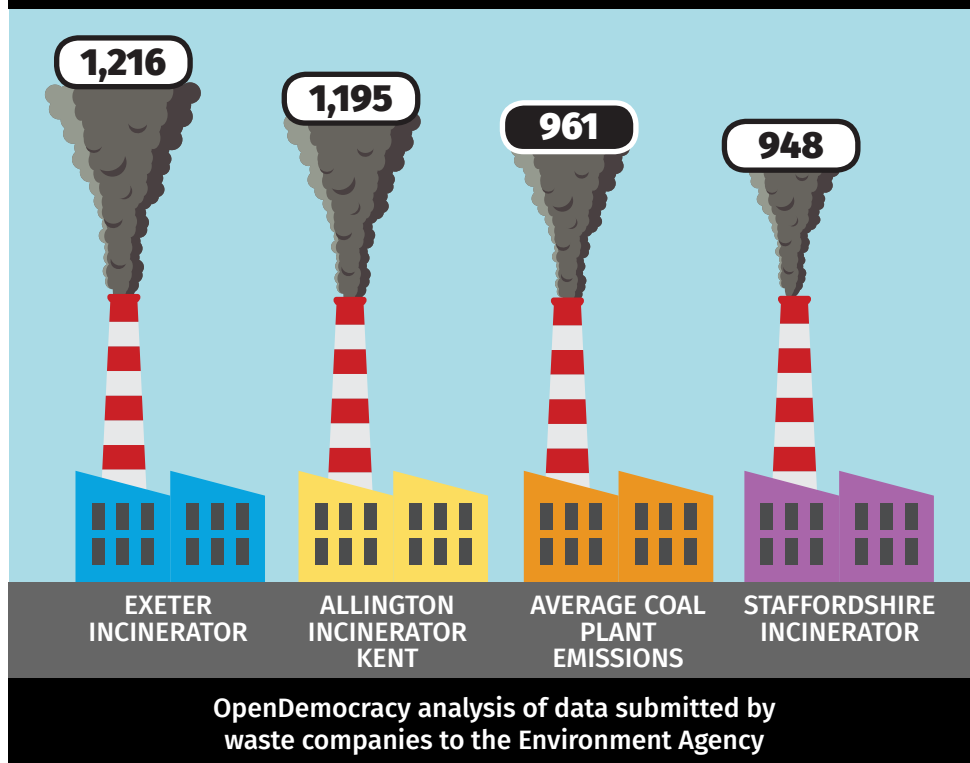


# Incinerators pollute the environment



## Incinerators' Carbon Intensity

GRAMS OF FOSSIL CARBON EQUIVALENT PER KWH



Every tonne of waste burned releases around one tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> making incineration worse for the climate than gas.

In 2023 incinerators across the North East released more than 1 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> as well as toxins such as NO<sub>x</sub>, chromium, mercury, cadmium, arsenic and particulates, making climate change worse and worsening air quality.



For more information see:  
<https://ukwin.org.uk/pledge>



## Voters are calling for less waste and more recycling

Candidates are being asked to pledge their support for recycling by agreeing with the need to:

- Stop building new incineration capacity; and
- Minimise waste incineration – by maximising waste reduction, reuse, and recycling



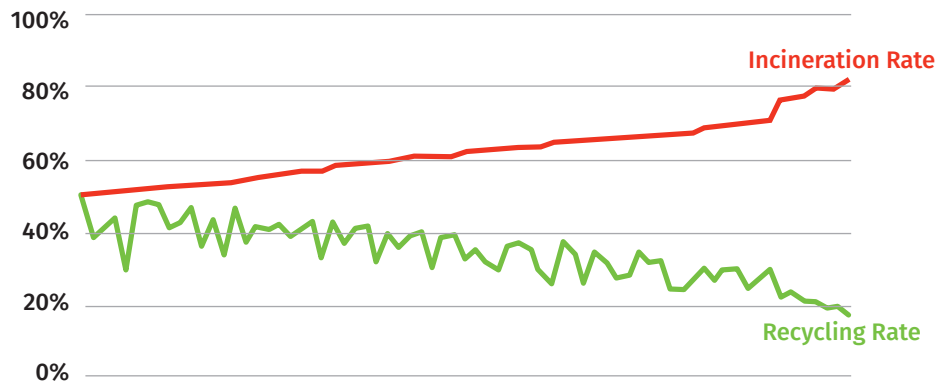
Register your support at:  
<https://ukwin.org.uk/pledge>



## Incinerators are harming recycling by burning recyclable and compostable material

Many councils told the Government that their low recycling rates are due to incineration contracts undermining their ability to invest in recycling service improvements.

**Municipal Waste Treatment Rates for English Councils with above-average incineration rates in 2022/23**

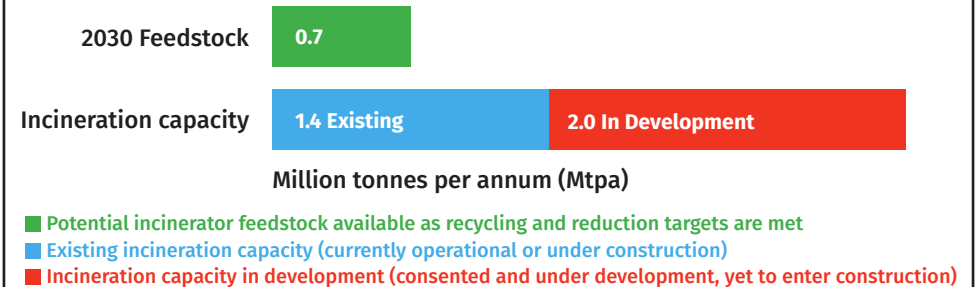


***There is a link between high rates of incineration and low rates of recycling.***

## There is already more incineration capacity than genuinely residual waste to burn

Limiting incinerator feedstock to genuinely residual waste would free up more than half the current capacity, undermining the rationale for building new incinerators.

**Incineration feedstock and capacity in North East of England**



***We must stop building new burners and divert recyclables away from incinerators.***