

## Q&A

- **U.S. EPA:** Have you looked to see which part of the grinder might be generating most of the aerosol/particulates?
  - **Paul Lemieux:** We cannot sample anywhere near where the heavy equipment was operating. Based on our observations from the first two proof-of-concepts, it looks like the conveyer belt seemed to be the main source of the fugitive particulate; you could see it and feel it if you were standing close. That was why we put the sampling point where it was.
- **U.S. EPA:** We were using pig DNA as a surrogate for infectious particles; I bet we could find the maximum load in pig tissue and do a calculation for what that means for infectious particles.
  - **Paul Lemieux:** We could do that. We might have to also look at particle size/density.
- **U.S. EPA:** However, if the particles were representative of pig and mulch particles, and how far they traveled, we could calculate how much pig tissue could be there, and then figure out how infectious that tissue is and how many particles they could carry.
  - **Paul Lemieux:** That is a good idea.