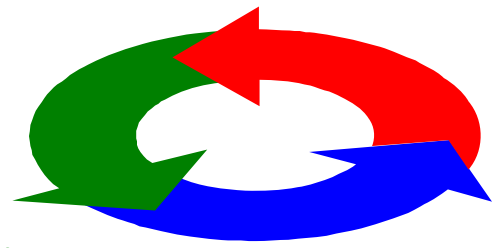


# Amendments



Improving Awareness & Advocacy of the Michigan Biosolids Program

Volume 12, 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter

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## Michigan News

### Fitch Affirms Battle Creek, Michigan Water and Wastewater Revs at 'A+'

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec 04, 2008 (BUSINESS WIRE) -- As part of ongoing surveillance, Fitch Ratings has affirmed the 'A+' rating for the following Battle Creek, Michigan issues:

--Approximately \$8.03 million outstanding water and wastewater system revenue bonds, series 2001.

--Approximately \$9.6 million outstanding water and wastewater system revenue refunding bonds, series 2003.

The Rating Outlook is Stable.

The affirmation of the 'A+' rating is based on the utility's favorable liquidity position and satisfactory debt service coverage, stable customer base, and adequate water supply and plant capacity. Although the system is mature and the amount of debt outstanding is modest, facilities are reportedly in good condition and borrowing needs are limited. Credit risks include some concentration among the largest system customers as well as the weakening economic and employment picture in Michigan. Prolonged economic deterioration expressed in escalating unemployment, could potentially impact system finances and capital plans.

Fitch's rating definitions and the terms of use of such ratings are available on the agency's public site, [www.fitchratings.com](http://www.fitchratings.com). Published ratings, criteria and methodologies are available from this site, at all times. Fitch's code of conduct, confidentiality, conflicts of interest, affiliate firewall, compliance and other relevant policies and procedures are also available from the 'Code of Conduct' section of this site.

SOURCE: Fitch Ratings

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### Hoping for a Green Renewal, Michigan City Will Turn Sewage to Fuel

By Kari Lydersen

Washington Post Staff Writer

CHICAGO -- Flint, Mich. has been famously decimated by the devastation of the auto industry. Now, even as automotive fortunes look worse than ever, the city of 115,000, northwest of Detroit, is seeking to recast itself as a hub of green transportation.

Starting with sewage.

The city and local Kettering University have teamed up with a Swedish company to turn Flint's municipal sewage into fuel for its bus fleet while reducing or ending the need to incinerate sewage sludge.

The company, Swedish Biogas International, received a \$4 million grant from Michigan's Centers of Energy Excellence program to develop the biogas system, which officials hope will begin powering buses by next summer. Producing methane from sewage, landfills and manure is common in the United States, but the gas is more often burned onsite to produce electricity rather than compressed and purified for use by vehicles.

According to Stig Berglind, the press counselor for the Swedish Embassy, "You can get away from foreign energy dependence and you can produce energy with your own waste -- Isn't that a marvelous thing?" Flint's economic development director, Suzanne Kayser, sees the biogas project -- along with the factory that will make General Motors' Chevrolet Volt electric car, scheduled to open in Flint in 2010 -- as the future for a city that has been steadily bleeding population and jobs.

Said Kettering University President Stanley R. Liberty: "The future will be based on a science-and-technology economy. GM was a startup company; we need to go back 100 years and rediscover the entrepreneurial spirit that existed here.

"Alternative fuels are an important thing on the national agenda, something that absolutely has to be done," Liberty added, "and we can take the lead."

Many struggling Rust Belt cities are aiming to reinvent themselves with green technology based on their former industries. Toledo, for example, which saw its once-thriving glass industry decline, is now home to several factories that make "thin film" glass-based solar power cells, creating about 5,000 jobs.

Newton, Iowa, hard hit by the 2007 closing of a Maytag appliance factory, welcomed a wind turbine blade plant in September that promises 500 jobs. In Lackawanna, N.Y., the Steel Winds wind farm sits atop the old slag piles of a defunct steel mill.

In the 1960s, Flint built digesters to turn sewage into methane to power its sludge incinerator, but the unpurified gas corroded pipes, and the operation was shut down in the 1980s. The new biogas plant will be housed in the same buildings at the city's wastewater treatment plant. And the city is banking on Swedish technology and expertise for a better result this time.

In Sweden -- where high gasoline taxes forced investment in alternative fuels years ago -- buses, trains and 6 percent of private vehicles run on biogas made from sewage, restaurant and slaughterhouse waste, and other organic sources.

Kettering Provost Michael Harris said biogas will cost significantly more to produce per gallon than gasoline, though it is still a viable undertaking for Flint because the city will eliminate the cost of burning sewage sludge, the solid waste left behind after water is extracted.

Swedish Biogas President Peter Unden believes the Flint plant can produce biogas that is 20 percent less expensive than gasoline. "From our experience, I feel very confident we can produce biogas cheaply," he said. "Otherwise, it is difficult to introduce something new."

Leo Thomason, director of consulting and technical training for the Alternative Fuel Vehicle Institute, said turning the methane that comes from waste into the type of compressed gas needed for vehicles is an expensive process, and until now few companies or governments have considered it cost-effective.

"The question is, can you clean it up and compress it and then compete with gasoline?" he said. "It depends on the price of gasoline. The volume [from a sewage-treatment plant] is so small, it might be economically inefficient to recover it."

The Flint project is modeled on one in the Swedish city of Linköping, where drivers who use biogas get free parking and do not have to pay tolls. Michigan Gov. Jennifer M. Granholm (D), whose paternal grandfather

was Swedish, visited Sweden last fall in search of an alternative fuel technology to invest in. The U.S. ambassador to Sweden, Michael Wood, grew up in Flint and connected the governor with Swedish Biogas.

The company has been producing biogas since the 1950s and using it for vehicles since 1992, according to Unden. He said the Swedes are world leaders in biogas technology, which is more costly up front but ultimately more profitable.

"It depends if you're looking at the waste problem or at using biogas as a renewable resource," Unden said. "The mind-set is very different. We've been looking at it as an alternative fuel for a long time, so we've been able to develop technologies that make it more efficient."

Michigan's Centers of Energy Excellence program was launched by the state this summer to fund and foster alternative energy projects, including a cellulosic ethanol facility in the Upper Peninsula and lithium car battery research and manufacture by an Ann Arbor company.

Sweden's King Carl XVI Gustaf ceremonially broke ground on the biogas plant in Flint on Sept. 26. The project will start small, fueling up to 30 buses and creating about 20 jobs. But city and state officials hope it can be a magnet for more alternative-fuel investment in Flint and a prototype for similar biogas projects around the nation.

Kettering University will convert the bus engines to run on biogas instead of gasoline, a fairly costly process. The engines will be able to burn natural gas or biogas; in Sweden, cars with such engines are common on the private market.

## Elsewhere

### **MagneGas Corporation Receives Request to Convert Municipal Sludge to Fuel Under a Plant Scale Test.**

#### *Wall Street Market Watch*

MagneGas Corporation, a producer of a natural gas alternative and metal cutting fuel made from liquid waste, announced that it has received a request from the city of Dunedin, FL to conduct on site plant scale testing to convert municipal bio-solids into fuel. The municipality acknowledged in their request that,

Continued from Page 2

"The City of Dunedin has completed several pilot tests with the MagneGas Plasma Arc Flow Refinery. These tests have been promising and as a result, the City of Dunedin is interested in entering negotiations with MagneGas Corporation to assemble equipment and to conduct plant scale testing to confirm the merits of the Plasma Arc Recycler as an element of municipal biosolids management."

A video archive is available on the MagneGas Website for a previous test at the City of Dunedin at [www.magnegas.com](http://www.magnegas.com). This test successfully converted city sludge to "MagneGas" fuel. Ken Stidham, Director of Wastewater, comments in the video, "Their process sterilizes the sludge and creates a usable by-product so this is attractive to us." CEO and Chairman Dr. Ruggero Santilli states, "We have successfully demonstrated that sludge can be converted into clean burning fuel, now we will demonstrate the efficacy of the process on a much larger scale. We believe this opportunity will allow us to partner with other city, state and governmental agencies." MagneGas is a clean burning natural gas alternative made from liquid waste. The patented Plasma Arc Flow(TM) system gasifies liquid waste such as sewage, sludge, manure and certain industrial and oil based liquid wastes. The Plasma Arc Flow refinery uses a patented electrical process to decompose the liquid waste molecules into atoms, and the atoms are then recombined into MagneGas. The system creates this hydrogen based natural gas alternative, which can power bi-fuel cars running on natural gas, cooking grills, industrial equipment and homes. It can also be used as metal cutting and welding fuel.

Certain statements in this press release that are not historical facts are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements may be identified by the use of words such as "anticipate," "believe," "expect," "future," "may," "will," "would," "should," "plan," "projected," "intend" and similar expressions. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of MagneGas Corporation (the "Company") to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. The Company's future operating results are dependent upon many factors, including but not limited to: (i) the Company's ability to obtain sufficient capital or a strategic business arrangement to fund its current operational or expansion plans; (ii) the Company's ability to build and

maintain the management and human resources, regulatory permits and infrastructure necessary to support the anticipated growth of its business; (iii) competitive factors and developments beyond the Company's control; and (iv) other risk factors discussed in the Company's periodic filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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### **Biosolids Quality Radar**

*By Jim Fleming*

The Biosolids Quality Committee (BQC) collected survey feedback at our recent Annual Biosolids Management Conference. Survey participants requested the committee to closely follow and report on Personal Care Products (PCPs), Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals (EDCs) and Pharmaceuticals (Pharms). In our September Biosolids eBulletin, George O'Connor, a professor of Environmental Soil Chemistry at The University of Florida, provided an excellent overview of Biosolids & Pharmaceuticals/Personal Care Products. In addition, the Water Environment Federation (WEF), recently posted a variety of Technical Practice Updates (TPUs) that directly discuss these concerns, including Effects of Wastewater Treatment on Microconstituents and Sources of Microconstituents and EDCs.

The current list of TPUs is as follows: Reactivation and Re-growth of Fecal Coliforms in Anaerobically Digested Biosolids, Analytical Methods and Monitoring Technologies for Microconstituents, Current Regulatory Framework for Microconstituents in Water, Effects of Nanoparticles on the Wastewater Treatment Industry, Effects of Wastewater Treatment on Microconstituents, Microconstituents in Biosolids, Source Control of Microconstituents, and Sources of Microconstituents and Endocrine-Disrupting Compounds. Following are brief descriptions of a few selected updates:

#### *Effects of Wastewater Treatment on Microconstituents*

"This Water Environment Federation (WEF) Technical Practice Update (TPU) encompasses effects of wastewater treatment on microconstituents and is one in a series of TPUs being developed or planned covering the topic of microconstituents."

#### *Current Regulatory Framework for Microconstituents in Water*

"The Water Environment Federation® (WEF®) defines microconstituents as natural and manmade substances, including elements and inorganic and organic chemicals, detected within water and the environment."

The BQC has reviewed all of the above listed documents and highly recommends these WEF documents to other members who are interested in following these emerging regulatory concerns. The bottom line one gets from reading these documents is how much we really do not know yet about them, and what to do about/with them. But we are sure that the old adage "Stand-by for further updates!" is still reigning supreme in our business!

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### **Pittsfield, ME Council Eyes Solar Sludge Plan.**

*Bangor, ME Daily News*

**PITTSFIELD, Maine**-The town of Pittsfield may become the pilot site in the state for a unique sludge removal project, a solar drying system that could get rid of decades worth of sludge from the towns wastewater treatment plant with minimal cost. Kirk Ball of Acheron Engineering explained that each of the two lagoons at the plant are 35 acres twice the size of the towns Mill Pond, and likely the largest lagoons in the state. The system is 30 years old and sludge was to have been removed every 10 to 15 years. It never happened. Now, faced with decreased efficiency that could result in hefty environmental fines, the town is seeking solutions. At his presentation to the council Tuesday night, Ball outlined treatment and disposal options that ranged from just under \$1 million up to \$10 million.

The report states that because the sludge has never been removed, the system is operating at about 75 percent efficiency. Ball recommended a solar drying system, which is unique to New England and is being looked at skeptically by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection. It would involve building a drying area over several acres, contained by a natural berm. The sun would dry out the sludge to a lighter-weight product that then can be disposed of. This is an avenue that is out of the box, Ball said, but we think it can work. Although the solar system would be environmentally sound and less costly, weather is a big factor in its success. The dryer the final product can be, he explained, the less it weighs and the less the disposal costs. Size is what the difficulty is, Ball said. This is a tough one.

Acherons report outlines several options for disposal, including transportation costs, composting, landfill and land application. Acheron does not recommend the land application option. Aside from being very controversial, land spreading would require 4,000 acres. Ball said disposal options for the dewatered final product all run about \$50 a ton, whether at a landfill or composted. The report does recommend that Pittsfield discuss the option of disposal with Hartland.

Hartland's municipal landfill is licensed to accept sludge from its wastewater treatment plant and could obtain a one-time-only DEP permit to accept Pittsfield's sludge. This would cut Pittsfield's transportation and disposal costs, Ball said, but also would provide added revenue to Hartland.

Ball suggested meeting with the DEP to come up with a pilot project for the summer of 2009. This would give us sound science so we could proceed with the full project, he said. The pilot project would consist of constructing a model lagoon about two times the size of a home swimming pool. The project would cost \$15,000. But if we can convince the DEP to go with the solar drying option, the cost savings would be enormous, Ball said.

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### **Packer Township, PA OKs Amendment to Law Regulating Use of Sludge.**

*Pottsville, PA Republican Herald*

The Packer Township, PA supervisors do not want the state attorney generals office meddling in their efforts to regulate the use of sewage sludge. They made that point clear when unanimously backing an amendment to the townships Local Control, Sewage Sludge and Chemical Trespass Ordinance on Tuesday night. The amendment approved Tuesday reaffirms the commitment of Packer Township, in Carbon County, to self-government; particularly in light of a likely court battle with Attorney General Tom Corbetts office over the sewage sludge ordinance and the townships right to impose local regulations on top of state mandates. The authority of the Pennsylvania Attorney General within Packer Township to enforce any state law that removes authority from the people of Packer Township to decide the future of their community, and to protect the health, safety, welfare and quality of life of township residents, natural communities and ecosystems, is not recognized within the Township of Packer, the amendment reads.

East Brunswick Township in Schuylkill County repealed its sludge ordinance at a meeting Sept. 4. In lieu of the old ordinance, which banned corporations from spreading sewage sludge, the township enacted a new ordinance which allows sludge, but with heavy testing regulations and fees. East Brunswicks ordinance had been challenged by the attorney generals office. On Tuesday, the Packer Township supervisors breezed through a short meeting agenda in about a half-hour, prompting one audience member to ask if they even acted on the amendment. Although the topic generated little discussion at the public meeting, supervisors

Chairman Tom Gerhard sounded off when asked about the revision approved late Tuesday. "Basically, it says we will not meet with any representative from the attorney generals office and that we will not meet with the attorney general. We don't care what they're telling us."

Sewage sludge, also called biosolids, are regulated and permitted by the state as a soil fertilizer for farming operations. In addition to placing local mandates on top of state regulations, the townships roughly 2-month-old ordinance asserts the constitutional right of residents to refuse chemical bodily trespass by corporations that would attempt to dump biosolids on land. The clash between the supervisors and attorney generals office began after Packer dairy and crop farmer Clyde Hinkle Jr., who was granted a permit from the state to use biosolids as fertilizer on his 100-acre farm, lodged a complaint with Corbetts office. Hinkle claimed his agricultural business would be hindered by certain regulations and restrictions on biosolids that are featured in the ordinance. A spokesman from Corbetts Harrisburg office confirmed that officials are reviewing Packers ordinance and must make a determination within 120 days of Hinkle's complaint.

### **It's a Gas Stamford, CT Taps Power in its Sewer Sludge.**

Stamford, CT Advocate

STAMFORD - The big metal contraption, rigged on a flat trailer bed behind the wastewater treatment plant, blasted heat inside a furnace-like core, shot gas through a series of filters, and, like magic, an electrical generator came to life. It was a milestone for Jeanette Brown and her team of researchers. For the first time in a controlled setting, the group Tuesday converted solid waste from toilets and drains into electricity.

Brown, executive director of the Water Pollution Control Authority, has been working since last year to convert dried wastewater sludge into energy using gasification. Her goal is to build a 10-megawatt power plant on the site that would use gasified organic waste to help meet the city's electrical needs. Within two months, the team should be ready to begin designing a full-scale power plant, Brown said. If the project secures funding, the plant could be built by 2010. "I'm really excited," Brown said. "We've been able to verify our original premise, which is that you can take wastewater and convert it to energy without creating pollutants."

The waste could be converted into money, too. City officials plan to use about one megawatt from the plant to power the waste treatment facility. The city would sell the other nine megawatts to the power grid. That is a fraction of Stamford's energy needs. Stamford's biggest energy user, UBS, consumes about 10 megawatts per hour, Mayor Dannel Malloy said. According to a 2007 report, one megawatt is the amount of power consumed by 700 homes. Jeff Fournier, a research contractor working on the project, said the technology, only pursued in Stamford, could change how cities look at wastewater disposal. Traditionally, cities pay to have wastewater organics hauled away and burned. Stamford has turned away from the conventional method, instead drying waste sludge and selling it as fertilizer. "We've been able to move sludge from the cost side to the income side," Fournier said. "The question I ask people is, 'If you had a room full of dollar bills, would you burn them?'"

Malloy said it is not yet known how much revenue the plant would raise. The answer partly depends on how much the city invests in building the plant, which is expected to cost millions, Brown said. Now Brown's team is using a \$1.5 million grant from the U.S. Department of Energy and matched by the city. Malloy said there may be several ways to pay for the plant, including bonding, federal grants or a private investment that could be paid with revenue from the power generated. "The obvious goal is to have the revenue from electricity exceed on an annual basis the cost of building the facility," Malloy said.

The procedure converts organic matter into carbon monoxide and hydrogen by heating it at extreme temperatures. Developed in the 1800s, the British and others used it with wood and coal during World War II to power tractors and other vehicles. It is also the technique underlying "clean coal" technology. The Stamford project is unique in the world because it is the first to gasify dried waste sludge for use as power, said Brown, who Tuesday displayed the dried sludge pellets, little gray granules that could be mistaken for cat litter. Her research team uses a machine to heat the pellets as high as 1,000 degrees.

Researchers are trying to find the temperature and amount of moisture that will produce gas with the most energy potential, Brown said. They capture the gas in a

sealed bag, then a scientist in the lab measures the contents. What is left is a grayish ash, only 5 percent of the volume of the original pellets. The ash, primarily carbon and phosphorus, can be used as fertilizer, Brown said. Even gas byproducts, which hung in the

air in a smelly unseen haze around the worksite, can be reused, she said.

Brown's team demonstrated another potential use for the gas, which they nicknamed "Stamford biogas." They connected the biogas machine to a Dodge Neon, which revved as the gas was combusted in the engine. Fournier said the team plans to outfit a pickup truck that runs on the biogas to promote the project. Brown said she knew for years that wastewater sludge had the potential to be converted to energy. But only recently, with the increase in cost of other types of energy, was she able to get secure funding for the idea.

A turning point came just before Christmas, when Brown witnessed a test run of the sludge pellets in a wood gasification plant in North Dakota. The pellets supplied 50 kilowatts directly to the North Dakota power grid. "What a great Christmas gift," Brown said. "It was absolute proof that we could do it." She would like to show the world that gasification is a clean and effective alternative to fossil fuels. If all the wastewater treatment plants in the United States gasified their waste, the output could power 2 million households per day, she said. "We're hoping that it's so successful that this becomes the norm at wastewater treatment plants," Brown said.

Jeff McIntire-Strasburg, an environmentalist blogger for Sustainablog, said there may be more money for cities to explore waste gasification when the Bush administration leaves office. Obama and McCain support agreements that could make carbon-reducing measures more lucrative. Obama has pledged to commit \$15 billion per year for 10 years to renewable energy sources. "Every city has sewage, so it's hard to see how this wouldn't catch on some level," McIntire-Strasburg said. Fournier said use of gasification will increase in the next five years. "This is really on the cutting edge," Fournier said

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### **Oregon Farmers are Loving Biosolids**

Oregonian

OREGON CITY-Spraying recycled human waste on farmland once sounded like a bad idea to Howard DeLano. Now the cattle rancher east of Oregon City is among a growing number of Oregon farmers who can't get enough of the black slop. He says the natural

fertilizer improves soil quality, reduces erosion and, most of all, saves him about \$4,000 a year. State regulations forbid using treated sewage on crops

intended for human consumption. DeLano uses it to fertilize hay.

Just a few years ago, wastewater treatment officials sometimes had trouble finding enough fields to dispose of biosolids, the industry's preferred name for the sludge that remains after sewage treatment. Excess was stored at treatment plants, lagoons and, in a few instances, sent to landfills. But as petroleum prices have spiked, so has demand for biosolids. Chemical fertilizers are derived from a variety of chemical processes that typically require natural gas and other components that need to be mined and transported in a petroleum-intensive process. The result is a doubling or tripling in prices in recent years.

Larry Pestes, a cattle farmer near Damascus, said he paid \$350 a ton for fertilizer three years ago. It now costs \$1,100 a ton. With those and other costs rising, wastewater officials are seeing increasing demand. Last year in Clackamas County, for example, biosolids from the Tri-City Water Pollution Control Plant were spread over 1,536 acres. This year, county officials have booked more than three times that amount -- 5,220 acres -- and say they might run out of supply. "It has become easier to get rid of them because it seems like everyone wants them," biosolids coordinator Rod Raines said. Treatment officials in Portland, Oak Lodge and other jurisdictions reported similar increases in demand, also attributed to the rising cost of fertilizer.

Some European countries require disposal of biosolids in landfills. Spread on farmland, they leave a smell that usually lingers for a week, and many people worry they will contaminate water, sicken people and ruin soil. But the stigma is disappearing, based on research and experience, said Craig Cogger, a soil scientist at Washington State University. Biosolids are mostly made of dead bacteria bodies and are a sustainable way to grow crops fed to animals, Cogger said. Compared with traditional fertilizer, biosolids cause less runoff because they release nutrients more slowly than chemical fertilizer, Cogger and others said. Plus their use is regulated, and they must be applied away from roads, streams, ponds and wells. Although biosolids add to the overall level of contaminants such as metals in the soil, the contaminants are in a neutralized form, making them less harmful, Cogger said. When used on soil that is already contaminated, the biosolids can actually improve soil quality through a chemical reaction that neutralizes existing contaminants.

Of all the farmland in Oregon, biosolids are spread on less than 1 percent, according to the Department of Environmental Quality, which regulates their use.

Although the demand is up, supply is limited by the production of wastewater, with the greatest production coming from the most populous areas. Washington County, for example, produced 11,121 tons, compared with Tillamook County's 118 tons.

Many farmers get biosolids for free because wastewater treatment plant operators in places such as Clackamas County consider it a cost savings to spread them onto fields rather than haul them to landfills. But some jurisdictions such as Portland and King County, Wash., sometimes charge for them, said Maile Lono-Batura, manager of the Northwest Biosolids Association. And it's likely that prices will rise to pay for the costlier fuel used in hauling them to fields. Farmers such as DeLano aren't thrilled by the prospect of having to pay, but if they have to, he said, they might. "The biosolids do wonders. I don't want them to run out."

### Sludge Treatment - The Global Market Research Report

Wall Street Journal

Reportlinker.com announces that a new market research report related to the Water industry is available in its catalogue, Sludge Treatment: The Global Market. This business opportunity report analyzes the market and developments in sludge treatment and odor control on a global market scale. Sludge treatment describes the processes used to manage and dispose of the products or sludge's produced during sewage treatment. Odor control is an important factor in treating and disposing of in a safe and effective manner the biosolids accumulated in any wastewater treatment process. There is also the possibility that the sludge is contaminated with some toxic organic and inorganic compounds. A number of management approaches might be used in the disposal of sludge and care must be taken to select the most suitable action alternatives.

This BCC Research report provides an in-depth analysis of the global sludge treatment and odor control equipment market. These methods include sludge digestion, sludge dewatering, sludge drying, and physical, chemical and biological odor control technologies. The advanced technologies are so called because of their improved effectiveness in treating sludge and wastewater. It is desired to create a document that will assist engineers, utilities, and corporate business planners in assessing the global components and demands for advanced sludge treatment and odor control. This report is intended for those who desire an analysis of the global sludge

treatment and odor control equipment markets. This technical marketing report seeks to quantify the various markets, forecasts the market trends, traces significant developments, and profiles companies that are active in the market sectors. This business opportunity report contains information and conclusions that are unique, insightful and have a forward-thinking knowledge of the subject. This should be of advantage to manufacturers, suppliers and to local, state and government entities.

## Calendar of Events

### Meetings

January 15, 2009, 10:00 a.m. Delta Township WWTP  
7000 West Willow Rd., Lansing

April 9, 2009, 10:00 a.m. SCCMUA, DeWitt MI

June 18, 2009, 10:00 a.m., Grandville Fire Barn,  
Grandville, MI

July 23, 2009, 10:00 a.m., MSU Ag Expo, E.  
Lansing, MI

September 17, 2009, 10:00 a.m. Johnson Wildlife  
Center, Cadillac, MI

November 19, 2009, 10:00 a.m., Location: TBD

### Other Events

March 3-4, 2009: MWEA Biosolids Conference:  
"Biosolids and Energy": Kellogg Hotel and  
Conference Center, E. Lansing, MI

July 21-23, 2009: MSU Ag Expo: E. Lansing, MI

## Contact Information

**Amendments** Newsletter is brought to you quarterly by the Michigan Department of Agriculture. Any questions, comments, or suggestions? Contact Steve Mahoney at 517-241-2508 or [mahoneys@michigan.gov](mailto:mahoneys@michigan.gov)

