

my name is Lucien Anthony
I live 229 N. Cleveland Ave Wilm DC
I live only 2 1/2 blocks where Mr
Conroy is going to have his Crematory
two blocks down from me is 201
that the last resident on that block
they are only 1/2 block where his
Crematory will be built

The resident are too close if it was
a mile or 1/2 miles where there are no
residents I would feel a lot better

I took these picture on Lancaster Ave
near Silver Brook I was in the Shopping
Center on the corner and took six picture
I had on my mask over my face the odor
was very bad coming from the chimney
the spoke if I had taken off the
mask the odor would be a lot worse

this picture is just Example



this is what the resident will be infor deep in dug out if this thing is built there will be sickness and illness this will be a slow death for all of us that live in this area because will live so close where this Crematory is going to be built



I am again this I am praying
that it doesn't work for me
Congo nothing that my pray

One chemical, mercury, is sometimes a concern for nearby residents. The levels of mercury emitted from a crematory are considered extremely low and do not pose a health risk.

Mercury is a silver colored metal found in nature and used in manufactured consumer products such as thermometers. People can be exposed to mercury by touching it, breathing it, eating contaminated fish or other food, or drinking contaminated water. Mercury emissions from crematories are often from dental fillings; however, its use as dental amalgam is declining because inexpensive substitute materials are now available.

Mercury becomes a gas (commonly called vapor) when burned at low temperatures (80 degrees Fahrenheit). The vapors are colorless and odorless, and can travel in outdoor air long distances. It eventually falls to the ground attached to dust and rain. Repeated exposure to low levels of mercury over a long period of time can be harmful to the brain and kidneys.

Regulated industrial emissions of mercury are measured in tons per year. For example, a coal-fired power plant will emit up to 48 tons of mercury per year. Studies performed on existing crematories have measured mercury emissions in grams per cremation given an average of 100 cremations per year. Using this average, studies show a crematory may emit approximately two pounds of mercury (0.2% of one ton) per year. In addition, emission control devices that reduce mercury levels released to air are located on crematory stacks.

Can other chemicals from crematories affect my health?

Dioxins are emitted into outdoor air from cremation in very small amounts. The term "dioxin" refers to a group of chemicals, however the most toxic is 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin, or TCDD. Because TCDD is the most toxic, health risk associated with dioxin is discussed in terms of TCDD. In a study conducted with the California Air Resources Board, the EPA determined that TCDD emitted from *all* crematories throughout the United States was approximately 0.0000002 pounds per year, which is far less than is released from motor vehicles.

In addition, extremely small amounts of lead, cadmium, hydrochloric acid, nitrogen oxide, sulfur dioxide, and carbon monoxide are released to air, and are diluted and carried by the wind. The trace amounts of these chemicals emitted during operations will not affect outdoor or indoor air quality. Crematory emissions are far below levels of environmental and health concern and, therefore, will not affect your health.

What about noise or odors from crematories?

Unpleasant odors and loud noises are nuisance issues, and may affect an individual's comfort and quality of life. They can have social and behavioral affects, such as diminishing one's sense of well being, enjoyment of daily activities, and ability to perform various tasks. However, odor and noise perception is subjective, meaning different individuals may react differently to the same type and intensity of odor and noise.

Residents concerned about noise, odor, or other nuisances in their neighborhoods should refer to local nuisance ordinances, or contact their local code enforcement offices.

Sources: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Mercury*; www.epa.gov/mercury. Leopold, Barry R. Science Applications International Corporation, *Use and Release of Mercury in the United States*; EPA/600/R-02/104. December 2002.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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