

**Submission
No 1048**

INQUIRY INTO PROPOSED ENERGY FROM WASTE FACILITIES

Name: Mr Geoffrey Miell

Date Received: 20 April 2026

Submission to the NSW Parliament Legislative Council Select Committee on
Proposed Energy from Waste Facilities concerning their inquiry into the
Proposed energy from waste facilities

Thank you for the opportunity for me to make a Submission to the NSW Parliament Legislative Council Select Committee on Proposed Energy from Waste Facilities.

I became aware of the Committee's public hearing and forum at Parkes on Tuesday, 14 April 2026, from an ABC article by Lani Oataway headlined **Inquiry hears Parkes school expects to lose students if waste incinerator is built.**¹

With respect to the Committee's Terms of Reference, specifically item (j) *any other related matters*, I wish to draw the Committee's attention to the fact that waste-to-energy incinerators burn carbon-based substances which become greenhouse gas emissions.

Overwhelming scientific evidence and data I see indicates that burning more carbon-based substances is civilisation suicide.

On 19 February 2026, I made a presentation to the Independent Planning Commission NSW (IPCN) re the Chain Valley Colliery Consolidation Project (SSD-17017460),² highlighting scientific evidence and data I see on the consequences of continuing to burn carbon-based substances.

I urge the Committee to view documents available at the IPCN's website for:

- My Presentation Slides and speaker's notes (pdf, 3.58 MB);³
- A copy of The Institute and Faculty of Actuaries (IFoA) and University of Exeter's collaborative report titled *Parasol Lost: Recovery plan needed: Global risk management for human prosperity*, published January 2026 (pdf, 10.25 MB);⁴ and
- My Additional Submission, dated 27 March 2026 (pdf, 661.72 kB).⁵

I also suggest to the Committee that encouraging and facilitating waste-to-energy facilities conflicts with the legislated NSW greenhouse gas emission targets, as specified in the *Climate Change (Net Zero Future) Act 2023*:⁶

9 Targets for reducing net greenhouse gas emissions

(1) The targets for reducing net greenhouse gas emissions in New South Wales are—

- (a) **by 30 June 2030—to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions in New South Wales by at least 50% from the net greenhouse gas emissions in 2005, and**

¹ <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2026-04-14/waste-to-energy-incinerator-nsw-parliamentary-inquiry-school/106559610>

² <https://www.ipcn.nsw.gov.au/cases/chain-valley-colliery-consolidation-project>

³ https://www.ipcn.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/2026-02/Geoff_Miell-PresentationSlides-ChainValleyCollieryConsolidationProject%28SSD-17017460%29-20260216.pdf

⁴ <https://www.ipcn.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/2026-02/Geoff%20Miell%20additional%20submission.pdf>

⁵

https://www.ipcn.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/webform/make_a_submission_chain_valley_c/26506/Geoff_Miell%27s_Additional_Submission-Chain_Valley_Colliery_Consolidation_Project_SSD-17017460.pdf

⁶ <https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-2023-048#sec.9>

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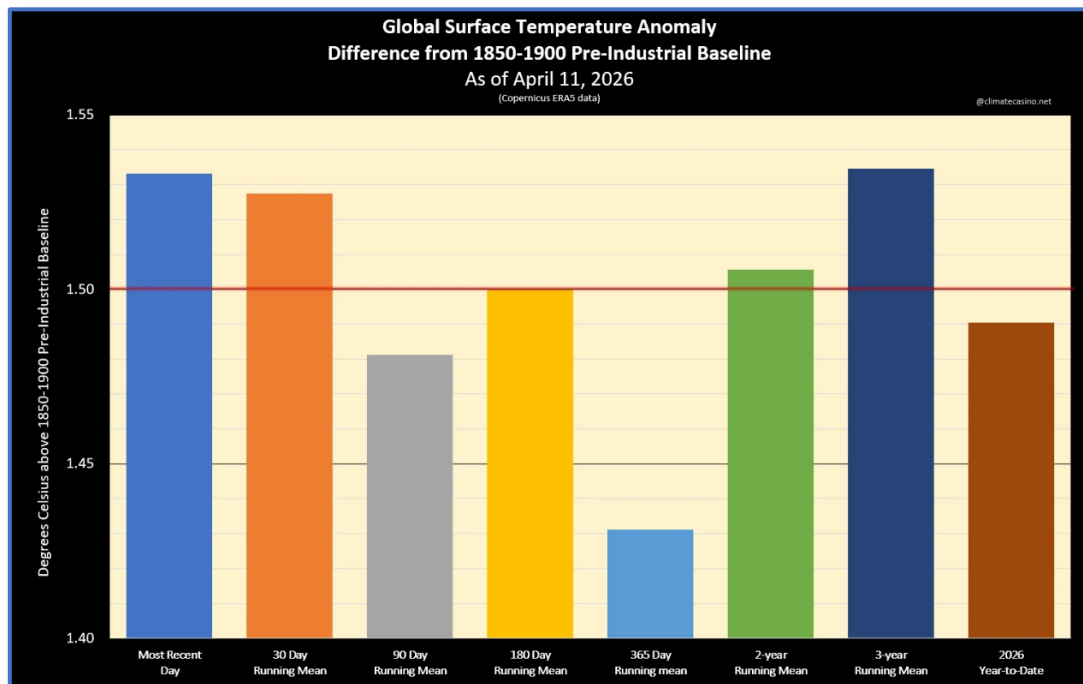
- (b) by 30 June 2035—to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions in New South Wales by at least 70% from the net greenhouse gas emissions in 2005, and
- (c) by 30 June 2050—to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions in New South Wales to zero.

More greenhouse gas emissions (including from waste-to-energy facilities) mean ongoing and faster warming towards a planet incompatible for human civilisation.

Planet Earth is currently heating at the rate of an energy equivalence of over twelve Hiroshima-magnitude nuclear bomb detonations per second (Hps), or over one million Hiroshima-magnitude nuclear bomb detonations per day. The oceans are currently heating at the rate of an energy equivalence of nearly 11 Hps.⁷

While ever the Earth's Energy Imbalance (EEI) remains in a net energy gain state, then planet Earth will continue to warm.⁸

The 3-year running mean for the global mean surface air temperature (GMSAT) anomaly, as of 11 April 2026, was above +1.53 °C relative to the 1850-1900 reference baseline, using the Copernicus ERA5 dataset, and year-2026 to date is averaging about +1.49 °C, per the following graph:⁹



The US National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center published on 9 April 2026 the latest "ENSO Strength Probabilities" forecast. ENSO-neutral conditions are present and are

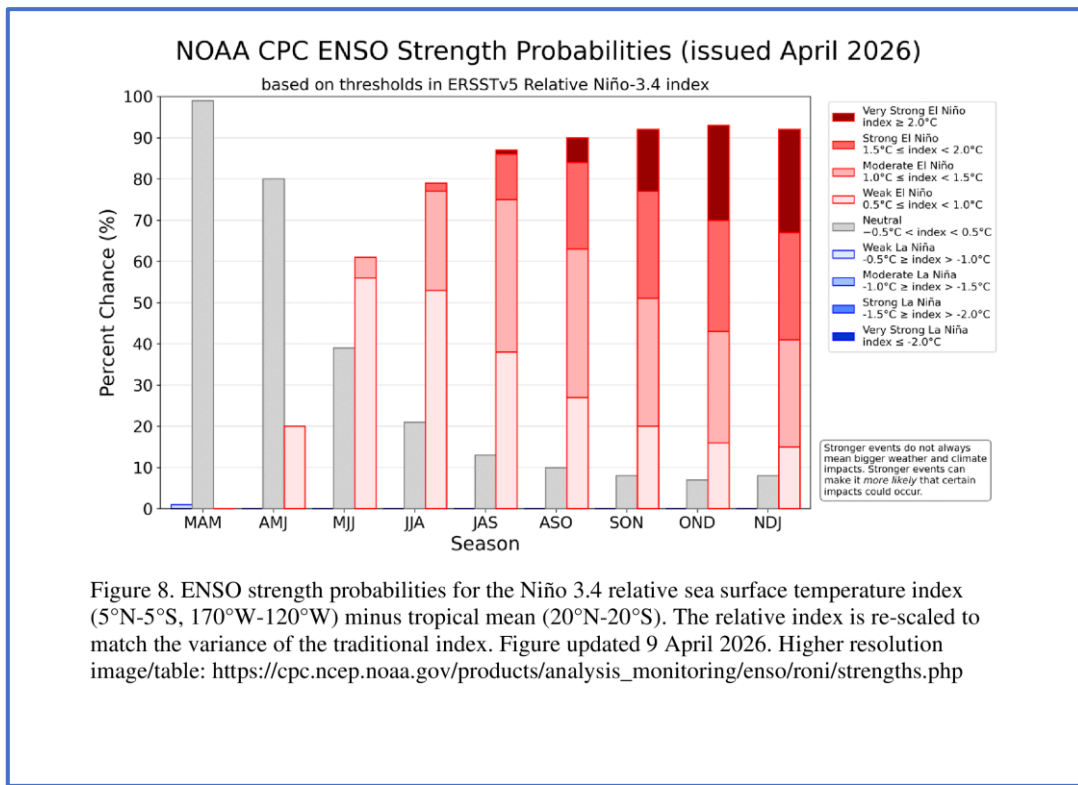
⁷ <https://climatecasino.substack.com/p/earth-is-heating-at-a-rate-of-over>

⁸ <http://www.columbia.edu/~jeh1/mailings/2022/EarthEnergyImbalance.22December2022.pdf>

⁹ <https://bsky.app/profile/climatecasino.net/post/3miexaybfp22j>

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favoured through April-June 2026 (80% chance). In May-July 2026, El Niño is likely to emerge (61% chance) and persist through at least the end of 2026,¹⁰ per the graph:



James Hansen, Pushker Kharecha, Dylan Morgan and Jasen Vest published a communication on 15 April 2026 titled *Super-Duper El Nino*,¹¹ which included:

Abstract. El Ninos have always been important. However, in the context of a warming planet – likely accelerated warming – El Ninos have even greater impact. Moreover, the frequency and nature of El Ninos themselves may be affected by the warming. Media attention to the possibility of an upcoming “Super El Nino” irritates some scientists, given inherent uncertainty in forecasts. We push back gently against that irritation. Predictions in the face of uncertainty are a valuable approach, with the potential to increase our understanding. We take our hats off to ECMWF for their bold prediction. We also suggest an El Nino diagnostic, alternative to the usual diagnostic, that provides an earlier, more meaningful assessment. **It is already clear that we will have an El Nino in 2026-27. A little more time is needed to be certain that it will be a Super El Nino, but it looks like it will be a strong one.** Let us see what we can learn from it.

On 4 January 2020, Penrith Lakes, NSW was officially the hottest place on Earth at 48.9 °C.¹² Will a strong El Niño drive the next Australian summer (i.e. 2026-27) extremes to even higher temperatures? We’ll see soon! As planet Earth continues to warm, human thermal limits are likely to be exceeded more frequently and for longer.

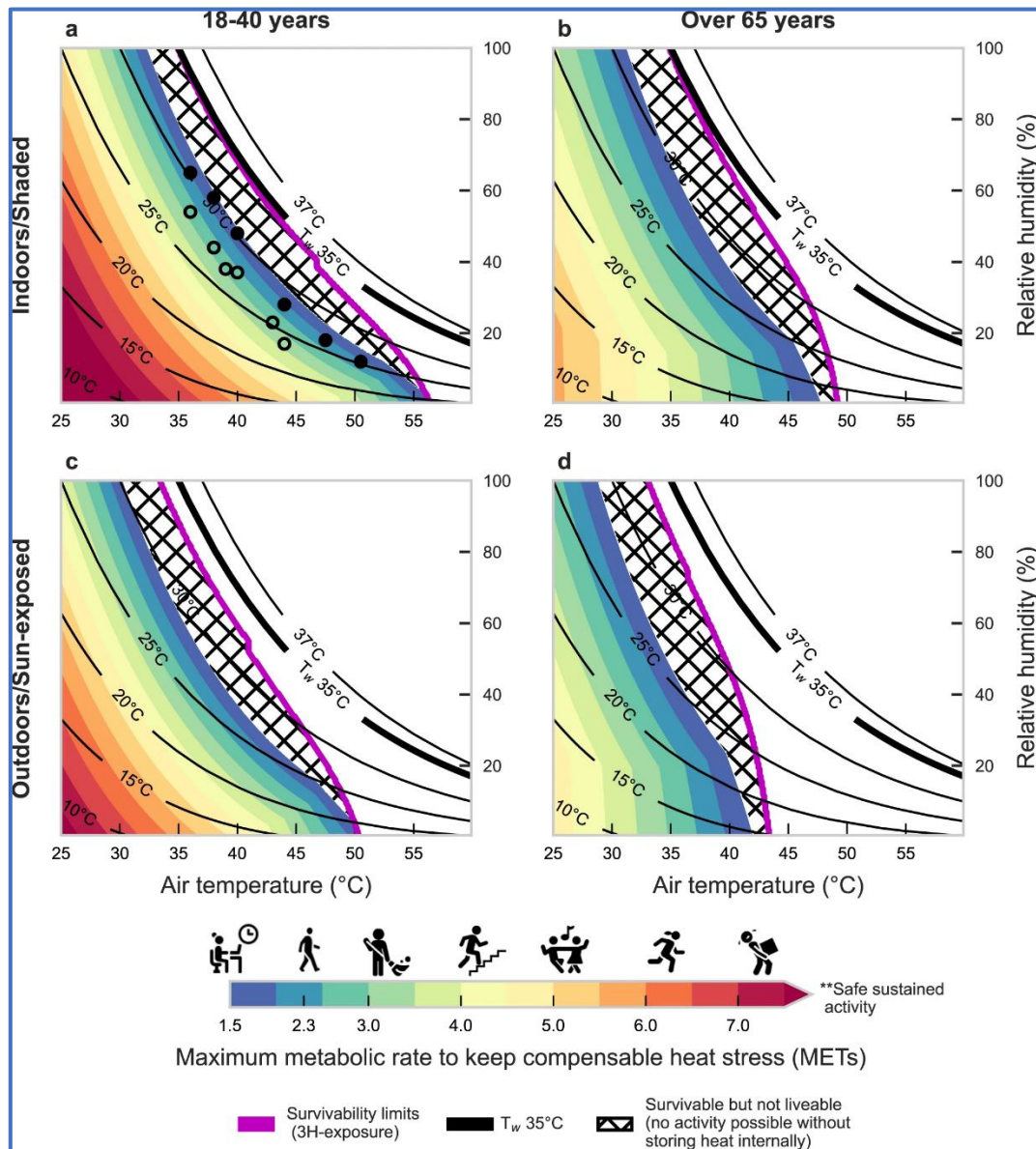
¹⁰ https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/enso_advisory/ensodisc.shtml

¹¹ <http://www.columbia.edu/~jeh1/mailings/2026/Super-Duper%20El%20Nino.2026.04.15.pdf>

¹² <https://www.bom.gov.au/climate/current/month/nsw/archive/202001.sydney.shtml#recordsTmaxDailyHigh>

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A study published in *Nature Communications* in 2023 by Jennifer Vanos *et al.*¹³ suggests the risks to human survivability and liveability to heat in a changing climate are vastly underestimated. Estimates of liveability and survivability at varying combinations of air temperature and relative humidity are shown (in Fig. 4) as follows:



Some climate modelling suggests global warming could exceed the +2.0 °C multi-decadal mean threshold above pre-industrial **before year-2040**.¹⁴

Climate policymaking has become Orwellian.¹⁵

Greenhouse gas emissions from waste-to-energy facilities will contribute towards civilisation collapse!

¹³ <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-023-43121-5>

¹⁴ <https://parisagreementtemperatureindex.com/global-warming-futures-series/>

¹⁵ <https://johnmenadue.com/post/2026/04/has-climate-policymaking-gone-completely-off-the-rails/>