

# Great Lakes Cheese Public Informational Meeting – 10-27-21 – 6:30PM

[(0:00)] Sheila Hess: Okay. Well, let's go ahead and get started. Ah, good evening everyone, and welcome to the public informational meeting. Tonight's meeting is regarding the Great Lakes Cheese, proposed cheese manufacturing facility in the towns of Farmersville and Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, New York.

Please note, this meeting is being recorded, and the recording will be available, um, for viewing later or for people who have missed the meeting. Also, I would like to just do some introductions. I'm Sheila Hess, I'm the CEO of CC Environment and Planning working with Great Lakes Cheese to assist them with public participation and also, environmental review of this site. I'm also moderating tonight's meeting and what I'd like to do now is just have other project team members introduce themselves, and we'll start with Great Lakes Cheese.

[(0:60)] Matt Wilkinson: Hey, everyone. My name is Matt Wilkinson. I'm Vice-President at Great Lakes Cheese. And I'm one of the co-leaders of the project along with the other members who are on the call here tonight. I'll handed it over to Craig Filkouski.

[(1:12)] Craig Filkouski: Evening, everyone. My name is Craig Filkouski, and I'm Vice-President of manufacturing for Great Lakes Cheese.

[(1:18)] Matt: And John Jennings.

[(1:20)] John Jennings: Good evening, everyone. I'm John Jennings. I'm part of the core team for the project that were previously the plant manager for the Adams, New York facility.

[(1:29)] Matt: And Ryan Brickner. You're on mute if you're talking, Ryan. Laurie's not paying attention. So I'll introduce Ryan. Ryan is the plant manager of our Cuba facility today. He is based in the Oli and Cuba area, and he would also be the plant manager for the new facility when it comes up on its feet. It's also possible, Tommy Sturm out there either on the phone or on one of these calls. Tommy Sturm is the director of manufacturing for our, uh, cheese manufacturing operations in New York also based in the Cuba facility, and he is also a core member of the projects team here with us and that is their [inaudible] team who's on here tonight. Thanks, Sheila.

[(2:09)] Sheila: Yep. Ryan is here. He just, um, he needed to call in with audio, I think is what happened there.

[(2:16)] Ryan Brickner: Yeah. I know. I got disconnected.

[(2:18)] Sheila: Okay. All right. Very good. Um, so, uh, Corey?

[(2:23)] Corey Wiktor: Sure. Thank you, Sheila. Ah, good evening, everyone. Thank you for joining us this evening about this, uh, monumental project and discussion. My name is Corey Wiktor, director of the county of Cattaraugus Industrial Development Agency.

Essentially, we've been asked to assist with the economic development, uh, programs and incentives that are out there to hope bring this project to the towns of Farmersville and Franklinville in the county of Cattaraugus.

[(2:49)] Sheila: Thank you, Corey. And the Dennis Group.

[(2:54)] Frazer Daly: Ah, good evening, everyone. My name is Frazer Daly with the Dennis Group. Dennis Group is partnering with Great Lake Cheese on the project. Ah, the project execution is happy to be part of the team. Ah, Dennis Group is a design-build engineering company who serves only food and beverage manufacturers. I'll turn it over to James.

[(3:14)] James Walton: Hi, my name is James Walton. I'm with the Dennis Group and I'm a senior civil engineer responsible for the site design, uh, storm water, and basically, all aspects of the site.

[(3:30)] Ted Baudendistel: I'm Ted Baudendistel. I'm an environmental engineer, responsible for the wastewater treatment and permitting around air, and wastewater discharge.

[(3:40)] Rogerio Quintero: Good evening. Um, I'm Rogerio Quintero. I'm a civil engineer. I work with James, and I'm also supporting some project management activities.

[(3:52)] James: Okay. That's all the Dennis Group [inaudible].

[(3:54)] Sheila: All right. Thank you. Um, Morgan Rodery is on the phone. She's from my office. Um, she's an environmental science technician, and she's sitting in on the meeting tonight helping us out.

[(4:07)] Morgan: Hello.

[(4:08)] Sheila: Hey, Morgan. [chuckles] Okay. Um, all right, so, [clears throat] just a couple, uh, just a couple of things here before we get started. Um, the purpose of our meeting tonight is to provide information about the Great Lakes Cheese proposed facility and to encourage public review and comment.

Our agenda is, um, includes introductions, which we just did. We're gonna go through briefly some project background and description of the project, um, environmental review that's been conducted today and the permits that are required.

We'll also talk about where you can find more information and how to continue participation in the future, and there's going to be a lot of time for discussion. Because we're on a Zoom meeting, it's just gonna be much easier, uh, if we hold our questions and comments until the end. So, we'll work through this presentation. The project team-- a couple of members of the project team will

be working through, um, some slides and some information, and we'll hold our questions and comments till the end.

If you want to use chat, feel free to post to the chat until we can get to the discussion period. Also, please note that this meeting is specific to the Cheese manufacturing facility in Cattaraugus County and only topics directly related to this project will be discussed tonight. If you have other topics you'd like to talk about, you can contact Corey and his telephone number is 716 699 2005, and he can give you more information or talk with you on other topics. [clears throat] Okay, with that, I'm going to turn it over to Matt.

[(5:51)] Matt: So once again, my name is Matt Wilkinson. I'm representing Great Lakes Cheese here as one of the project leads. We wanted to start off just by walking folks through some of the background of the project and how we've ended up here in the Franklinville, Farmersville location that we're discussing here tonight.

And as far as Cuba or other areas that may be out there, I know there has been a number of, uh, commentaries in the media, some accurate, some not. So, if anyone had questions related to any of that, there may have been out there. Then we're happy to straighten out any facts that may be weighing on people's minds also. But to get back to where we're at right now in this process, is this facility is being built here, or it's proposed to be built here in the Farmersville, Franklinville area, just North of the town of Franklinville itself.

It's on a location that's currently a corn-corn field. It's a corn farm. It's owned by Schwab, uh, Schwab Dairy. So that particular site is currently growing entirely in corn. It's right on New York 16. In a moment we'll jump to a map, and we can walk through it a little further, but to give a real quick rundown on these areas here, the facility, the cheese manufacturing facility itself, it will be used to manufacture cheese itself. So, it's milk to cheese, and it will also be used to package cheese. So that's to say it takes cheese, cuts it up, and puts it into packaging that then can be sold out at the retail or food service type level.

The facility that you can see depicted here from a current design perspective is around 486,000 square feet, but I do caveat that the entire site design, that's right here, it is not yet finalized. So, there are a number of New York state agencies that are still weighing in with their commentary and feedback on some design aspects of the site.

A fairly critical one is around the design of the driveways that are connecting out to the road and related to what improvements or otherwise may need to be made to New York 16, and James will touch on that a little bit. If we're looking at the site right now in the image, you can see just for orientation, the-the road that you can see there is New York 16.

The left-hand side of this drawing is directly North. So, it's traveling due North. The bottom of the image where you can see 16 running off the bottom of the page, that is South. So that direction is heading back toward Franklinville, the village of Franklinville. The North is heading toward Machias. Also, just to orient the drawing that-that in buildings that to the immediate top left, so the circular structure and in the rectangular structure that are ne-near, those are the DOT, uh, drop facility. Essentially, it's a salt facility and some DOT, uh, structures and some DOT

trucks at based out of that location. This image is a little out-of-date. So, anyone familiar with the area would know that buildings bigger than that now. It does cover that entire brown area that's depicted there. It was expanded about a year ago.

Ah, the other building that you're seeing here beyond the main manufacturing plant that's right in the middle of the drawing to the top left of the drawing, far top left, that other structure you see up there along with those two circular buildings, that's the wastewater treatment facility. That was bullet pointed on the initial slide. That building is around-currently around 16,000 square feet. Housed inside of that structure for simple purposes, it's a machine room housing all the equipment that's related to running the wastewater treatment facility that will be up there.

When we talk wastewater treatment facility, the purpose we're using it for is when that cheese manufacturing processes running, there's quite a bit of water that is produced. So, it's water that's produced both from the cheese manufacturing process, Cal water or surplus water from the milk when that milk is turned into cheese, as well as water for things, like washing down the inside of the facility during sanitation cycles. All of that type of water is sent to that wastewater treatment facility.

So, we have received some comments and the folks who made them may or may not be on here tonight. I'm not sure. But we had some public inquiry previously that was a concern that perhaps this water was being discharged from the manufacturing facility directly out into Ischua creek, which is not the case, so that we call it process water. But that cheese, by-product water that's coming out of the facility, all of that goes into that wastewater treatment plant. It is not going to the municipality, and it is not being directly discharged to a public waterway.

After the water has been treated into that facility and-and Ted who is on the call will go into some of that. It's governed by a permit, SPDES, which is also subjected to a review period. So, everyone on here and others will have the comment or the opportunity rather to comment on that also. That permit is used-and working with the DEC to determine exactly what is permitted to run out of that facility into the public waterway. They do manage and govern the entire process. So, whatever we do will be in compliance with the EC and New York regulations, but in summary is the wastewater discharges from that facility out to Ischua creek, which would be off-page at left of this drawing. You can not see the out for location in this image, but James will touch on that particular section in just a moment also.

The rest of this image, going back down to the very front, actually, I can annotate, so, I'm going to this time. In this area, that's down here in your image if you look closely, you can see the ground is kind of depressed down in here. It's push down. These areas are storm water detention ponds. They are intended to be dry under most circumstances. Meaning, they should not be water in those. So, if folks had concern, especially Triton Valley, for example, that there's going to be water sitting off to the side of your facility standing here in these ponds, under normal circumstances that will not be the case. James, again, will touch on this in a moment. But these are essentially intended to be flood overflow and flood control ones. So, should rarely be used. Just clearing those circles.

The next area we have down the front of the building, you can see here these two parking lots

I'm circling in green. These are car parking lots, so passenger vehicle, parking lots. The facility itself is essentially broken into two components. That's why the parking lots are in front of the building into pieces. We will have employees working at both ends of the building. The parking lots of to get them as close to their workplaces they can be, but these two main parking lots are for employees.

The next major feature of the site you can see here to the top-left, I'm circling in green right now. This top left area up here, we're all these white oblong or right rectangular shapes are, these guys are intended to depict trailers. So, 53" trailers like you would see out on the highway. In our case, most of these are reefers or refrigerated trailers. They are used to hold product, staging product, or they can just be sitting up there empty, but it is essentially a trailer parking lot, a staging area there. If there's concern, for example, there's idling truck sitting up there all day, that is not the case. So, you can see there are very few trucks depicted in the image, and that is what will be up there in the normal circumstances. It will just be the trailers waiting in that area. That's that, the-- And that's really essentially. That's a rundown of what we're looking at here in the truck area. In a moment, James will walk through the traffic patterns that you can expect to see running in and out of the site also.

One last bullet that was on that main slide that Sheila was on initially, was around the overall high-level schedule for this project. So, the intent here right now is we are going through this design or this phase right now of permitting and finalizing design of the facility. We are currently desiring and intending to break ground, physical break ground in April, or spring of next year. We then anticipate it will take us until roughly the end of 2023 before the main building itself is complete.

There will be a stage of time when a lot of exterior work is going on between April and perhaps, 12 to 15 months after that, where there is exterior work. So, things like bulldozers that are moving around outside and cranes and so forth will be operating on the site. However, once the shell is complete, and the building is sealed in, our work will move to be inside of the shell. So, all finishing work is done inside the building.

So at that point you would see- you'll still see cars coming in. A lot of workers will be coming in, but you are not seeing a getting moved around constantly outside. You're not seeing a lot of heavy equipment still going around the site as you would during the earthwork type stages.

Once this spring start is complete, in the ESSO, like I mentioned by the end of 23, the building is intended to be finished. And when we say finished in the building, that means certificate of occupancy. Meaning, both could start working in there if they needed to. However, in the beginning of the year of 2024 is when cheese manufacturing equipment will be installed into the facility. So, we will still be working to construct the plant, but on the inside.

With as anticipating startup of actual cheese manufacturing operations, so from a traffic perspective, when you would expect to start seeing milk tankers and so forth, moving around out there toward the end of 2024 and the plant is intended to be in its normal operating state starting in the year of 2025. So, that's our schedule, essentially, 18 months of building construction, another 12, or so months of interior work and getting cheese manufacturing ramped up, and then

we would see the plant itself operating.

And I think that should have covered all the main points here. On the site location, it's just-- Oh, there we go. So, the main thing on the right-hand side, that red circled area or the red depicted boundary area on the right-hand side of New York 16, there is the same site plan you just saw in the rendering, that circle is what the property boundaries of the new property would look like. You can see on the left-hand side of New York 16 or the western side, that area is not part of the project in terms of land being purchased. That land belongs to Paul Wagner, or they issue a country club that's right there immediately to the North of the red outline.

What will run through that area here's a pipeline-- a discharge pipe. A water discharge pipe. So, it will run if you imagine the rendering a second ago, you-you've got the wastewater treatment facility right there, where Sheila has the-has the mouse pointer, the pipe would run from that location straight diagonally down from that point past where that building is that will be wiped out also out to an out pole point which is right there on Ischua creek.

And again, James will touch on that drawing in a little more detail in just a moment. So that is really depicting where an easement would be placed. In that way, looking to obtain from Mr. Wagner at the-at the country club right there. And the left side again, it's a depiction of where we are on the map. I think, folks on the call are probably quite familiar. However, from a positioning perspective, the vast majority of the site overall is in the town of Farmersville, and then there is a smaller section about 20 acres of land.

A small section of the building located in the town of Franklinville. Sheila is circling the Franklinville section right now, but it's essentially if you're looking at the bottom right of that right-hand drawing, the kind of it-it's a swale that you can see as a line there, or looks kind of like a hedgerow. That line right there is also the town line between Farmersville and Franklinville. So, everything on the South side of that drawing of the bottom of that drawing is Franklinville and everything to the North is Farmersville. So, most of the project clearly is in Farmersville.

This image here. Some of you may be familiar with it. This is the Cuba facility, empire cheese facility that's located in the town of Cuba, New York. So about 30 minutes drive from the Franklinville location or Farmersville location. This facility is intended to be retired. So, some of the major attention that has been out there for the past year also has related to this facility and the destiny of this location because we, as a company, do not yet have a final disposition plan for the site, or for the buildings or anything that's happening in here.

The only comment we can make is factual out there at the moment is the cheese manufacturing and cheese packaging operations currently running out of this location will be relocated up to the new Farmersville, Franklinville location, but does that mean this plant's going to have something the fiery has happened to it. At this point, we're still working with the folks that are in Cuba, and with some of the local representation of public, so that's Senator Barela and Assemblyman Gelio on what we're going to do with this location.

There are a number of options that are out there. None of them have been defined, and it could

be quite some time before it is, but all we can say, for a fact, is operations from this location we'll relocate. Beyond that, we're not willing to make any further commentary at this time. This facility just on a final thought, it is around the oldest pieces of the building which are toward the North of the image here. Those guys are pushing around 70 years old. The facility is quite old. It has reached the end of its economic useful life.

So, the decision has already been made which folks may have seen some of this media coverage also to relocate the facility out of this location. So, there is no-no approach we had that would have allowed us to continue to use this location. It does not have enough space without cutting down hills and moving roads, and a lot of other local impact to be able to expand the facility in this location. So, though I'm sure some folks have seen that media coverage from-it's a few months old now, but it is not an option to expand it to this location. Not because GLC doesn't want to, or wouldn't have liked to, but purely because the landscape here does not allow for an expansion of the building.

Sheila, next page. This here is an image of our facility that's in Adams or Adams Center. It's very close to the town of Watertown or close to Fort Drum from a geographic perspective to orient yourself with where this is. This is another facility we have that's a little newer. So, most of the building that the piece with the gray roof that you see there is around between 10 and 15 years old. It's an expansion of the older part of the building. You can see toward the top with the white roof.

So, this is generally indicative of what you could expect. One of the buildings that we manufacture to look like. To the right of the image, the taller part of the structure, that's a drying tower. So, the new facility, if you recall the rendering, or you can go back and look at it later, right in the middle of the building you'll see something very similar, which is also a drying tower. The rest of the building is production areas, warehouses, packaging areas, uh, obviously, milk handling and receiving, shipping areas you can see where trucks are. But they-- the general design you're looking at here is generally representative of what the new facility would look like also.

Go to the next page, Sheila. So, I think we've already covered this once again, but again, if folks are looking at this, look at the document that's on the website and have any questions for later in the call, feel free to ask those questions. And with this section here, we're referring to our environmental and permits. I'm going to hand over to Ted from Dennis Group who will walk us through this.

[(20:55)] Ted: Thanks, Matt. So, as you can imagine, a large project like this, uh, has some impacts the-um, environment that need to be dealt with. New York State has a rather mature evaluation of... and environmental concerns to allow everyone to have their say. The start of that process begins with the state environmental quality review. Basically, it's a high-level view-view from all organizations of the government to give them an opportunity to learn, uh, the basics of the project and, uh, given an initial review of the high-level design.

As part of that seeker process, uh, it has revealed that their-their definition is that there's no significant adverse impacts that they can anticipate right now from our preliminary design.

Basically, at this site, they can't find anything immediately that would, uh, should dissuade us from being able to design-design and construct the facility that would meet all requirements, uh, under any environmental permitting rules.

As part of the investigation of the site, we've, uh, started or completed a number of different, uh, investigations. One of those, uh, some of those have to do with natural resource reviews. So, we've already conducted these, um, where we've gone and done literature search, and, uh, Google searches to evaluate in GIS databases, where wetlands might be located and streams and wildlife. Um, there were no indications that this site that there would be anything, uh, that would prevent us from being able to construct there.

Then, we did actual physical site investigations where we went out and walked and delineate all the wetlands and streams and high water levels. We, uh, did searches for threatened and endangered species or any-anything that, uh, in terms of wildlife that might be of concern. Ah, nothing was revealed, and we provide that report to, uh, New York State De-department of Environmental Conservation.

Next, uh, we're-- It's ongoing, but we're conducting cultural and historic resource reviews. So again, there was a little literature research and environmental site assessment, um, based on review of available documents. Um, currently, we're in doing the phase 2 of that, which required field investigation to search for any cultural or not or historical resources that might be found on the site. Um, so right now, we're pulling together that report, which will then go to DEC for review, and, uh, once they see that review, they'll, you know, either, uh, request additional research, uh, go with our recommended steps forward, which are yet to be determined, um, and give us some judgment as to what the next steps would be to ensure that we are not impacting any, uh, cultural or historical, uh, natural resources that might be there or resources that would be there.

In addition to those investigations, we've conducted a topographic survey to evaluate the site in terms of where the facility might be located. How will we have no storm drainage surface runoff? Just grading of roadway. Just grading of the site. The soil borings again, there- it's more of an engineering investigation to allow us to make sure that the soils are appropriate or what we're going to do to upgrade them to handle the different pieces of equipment in the structures that will be, uh, placed on the site. And then finally, a traffic study has been conducted, uh, James will talk about that in a little bit. Next slide, please.

So this is a photograph of the site. Ah, looking from the east side, westerly after corn has been harvested, essentially this would be looking at the back side of the building, um, towards New York 16 and the structures across the road there. The tree line, um, kind of on the left side or the Southerly. That's basically the border of this site, um, on the South.

Next slide. So, the-these are depictions-depicting the outfall location and how we would run that. So, from the wastewater treatment plant, Matt explained we're gonna have an underground pipe. Um, so of course, constructing it, we will have to do surface excavation to lay the pipe but afterwards, we would be rehabbing the surface so that there would be-we wouldn't even be able to tell where the pipe run ran eventually. But anyway, this left most photo you can see in the

background there, the maintenance shed, um, on the South side of Ischua creek country club, and this is the area that Matt was talking about there. We would be getting an easement, and it would run to the tree line back there as and right past that tree line is where Ischua creek is, so the outfall would run through this area.

These other two photos are showing the looking westerly across, um, the creek and then the East Bank is which where the outfall would come to, but this is essentially where the water would be joining Ischua creek. Um, if we go to the next slide, I think we can look at how the outfall-- I got more to talk about, sorry. Okay, here's the outfall. So essentially we-on the top right picture, you can see the wastewater treatment facility, the line running westerly, and then under 16, and then it goes into the picture on the top left. So that's-that's essentially the line that will be underground across that field I was showing. And then the outfall, it will come to the surface at that point, but it's high on the bank. The blue line represents the high water level of the creek. The pipe will, um, open before that, the water will come-come out of the pipe there and then there's a rip-rap rock that will slow the velocity of the flow so that we're not, you know, causing any erosion or impact to the stream at that location.

We won't be doing any work in the stream. So, we won't be altering banks or the stream bed at all. So, there won't be any impact, um, to the stream in that area, um, in terms of any habitat or plants that are growing in the stream right there.

So as you can imagine, there's a lot of permitting that needs to go on. So, we started with just the secret documentation to make sure that it, you know, just from a high-level, it seemed like a good location for us to go. Some of the major permits that will be obtaining, and we're working on right now are the SPDES or state pollution discharge elimination system. This has to do with wastewater discharges.

So essentially, they'll, you know, we have our wastewater. We need to understand what kind of levels we need to treat it to bring it into compliance with what the stream can actually handle. And that's currently being conducted by DEC, their modelers up in Albany. Look at the discharge point, how much flow we are predicting, and then look at the stream background, concentrations to decide what the stream can actually handle. And what I mean by what the stream can handle, I'm talking about the plants and animal life, um, and the other-any other uses in terms of human interaction, what not into the stream, and ensure that we're gonna either meet or exceed what the stream can handle.

Similarly, we're applying for an air state facility permit that has to do with air emissions at the site. So, uh, you know, such things, there are other types of industrial or agricultural types of work that go on in these areas. So, of course, there are emissions from any types of power generation or around boilers, um, our wastewater treatment plant is similar to a municipal treatment plant and that biological treatment, uh, creates methane gas in an anaerobic system and so will need to control those types of emissions and either flare them or in the case of biogas, reuse them possibly in a some type of generator, uh, but also just any burners or any other emissions devices or particle moving around, we need to filter or scrub or, otherwise, take care of, uh, controlling those emissions so they don't cause an adverse effect to the environment.

Similarly, uh, storm water pollution prevention is a-an issue we need to deal with. So, we will be putting some impervious areas on the site and will want to be able to control that flow so that we don't, uh, change any of the existing characteristics of how, uh, precipitation gets off of that site so that we don't adversely impact the environment outside of our site. Next slide. Next one.

So the wastewater discharge, of course, cheese manufacturing as Matt explained will generate wastewater, um, any of the sanitary wastewater, and that what I mean by that is any sinks or showers, or hand-washing stations, or bathrooms. All of that will be collected in a completely separate collection system and conveyed to this town of Franklinville's water- wastewater treatment plant. They have the capacity to handle that flow. Our highly concentrated food wastes will go into from the main, uh, cheese manufacturing process will go into a separate drainage system that will be conveyed to the on-site, uh, wastewater treatment facility and treated similarly, but it's just, um, having higher loading of food waste in it. And so, it can be, uh, that concentrated stream can be treated a little bit differently to meet any surface discharge standards.

In addition, it doesn't put in an overdue burden on a small treatment plant like the city's treating essentially, one entities, um, high volume of wastewater. So, the state will DEC that we're working with right now. They're gonna set the-the standards. The effluent guidelines that will need to meet, the limits, and that's what we'll be designing our wastewater treatment to be able to exceed. Um, and so that's under review right now, and so more to come on that.

Air emission, similarly, are in a similar phase in the process. Um, they will be again, any of the emission sources will be managed in accordance with any state standards. Um, what you see here is a biogas flare. So, we will need that for any of the methane gas that's being produced, um, as part of the anaerobic treatment process, similar to what they do at a municipal plant with biosolids treatment. But, in a rather than just flaring that we're evaluating and designing processes that'll be allowing us to reuse this gas as much as we can. It's in a similar point in the review process by DEC. Next slide.

And just a final note was on the air emissions, um, you know, one of the considerations we always do is look at windrows. So, the prevailing winds are from the west or Southwest, essentially up the hill and away from any, uh, potential receptors of any nuisance odors. And so that came into play when deciding how we would, uh, locate different pieces of the-of the system as well. So that was one of the considerations of why the wastewater treatment went to the North end of the site, just because the- any potential for odor release, uh, would generally be moved away from any receptors. And now, I'll turn it over to James to talk about the traffic study.

[(32:48)] James: Thanks, Ted. As part of the-the traffic study, our consultant CPL evaluated a number of intersections, looked at the existing traffic data and analyzed specific intersections outlined on this slide, looking at the number of turning vehicles, uh, and the time of day that people were traveling.

So, our facility is adding a number of vehicle trips to NY 16. The bulk of our traffic is actually the employees. So, getting to work and going home. They're traveling- majority are traveling on NY 16. There's a portion that travel North and the bulk of the employees that are traveling South back to 86 and back to other communities.

So our milk truck traffic is primarily traveling from the North and will be entering the facility at the South or driveway number 8, intersection 8, that's shown here. And that truck traffic comes in, they unload, and they get cleaned, and then the milk tanker travels back onto the road, goes back to collect more milk for the next day.

So those truck traffic trips are really just entering and exiting the same driveway. The next driveway or intersection number 7, that is primarily employee traffic. So certain times of day, the peak-the peak is-is really the times that shift change is occurring. So there's a morning peak and there's an afternoon peak. Um, you can see that the peak hours were analyzed and look at what this means for the overall roadway and does it degrade the level of service, does it warrant anything else. So, we're still actually in the process of evaluating with NYS DOT, any improvements that would be required. So primarily turn lanes, which would be provided for the employees entering and exiting just to help improve traffic flow and safety through this stretch of roadway.

So, the results of the traffic impact study came back that this won't have any significant impact on signals timing or the school of any adjacent uses. So, the final steps are really just to determine the turn lanes and some of the specifics around the driveway locations. So, we do have three driveways shown. Ah, this figure actually shows driveway or intersection 6, just South of the DOT highway maintenance facility, but that driveway is actually been shifted North to correlate with the country clubs' driveway. And that puts the driveway is separated a little bit further and provides better intersection sight distance and traveling speed along that stretch of roadway. So, I think that wraps up the traffic portion.

[(36:26)] Sheila: Okay. Thank you very much, James, um, everybody. So, I just want to cover a briefly where you can find information, find more information. Um, if you have access to a computer and the internet, probably the easiest way to keep up-to-date with information is to visit the Cattaraugus County, IDA, um, homepage.

So, the website is [www.catgcoida.com](http://www.catgcoida.com) and write down the homepage of this web page is a Great Lakes Cheese project page link. It's, um, pretty hard to miss, and if you click on that, it's a live link. Um, you will come to this page. Um, and this-this page lists a couple of documents that are already available in the invitation to this public meeting that will be updated for future public meetings. A fact sheet about the project and the public participation plan. Probably one of the more important links is this repository of information, and this is where online we're going to keep all of the, uh, documents pertaining to, um, public review and participation for this project.

So, on the left-hand side here, you see a list of the documents that are currently available. Again, these are available, um, online at this website as PDF documents. You can click on each of these, and they will open, and you can review the information. They include the sticker review, uh, that Ted talked about. Um, also, application materials that have been submitted to regulatory for review and all of the studies that support those applications are all in these documents. Um, enhance public participation plan which I'll talk a little bit more about and then the phase one, a cultural resource investigation. Um, as new studies documents permits as a draft permits from the ECR developed, these will be added, um, to this index of documents online. They also-all

this information is currently available in hard copy as well. So, if you don't or cannot review on the computer, you can go to one of these four locations and review this information.

Um, and as new documents become available, they will be added to a binder, uh, at these locations. So, you can go to the Blount Library, the DC office in Allegheny, New York, the Cattaraugus County IDA in Ellicottville, and the Cattaraugus County Economic Development Planning and Tourism Department in Little Valley.

[clears throat] Briefly, I just want to mention the public participation plan because that document is on, uh, available in this repository, and it provides more detail about everything you heard here tonight. So, tonight's presentation was a summary, um, a lot more detail here. Also, outreach and notices information about how to get the information and how to participate, um, in the plan for increasing public participation is all in this document here.

Um, [clears throat] in terms of how to participate in-in addition to, um, participating in this meeting tonight, um, you can also provide comments throughout the permit review process, um, and comments on draft permits when those are posted. There's also, um, public meetings and the notices for those public meetings will be posted on this website, and in the newspaper, as this one, uh, was, um, comment to DEC, and comment directly to the Cattaraugus County IDA anytime, um, uh, via phone or-or email.

And, here's, uh, this slide just shows two key contact information. Corey in particular, any questions that you might have, he can get the answers. You can reach out to the project team, um, and he can forward any questions or comments to-to the right people, um, and all of his contact information is here. His address as well as his, um, office and cell phone and his email. And, uh, I found Corey to be very responsive.

Ah, the regional permit administrator for DEC region 9 is David Dank, and you can contact his office as well. Um, his telephone number is 716 851 7165, and he also can assist, um, particularly with any comments you have on the permit-the permit reviews.

Um, also, as I mentioned these-these meetings that we've had today, we have one at noon and the one we're having now are recorded and the recordings for these will be posted on the website and transcripts-transcripts will be developed, written transcripts of each meeting. And those will be posted on the website and at the, um, uh, and hard copy at the four locations.

Okay, so now we're gonna move into our discussion, uh, period. Anyone who would like to can turn on the video. I'm going to stop sharing for now. Um, I can easily share my screen if there's a question, and we need some visuals for the answer. What I would like people to do is to, um, please introduce yourself if you have a question or a comment and then go ahead and ask, and, uh, one of the project team can either answer your question or we will, uh, follow up with information. So, I'm going to stop sharing my screen and open it up. So, if you do have questions, now's the time and you can unmute yourself. I'm going to go to Hillary here, so I can see everybody. Okay.

[(42:31)] Zach: Yeah, question actually.

[(42:33)] Sheila: All right, and I'm sorry that I don't see who's talking, Zach. Zach, uh, go ahead.

[(42:39)] Zach: So, um, in the pictures of where the property lines are and everything, some were showing that versus the satellite versus the actual map, um, I couldn't really get a good idea of what the property lines are-these are.

[(42:54)] Sheila: Let me share my screen. [chuckles] We'll go back to the shared screen. [clears throat]

[(43:03)] Matt: Well, Sheila's getting that image, Zach. If you were to take a look at GIS, for example, if that's what you're looking at to get property lines. GIS is not a hundred percent accurate. So, if you had a specific possible that you're worried about you wanted to question, you can let us know that as well.

[(43:19)] Zach: yeah, but right there, [inaudible] where the pond is. Yeah, can't really tell how far it goes off. But right there on the North side is my property. So, I want to know how far over it's coming.

[(43:32)] Matt: So, the-the property line and the property that we're requiring is Cody Sprague's property. So that property, its Northernmost edge, ends right against the hedgerow of trees that are separating your property from his property.

So, the property line itself is the same existing property line that he has today. All of the three properties that he owns, we would be procuring or purchasing from him. These red lines that you're seeing here are actually what we refer to as our limits of disturbance, but the parcel of the area of land is all of Cody's land, but how far North does this go? Perhaps if you just switch back to the site rendering, Sheila, for one second, that one's a little easier to see. I think we run right up to the edge there. Still, not quite. Are we able to bring up GIS or anything goes, Sheila, or should we follow this one up with the property line?

[(44:20)] Sheila: Anyone can share their screen? So, if-if Ted or James or somebody has a document with the full property line, um, I-I do, actually. I could probably open environment...

[(44:33)] Matt: Give me two seconds and I can open GIS and go to the property lines also.

[(44:36)] Sheila: Okay.

[(44:38)] Matt: Give me one second. The property, the parcel though when we acquire its [inaudible] though we are acquiring parcel that it work that we're doing does not extend all the way to the property line. So, we do come up fairly significantly short of that area and what you would see physically on the ground and the to the Northernmost point on our parcel is the biodigester that Ted had talked about. So, it's essentially an above ground and partially below ground that or a large compound that would be built that is containing water. It's the water that's going to sit in there before it is discharged out to Ischua creek. Give me one second.

[(45:19)] Zach: Right. So that's the wastewater treatment. You were saying, whatever smell that does push off, it's pushing straight up the hill.

[(45:24)] Matt: It's pushing to the right. So, it's pushing to the eastern side, that was the wind vane if you want to create that image, open Sheila while I open GIS.

[(45:33)] Sheila: Sure.

[(45:36)] Matt: GIS is running a little slow here. So, what these lines, these bars that you can see on this-- this windrows are indicating is that's the origin of the wind. So, the wind when you see this longest bar, that's kind of to the North-North, west Northwest on the wind vane here, that longest line, that means the wind most frequently comes from that direction, and then it would be pushing it to the Southeast of this image here. So, if you're looking at the wind vane and how often the wind comes from the South and pushes it North, not all that frequently. And then if we look at the distance and Ted can touch on this a little bit more. If you just stop this one right now Sheila, then I look, and I'll open up GIS instead.

[(46:33)] Sheila: But I did notice this has a-a better...

[(46:37)] Matt: Our idea limits-- Yeah, that's probably close enough then. So, with that hedgerow is right there, that's actually the limits of disturbance, and it's also the property line in this particular image right here. So, where those trees are that is the actual correct property line as far as we know that's up on that Northern Edge. If you were to look at GIS you would see it pushing North of that point, which is not accurate.

So, GIS does not have the parcel line drawn exactly where it actually is it. And that said, we do-- this site has already been surveyed. So, a property boundary survey has already been performed by a surveyor, and they have identified where the exact locations would be. But to finish the thought on the distance that any--that any odor perhaps might travel with that wind when it is coming from the South over the digester or the wastewater treatment plant. You want to speak to that, Ted?

[(47:24)] Ted: Yeah, I was going to share a screen. I just helped Zach a little bit to understand what we're talking about. So, I'm not sure what's going on. I'm not sure what you guys are seeing. Do you see a picture?

[(47:42)] Sheila: Yeah. [crosstalk]

[(47:44)] Ted: Okay. So, this is an anaerobic digester. Um, this is the type of seal they put around it. So, they build up the-the-the lagoon itself that where the water level is, is about 28' deep. Ah, so you will see a grassy slope that goes up and then at the top of the slope-- So half of it is underground, half of it is above, we don't want to move dirt if we don't have to, uh, but there is like a four-foot wall that you would see around the reactor itself. But essentially, it's an anaerobic digestion process. So, we don't actually want any air in there. And so it's well sealed., uh, the piping that you see there, uh, is connected to a blower that-that creates a constant vacuum. One to hold the roof of the reactor down, so that no-- so we don't have any wind issues with this liner

top, um, but also, it's to capture the methane gas that's being produced in this reactor.

So, the reactor itself should have zero odors coming off of it. We monitor that blower all the time. If actually if the top ruptures, will be pulling air in, not out. Ah, potential odors, of course, there are some, um, so the-there are biosolids that are created in here that we pull off and we dewater before they're hauled to a landfill. That o-occurs in a building, um, and in that building where the dewatering occurs, we will be capturing odors and running those through a biofilter. These are very similar processes to a municipal treatment plant. Um, and so, you know, I guess I encourage you to-to look at that. But the reactor itself, which is on the northernmost, that would be the closest part of the plant to your-- to that, um, to your property, um, that is a large impoundment, but it should have no odors coming off of it.

[(49:51)] Matt: I'll unmute there. Any one of our images that we have that show or indicate where the digester is going to end on the Northernmost edge, do we have one of those, Sheila? I think, the site plan all the rendering is the closest, but it doesn't really get there, and they use one of my own drawings.

First thing, you know, you-I would just share if you stop sharing your screen, Ted. I'm just going to say GIS, so we can show the puzzle lines.

[(50:16)] Sheila: I think you did.

[(50:18)] Matt: That's close enough. There we go. You might have to watch me hunt around for a second here. But this-this is GIS if you're not familiar with it. So, GIS is where you would find public records for all kinds of information. So, this parcel that's right here, this is your property here then, is that right, Zach?

[(50:37)] Zach: Further up, but basically the next pond.

[(50:41)] Matt: Up in here?

[(50:42)] Zach: Yep, all the... [crosstalk]

[(50:43)] Matt: Yeah. Yeah, that's much better away than I was thinking. So, from that kind of distance that far away, even if there were something that's residual out of here, you're gonna need to be pretty close to that tank before you'd be able to detect anything. So, I was thinking you were right on this line here. So, this hedgerow we believe is the actual property line. On GIS, you can see this pink line is indicating where the possible line is intended to be, but we know it's out of place. So, the edge of the property is right here. The biodigester itself is going to be built roughly in this area that's right here.

So, you've got a fairly good distance between where the edge of this digester is all the way up to your property here. So, if you're worried about odors, that is one of the things that DEC does take a look at as what odor is being generated. All the gases that you'd be able to detect, hydrogen sulfide being the main one, that you are detached coming out of this. That's human detectable. The measurement that we're using is right at I believe it's actually the fence line so around this

impound that will be here. It will have a fence that goes all the way around it. And then, we are measured on how much gas and how much detectability is coming out of that tank, which would be negligible. And by the time it gets to your property, completely undetectable if there was even anything there at all, it would be expected to be dissipated by then.

[(52:02)] Zach: Okay. So on this screen where exactly-- How far up from the woods does your- the property go?

[(52:08)] Matt: This property line that's right here is the new property line that will exist. So, it follows the property line that already exists today. This property, that's on the right-hand side of that, I believe that one is actually, uh, that one's still the flow property line. So, this-this property right here, that I'm circling, this small one that's in here, this larger property that's in here. then this property right here will have a new property line essentially drawn that follows this line all the way down off the South and will connect down here. Actually, probably connect right on here.

Then this property, this is 20 acres here. This one would be part of the project as well. So, in total this one, this one is subdivided right along this line here. I can't draw on it. This parcel and this parcel, this one, and this smaller one in here. It's six parcels there in total. And the woods, it's the same as these properties line you can see right here. This here currently stays with Jason, Jason Schwab, who's the current property owner.

[(53:12)] Zach: Do you have any plans to do anything with the pond there or the woods?

[(53:18)] Matt: Now, the woods we planned to leave as they are. So that's another process that would require permitting to impact the woods in any way. We do not intend to change this at all. This pond and this smaller pond are intended to stay as they are. We are not removing them or doing anything with them.

[(53:34)] Zach: And what kind of noise is going to come off of this facility? Because when I'm up on top of that hill there, I can hear everything going down, 16, every truck and everything.

[(53:43)] Matt: Ted, do you want to speak to any sort of noise or, James? Either of you want to speak to any sort of noise we could expect to be detectable from here.

[(53:55)] James: I can speak just to that. The truck traffic noise that exists on that road, and I've been on site conducting test pits, and yeah, I mean, sound does travel. And right now, if you are up slope, you hear all of the roadway noise, and you'll continue to hear roadway noise. Our truck traffic is a very small percentage of the overall daily traffic. But the facility itself, uh, the noise levels that the equipment-rooftop equipment will make is all within normal operating range for an industrial facility. So, we're not exceeding any noise levels at the property line. It's mainly heating, ventilating, and, uh, air conditioning equipment that makes the noise for the building. That would be just typical processes that are required to heat and cool this facility of this size, and the truck traffic noise on the site will be slow-moving. So, it's not the roadway noise that you experience when vehicles traveling 50 miles per hour. It's just slow speed backing up, parking maneuvers, that sort of noise.

[(55:26)] Zach: So, going off the traffic at, how many employees are you guys planning on having here? Because at morning shifts and then at your afternoon shifts, that road's going to get pretty busy.

[(55:39)] Matt: We don't-- so that's a two part question. So, the first part I'm hearing it is how many employees? I'll answer that one first. We have a brown 230 employees that are currently working at about Cuba facility. That's-that's the Empire Cheese facility. We are planning to add approximately 200 more. So, the answer to your question, how many employees? Our target number is, officially, it's around 230, uh, 430, or could run a little higher than that. But the second part of your question, on shift changes, we don't run a traditional morning and afternoon shift.

So, the first thing with those two parking lots that I showed in the side image that Sheila rather showed in that site image, that's the parking lot into two areas. That's because the plant essentially is two facilities in one. For simplicity, that's what I'll call it. So, one half of that facility operates on typically five days a week, 8 hours schedules. The other side typically is seven days a week on 12 hour schedules. However, the 12 and 8 hour schedules are staggered even within those shifts themselves. So you don't have everyone leaving on the 12-hour or 8-hour mark. You're going to have people coming in and out of there on a fairly constant scattered basis. You won't have a slug load so to speak of traffic hitting the road, like a hundred people or 200 people at once.

As you probably know, also with 12-hour shifts, that means we're operating for shifts of people on that side of the facility. So, you're not dealing even with a hundred people at a time. Even if an entire 12-hour shift would have to leave at once, you're looking more at probably 30 to 40 cars having to drive out of there at one time as a shift change it goes. So we don't have everyone changing partially for that reason. We also don't want traffic jams inside of our facility, but the equipment itself. When it is staff, it is staff, not dead-on an 8 or 12 hours schedule. It's constant change.

[(57:34)] Zach: Okay, that's understandable.

[(57:43)] Matt: The questions answered satisfactorily there, Zach? Looks like you're in full shadow. I can't really see, but I don't know if you search [crosstalk]

[(57:49)] Zach: For the most part, but I'm sure there will be a more to come up in the future. It's just, it-it's always been a little town and everything, and this coming in all of a sudden is, it's a lot.

[(57:59)] Matt: Certainly, we understand. And on the prior call also, and then maybe things that I mentioned around project background that I put on the first call that I forgot to mention on this one. So, feel free if folks are really would like to go back and listen to that, but via Corey, you can contact us, or we're happy also to speak with folks in the community directly and go into more detail if we need to around some of the things that may impact you personally or directly. So if there is follow-up, we are happy to work with you folks directly around addressing any

concerns whether they come up now, or come up during construction or on an ongoing basis, we are very open to being contacted or directly to help alleviate concerns you may have.

[(58:40)] Zach: Appreciate that.

[(58:43)] Corey: And Zach, uh, this is Corey with the IDA, you know, I mean, we're just right over the hill in Ellicottville. So, um, certainly Matt's team is, I mean, he's a- he's someone who answers his phone. Um, he won't go to a voicemail, and he showed up. So, you know, from a- from a corporate point of view, you know, if you have anything there, if it's a- if it's more of a local question or a question that you may need, you know, something on documentation, the permitting, the doc, you know, whatever maybe locally through a county local, if I see local one more time, um, please let me know. Ah, I will put my number in the-in the comment section so that you can pull it up, uh, at your will, but it's-it's, um, my cell, I'll put it there, and it's on the documentation on our website as well. So, we're more than happy. In fact, we-we wanted to, you know, make sure that as many people as possible were aware of this and knowing this and making sure that people do understand, um, that the right answers and the right questions in-in any way we can help out there.

[(59:46)] Matt: I'm just going to share my screen one more time, Zach. This drawing is a little out of date. So, although it's on the record since folks can come back and look at this one later. This image is out of date. I'm only showing this one here to give you an indicator of the rough positioning of the digester that sitting up here. So, this outline that you can see our peer toward page North, this is roughly the outline of the digester that Ted was talking about and that he showed that above-ground type image of. So, this roughly is the position-- Not roughly, it's pretty close to final, is the position where that reactor would sit relative to this hedgerow, which is the property line, to finish answering that question of yours. And you can see more clearly where the property line will be. These two ponds will remain unchanged, as I already mentioned. Some other parts of this drawing now are out of date. So don't look at them for anything other than the positioning of the digester.

[(60:49)] Sheila: Okay. Well, I-I uh, was kicked out of the meeting. I was kicked out of my own meeting. Um, so [chuckles] I'm back online here. Um, not sure if I missed anything. I think Zach was still asking questions. Um, Zach, did you have any more?

[(61:04)] Zach: Ah, right now. No.

[(61:06)] Sheila: Okay. Thank you.

[(61:06)] Matt: Well, let's get back to the recording and look at it later, Sheila. Let me know if you've got any questions.

[(61:11)] Sheila: [chuckles] I'll do that. Um, okay. So, discussion floor is open. Anybody who has a question or comment, uh, we are definitely looking for questions and comments here. So, please, um, unmute, introduce yourself, and let us know. Maybe Zach took everybody's questions. He did-he did cover some ground there. Sally, thank you. [clears throat]. Oh, you're unmuted. Oh, you're muted. There you go.

[(62:03)] Sally: Yeah, um, do you have a particulars on how big the waste pipe to the Ischua creek is going to be?

[(62:11)] Matt: I believe it's a 12-inch pipe is the plan right, James or Ted?

[(62:15)] Ted: Correct. Yeah, 12-inch.

[(62:18)] Matt: As Ted mentioned, that pipe is fully underground. It's-from memory, I'm going now, these guys can correct me, but we're talking a four-foot underground depth from finish grades that from surface, four-feet below ground and it will run underground for the entire length.

So, the only point where you would actually see any indication of a pipe existing out there will be at the outfall that James showed the depiction of. So, the rip rap, I think Ted mentioned, that's basically large broken up rock gravel would sit on the bank itself and the water would outfall from that 12-inch pipe onto that rip rap and then distribute into the stream from there. So, because that properties on Wagner's property though on Ischua country club's property, it's unlikely unless somebody's trespassing that you would come across that actual outfall itself, or if you're paddling down Ischua creek, of course.

[(63:05)] James: Well, we'll be-we'll-we're required to, um, put signage up for that matter. So, there will be a sign calling out for the outfall and contact name information and that sort of thing is on the side. It has required to the-- [inaudible]

[(63:22)] Sally: And I'm not-I'm not so concerned about the visual impacts, but, um, do you have any idea how many gallons of water per hour, let's say that you're going to be dispersing into the Ischua creek?

[(63:33)] Matt: So I don't misspeak, Ted, would you like to speak to that?

[(63:38)] Ted: All right. I don't really think in, uh, per hour, but it's, uh, 700,000 gallons per day.

[(63:48)] Sheila: Might be helpful to, um, talk about that in relation to the percentage of the flow.

[(63:54)] Ted: Sure. So- so as part of the SPDES permit, they, of course, look at that to understand what the-the background flow is in the creek. Um, most data is actually captured on high flows is what people are normally worried about, just flood stage. So, at flood stage, uh, in that area can be-it can reach as much as 1,200 CFS, cubic feet per second. We are essentially one and a quarter CFS. You can see it's a very low flow during flood stage, but because of concentrations of different parameters, we actually look at the low flow. They talk about a seven Q10 flow. That's when the stream is at its lowest. And at that point, the-in the stream, it's somewhere around 5 and a half to 6 CFS, and we're at 1 and a quarter. So, essentially, we're somewhere around 15% to 20% of the total flow during low flow.

[(64:52)] Sally: And if there were-- Um, what would you do if there was a flood? If-if do you

have another retention area that you can do something with all of that water? Is there any alternative?

[(65:06)] Ted: Not other than shutting the plant down, um, but that would not be expected. As I said during flood stage, the flows are somewhere around 1,200 CFS, and we're one in a quarter. So, you know, stopping our flow is, you know, not going to be much in terms of protecting against flood-flood issues. And also we have, you know, there's no sanitary waste in our-in our discharge either. So, uh, in essence, our water is clean or cleaner in a lot of respects than the actual, uh background, you know, that precipitation events that would occur.

[(65:43)] Sally: Sure.

[(65:44)] Matt: Just to finish the question on that piece there though, Sally, from the prior call I think I had may have gone through this, so folks could go back and listen to that one. But if we were looking at the site rendering that was at the beginning of the presentation there, on the Southeast to the bottom right of the image, I indicated those depressed areas that are physically on the ground. Those areas are intended to be large enough to contain an overflow situation from Ischua creek during a flood scenario. So, what we are measured against as part of this project is so called 100-year and 500-year flood plains. So, what those ponds are big enough to do is to contain the water that would be experience during a very large downfall, downpour of rain or a 500-year flood.

So those ponds can hold that much water. That's the size that they are built to do, so that pond if it were to fill during a flood scenario is intended to prevent an uncontrolled flood from occurring across New York 16 and across the site beyond where the flood plain itself would naturally have existed so that I don't have the floodplain drawing here, but let's just say there's a property that's inside the natural floodplain today, that floodplain would continue to exist. It stays as it is because our project is partially built on the Southwest corner in a floodplain. The ponds prevent that flood water from escaping in an uncontrolled [inaudible] to some other area that it would escape to if our ground was stopping that water from being there. So as far as the flood goes, we are not causing a flood plain to expand beyond the area where it naturally would have occurred, and of discharge water are adding to a flood situation as Ted said, if we're in a 100-year-old or 500-year flood scenario, you're at absolute peak water levels that are out there. And our discharge water is relatively insignificant compared to the total that's down there.

[(68:07)] Sally: Thank you. Um, also, can you go into a little more of the particulars of the sewage that would then be transferred into Franklinville from the 400 and some employees, I guess. That's the main, um, sewage that would be- that would be generated to the Franklinville facility.

[(68:25)] Matt: Yep. So as far as a summary, so we have the amount of water that we've discussed with Franklinville, with the mayor, and with, um, Brad, who is the engineer for the town, the number that we have given them is approximately 6,000 or at a peak 6,000 gallons per day. That's the peak amount of sanitary waste that would be potentially discharged out there. Assuming would be extended from the town of Franklinville where it currently sits, which is very close to where the Triton Valley Estates are as where the sewer main ends. It would be

extended up to the site, and then that would be used to carry out ways down into the municipal store.

But it's 6,000 gallons of municipal waste, that's what Ted already said. So, it's things like the toilet flushing, a sink being run, a shower being run, it's your typical domestic type water is what goes in there. The manufacturing water goes out to the wastewater treatment plant and then Ischua creek. But the waste that goes to the sanitary is no different. Truly, then what would come out of residential waste. That's how we segregate the water.

[(69:27)] Sally: Thank you.

[(69:30)] Sheila: Thank you, Sally. Um, just while we're waiting to see if anyone has any other questions and comments, I just want to point out that, um, Great Lakes Cheese and DEC, uh, talked about having this public informational meeting now. Um, early in the process, the permitting is underway. The applications have been submitted, but we don't yet have draft permits yet from DEC. So, there will be other opportunities, but we're looking for comments and questions now, for sure because that's helping guide, um, the review and-and maybe in some ways the design as well.

So, if you have any comments or questions you want to share them now, we-we're gonna be here for a few more minutes. Um, if you want to give it some thought, or you have some comments you want to share in a different way, you can simply get in touch with Corey. You can email them. Um, and all of that information will get back to the project team. So, there are multiple ways to, uh, provide comments, for sure. And-and if you have questions, um, you will get a response. So, um, it's open right now if anybody has any questions or comments.

Okay, and also, um, again, these recordings will be available. Ah, if you wanna go back and look, and then the notices for upcoming public reviews and meetings will be posted to the website, um, around the communities and at the, um, in the newspaper, and also at the repositories in the four locations that we discussed. So, I think that we can go ahead and, um, sign off. And I appreciate everybody's time tonight. Good meeting.

[(71:28)] Matt: Thanks everyone for joining. And again, just reiterating exactly what Sheila said that we're not shy about hearing feedback. If folks have concerned, we would much prefer that you approached us, approach Corey, or approach us. Let us know what the concerns are.

[(71:40)]

[END]