



# Alternative Fuel Demonstration Project: Bowmanville Plant

## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS & COMMENTS

(Based on discussions at the August 13<sup>th</sup> Open House and Comments received to-date)

### 1. The combustion of the alternative fuels (wastes) will result in the release of toxic contaminants into the environment, including heavy metals.

*St. Marys cement does not anticipate any material change in emissions above the existing emissions from the facility during the short demonstration project. Similar alternative fuels have been used successfully in other jurisdictions without significant changes in air emissions. For example, a recent European study entitled, THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF ALTERNATIVE RESOURCES IN THE EUROPEAN CEMENT INDUSTRY, discusses the effects of burning alternative fuels (including similar plastics and paper sludges) and examined emissions data from about 100 cement kilns over three years, concluding that “emissions from cement plants depend largely on the type of process and raw materials used, and that no significant changes in pollutant emissions have been observed in the use of alternative fuels”.*

*The primary purpose of this short demonstration project is to use three alternative fuels in two different parts of the plant that use solid fuel (the kiln and pre-heater) and to measure air emissions in the stack and off-site to see if there are any differences in air emissions when these fuels are used.*

*Ontario regulations impose concentration-based Point of Impingement (POI) limits (limits for off-site concentrations) for contaminants. Baseline stack emissions were measured earlier this year at the Bowmanville plant. Modeling of the stack emissions based on recent test data determined that the maximum off-site concentrations of trace metals and organic chemicals in the air were significantly below the POI limits for the facility. The off-site concentrations were typically less than 1% of the POI limits.*

*As the concentration of trace metals in the alternative fuels is comparable to conventional fuels, and the overall mass of metals in the system is dominated by the raw materials (which makes up more than 90% of the total mass) trace metals are expected to remain at current low levels. As noted in the response below, it is not anticipated that the use of these alternative fuels would have any effect on the emissions of organic chemicals. The purpose of this limited duration test is to confirm St. Marys expectations by providing real data on alternative fuels use at the facility. St. Marys will consider this site-specific information to determine if it will apply for approval to use these alternative fuels on a longer term basis.*

### 2. Won't all the metals in the alternative fuels go up the stack and be emitted?

*Trace metals are only present in very low concentrations in both the raw materials (e.g. limestone) and in the fuels (both conventional fuels and the proposed alternative fuels). The demonstration test will replace a maximum of 30% of the conventional fuel with alternative*

*fuels. In total, the alternative fuels would make up between 1 and 3 % of the total mass of materials used.*

*Over 99% of the trace metals from both raw materials and fuels are safely bound in the cement clinker during the cement making process. Less than 1% of the trace metals are emitted. This results in very low emission rates for trace metals, and off-site concentrations that are typically less than 1% of the POI limits.*

**3. The burning of chlorinated wastes such as plastics present a greater risk of dioxin and furan formation and emissions of organic compounds.**

*Organic compounds (e.g. volatile organics, plastics) in the materials entering the cement manufacturing process are destroyed by the very high kiln temperatures and reduced to their basic elements and free radicals. These basic building blocks react very quickly to form CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, HCl etc. It is true that very small amounts of these products under certain operating conditions (e.g. specific temperatures) may further react to form new organic molecules which can sometimes include PAH's and dioxins and furans.*

*Organic compounds could be formed during the cement making process using conventional fuels, because chlorides are present in the raw materials (e.g. limestone) used to make cement. As such, St. Marys already very carefully monitors and controls process conditions to limit the formation of organic molecules.*

*In some of the alternative fuels, total chlorides are present at higher levels than in conventional fuels and in the raw materials. However, as indicated above, the total mass of chlorides in the system is actually dominated by the raw materials, not the alternative fuels. St. Marys will, therefore, continue to carefully operate and monitor its process during this short-term test to limit the formation of new organics.*

*It is worth noting that the concentration of chlorides in the alternative fuels is well below the levels permitted in alternative fuels in many other countries that have set regulatory limits for the use of alternative fuels.*

*The stack monitoring program during the demonstration, will monitor for a range of organic compounds (PAH, Dioxins and Furans, VOCs) to verify the emissions of these parameters.*

**4. Dioxin testing is generally done by periodic stack tests. A regenerative cartridge could at least provide historical dioxin release data but how likely is it that would be required for a "demonstration" period?**

*During the demonstration, stack testing for emissions of dioxin and furans will take place. The stack testing during the demonstration will be used to determine the baseline emissions of dioxins and furans when conventional fuels are used as well as emissions of dioxins and furans when the various alternative fuels are used.*

*St. Marys understands the concerns regarding dioxin and furan emissions. Should the demonstration test prove that the use of alternative fuels is viable at the St. Marys cement*

*plant, St. Marys intends to voluntarily install, a new piece of monitoring equipment used commonly in Europe to collect regular dioxin and furan samples in the kiln stack.*

- 5. During stack testing of alternative fuels, St. Marys could do things to make emissions and combustion look good that they might not do with full scale use. A 'third party' like the MOE should conduct the stack tests or observe the work.**

*St. Marys has prepared a Pre-Test Plan (PTP) that will be submitted to the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Standards Development Branch and to other interested parties such as the CRC. The Ministry will review the PTP to ensure that the most appropriate methods are being used for collecting and analyzing samples, and may visit the site to observe the testing and verify that the sample collection is being performed correctly. Part of the test protocol for the MOE is to demonstrate normal operating conditions. St. Marys will do this by providing operating records from before the testing period, during the demonstration period and following the demonstration as required.*

*The operating conditions for the demonstration must be representative of the conditions during normal operations. This is the only way that St. Marys will have assurance that the facility can use the alternative fuels successfully. It is also the only way that the MOE and our stakeholders will accept the results of the demonstration as being representative of the air emissions if the company were to seek to use these materials in the long-term at the Bowmanville plant.*

- 6. Cement kilns have more limited air pollution control systems than other facilities like incinerators are required to have, such as acid gas scrubbers. Without such equipment the cement kiln can emit more harmful air contaminants over time. Does the Bowmanville cement plant have the pollution control technology in place to capture new (additional) pollutants that could be emitted from the combustion of alternative fuel?**

*There are differences in the air pollution control systems used for cement kilns and other facilities such as incinerators as the nature of the process in these systems are different. Incinerators are designed as combustion facilities to produce energy and the primary input to these facilities is the waste used as fuel. The amount of fuel used in conventional incinerators and power plants is considerably more than the total amount of fuel (conventional and alternative) used by the Bowmanville plant. Cement kilns are designed to produce cement, and the primary input to these facilities is the raw material (primarily limestone) for the cement making process, with the fuels used for this process being a relatively minor component. This means that the chemistry of the processes taking place within the facilities and the composition of the flue gas/stack emissions are very different.*

*The Bowmanville cement plant has three main types of air pollution control equipment, a selective non-catalytic NO<sub>x</sub> reduction system (or SNCR), a hydrated lime injection system and bag-house systems. Emissions of acid gases like NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>x</sub> are controlled through two means. First, the raw material mill acts like a scrubber as the limestone in the system is an alkali. Secondly, the SNCR and hydrated lime injection system are used for additional*

*control of acid gases. The bag-house acts like a series of large vacuum cleaner bags to remove particles from the flue gas/process air. This removes the majority of particulate as well as the majority of trace metals in the flue gas/process air as these metals have a tendency to condense on to these particles. The Bowmanville cement plant controls the emissions of organic chemicals through the careful monitoring and control of the process conditions to limit the formation of such organic molecules.*

*The existing air pollution control equipment and the operating controls for the facility are effective and state of the art and the Bowmanville cement plant operates well within regulatory requirements. The purpose of the short-term demonstration is to verify the environmental feasibility of using alternative fuels to substitute for a portion of the petroleum coke used at the plant.*

**7. Explain the presence of the visible plume (yellow) that is sometimes observed at the plant.**

*The plume from the Bowmanville plant can be visible when there is a significant temperature difference between the air flow from the stack and the surrounding ambient air and depending on the wind conditions. The visible plume is largely moisture condensing in the air based on temperature differences. Significant temperature differences can occur in the morning, particularly during the winter and with certain weather conditions. When there is turbulent wind the plume is broken up quickly, but when you have a very stable air pattern, it can take a lot longer to disperse and the plume can be visible.*

*The colour of the plume can change based on the time of day, the location of the observer and the reflection of sunlight off of the small amounts of the particulate matter in the plume.*

**8. Explain the Point of Impingement (POI) information. What does the provided summary mean?**

*The Point of Impingement (POI) is the location where the maximum concentrations of an emission from a facility would expect to be measured. The POI is determined by taking emissions data from a facility (such as the stack emissions from the Bowmanville Plant) and conditions related to the stack such as stack height, along with meteorological information, and running this through a computer model.*

*The summary table presented at the information session, provided an overview of some of the results of air dispersion modeling for the Bowmanville Plant. It indicates the percentage of the Bowmanville facility's emissions of the Ministry of the Environment's Point-Of-Impingement (POI) limits (off-site limits for the amount of a contaminant in the air). These results were based on recent stack testing completed when the plant was run with conventional fuel. This data shows that when the plant is run with conventional fuel, off-site concentrations of most parameters are well below the limits and in general less than 1% of the MOE POI limits. No material changes are anticipated in the plant emissions during the short-term demonstration test, as explained above.*

**9. Where is the POI (where does the maximum concentration land)?**

*The point of impingement (POI) where you would find the maximum modeled concentrations in the air of emissions originating from the stack is usually located either to the west or the east of the plant based on prevailing wind conditions. To the west of the plant, the maximum concentration (POI) would be in the agricultural area to the west of the OPG Darlington property. To the east of the plant, the maximum concentration (POI) is close to the St. Marys property boundary.*

**10. Will sampling be completed during the study and to what extent?**

*St. Marys has prepared a Pre-Test Plan (PTP) that will be submitted to the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Standards Development Branch and that has been circulated to other interested parties such as the CRC. The following sampling is identified in the PTP and would be undertaken during the demonstration:*

- *Source sampling (sampling of emissions within the stack) will be undertaken for a week prior to the demonstration to collect baseline information, and would be undertaken for three days in for each demonstration scenario. There are a total of six scenarios, as the three alternative fuel types would be used as fuel in two different parts of the process (the kiln and calciner).*
- *Ambient air sampling (sampling of air in locations around the cement plant) is currently taking place at the site for some parameters. Ambient air sampling for additional parameters such as metals, dioxins and furans and VOCs will take place under both baseline conditions and during the entire period of time that the demonstration will take place.*
- *Three times daily the raw material (limestone), conventional fuels (coal or pet coke) and the alternative fuels will also be sampled and tested.*

**11. What are the major emissions from the stack?**

*The major emissions from the stack at the Bowmanville Plant are particulate matter, nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide. The emissions from the stack including these parameters are well within regulatory limits.*

**12. What guarantee is there that human health won't be threatened by conducting the demonstration?**

*See response to question 25.*

**13. What types of fuels are St. Mary's planning to test?**

*The three alternative fuels that will be tested during the demonstration are:*

Alternative Fuel	Description
1 – Post-Composting Residual Plastic Film	Plastic bags and plastic film removed from compost by the Orgaworld composting plant near London.
2 – Post-Recycling Paper Biosolids	Residues from pulping paper (i.e. paper sludge) from the Atlantic Packaging recycled paper plant. This material contains clay and unrecyclable paper fibre.
3 – Post-Recycling Residual Material	Plastic and other materials (e.g. bottles, coated paper etc.) removed during the processing of the recycled paper from Blue Box programs by Atlantic Packaging.

*Testing of the three alternative fuels indicates that the levels of chlorides, trace metals and other parameters are well within the regulatory limits imposed on alternative fuels in other jurisdictions. The demonstration will provide real information about the use of these materials to partially substitute for conventional fuels.*

**14. Would the paper sludge be considered industrial waste? There is some public concern in regards to using paper biosolids in berms at gun clubs, with concerns that leachate is contaminating local soils and wells.**

*We believe that the use of dried paper sludge as fuel at the Bowmanville cement plant would be an ideal alternative use of this material. For the demonstration project, this material would be dried to approximately 20% moisture content and would be stored within a coverall structure on the St. Marys property prior to being fed through a pneumatic conveyor system to the kiln and pre-heater/calciner. This will ensure that the material is not exposed to the elements and thus there would be no leachate generation from this material at the Bowmanville cement plant.*

**15. Is the design of the Bowmanville plant capable of burning the types of alternative fuels that you are testing in the demonstration?**

*The Bowmanville plant can use alternative fuels with only a minor modification to the fuel feeding system. The mobile fuel feeding system that will be used for the demonstration is similar to those used elsewhere in the world for these types of materials. There are many cement plants world-wide that successfully use similar alternative fuels. The three alternative fuels have been carefully chosen for the demonstration as they have good potential to be used as fuels in both the kiln and the pre-heater/calciner in Bowmanville,*

*and as this provides a viable use for post recycling and post composting residuals which otherwise would be landfilled.*

*The purpose of the demonstration is to confirm the suitability of the fuels and to verify the environmental feasibility of using these materials as fuels. During the demonstration the alternative fuels will be added and the quantity increased in a slow and controlled manner to maintain proper operating conditions. Careful monitoring of the operating conditions during the demonstration will allow St. Marys to make any necessary system adjustments to maintain the stability of the system.*

*St. Marys will be required to meet all regulatory requirements at all times during the demonstration.*

**16. Waste materials used in existing or potential recycling streams should not be permitted in energy-from-waste projects in Ontario.**

*St. Marys is a strong proponent of recycling programs and is not looking to compete for materials for which there is an active recycling market. The focus has been on post-diversion residual materials that are being produced by diversion facilities such as paper sludge that is an unavoidable by-product of recycling paper and on materials such as the residual plastics that are removed during paper recycling and composting processes. These materials are currently being landfilled.*

**17. The haul and storage of the alternative fuels on the site for the demonstration could cause traffic, odour and litter problems at the plant.**

*The alternative fuels will be hauled to the site via transfer trailer on a 'just in time basis' as the maximum total amount of materials in the building at the site would be in the order of 8 to 24 hours-worth of alternative fuel. In the order of 3 to 14 truckloads a day of fuel would be delivered during the demonstration which is a small fraction (1 to 3%) of the current truck traffic to and from the site. As a result, the potential for an increase in traffic risks is minimal. The transfer trailers will back into the temporary storage building to deliver their load. The alternative fuel will be fed into a closed conveyor/fuel delivery system and will not be exposed to the elements at any time during storage or feed to the plant.*

*In regards to odour and litter, the temporary storage building will be kept under slight negative pressure, and the delivery doors will only be opened for truck deliveries. Both measures will mitigate the potential for odour or litter from the alternative fuels. Air from the building will be used to pneumatically feed the kiln so any odours in the air will be destroyed. Protocols for the management of odour and litter will be included in the design and operations plan for the demonstration.*

**18. Why only these three fuels? Why not tires or pelletized waste?**

*For this demonstration St. Marys has decided to focus on residual streams generated by diversion plants, which currently must be disposed via landfill or in the case of paper sludge, land applied. Using these materials as fuel would complement the diversion system in*

*Ontario. While tires are commonly used as fuels in cement kilns in other jurisdictions, there are other methods of diverting these tires from disposal and the Province has recently directed Waste Diversion Ontario to develop a program that will recycle 90 per cent of Ontario's used tires by its fifth year. In regards to pelletized waste, it is expected that increases in waste diversion will decrease the amount of garbage that could be used to make waste fuel pellets, while diversion plants will continue to generate potentially increasing quantities of residues that could be used as fuel. The residues from diversion plants represent a more 'efficient' type of fuel as only minimal processing (drying, shredding) is needed, while waste pelletization is a more complex process.*

**19. What will St. Marys Cement do if in the future one or more of the fuels disappears or changes in quality/quantity?**

*It may be that in the future, improvements in technology or performance of municipal diversion programs will reduce the amount of contamination in recycled paper or find another use for these materials. St. Marys would have to assess the merits of other types of alternative fuel at that time and undertake a similar demonstration, if it wished to pursue MOE approval for other materials.*

**20. Why were concentrations of metals from Austria shown or considered (one of the handouts)?**

*The handout provided information on Austrian regulatory limits for certain alternative fuels. The concentration of trace contaminants (metals) in the alternative fuels considered by St. Marys has been compared with the regulatory limits set in other jurisdictions where such fuels are commonly used in cement kilns, as Ontario currently does not have similar regulations. There are a number of jurisdictions that have set limits on trace contaminants for alternative fuels including Austria, Switzerland, Germany, the U.S., Finland and Sweden. The Austrian regulatory limits were used for comparison to the proposed fuels as they have a specific category of materials (Plastic, paper, textile, wood waste) that is similar to the materials considered by St. Marys. The median concentration of these parameters in the proposed alternative fuels tested for the St. Marys project are below the regulatory limits for similar fuels for the jurisdictions noted above.*

**21. What will happen to fuel that does not undergo full combustion (i.e. what happens to the ash)?**

*The alternative fuels will be co-fired with conventional fuel in the calciner and the cement kiln. The intense temperature of the flame (1,350 to 1,450°C) and conditions in both areas are such that the organic/paper/plastic components of the alternative fuels will immediately combust. The ash or mineral content of the alternative fuels that remains would be incorporated (bound) into the crystalline structure of the cement clinker produced in the kiln.*

**22. What approvals does St. Marys need for the demonstration?**

*St. Marys is only seeking approval for a very time-limited demonstration to use three residual materials as alternative fuels. As such, this project would be exempt from the Environmental Assessment Act. The demonstration project will require a temporary Certificate of Approval (Air) and a temporary Certificate of Approval (Waste).*

**23. Why run the demonstration? Can't you predict the impacts based solely on current operations and waste analysis?**

*Air modeling based on the analysis of the fuels and information on the existing plant operations indicates that it is viable to use alternative fuels and that the emissions would be well within current environmental limits. Furthermore, research has been undertaken in many other jurisdictions regarding the emissions and potential impacts associated with using alternative fuels. However, there are differences from plant to plant, both in plant design and in the composition of the raw materials used to make cement products which could affect operations and air emissions.*

*The purpose of the time limited demonstration project is to gather operational data and site-specific air emission data at the Bowmanville cement plant to verify the environmental feasibility of using select alternative fuels. This will provide real, facility-specific information upon which to assess the merits of longer-term use of these three fuels.*

**24. Say the demonstration goes ahead as planned – what does that lead to in the future?**

*If the results of the Alternative Fuel Demonstration Project verify the environmental feasibility of using these alternative fuels, then St. Marys would consider applying for MOE approval to use these materials as partial substitutes for conventional fuel on a regular basis.*

*Regular use of these materials or other similar materials as fuel at the plant would require approval under the Environmental Assessment Act, approval under Section 9 of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) and issuance of an amended Certificate of Approval (Air), and approval under Part V of the EPA.*

**25. Will the proposal result in any significant local or regional human health and environmental impacts? What about cumulative effects?**

*Based on the characteristics of the alternative fuels and review of published studies on the use of similar materials elsewhere in the world, it is not expected that there will be any material change in air emissions associated with the use of the alternative fuels. For some parameters such as SO<sub>x</sub> there may be a decrease in emissions. We also note that the demonstration will take place over a very short period of time, with the alternative fuels being used for a total of approximately 24 days.*

*In regards to cumulative effects, the Bowmanville cement plant is an existing permitted facility in the area and as noted above, it is not expected that there would be any material*

*change in the concentration of the air emissions from the plant during the demonstration. During the demonstration, stack testing will be undertaken to determine if there are any changes the concentration of emissions when the alternative fuels are used. Ambient Air monitoring will be undertaken during the demonstration while both conventional and alternative fuels are used, to determine if there are any changes in off-site concentrations of various parameters during the demonstration. The results of these tests will be used to determine if there is any change in overall air emissions from the plant associated with the use of the alternative fuels.*

**26. Are you considering existing background concentrations in your studies?**

*The ambient air monitoring program will measure the ambient air concentrations for a number of parameters (e.g. particulate, metals, organic chemicals like dioxins and furans) for both the existing conditions (baseline) and during the demonstration. The ambient air monitoring would pick up emissions from the stack as well as emissions from other sources. The results of the ambient air monitoring program including the existing background emissions would be used to support any future approvals process that St. Marys may undertake to get approval for long-term use of the alternative fuels.*

**27. There are concerns regarding dust from current operations. How will this project affect the management of dust impacts from the site?**

*It is not expected that the demonstration will have any effect on dust emissions. The alternative fuels will not be exposed to the elements and it is not expected that the use of the alternative fuels will have any effect on the emissions of particulate from the stack. There will be only a very minimal increase in truck traffic to the site (1 to 3%) and thus no increase in dust associated with transport of the materials is expected. In the long-term, the use of alternative fuels may mitigate the potential for some off-site dust migration from the site by reducing the amount of conventional fuel that is stockpiled at the plant.*

**28. What will St. Marys do to control potential odours from the alternative fuels during the demonstration?**

*The potential for odour from the alternative fuels will be minimized by ensuring that the processing of the materials by the fuel suppliers, such as drying, will happen off-site.*

*The alternative fuels will be delivered in closed transfer trailers, directly to the temporary storage building. The temporary storage building will be kept under slight negative pressure, and the delivery doors will only be opened for truck deliveries. Air from the building will be used to pneumatically feed the kiln so any odours in the air will be destroyed. These measures will mitigate the potential for any off-site odour impacts from the alternative fuels. An odour management protocol will be included in the design and operations plan for the demonstration.*

**29. What does St. Marys use fly ash for at the Bowmanville plant?**

*Fly ash is not currently used at the Bowmanville plant. Bottom ash from the biosolids incinerator at the Duffins Creek wastewater treatment plant is used as a raw material to supplement the chemistry of the materials fed into the cement making process. Depending on the chemistry of the limestone being quarried, the type of fuel being processed and the characteristics of the cement product desired, the individual solid raw materials are mixed and dried prior to being fed into the cement making process. The minerals and metals in the ash are incorporated into the crystalline structure of the cement.*

**30. What is the relationship between the Durham EFW project and the proposed St. Marys alternative fuel demonstration project?**

*There is no relationship between the Durham EFW project and the alternative fuel demonstration project. The Durham EFW project is a municipal project that is intended to provide a long-term disposal facility to manage residential waste that is not diverted by the blue box or green bin.*

*The characteristics for the alternative fuels considered by St. Marys include low moisture content, small particle size, and good fuel value. St. Marys has focused on post-processing residues from composting and recycling facilities as this material has already been processed and as such already has many of the desired characteristics and as only a small amount of additional processing is needed (drying, shredding) for use as alternative fuels.*

**31. Why the rush to undertake the demonstration in November?**

*It has taken a while to confirm the availability of the different alternative fuels and the technical feasibility (i.e. supply of the fuel handling equipment) to run the demonstration. St. Marys needs to fit the demonstration into their production schedule for the cement plant and the best fit would be to run the demonstration in November/December. Also, it is preferable to run the stack emissions testing in the fall as winter conditions can make testing more difficult and slower for the testers and testing equipment.*

**32. Why did you have an open house in August – people are on vacation – short notice for session?**

*We know that August isn't the ideal time to consult, but we wanted to get out to the public with the information on the demonstration as soon as we could, so we could hear your comments and be able to acknowledge/address them in this process before we make the applications. We are having a second open house on September 10th to ensure that we can reach everyone who is interested in the project. We also can be contacted via our 1-888 number, via email and by mail.*

**33. Didn't Lafarge try this unsuccessfully?**

*Lafarge received approval from the MOE in December 2006 to use a number of alternative fuels including used tires, bone and blood meal, pelletized municipal solid waste amongst others at the Lafarge Bath plant. The Environmental Review Tribunal (ERT) granted some of*

*the interested parties that had concerns about the project a 'leave to appeal' the issuance of the Certificates of Approval..*

*There are a number of major differences between the Lafarge and St. Marys projects:*

- *St. Marys is only looking for approval to conduct a short-term demonstration to obtain emissions data to confirm the environmental and operational suitability of using specified alternative fuels. Subsequent approvals under the Environmental Assessment Act and Environmental Protection Act would be required for long-term use of the alternative fuels.*
- *St. Marys is not applying to use the same types of alternative fuels, and is NOT seeking to use tires, tire derived fuel, pelletized solid waste etc.*
- *St. Marys has a more advanced pollution control system at the Bowmanville plant than the system used at the Lafarge Bath facility, specifically the SNCR and Lime injection system.*

*The alternative fuels can be used without the need for any major modifications to the Bowmanville plant.*

**34. The format of the August 13<sup>th</sup> session was not ideal, and the venue was crowded.**

*The September Open House will take place over a longer time frame, in a larger venue. This will allow for more attendees to drop-in and provide some flexibility to accommodate people's schedules.*

**35. Parking: Limited parking for people and not a good turnaround when they could not find a spot.**

*The September 10th session will be held at the Clarington Beech Centre, 26 Beech Ave, Bowmanville. This venue has better parking facilities than the St. Marys Technical Centre.*

**36. There were issues with notification for the August session, as there was not enough notice in the papers and some residents did not receive the flyer (Port Darlington community).**

*Notices for the September 10th open house have been provided:*

- *on the St. Marys website;*
- *through ads run for a couple of weeks preceding the session; and*
- *through direct mail to the community surrounding the Bowmanville plant.*

*Notices were also hand delivered in the Port Darlington community.*