

## Communication from Public

**Name:** Katherine Palardy

**Date Submitted:** 06/27/2024 12:17 PM

**Council File No:** 24-0602

**Comments for Public Posting:** When turf first came out it seemed like a great idea. Now that we know that it traps heat, gets damaged easily, and results in microplastics that end up in our water supply and oceans, we should shift our focus toward drought-tolerant landscaping. As someone who had turf in my back yard, it seems good at first but then gets damaged easily - we used a fire pit and burned a whole right through it- or if dogs pee on it, it starts to smell permanently. It's better to use dirt, sand, rocks, plants, other options! A constituent from Glendale.

## Communication from Public

**Name:** Michele D

**Date Submitted:** 06/27/2024 12:33 PM

**Council File No:** 24-0602

**Comments for Public Posting:** This is an enthusiastic YES to support Motion 24-0602! It seems so obvious but again, some of the reasons to get away from artificial turf : - it kills wildlife habitats and biodiversity below every artificial turf installation - emits toxic runoff to nearby fields and storm drains -creates heat islands !!! NO SHADE TREES! NO COOL GRASS.... Do we need more than this??? - would you rather live next to a field of artificial turf or next to a green grass park? Ask anyone. - “The surface temperature of the synthetic turf was 37° F higher than asphalt and 86.5° F hotter than natural turf” from a study conducted at Brigham Young University. - Artificial turf is a silent but significant contributor to our climate demise. Research indicates we need more real turf and have shown reduced global warming in countries where agriculture has intensified. -Synthetic turf, which off gasses methane and ethylene and contains PFAS, has known public health dangers, especially to our youth who have prolonged exposure to these fields. Artificial turf is being assessed for its health impacts from known carcinogens & neurotoxins: lead, mercury, cadmium, PAHs, VOCs, SVOC, phthalates, benzene, toluene, and carbon nanotubes. A study published by the National Library of Medicine identified 306 chemical constituents of crumb rubber infill from 20 publications.