waste incineration facilities. It is unacceptable that the DOH has been so complacent regarding monitoring pollutants from the H-POWER incinerator, and as a result, failing to fulfill their mission to protect and improve the health and environment for all people in Hawaii. This resolution is essentially asking them to do their job.

SCR-74
Submitted on: 3/24/2024 10:43:55 PM
Testimony for HHS on 3/25/2024 1:00:00 PM

LATE

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
John Kawamoto	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Waste incineration facilities typically emit tons of pollutants every day that they operate. Some of these pollutants are among the most toxic known to science. These pollutants go into the air that we all breathe. Emissions from these facilities are monitored, but the technology used in Hawaii is obsolete. Newer technology allows many pollutants to be monitored much more effectively, and certain other jurisdictions have adopted them. The study requested by this resolution is hopefully the start of a process of upgrading and modernizing the monitoring of emissions from waste incineration facilities in Hawaii.