

Subject: RE: Prestige Feed Products- Update
Date: Monday, March 31, 2025 2:15:31 PM

From: Joe Pesoli <JCP@prestigefeed.com>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2019 2:02 PM
To: Cassady, Michael <MCassady@mountprospect.org>; Cooney, Bill <BCooney@mountprospect.org>; Schroeder, William M. <WSchroeder@mountprospect.org>
Cc: Nick Papanicholas, Jr. <Nickjr@nicholasquality.com>
Subject: Prestige Feed Products- Update

Good Afternoon,

We have made a final decision on our odor reduction system and will be moving forward with the Byers Scientific dry vapor odor management system.

This system is used at landfills, waste water treatment facilities, cannabis grow operations, and many other agricultural applications.

If possible we would like to schedule a meeting next week to sit down and explain the system along with the design. It is a series of schedule 40 PVC piping that releases the vapor around the areas of potential odor. The vapor actually absorbs the odor and eliminates it.

Ecosorb video – How it works - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GSFf7ISXsSI>

We believe this system will be more effective than an air scrubber as the air scrubbing option would only be covering the dryer cyclone output. We also would have to find a way to cool the air prior to scrubbing, and it was not going to be efficient or as effective.

I have again attached a Byers Scientific Company Overview Sheet for your review along with the SDS sheet for the vapor used. I gave a copy of these to Mike and Bill in our last meeting, but have attached it again for your reference.

I have to be out of town the remainder of this week, but would be available to meet next week Tuesday (anytime), Wednesday (after 12pm) or anytime Thursday or Friday.

If possible I would like to meet at my Cerco office or at Village Hall first, so we can show a few videos as well as some plans on a TV in the conference room, so that everyone can see our plan in large scale. Unfortunately we don't have that technology at 431 Lakeview.

After meeting at the office if necessary we can drive over to 431 Lakeview, so that we can walk everyone through the locations of the piping and the main distribution. We will be treating the air leaving both the cooler cyclone and the dryer cyclone as well as a run of piping on the roof to cover any potential odor from our A/C-Furnace units. The run of the roof will also cover any air on the East and North side of the building which is predominantly the way the wind blows which will further

reduce odors. I have included drawings of the piping over the cyclones as well as a google earth shot showing the pipe runs on the roof (pipe runs on the roof are marked in blue).

Lastly, We will be installing a weather radar system and we will be monitoring wind direction, wind speed, humidity, temperatures, and anything else necessary so that we can appropriately defend ourselves against false and inaccurate complaints as well as use that data to constantly perfect our odor reduction system.

We plan to have this system delivered and installed in the next 4-6 weeks.

I look forward to hearing from everyone on when we can potentially meet next week.

Respectfully,

All offers are subject to confirmation and availability.

Thanks,

Joe Pesoli

431 N. Lakeview Court

Suite A

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847-650-8164

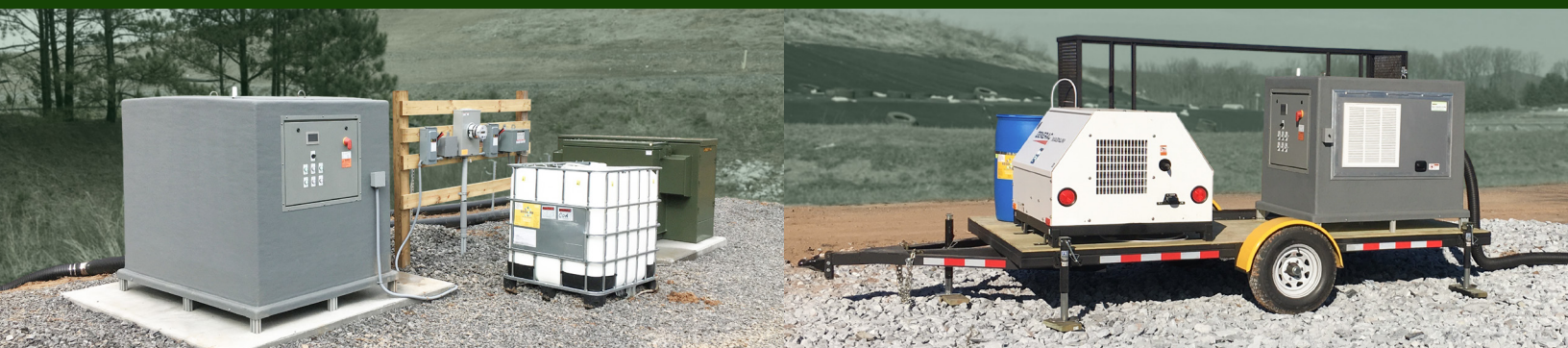
JCP@prestigefeed.com

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WATERLESS VAPOR-PHASE SYSTEMS FOR ODOR CONTROL



COMBINING TESTED AND PROVEN SCIENCE WITH INNOVATIVE DESIGN

We started Byers Scientific & Manufacturing because we saw a need and an opportunity. A need to leverage next-generation odor control solutions and an opportunity to be part of a growing wave of environmentally conscious entrepreneurs who strive to leave our globe in a healthy state for our future generations.

SERVING THE ODOR CONTROL NEEDS OF:

LANDFILLS • LARGE-SCALE COMPOSTING • CANNABIS INDUSTRY
WASTEWATER • AGRICULTURE • WASTE-TO-ENERGY

KEY FEATURES:

- Active chemistry Ecosorb® deodorizes fugitive airborne odors - NOT MASKING
- Key personnel receive email/SMS text notifications alerting of machine needs such as low tank level or air filter replacement
- Remote monitoring 24/7 by Byers Scientific staff on status of all machine operating parameters
- Operational data are logged to provide evidence of compliance to local/state/federal agencies
- Effective year-round in both indoor and outdoor applications
- Vaporization system is relatively quiet, dry, and inconspicuous
- UL Listed control panels
- Minimal maintenance required
- Independent 3rd party Health & Safety Assessment available
- Optional weather station fully integrated with SCADA system available for permanent systems

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Identification

Product form : Mixture
Product name : Ecosorb 607

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Recommended use : Odor Neutralizer
Restrictions on use : None known

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer

OMI Industries
One Corporate Drive, Suite 100
Long Grove, IL 60047 - U.S.A
T 1-847-304-9111

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : 1-800-662-6367, Monday - Friday 8 am to 5 pm CST

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-US classification

Not classified

2.2. Label elements

2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : None under normal conditions.

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)Not applicable

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

3.2. Mixture

This mixture does not contain any substances to be mentioned according to the criteria of section 3.2 of HazCom 2012

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Call a poison center/doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Wash skin with plenty of water.
First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse eyes with water as a precaution.
First-aid measures after ingestion : Call a poison center/doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/injuries : Not expected to present a significant hazard under anticipated conditions of normal use.
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : No effects known.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : No effects known.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : No effects known.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : No effects known.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Dry powder. Foam. Carbon dioxide.
Unsuitable extinguishing media : No unsuitable extinguishing media known.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire hazard : Not flammable.
Reactivity : The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protection during firefighting : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Complete protective clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment : Gloves. Safety glasses.
Emergency procedures : Ventilate spillage area.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Prevent liquid from entering sewers, watercourses, underground or low areas.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment : Collect spillage.
Methods for cleaning up : Take up liquid spill into absorbent material.
Other information : Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site.

6.4. Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 13. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Precautions for safe handling : Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Wear personal protective equipment.
- Hygiene measures : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Technical measures : Does not require any specific or particular technical measures.
- Storage conditions : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
- Incompatible products : Oxidizing agent. Strong acids.
- Incompatible materials : Keep away from strong acids and strong oxidizers.
- Storage temperature : 4 - 29 °C 40°F and 85°F Allowing product to freeze may cause layering.
- Prohibitions on mixed storage : KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: (strong) acids. oxidizing agents.
- Storage area : Keep container in a well-ventilated place. Store in a cool area. Keep out of direct sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
- Special rules on packaging : Keep only in original container.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parametersNo additional information available

8.2. Exposure controls

- Appropriate engineering controls : Ensure good ventilation of the work station.
- Personal protective equipment : Gloves. Safety glasses.



- Hand protection : Protective gloves.
- Eye protection : Safety glasses.
- Skin and body protection : Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Respiratory protection : In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
- Thermal hazard protection : Not applicable.
- Environmental exposure controls : Avoid release to the environment.
- Other information : Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- Physical state : Liquid
- Appearance : White liquid.
- Color : White
- Odor : Citrus
- Odor threshold : No data available
- pH : ≈ 6.2 (5.5 - 8)
- Melting point : Not applicable

Freezing point	: < 0 °C
Boiling point	: 99 °C
Flash point	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable.
Vapor pressure	: No data available
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: 0.99
Solubility	: Soluble in water.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: $\approx$ 1 cSt
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosion limits	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available

9.2. Other information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

None under recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 7).

10.5. Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agent. Strong acids.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Likely routes of exposure	: Skin and eye contact
Acute toxicity	: Not classified
Skin corrosion/irritation	: Not classified pH: $\approx$ 6.2 (5.5 - 8)
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Not classified pH: $\approx$ 6.2 (5.5 - 8)

Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Not classified.
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	: Not classified
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified
Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms	: No other effects known.
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	: No effects known.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	: No effects known.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	: No effects known.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	: No effects known.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general	: The product is not considered harmful to aquatic organisms or to cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.
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12.2. Persistence and degradability

ECOSORB 607	
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability in water: no data available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

ECOSORB 607	
Bioaccumulative potential	No bioaccumulation data available.

12.4. Mobility in soil

ECOSORB 607	
Ecology - soil	The product is predicted to have high mobility in soil. Soluble in water.

12.5. Other adverse effects

Effect on the global warming	: No known effects from this product.
GWPmix comment	: No known effects from this product.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Regional legislation (waste)	: Disposal must be done according to official regulations.
Waste treatment methods	: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with licensed collector's sorting instructions.
Waste disposal recommendations	: Avoid release to the environment.
Ecology - waste materials	: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Department of Transportation (DOT)

In accordance with DOT

Not regulated

TDG

Not regulated

Transport by sea

Not regulated

Air transport

Not regulated

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

ECOSORB 607
Not listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

No additional information available

EU-Regulations

No additional information available

National regulations

No additional information available

15.3. US State regulations

No additional information available

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision date	: 09/01/2016
Data sources	: This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.
Training advice	: Normal use of this product shall imply use in accordance with the instructions on the packaging.
Other information	: None.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS:	
ATE	Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF	Bioconcentration factor
CLP	Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Ecosorb 607

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

DMEL	Derived Minimal Effect level
DNEL	Derived-No Effect Level
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LC50	Median lethal concentration
LD50	Median lethal dose
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOAEC	No-Observed Adverse Effect Concentration
NOAEL	No-Observed Adverse Effect Level
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
NOEC	No-Observed Effect Concentration
PBT	Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic
SDS	Safety Data Sheet

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product



Scientific Research and Consulting

MEMORANDUM

TO: Marc Byers, Byers Scientific & Manufacturing
FROM: Sarah Foster, CPF Associates, Inc.
DATE: October 4, 2016
RE: Screening Health Assessment of Byers' Waterless Vapor Phase Odor Control Technology

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Byers Scientific & Manufacturing has developed a novel waterless vapor phase odor control technology which releases an Ecosorb® odor control product in gaseous form. Byers requested CPF Associates to conduct a health assessment of this system to determine whether its potential air impacts would be protective of public health. This memo describes the health assessment and its conclusions.

The application scenario evaluated in this study was defined by Byers. It assumed that Ecosorb® 607, an odor control product, would be fed into the vapor phase odor control technology at a rate of three gallons per day and, once volatilized, would be distributed as a gas along a 1,500 foot pipe, with air flow generated by a fan set at roughly 300 cubic feet per minute. The product would be released from holes assumed to be spaced at nine foot intervals along the length of the distribution pipe. The composition of Ecosorb® 607 was provided to CPF by its manufacturer, OMI Industries.

The assessment was a screening-level evaluation that relied on highly conservative, health-protective assumptions. These assumptions are expected to greatly overestimate potential ambient air concentrations, exposures and risks.

The assessment showed that operation of the Byers-defined application scenario would not pose public health concerns. Potential worst-case air concentrations calculated in the immediate vicinity of the distribution pipe were well below available health-protective inhalation criteria.

SCREENING HEALTH ASSESSMENT

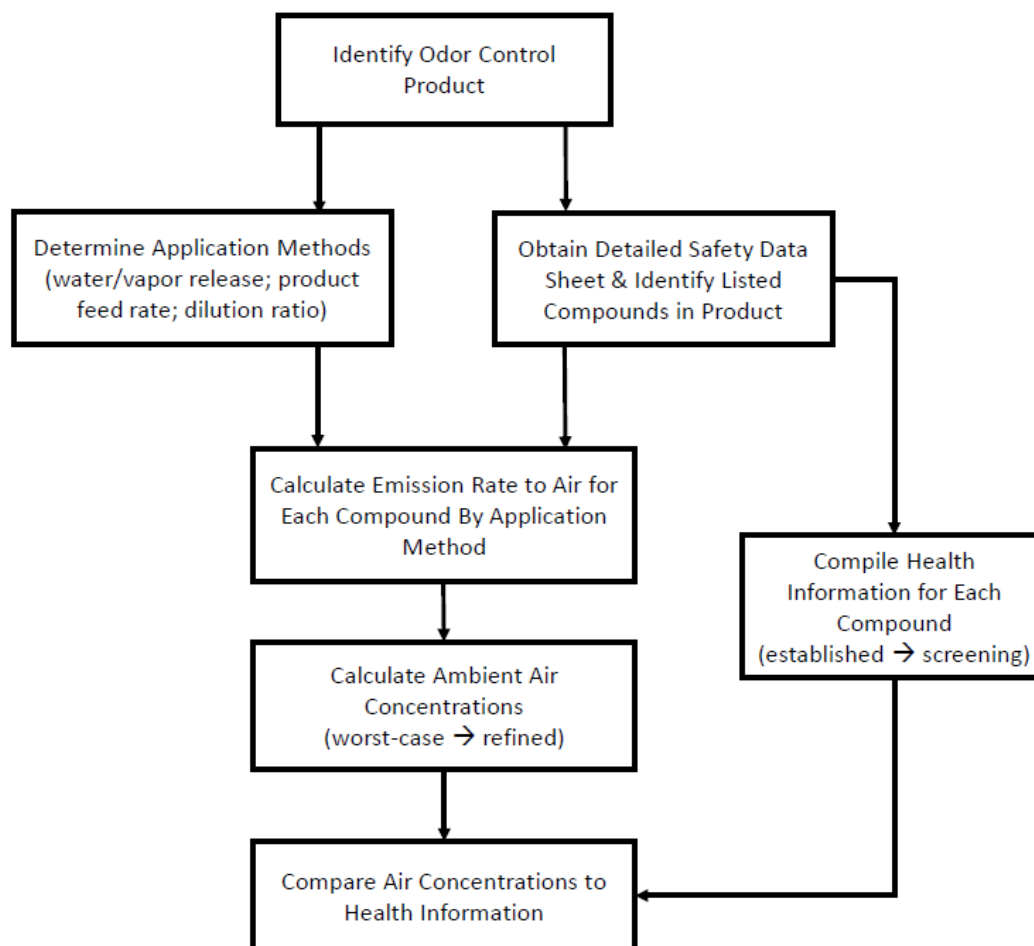
Methodology

CPF has developed a methodology to evaluate odor control product use at landfills and other potentially odiferous facilities. This methodology is based on well-accepted risk assessment principles and has been used to objectively assess more than one dozen odor control products delivered using a variety of application systems.

A flow chart of the methodology is provided in Figure 1. Broadly defined, the methodology combines information about odor control product composition, odor control application methods, health effects information and modeled ambient air concentrations to evaluate the potential for health concerns via inhalation. Consistent with standard risk assessment practice, the methodology can be applied in a

stepwise fashion of increasing refinement, as warranted. The initial screening-level evaluation employs highly conservative, health-protective assumptions expected to greatly overestimate potential air concentrations, exposures and potential risks. If the screening-level evaluation demonstrates a negligible potential for health concerns, then no further assessment is needed. If not, more refined evaluations can be performed to further evaluate an odor control system under more realistic conditions.

Figure 1
Odor Control Product Health Assessment Methodology



Assessment of Byers Vapor Phase Odor Control System

Application Method

In this assessment, a screening-level evaluation was conducted of an application setup defined by Byers. It was assumed that an Ecosorb® odor control product would be fed into the vapor phase odor control technology at a rate of three gallons per day and, once volatilized, would be distributed as a gas along a 1,500 foot pipe, with air flow generated by a fan set at roughly 300

cubic feet per minute. The product would be released from 166 holes, each roughly 3/16" in diameter, spaced at nine foot intervals along the entire pipe length.

Odor Control Product

The odor control product evaluated was Ecosorb® 607. Its composition was provided to CPF by its manufacturer, OMI Industries.¹ The product is comprised of two polysorbate surfactants and a blend of citrus and pine oils with the remainder being water. Both polysorbate surfactants are widely used in hundreds of industrial, consumer, medicinal and personal care products.

Emission Rates into Air

Emission rates into air for the product as a whole and its constituents were calculated based on the application setup described above and the Ecosorb® 607 composition. The method for calculating emission rates was very conservative, in order to ensure that potential air impacts would be overestimated. First, it was assumed that 100% of the product would be volatilized in the odor control technology and transported down the distribution pipe. Second, each constituent in Ecosorb® 607 was assumed to be present at the maximum percentage provided by OMI. Third, the calculated emission rates from one dozen holes were summed and the resulting cumulative emission rates were then assumed to be released from one hole, rather than dispersed along a roughly 100 foot length of pipe. This assumption will overestimate potential air concentrations very close to the pipe. The rate of release of volatilized material was assumed to be equally divided among all 166 holes in the distribution pipe.

Ambient Air Concentrations

Potential worst-case air concentrations were calculated in the immediate vicinity of the distribution pipe using a screening-level box model. This type of model calculates air concentrations within an enclosed, fixed volume (i.e., a box) through which air is assumed to flow at a constant rate and emissions are assumed to be well mixed. The resulting air concentrations will be overestimated, and thus health protective, because the model does not take into account dispersion, atmospheric reactions or settling (deposition) of the emissions. All of these processes, which naturally occur in the outdoor environment, would result in lower concentrations than those modeled.

For this assessment, the box was defined to estimate worst-case potential air concentrations that might occur in the immediate vicinity of the distribution pipe (i.e., within roughly 15 feet). It was assumed to be 15 feet (4.57 m) high by 15 feet (4.57 m) wide, with air flowing through this cross-section at a velocity of 1 mile per hour (0.447 m/sec), representative of a calm wind speed. Air concentrations would be lower if a larger box and higher wind speed were used.²

¹ The percentages of each polysorbate surfactant and the citrus/pine oil blend in Ecosorb® 607 are a proprietary trade secret, however, they were provided to CPF for the purposes of this analysis. In accordance with a Confidentiality Agreement, this composition is not specifically provided in this memo. Additional information such as a Safety Data Sheet may be obtained from OMI Industries.

² The equation for calculating air concentrations in the simple well-mixed box model is: $Ca = (ER * 1,000) / (H * W * V)$, where Ca = Air concentration (mg/m³), ER = Emission rate (g/sec), 1,000 = Conversion factor (1,000 mg/g), H = Box height (4.57 m), W = Box width (4.57 m), and V = Air velocity through box (0.447 m/sec).

Health Criteria for Odor Control Product

The next step in the assessment involved compilation of available health criteria for the odor control product and its constituents. These criteria reflect concentrations in air (in mg/m³) or average daily intakes (in mg/kg body weight/day) that are considered to be protective of public health. They are developed by regulatory agencies and public health scientists based on scientific information about the toxicity of chemical substances. When these values are derived, safety factors are generally incorporated to ensure that they are protective of human health.

Numerous information sources were searched to identify available health effects criteria.³ Criteria were able to be identified for all constituents in Ecosorb® 607, for the listed constituent itself, for a component in the constituent or for a structurally similar compound. For example, for the blend of pine and citrus oils, dominant components in orange, lime, lemon, tangerine, grapefruit and pine oils were identified from published studies, and then acute short-term inhalation criteria were compiled as available for each of these. Among the dominant components, acute short-term inhalation criteria were available for limonene, α -terpineol, and α - and β -pinene. The lowest among these three criteria (59 mg/m³) was selected to evaluate the entire oil blend.

In addition to identifying criteria for constituents in Ecosorb® 607, the results from an acute inhalation toxicity study conducted for Ecosorb® 606 were used to derive an inhalation criterion for the product as a whole. Ecosorb® 607 is very similar to Ecosorb® 606, the only difference being that the citrus/pine oil blend is present at a slightly lower level in Ecosorb® 606 compared to Ecosorb® 607. The acute inhalation toxicity study examined the occurrence of adverse effects on rats exposed to the product at a high concentration in aerosolized form (2,220 mg/m³) for four hours. Observations of the test animals for 12 different health endpoints (ranging from lacrimation to tremors to death) were tabulated during the exposure period and for 14 days after the exposure ceased. No adverse effects were observed at the tested air concentration. This no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) was divided by an uncertainty factor of 100 to derive the criterion for this assessment.⁴

Compare Air Concentrations to Health Information

The potential for a health concern was evaluated by comparing the calculated air concentrations to the health information. If the calculated air concentration for a compound or odor control product is lower than the corresponding inhalation health criterion, adverse public health effects would not be expected to occur under the assumed odor control application scenario. If an air concentration exceeds its criterion, this does not mean that adverse effects will occur among the general public because of the conservative assumptions included in both the derivation of the criterion and the

³ Information sources searched included: The US Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Risk-Based Screening Levels (RSLs), USEPA's Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGLs), the American Industrial Hygiene Association's Emergency Response Planning Guidelines (ERPGs), Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs) developed by the DOE Office of Emergency Management, California Environmental Protection Agency (CALEPA) Reference Exposure Levels (RELs), the US National Library of Medicine PubChem databases, European Union and European Food Safety Authority assessments on food additives, Safety Assessments prepared by Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panels, and Japan Food Safety Commission reports on food additives.

⁴ Consistent with screening-level methods for deriving reference air concentrations, the uncertainty factor of 100 incorporated one factor of 10 for animal to human extrapolation and another factor of 10 for human variability.



calculation of air concentrations. Rather it indicates that further investigation may be warranted, using more refined and realistic assumptions, to help determine whether or not levels in air may present a potential public health concern.

In this analysis, the potential worst-case air concentrations calculated in the immediate vicinity of the distribution pipe were from 20 to more than 16,000 times below the available health-protective criteria.

Discussion of Uncertainties

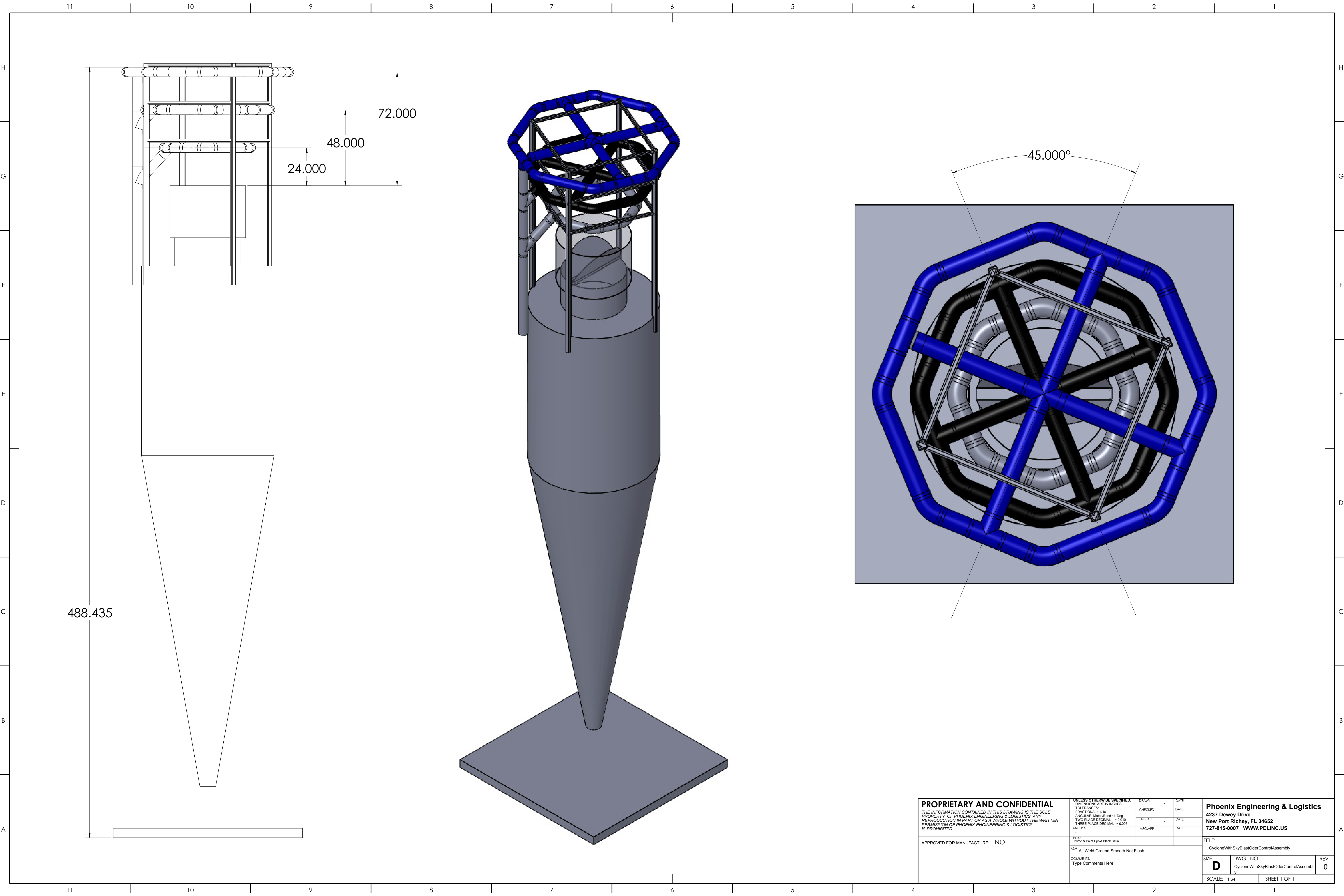
The results of health assessments inherently reflect some uncertainty because of the complexities involved in the analysis. In accordance with standard practice, key uncertainties affecting this assessment are discussed here. In general, uncertainties in health assessments, including this one, are addressed by using conservative (i.e., health protective) assumptions which collectively produce results much more likely to be overestimated than underestimated. This adds a margin of safety to the results. These conservative assumptions have been noted above, such as concentrating emissions from multiple holes in a distribution pipe into one emission source location, assigning small dimensions (i.e., 15 feet by 15 feet) to the simple box model and assessing the blend of citrus and pine oils using only the lowest available inhalation health criterion among those for dominant components of these oils. Some uncertainties were not explicitly addressed in this study, such as whether the form of emissions might vary in extremely cold temperatures (e.g., gas versus aerosols) or whether the composition of volatilized constituents might vary after long periods of operation. These uncertainties are not expected to change the conclusions of this assessment. This assessment addressed only the inhalation route of exposure. Consideration of inhalation, and not other exposure routes (e.g., dermal), is appropriate given that the general public would not be expected to come into contact with the odor control product in any manner other than through the air.

Conclusions

This screening-level assessment showed that operation of the Byers-defined application scenario would not pose public health concerns. Potential worst-case air concentrations calculated in the immediate vicinity of the distribution pipe were from 20 to more than 16,000 times below available health-protective criteria.

ABOUT CPF ASSOCIATES

CPF Associates, Inc. is an independent Maryland-based scientific and research consulting firm with in-depth experience and expertise in the health and environmental evaluation of waste management technologies, industrial facilities, waste sites and air emission sources. CPF applies state-of-the-art scientific tools - risk assessment, life-cycle analysis, epidemiology and environmental impact analysis - to address public health and environmental issues. In over 30 years of professional association, the CPF Principals have conducted hundreds of projects for energy-from-waste (EfW) facilities, landfills, hazardous waste incinerators, medical waste incinerators, biosolids management facilities, recycling plants, transfer stations and other types of treatment units. The principal investigator for this assessment was Ms. Sarah Foster, a Principal with CPF Associates. Internal review was provided by Dr. Paul Chrostowski, also a Principal with CPF.



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		FINISH:		APPROV	-	DATE		
		G ^A All Weld Ground Smooth Not Flush						
APPROVED FOR MANUFACTURE: NO		COMMENTS: Type Comments Here		SIZE	D	DWG. NO.	CycloneWithSkyBlastOrderControlAssembl	REV
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