

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [Mancini, Tony](#); [Deagle Gammon, Cathy](#); [Austin, Sam](#); [Maponga, Dorothy](#)  
**Cc:** [Morse, Kathryn](#); [Stoddard, Iona](#); [Lovelace, Pam](#)  
**Subject:** [External Email] Request for presentation-Potential economic solution to fecal pollution using scallop and other shells  
**Date:** Wednesday, July 24, 2024 10:52:21 AM

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*[This email has been received from an external person or system]*

Good day Chair and members of the ESSC (kindly pardon any typos/grammar/omissions):

On a future date, I request an opportunity to make a formal presentation on an economic solution of the fecal pollution of our valued inland lakes. I will provide some basic info only in order to avoid lengthy emails.

I herewith attach a somewhat faded article (year-2002) from a report of the Maritime Provinces Water & Wastewater Association which was sent to me decades ago by Ms. René Roberge P.Eng., when she was with the HRM's Environmental Engineering Division. I believe she is now with Halifax Water.

One of the technologies applied, **notwithstanding the varying *E.coli* sources**, was the experimental methodology implemented in a class project elsewhere in year 2002 by students which had received acclaim from the Director General, Dr. George Iwama Ph.D (pers. comm. April 17, 2003), and from Dr. Laura Brown Ph.D. (pers. comm. May 09, 2003) of The National Research Council of Canada (NRCC), Halifax.

The NRCC and the students had produced two (2) reports which I am not including here to avoid clutter.

Our (volunteer) team had applied that concept to Maynard Lake, Dartmouth around that time and had good reductions in the fecal data. We sampled around the shallow area during only one (1) summer season but did not continue that since we were unable to receive funding from the HRM's Community Grants Program. We did not re-apply during the subsequent years since the active volunteers had left the area.

"Both scallop shells and clam shells are inexpensive and locally available materials. Even though clam shells have some common uses, they have never been tested for any water purification properties prior to this. ...."

Normally discarded, the research conducted discovered that this "sea waste product" was capable of significantly reducing amounts of bacteria, dissolved cations from metals, dissolved particles – even odour – in various kinds of water. It was discovered that it was not only the chemical make-up of the shell but the surface of the shell itself that was contributing to this effect."

Thank you,  
Shalom

Shalom Mandaville Post-Grad Dips.

Soil & Water Conservation Society of Metro Halifax (SWCSMH)



<http://lakes.chebucto.org/>

PS: This issue came to my mind once again when CTV had called me last Friday (July 19<sup>th</sup>) which I was unable to respond to in time.