

From: [cindy.darrah](mailto:cindy.darrah@glwater.org)
To: CEO@GLWATER.ORG
Subject: Fwd: Public Comment GLWA August 5, 2020
Date: Tuesday, August 4, 2020 11:40:14 AM

-----Forwarded message -----

From: **cindy darrah** <cindydarrah@gmail.com>
Date: Tue, Aug 4, 2020 at 11:13 AM
Subject: Public Comment GLWA August 5, 2020
To: Irene Welch <iwelch54@yahoo.com>, cindy darrah <cindydarrah@gmail.com>, saulius simoliunas <simoliunas@netscape.net>

Do ~~the~~ Minneapolis and Boston have
toxins in their fertilizer sludge? Both
~~also~~ use anaerobic digesters as a first
stage preceding the dryers. This ~~process~~
helps to dewater the sludge, saving
natural gas fuel to run the dryers; it
also produces methane ~~the~~ which is
captured and used to produce electricity
to run the plant.

We do not test for Toxins, except
perhaps for Pesticides. Do ~~the~~ Boston,
Minneapolis, test for toxins in the
sludge they produce? or in the anaerobic
digester sludge before it goes to the
dryer? If high heat can break down some
toxins, dewatering then digestion would
improve dryer performance. Does anaerobic
digestion break down toxins? ~~Does carbon~~

Public Comment for GLWA August 5, 2020
by Cindy Duvall

The recent issue of Metro Times has an indictment of the NEFCO dryer sludge that has poisoned sheep who grazed on land receiving the NEFCO sludge and near by water wells of residents.

We still use chlorins which does not kill viruses, ~~and~~ but does create chlorine compounds that are TOXIC that are hard to remove.

Unlike Boston and Minneapolis who also use NEFCO (New England Fertilizer Company out of Quincy, Ma.) dryers, GLWA does not use activated carbon filtration, ultra violet ^{and} ozonation which do kill viruses and do Not create Toxic Compounds that are hard to remove.