

DEEP Crematory Air Permit Working Group
Meeting 2: Regulatory Review
7/23/26
11:30 AM – 1 PM

Welcome and House Keeping

Jaimeson Sinclair (DEEP): I'm the director of the Bureau of Air Management's Engineering Division. My areas include air permitting, stationary source inventory work, and regulatory development. On our agenda for today, we have a welcome for new members and housekeeping, followed by a review of relevant public health rules, then a discussion of crematory emissions and national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS), then we will look at the air permitting rules here in Connecticut, then we'll talk briefly about the air permitting rules in our neighboring jurisdictions and federal requirements. I see we have one new member.

Frank Carmon (Carmon Funeral Homes): I own Carmon Funeral Homes based in Windsor, CT. We operate 3 crematoriums at our Funeral Home in Windsor. We have nine other locations throughout Hartford and Tolland Counties. I've worked with Jaimeson in the past on permitting two crematoriums.

Jaimeson: For a quick recap of our goals and our purpose, this group was established under Public Act (PA) 25-33. PA 25-33 was the result of last legislative session. Initially, there was a proposal put forward to address some of the concerns of owners and operators of existing crematories in Connecticut who are finding it difficult to permit their units or replace existing units because some of the analysis and the standards associated with permitting those units have been updated. Those discussions resulted in the creation of this work group. Our task is to first look at the regulatory scheme that applies to crematories, and then we will look at the use of emission factors, how emission factors are used, and how it affects the ability to permit those units. We will then look at best practices and emissions control equipment. Our ultimate goal is to develop a set of recommendations for the legislature in a report where we will provide potential solutions to the challenges that owners and operators have been having with getting permitted or replacing existing units here in the state. Our meeting structure is set up such that we will be meeting on the fourth Thursday in July, August, and September to do our real work, and then we will meet again in November to review the draft report, and everyone will have the opportunity to provide editorial input into that report. The report is due to the legislature in January of 2027. We have a web page for this work group now. Following this meeting, we will distribute the presentation and the notes via email and post those materials on the web page. The web page has all the materials for each meeting. Last week, I sent out an invitation for folks to present. This is the opportune time for owners and operators, equipment manufacturers, their advocates, and environmental consultants to participate in the discussion and present technical and operational perspectives that can help inform the recommendations that we will make to the legislature at the end of this process. During that meeting, we will talk about the meat and potatoes of emission factors that the department uses and look at the emission factors used by other jurisdictions, their permitting reviews, and the basis for those. This is an opportunity for owners and operators, equipment manufacturers, and consultants to present their perspectives, whether it's opposing or supporting. We sent out the justification memoranda that the department used in developing emissions factors, so I encourage you all to review that. If you're interested in presenting, please let me know via email with what you're interested in presenting. We will schedule a pre-meeting prior to our August 27th meeting to set up logistics in terms of presentation length and materials. We may also set up a second pre-meeting for a dry run.

Link to the Crematory Workgroup Webpage: <https://portal.ct.gov/deep/air/permits/crematory-workgroup-2026/crematory-workgroup-2026>

Barbara Kemmis (CANA): I would like to accept your invitation to present, and I'm working on an outline. I'll coordinate with CFDA and other practitioner members. I have access to emissions data from other states and jurisdictions outside of Connecticut from manufacturers who don't currently have customers in Connecticut. Would that data be helpful, or would it muddy the waters?

Jaimeson: My preference would be mercury and PM emissions data. Data from manufacturers outside of Connecticut is fine because the manufacturer may have customers in Connecticut in the future. The emission factors that we use are not specific to manufacturers; they're specific to the equipment category. We have a representative of Matthews Environmental in our group, but we also did reach out to BNL because BNL units are also prevalent in Connecticut. I did not reach out to Facultatieve, but feel free to forward anything that we have to them. (Meeting materials have been sent to Facultatieve).

Barbara: Facultatieve is a source, and there are a couple other manufacturers that are CANA members who have a lot of customers in California, and since the proposed emission standards are based on California limitations, that might be helpful.

Public Health Rules, Crematories and Emissions National Air Quality Standards

David Kallander (CT DPH): I'm a toxicologist with DPH. DPH operates out of section 19a-320 of the Connecticut General Statutes. We have two programs: the Environmental Engineering Program headed up by Matt Pollock and the Facility Licensing & Investigations Section (FLIS) handled by Robert Binkowski. The statutes specify requirements for the erection and maintenance of crematories, and any resident of the state or any corporation can erect, maintain, and operate a crematory. There is a locational requirement that a crematory must be within the confines of a cemetery containing not less than 20 acres. If you apply for a new crematory, DPH requires that the applicant must hold a public hearing, and the notice of hearing must be sent to the Commissioner of DPH and others, and DPH must review the application. The Environmental Engineering Program has an application online where you must input information about the crematory, including plans and specifications, which are reviewed by the Environmental Engineering Program. Part of that application review process is to confirm that DEEP has approved air permits for the crematory and that they've approved the retort stack. Once that is approved, it is handed off to FLIS. The regulations say that no such crematory shall be used until it has been inspected and received certification by FLIS. That certificate must be renewed annually. FLIS also handles public complaints. If somebody files a complaint, FLIS has an inspection form, and they complete visual inspections of the stack exhaust, internal inspection of retort bricking, and visual inspection of alkaline hydrolysis. Then there is a series of reviewing the paperwork. Those are the two regulatory parts that DPH gets directly involved in.

Mercury is the silvery metal you see in old thermometers. It's unusual in that it is volatile, so when you cremate people, the mercury comes out as a gas. You can find Hg in thermometers, fluorescent light bulbs, and old-fashioned electrical switches. Old blood pressure cuffs are a big source of mercury. We get involved in mercury clean ups after spills, often in doctor's offices. For crematories, the focus is on dental fillings. When you release mercury into the air, it comes out as a gas, which comes from all sorts of different sources, including coal-fired power plants, fossil fuels, biomass, industrial emissions, volcanoes, and wildfires. Once it gets into air, it becomes oxidized to Hg²⁺, which can bind to particulates and get into rain, where it will fall out into surface water and soil. If it gets into an anaerobic environment, the anaerobic bacteria convert it into methyl mercury, which is organic mercury. Organic mercury is highly bioaccumulative, and it will get into shellfish and fish, and it concentrates as it goes up the food chain. We are at the top of the food chain, so humans receive significant exposure via fish and shellfish, not just by inhaling it. Humans absorb inhaled mercury vapor readily. Metallic mercury is

poorly absorbed when swallowed, although that should be avoided. Organic mercury from eating contaminated fish and shellfish has a very high uptake rate in humans. Mercury has many health effects; it impacts the nervous system and kidneys and can have acute or chronic effects. Some of the biggest problems include tremors, memory loss, difficulty walking, and insomnia. Mercury impacts sensitive groups, such as children and pregnant women, the most. Mercury exposure will impact learning and memory, and it can cause learning disability and memory impairment, as well as impaired development and function of the lungs, heart, and digestive system.

In terms of particulate, we will focus on PM2.5. PM2.5 is a particular problem for humans because it will enter deep into your lungs, and it can get into your bloodstream. PM10 from sources such as wildfires and pollen tends to get filtered from your nose and mouth, so exposure is lower. Emissions from factories and other facilities tend to be PM2.5, but they also emit precursor gases like nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide emissions, which can interact with chemicals like ammonia in the air and secondarily form PM2.5. Impacts from PM2.5 can be acute or chronic. Chronic exposure to PM2.5 can cause heart attacks, strokes, and COPD. Short-term exposure to PM2.5 can cause coughing, ear/nose/throat irritation, headache, anxiety, skin irritation, allergies, and respiratory problems. Both mercury and particulates can have significant impacts on human health, even at very low concentrations.

Jaimeson: Part of the Clean Air Act's (CAA's) purpose is to mitigate the health impacts to exposures from pollutants. The CAA defines 6 common criteria air pollutants that it specifically seeks to mitigate exposures to, and those pollutants are ozone, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide. As Dave indicated, nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide can be precursors to PM. The CAA specifies National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for these 6 pollutants. These are standards based on study of the health effects of these pollutants, and they represent the levels that EPA determines are necessary to protect human health and the environment based on scientific evidence. Once EPA specifies these NAAQS, the CAA mandates that states seek to attain and maintain compliance with them. If you fail to do so, then you must set into place a number of programs and control measures to achieve and maintain compliance with the NAAQS. Why do we issue and enforce air permits? The three main reasons are to ensure compliance with and maintenance of the NAAQS, to enforce state and federal emissions standards, and to limit emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

Which NAAQS are of importance when it comes to crematories? A crematory is something that you burn materials in, so you must be concerned with smoke, and smoke is fine particulate matter. As we talked about earlier, exposures to PM2.5 can result in cardiovascular impacts and respiratory impacts, and the important thing to note here is that fairly low emissions relative to other criteria air pollutants can cause violations of the PM2.5 NAAQS. See the link to EPA's website in the slides for more information on other health effects associated with particle pollution. One thing that matters for crematories is the fact that NAAQS have an averaging period. The primary PM2.5 NAAQS has a 24-hour basis, so the number of cremations per day really matters. There have been discussions about how the number of cremations per year is constrained, and that is true, but the number of cremations in a day can be impactful with respect to the number of crematory retorts located at a particular location. You can cause a significant health impact over a very short period of time without doing a lot of cremations in a year; the number of cremations in a 24-hour period is what is really of concern in terms of PM.

Which HAPs are of concern for crematory retorts? There's a long list, but mercury is of particular concern because of its persistence and its ability to bioaccumulate in the environment. The mercury typically comes from dental amalgam, bridge work, and other dental appliances. What are the impacts of mercury? The Mad Hatter from Alice in Wonderland was mad because he was exposed to mercury

from hat manufacturing. Back in the day, there was a significant amount of mercury in the manufacturer of hats, and folks would have mental impairments due to that because mercury is a potent neurotoxin that causes neuromuscular, emotional, and mental issues.

Air Permitting Crematory Retorts in CT and the Role of Emissions Factors and Distance

Jaimeson: Let's get to the permitting rules in Connecticut. A crematory retort is an incinerator as defined in our regulations. Our permitting rule has a list of applicability criteria for sources that are required to obtain a permit, and one of those is any incinerator, with a few limited exceptions, for which construction commenced on or after June 1, 2009. We're well after 2009, so all new crematory retorts are required to obtain a permit to construct and operate prior to commencement of construction. What does it take to get a permit? According to our rules, permit shall not be issued unless the applicant for that permit can demonstrate to the department's satisfaction that the unit will meet the emissions limitations, statutes, and regulations and will comply with applicable air quality standards. The first piece is where you deal with HAPs because we have a state emission limit associated with a variety of HAPs, and we have to ensure that the unit will comply with the NAAQS. The onus to make these are demonstrations is on the applicant.

Which regulations apply? For most crematories, the only two regulations that are triggered are RCSA section 22a-174-18, which has to do with PM, and RCSA section 22a-174-29, which has to do with HAPs, including mercury vapor. This is because the units are typically fired using natural gas or propane, so it doesn't trigger any of the emissions standards associated with burning liquid fossil fuels. I have seen instances of crematories that can run off of diesel fuel or light oil in other jurisdictions, but we don't have that here; that tends to be in southern jurisdictions. The crematories that we deal with usually are below the 200 lb/hour charge rate. When you get into something that's bigger than a 200 lb/hour charge rate, such as a crematory for livestock larger livestock, you can trigger additional regulatory requirements. For the most part, human crematories deal primarily with section 18 and section 29. Section 18 has three applicable pieces: the opacity standard (the opaqueness of the smoke coming out of the crematory can't exceed a certain limit), a prohibition on the smoke from the crematory being emitted in such a way that it creates a nuisance off site, and a specific concentration standard for PM coming out of the crematory. There also can't be any visible ash particles in the smoke. In order to get a permit, you have to demonstrate that you will not violate these regulatory requirements. With respect to HAPs, there are two triggers. If you 1) need a permit or 2) are an incinerator, you must meet and comply with the maximum allowable stack concentration (MASC) for all HAPs.

How do emission factors come into play in that demonstration? If you recall from our first meeting, an emission factor is a way of relating the amount of pollutant from the retort to the amount of charge that the retort is processing. Those are primarily stated as either pounds of pollutant per pound of charge or pounds of pollutant per ton of charge. We do a mathematical calculation which works like this: if you have a retort with a certain processing rate, we're going to apply this emission factor to estimate its emissions. The math is pretty simple. For example, if I have 7 lb/ton of charge, my processing rate is 150 lbs of charge per hour, then you get .5 lbs/hour of emissions from that unit. That lb/hour emission rate goes through technical reviews to assure compliance with applicable standards. One of the things we'll look at is whether it meets the grain loading standard in section 18. The other thing we'll look at is when the emissions travel and disperse in the ambient air when they travel off site, will they cause or contribute to a violation of the NAAQS. If it will, we can't give you a permit. If it won't, then we can give you a permit. The math for mercury is kind of similar, but a little bit different. The size of the charge impacts PM emissions, because those emissions come from what the charge is broken down to and then emitted through the stack. When it comes to mercury, there's only a certain amount of mercury in the

body from dental amalgams; it doesn't matter what size the body is, so the way we do the mercury calculations is based on a body per hour that the retort can process. The science around mercury indicates that mercury vaporizes fairly readily with heat, and it will all volatilize and be emitted in the first hour of cremation, so even if you have a 2 hour charge, all of the mercury will be emitted in that first hour. We compare the actual stack concentration (the amount of mercury coming out of the stack divided by the volume of gas coming out of the stack) to our maximum allowable stack concentration. If your actual stack concentration is below the MASC, you're in compliance, and we can give you a permit. If it's not, then something else needs to be done in order to get a permit. Your DEEP permit is living document with requirements that need to be met on a continual basis (i.e., record keeping and reporting) that are used to show that you are meeting those requirements, whereas with building permit, you get your project approved by the inspector, and then you're pretty much done. The DEEP permit can actually be more stringent than the regulatory requirements.

How does distance come into play? Ambient air, with limited exceptions, is the air outside of the property boundary. In general, the farther the source is from the property boundary, the more the emissions can be dispersed so that the concentration in the ambient air off site is below the NAAQS. So, the farther you are from the property line, the better it is to ensure that you comply with the NAAQS. The bottom line is: at the point of emission from the stack, you have a very concentrated amount of emissions. As you get farther from the stack, those emissions are diluted by the ambient air, and the concentration of the pollutant is reduced. To get a permit, the concentration of the pollutant in the ambient air off-site must be below the NAAQS, and more distance makes that more likely. The proximity and dimensions of buildings on your site or the building that the crematory is actually in can have a significant impact on the behavior of those emissions and whether or not those emissions are adequately dispersed to comply with NAAQS. The air flow over a building can entrain the smoke from a smokestack and cause it to fold over on itself and result in higher concentrations downwind than it would if that building wasn't there. When you build a stack, you must be cognizant of good engineering stack height, which is a way of relating the stack height that you want you use in your construction to minimize this downwash phenomenon. If you don't avoid that downwash phenomenon, you can have entrainment and fumigation in nearby buildings (i.e., you're gassing people out). So, the site characteristics and the distance to the property line are very important to our review because we can't give you a permit if the way the site is laid out is going to create a scenario where the emissions can fold over and fumigate someone or exceed the NAAQS off-site. If there is a situation where ambient air exceeds the NAAQS on-site but meets the NAAQS off-site, we could give you a permit, but for the most part, if your operations, when considered with the background air, result in an impact off-site that exceeds the NAAQS, then we can't give you a permit. Again, the onus is on the applicant to demonstrate that the construction and operation of their source will not exceed those standards. Your MASC is dependent on your distance. The farther you are from the property line, the more you're allowed to emit in terms of HAPs. Your MASC is a function of distance; your actual is not. I want to make it perfectly clear that in no part of our regulations or permitting process is there a DEEP-mandated minimum distance for your source. The distance that your source needs to be from the property line is a function of how it operates, where it's located, what's on site, and what the background air quality around it is. The worse the air quality is where your source is located, that will impact how far from the property line you need to be. The higher your emissions, that will impact how far you need to be from the property line. There is no set magic number that says at this number you're good and at this number you're bad. It is site-specific, equipment-specific, and operational scenarios-specific, and in situations where the worst case doesn't work, you can toggle those three things and have permit conditions that allow you to have a specific operating scenario that will meet the standards. Sometimes, people come in and say, "I want to be able to operate 24/7 and meet the standard. We probably won't operate like that, but I want

the flexibility to do so.” There are a lot of instances in Connecticut where 24/7 operation do not comply with the standards for granting a permit, but there are ways to constrain operations, location, and construction that may enable a scenario where facility can operate and be profitable in that location or may be able to replace an existing unit so it complies. These analyses require a level of familiarity with the laws, regulations, and science involved, and it may be to the benefit of some applicants who are in areas where the site is pretty small and there are neighboring properties and buildings to seek the expertise of a consultant who has that familiarity.

Air Permitting Crematory Retorts in Other States and Federal Requirements

Jaimeson: Are there any federal rules that apply? No. For a variety of reasons, the feds have not been involved in regulating or limiting the emissions from human crematories. They did participate with CANA and some other folks in doing some emissions testing at Woodlawn Cemetery in New York a long time ago, but for the most part, it is a scenario where in their minds they have bigger fish to fry, and out of respect for the decedents, they don't need to be involved. However, a lot of the crematory designs out there are very similar to the designs used for solid waste management, which EPA sets standards for. Unless you were to construct a site that had sufficient crematory units on site to trigger emissions on the level of a major stationary source, there are no federal requirements. In Connecticut, we probably wouldn't have a situation like that; you would need 10+ units operating 24/7 to get to that situation. EPA keeps emissions inventories, but they don't regulate those units.

All the northeast states require an air permit for crematories, and in some jurisdictions, crematories can only be sited on a cemetery with 20 acres or more. Crematories are not allowed in downstate New York, and upstate New York, there is a registration process, but it is not necessarily an air permit process because New York only permits major sources, like EPA. But in essentially all these jurisdictions, like in Connecticut, you get a permit, and the permit process looks at compliance with the NAAQS, and each jurisdiction looks at compliance with their own requirements for hazardous air pollutants. If you'd like to take a deeper dive into some of the requirements in these jurisdictions, we have a spreadsheet on our web page. Essentially, everybody in the Northeast, as well as other states like North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and California, requires what we require in CT. What we do is not rare.

In summary, the reason we have permits is to ensure that the air quality meets the NAAQS, and so that we can limit exposures to HAPs to levels that are safe. In Connecticut, crematory retorts require a permit because they meet our definition of incinerator. To obtain a permit, the potential owner or operator must demonstrate, to the commissioner's satisfaction, that construction and operation of the retort will comply with applicable standards, statutes, and limitations and will ensure compliance with NAAQS. We use emission factors to estimate the emissions from retorts to make those demonstrations and compare the emissions from the unit to our numerical standards. Demonstrating compliance with applicable standards is often easier the farther you are from the property line because that means you are farther from potentially impacted individuals or impacting the ambient air.

Q&A

Barbara: What is the source of the 0.013 lbs per body portion of the formula?

Jaimeson: I was going to save that for next week, and I did distribute it, but I'll briefly go through that. I'm aware that University of Minnesota did some studies and came up with a number. I think their studies were based on a comparison of a calculated number to a review of a number of cadavers. The calculated number correlated well with the number they found from the cadavers that they look at. Connecticut's number is based on a methodology that is very similar to a methodology that Bay Area Air Quality Management District uses. What occurred there was a combination of using the average amount

of mercury in an amalgam filling that I believe Minnesota, Cincinnati, and Canada have all looked at (number of grams per filling). The methodology also looks at the prevalence of mercury fillings in human bodies based on national health assessment studies done by the CDC. Then we did an age distribution recognizing that the older you are, the more likely you are to have mercury fillings, and the younger you are, the less likely you are because of advances in dentistry. It is a material balance based on statistical information as opposed to just one or two emissions tests.

Barbara: I know my dentist no longer works with mercury and is replacing mercury fillings with porcelain fillings, so hopefully mercury emissions will decrease over time. The Dental Association has been clear that the use of mercury amalgam is steeply declining. CANA was heavily involved as a stakeholder in the Minnesota research that you referenced. The school of dentistry accessed their records, and then the body donation program at the University of Minnesota recorded fillings in donated bodies prior to cremation, and then emissions testing happened with those bodies. One of the outcomes of that study is that the state of Minnesota had a calculation of how much Hg was being emitted based on various things and immediately decreased that estimate for cremation emissions by 60% based on real numbers, so I'm really glad CT is doing something similar. The only thing I didn't hear you say was if that's through the state Dental Association or your colleagues who regulate dental offices to even determine how accessible mercury amalgam is in Connecticut, because that's what's changing. Any dental office that is working with mercury must have abatement systems in place, so that is measurable. That might be a factor worth discussing in this group. The reason we used University of Minnesota figures is a lot of the people who go to the university dental services, which are often free and offered by students, are welfare recipients, so that indicated a higher use of dental amalgam because they're not going to pay for the porcelain. If it's possible to get that, that would be really interesting. That was helpful to our discussions in Minnesota.

Frank: Because the Hg emissions primarily come from fillings, is DEEP doing anything to change those calculations as mercury fillings become less prevalent?

Jaimeson: We recognize in our documentation that overtime the amount of mercury in the human body will decrease, but we haven't redone the calculations in quite some time, mainly due to resource allocation. This workgroup is an opportune time to redo our calculations. We are aware that Bay Area did we evaluate their methodology and they did reduce their numbers.

Chris Ecsedy (CJE Environmental): Dave, can you touch base on the setback distance of a crematory to the nearest residentially zoned property or nearest residence and give us your take on that?

David: Yes. I forgot to mention the language in 19a-320(a): On and after July 1, 2017, no new crematory shall be located within five hundred feet of any residential structure or land for residential purposes not owned by the owner of the crematory. I did ask our guys in environmental engineering and FLIS if they knew where that came from, and they did not. The people who would know have left the agency.

Chris: I know we use zoning to determine if the adjacent properties are residential, but if the adjacent property is zoned residential but it is not used for residential purposes (for example a Department of Public Works garage), is there some relief from that determination? Another example is a cemetery, which is often zoned as residential, but we know a cemetery is not used for residential purposes and will not be converted to residential purposes in the future.

David: I will check with my colleagues.

Frank: I think the same would apply if you have something that's not residentially zoned, but the adjacent property is a school or a daycare, but that could be worse for public health, even though the zoning meets the standards, so maybe that's not the best use of your know consideration.

Jaimeson: This highlights a very important difference between the DEEP and the DPH requirements. At DEEP, the crematory is the retort. At DPH, the crematory is the building. I want to be specific with

respect to our MASC calculation: it's from the stack exit to the nearest property line, not from the nearest corner of the building to the nearest property line. So, where people may be running into challenges with getting a permit because you're right on the edge of the property line might be because the measurements you're using might be using the wrong reference point.

Jonathan Green (CFDA): Related to the calculation of distances, is topography and elevation considered?

Jaimeson: In terms of your MASC calculation, it is just the horizontal distance, but topography can matter from the standpoint of if the unit will comply with the NAAQS off-site. If you're sitting in a bowl, you have the potential for your plume to get trapped in the bowl and make a higher concentration off-site. If the nearest receptors off site are uphill from you, it's possible that the concentration off site is going to be higher and may not comply with the NAAQS.

Alex Eisen-Cuadra (Achieve Environmental): The two memos you sent out have numerous references in them. Can we get those all in one place? It seems like we're going to so many different resources, so it would be great to have them available for review. Also, regarding the severe redesignation for ozone non-attainment in Fairfield, New Haven, and Middlesex counties, my understanding is there's no current operating or equipment considerations for crematories, but I just wanted to confirm that with you.

Jaimeson: The redesignation is associated with emissions of NOx and VOCs, and human crematory units have fairly low NOx emissions. The major source threshold is 25 tons per year, and the average crematory unit that we see is around 3-5 tons per unit per year, so you would need 5 or 6 units at a facility before you start to have an issue with that. As far as I know, in those areas, we don't have any facilities that have that many units on site. I am aware of a facility that is planning to construct 4 units on site, but I believe they've constrained their operations that they don't exceed any you know the 25 ton per year threshold.

Alex: On the 500-foot set back, if a refined air quality dispersion modeling demonstration demonstrated that you're below the various thresholds, would the 500-foot set back still be in effect?

Jaimeson: That isn't in DEEP's jurisdiction, but the way it is written in the DPH statutes indicates that the impact does not matter, so the 500-foot setback still applies. There are a lot of jurisdictions where they don't allow crematories in suburban areas, and they have regional cremation centers. I think certain parts of North Carolina are like that.

Mary Anne Hawthorne (Cedarville Cemetery): If a building needs to be expanded to accommodate abatement equipment, would that still be considered part of the crematory?

Jaimeson: Do you mean air pollution abatement equipment?

Mary Anne: Yes.

Jaimeson: That's probably a question for Matt.

David: I will ask Matt.

Next Steps

Jaimeson: We will have our August 27th meeting. That will be the tech heavy meeting. Everybody who has a tech interest in this is welcome to come and present, so please reach out to me if you'd like to do so. Our September meeting is where we start brainstorming some recommendations. That's the opportune time to let us know if you think we should recalculate any of our numbers. We will put the slides the notes and any other resources associated with this meeting on the website. As far as Alex's request for the resources that are included in the two memos, what's not in the public domain on websites and such, we will put on the web page, but anything that's in that document that's linked, let me know if the link is no longer available. I can get that scanned and put it up on the web page.

Alex: That was the issue I had. Two links didn't work.

Jaimeson: I'll fix that. Have a nice day.