

Public Comment for GLWA August 5, 2020
from Cindy Darrah

The recent issue of Metro Times has an indictment of the NEFCO (New England Fertilizer Co) driers; the dried sewage sludge that farmers have used to fertilize their fields ~~has~~ has poisoned sheep who grazed on that land and poisoned near by water wells.

GLWA continues to use chlorine as their primary disinfectant; but chlorine does not kill viruses and its use creates chlorine compounds which are toxic and hard to remove.

Unlike Boston and Minneapolis who also use NEFCO dryers, GLWA does not use activated carbon filtration, ultra violet ^{anaerobic digestion} and/or ozonation which do kill viruses and do not create Toxic Compounds that are hard to remove.

From:

[cindy.darrah](mailto:cindy.darrah@netscape.net)

To:

[Carolyn Doherty: CEO@GLWATER.org](mailto:Carolyn.Doherty@GLWATER.org); [Irene Welch](mailto:Irene.Welch@GLWATER.org); [Susan See](mailto:Susan.See@GLWATER.org); [Susie Wahl](mailto:Susie.Wahl@GLWATER.org); [cindy.darrah](mailto:cindy.darrah@GLWATER.org); simolunass@netscape.net

Date:

Wednesday, August 5, 2020 6:43:57 AM

Do Minneapolis Minneapolis & Boston
and Milwaukee's Milorganite ~~to~~ have
toxins in their fertilizer, sludge?
Do they test for toxins? And do we...
other ^{than} perhaps testing for pee-fosh...
Both Minneapolis & Boston take the
sludge to anaerobic digestion before
sending it to the driers; prior to
DWS.D's purchase of the driers from
MEFCO, ~~at~~ Minneapolis Water Treatment
Plant employee told me that their new
driers didn't really work very well
until they added anaerobic digesters
because it was hard to get the effluent
right. Anaerobic Digestion helps to dewater
the sludge, saving natural gas fuel
needed to run the dryers; digesters also
produce methane which is captured and
used to produce electricity to run
the plant.

Does Minneapolis and/or Boston test
for toxins, before and after anerobic
digestion and ~~or~~ before and after the
NEFCO driers?

Anerobic Digestion would improve
drier performance by dewatering and
perhaps achieving higher ^{drier} temperatures to
break down toxins. Does anerobic
digestion break down toxins. Does
activated carbon filtration filter out
toxins and does a carbon reactor,
like Ann Arbor and Cincinnati have,
burn off and break down toxins attached
to the carbon particles? I think
Saulius told me that extremely high
temperatures can break down toxic
chlorine compounds. How high are the
temperatures in our NEFCO driers? We
are paying about \$23 million a year for them to
operate the drier that they designed and built.
Health is our most important wealth. We want
healthy water and sludge for everyone, including
the sheep, whether they have any money or not.
Cindy Tarrish 8/4/2020