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December 15, 1994

Mr. Jim Colter (Code 1823)
Remedial Project Manager
Northern Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
10 Industrial Highway, MS#82
Lester, Pennsylvania 19113

Reference: Contract No. N62472-90-D-1298,
CTO No. 0089

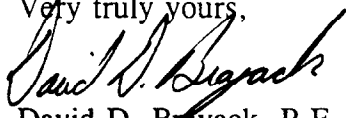
Subject: Public Meeting for OU 1, November 15, 1994 Transcript
NWIRP Bethpage, New York

Dear Mr. Colter:

Please find enclosed five copies of the subject report for your use. Also included is one copy on disk. As discussed, three copies have been forwarded to Mr John Barnes of New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). It is our understanding that NYSDEC will forward copies of the transcript to the Bethpage Union Free School District and to the Town of Oyster Bay.

If have any questions or require additional information, please call me at (412) 921-8375.

Very truly yours,


David D. Brayack, P.E.
Project Manager

/DDB

cc: Mr. R. Boucher (Navy) w/o attachment
Mr. D. Rule (Navy) w/o attachment
Mr. D. Hutson (HNUS) w/o attachment
Mr. J. Trepanowski (HNUS)
Ms. D. Wroblewski (HNUS)
Mr. J. Farrell (HNUS) w/o attachment
File: 1953

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PUBLIC MEETING

PROPOSED REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN, OPERABLE
UNIT 01 - ON-SITE SOILS REMEDY,
NAVAL WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL RESERVE
PLANT, BETHPAGE

Bethpage High School
Bethpage, New York

November 15, 1994
7:30 P.M.

JACK COLTER
Navy's Remedial Project Manager

JACK DUNLEVY
Navy's Remedial Technical Manager

JOHN D. BARNES
New York State

TIM VICKERSON
New York State Department of Health

DAVE BRAYACK
Halliburton NUS' Project Manager
(Navy's Consultant)

REPORTED BY:

Barry Eskenazi

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MR. COLTER: Good evening, everyone.

I'd like to thank you for coming out tonight, taking time out of your busy schedule.

Can you call hear me good enough back there in the back? Can everyone see the overheads clear enough?

Okay.

My name is Jim Colter. I'm with the Department of Navy. I represent the Naval Facilities Engineering Command. We're located in Philadelphia.

The purpose of tonight's meeting is to go over comments and community input regarding the proposed remedial action plan for on-site soils at the Navy's property near the Grumman facility.

I was told that we ran out of proposed plans, so if anyone's interested in a copy of it, see me after the meeting. We'll get your name and address and we can mail you one.

There's also a copy in the Bethpage Library with the information repository.

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2 If you just go in and ask for the
3 reference section, they can point you to
4 all the Navy documents that are there.

5 On the table outside -- hopefully
6 you all got copies of fact sheets that
7 we've been sending out periodically.
8 Hopefully most of you are on our mailing
9 list. Those of you who aren't on our
10 mailing list, if you signed in outside,
11 that will put you on the mailing list and
12 you'll be getting future fact sheets and
13 correspondence, what the Navy is doing at
14 the property.

15 After tonight's meeting, we will
16 take your comments regarding our proposed
17 plan. And we will then do what's called a
18 record of decision, which basically
19 documents the official action that the
20 Navy is going to take regarding the soil
21 cleanup.

22 What's in the record of the decision
23 is called a response to the summary.
24 Basically, we respond in writing to all
25 the comments that we get during the public

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comment period and also during any questions that come up tonight.

The official public comment period started on November 1. It runs through December 16.

The official start of the comment period is when we put the proposed plan in the Bethpage Library for the public to review.

Before we get into the meat of the presentation, I'd just like to ask that we have about 30 to 40 minutes of information to present, and then we want to get into your questions and concerns.

So if you could just bear with us and hold your questions and comments until after the presentation, we'd appreciate that.

If you have a comment -- we have a court reporter here tonight -- what I'd like you to do is to stand up and state your name. If we can't hear you, we have mikes on either side. You can come down and use the microphone. Just like I said,

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state your name and then go ahead and state your comment for the reporter. And if he can't hear you, we'll have to ask you to speak up.

There's a lot of people here tonight, and I'm sure there are a lot of questions.

What we'd like to do is limit each person initially to about five minutes, hear your question, hopefully we can answer it and get to your neighbor's question.

If there's, you know, time, and there will be, we're not going to go anywhere, if you have another comment or a follow-up, you know, go ahead and be welcome to give it.

I'd like to introduce some of the people that are going to be speaking here tonight.

In addition to myself, we have Mr. Jack Dunleavy. He also represents that Department of Navy. He's my technical manager.

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We have John Barnes, from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

We have Tim Vickerson, from the New York State Department of Health.

We also have Dave Brayack, from Halliburton Nus, who is a Navy's consultant.

There's some other interested parties here of notable concern who is also in attendance tonight. We have representatives from the Naval Air Systems Command out of Washington. They are actually the property owners of the Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant.

We also have representative from the Bethpage Water District here tonight, Nassau County Department of Health.

There's also representatives from the Grumman Corporation and the Hooker Ruco Corporation.

In the past year or so there's been a series of meetings, public meetings such as this. I think about a year ago the EPA

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2 sponsored a public meeting for Hooker Ruco
3 for their on-site soil program.

4 A couple of weeks ago, most of you
5 probably came to the Grumman, the State-
6 sponsored public meeting for what Grumman
7 plans to do.

8 This is just another meeting in a
9 series of meetings that the Navy will tell
10 you what they would like to do to clean up
11 soils on their property.

12 This map here shows -- this is the
13 area that we're talking about.

14 (Indicating.)

15 It's roughly about 100 acres in
16 size. And the Navy owns the property and
17 leases it to Grumman for them to do their
18 operations.

19 Basically, we had an agreement when
20 this all got started that the Grumman
21 Corporation would take care of their land
22 that they own, and the Navy, regarding
23 investigations and remediation, and then
24 the Navy would go ahead and take control
25 for the property that the Navy owns.

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2 Before I go any further, I'd like to
3 introduce Judith Hare. She's from the
4 Naval Air Systems Command. She's actually
5 representing the property owners.

6 MS. HARE: Thank you, Jim.

7 Can everybody hear me in the back?

8 I'd just like to bring you greetings
9 from Admiral Bowes, who is the commander
10 of Naval Air Systems Command, and Admiral
11 Becker, who is the vice commander, and, of
12 course, Captain Steven Bailey, who would
13 like to have been here this evening. He
14 was kind of unavoidable and was not able
15 to make it. But he sends his greetings.

16 Also, he is director of
17 environmental and securities programs for
18 Naval Air Systems Command.

19 The Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve
20 Plant here at Bethpage is one of seven
21 government-owned contractor-operated
22 facilities under the cognizance of NAVAIR.

23 And, as Jim has mentioned, NAVAIR is
24 very interested in moving out smartly and
25 continuing with this process which began

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sometime ago until we can reach the final and ultimate conclusion and end result which will be full remediation of the facility.

So, with that, I'm very happy to represent NAVAIR, and I'm pleased to be here this evening and would like an opportunity, perhaps later, to meet some of you.

Thank you.

MR. COLTER: Okay.

This is a blow-up of the roughly hundred-acre property that I showed you earlier.

(Indicating.)

The areas that the Navy has investigated roughly were site one. There are three areas on the property. It's called the former drum-marshalling area.

Basically, it's a former drum storage area where waste from Grumman operations were put in drums and sent over there prior to off-site disposal.

The second area we investigated is

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what's known as the recharge basin area.
It's roughly about sixteen acres.

The reason for investigations here were basically it's a discharge point for groundwater that Grumman had pumped up with its production wells.

This groundwater was contaminated. However, it was used for Grumman operations for non-contact cooling purposes and then re-injected into the recharge basins to be re-injected into the groundwater.

The third area that the Navy investigated is what's called the salvage storage area, and this is basically a junkyard of sorts for old aircraft parts and other items such as that. It is about a nine-acre site.

One of the most important things that the Navy tries to do throughout its investigation is to try to keep the public up to speed on what we're going as best we can.

Some of the things that we do -- one

1
2 of the first things we did was set up an
3 information repository, that I mentioned
4 earlier, in the Bethpage Public Library.

5 All the documents, all the fact
6 sheets, all the pertinent information that
7 the Navy generates, a copy of it goes to
8 the information repository and it's
9 available for anyone to go and review at
10 any time.

11 Like I said before, you just go to
12 ask for the reference section, ask for the
13 Navy reports. That will be different that
14 the Grumman reports. They're two separate
15 studies.

16 So if you want to know what the Navy
17 is doing, ask for the Navy reports.

18 You can't take them out of the
19 library, but you can, you know, review
20 them as much as you want in the library,
21 make copies of pages, whatever.

22 We also have what's called a
23 community relations plan. That is also at
24 the repository. And it sets out what we'd
25 like to do, the plans that we would like

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2 to take to keep the public informed, fact
3 sheets, public gatherings, such as this
4 one.

5 A few years back, the State, the
6 Navy and the Grumman Corporation had a
7 joint meeting basically to kick off the
8 remedial programs at the various areas.

9 We also -- the Navy also conducted a
10 neighborhood workshop -- some of you might
11 have been involved in that -- when we went
12 out and wanted to put monitoring wells in
13 your local community.

14 We wanted to let you know what we
15 were doing and why we were doing it.

16 So we sponsored a little
17 neighborhood workshop to try to keep you
18 informed as much as we could about what we
19 were doing.

20 Prior to the drilling, some
21 representatives, myself, some
22 representatives from our consultant went
23 door to door, basically telling you that,
24 you know, we're here and we're going to
25 start drilling. There's going to be some

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2 inconveniences due to the size of the rig
3 and, you know, we tried to hopefully meet
4 your needs as far as, you know, getting
5 the work the next day and what not. And
6 we got pretty good reception from the
7 local community.

8 As I mentioned before, throughout
9 the whole process, we put out periodic
10 fact sheets. There are probably five or
11 six out there, different dates on them. We
12 tried to get one out about every six
13 months to try to keep you up to speed as
14 to where we were at and what the next step
15 in the process was going to be.

16 One of the most important things
17 that the Navy does, it sets up what is
18 called a Technical Review Committee. It
19 is basically a collection of technical
20 representatives from various agencies, the
21 Environmental Protection Agency, the State
22 of New York, the Department of Health.
23 The Bethpage Water District is a key
24 member in that committee.

25 Basically, their job is to review

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2 what the Navy does, give us comments on
3 what we're going, maybe some suggestions
4 how we can do it better, and basically
5 they're there to watch out for the
6 community's interests.

7 Okay. What I would like to do now
8 is get into the results of our
9 investigation. And, after we do that,
10 we'll try to let you know what our -- what
11 the Navy and the State, that we're going
12 to recommend as a preferred method of
13 remediations.

14 Basically, it depends on your
15 comment tonight. That plans can change if
16 the public so thinks it's worth it.

17 So what I would like to do now is
18 introduce Dave Brayack from Halliburton,
19 and he'll go over what we found out at the
20 Navy's property.

21 MR. BRAYACK: Good evening.

22 I'd just like to take about five or
23 ten minutes and describe the results of
24 the remedial investigation and to
25 summarize what was looked at under the

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feasibility study.

As Jim had indicated, the Navy task has to conduct an environmental investigation at the Navy site.

The investigation mostly addressed past practices, contamination that occurred prior to 1980.

As part of this investigation, we collected soil, sediment, surface water and groundwater samples between 1991 and 1993.

During this time, we collected probably in excess of 500 samples and these samples were based on known or suspected locations of contamination.

These results are fully detailed in two phases of an RI investigation which is present in the library.

The results, for the most part, found that the soils are contaminated with solvents, metals, PCB's and PAH's.

PAH's are a common constituent of asphalt as well.

Most of the VOC's, VOC's being

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2 solvents, are found at site one.

3 We did find these solvents
4 throughout the rest of the facility, but
5 the majority of them were found at the
6 site one location.

7 We also found metal contamination
8 relative to the solvents. It wasn't
9 nearly as bad.

10 In many cases it was barely above
11 background metals that are just commonly
12 used at the facility, scrap metal.

13 PCB's were found.

14 One of the major locations of PCB
15 location -- I have another slide coming up
16 -- was at site one, right around here.

17 (Indicating.)

18 And also at site two, as well.

19 PAH's, as I mentioned, are just a
20 part of asphalt. We found them throughout
21 the facility. They may just be related to
22 the road base material used.

23 With the PCB's, I'd also like to
24 point out there were many locations at the
25 facility that were not contaminated with

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the PCB's as well.

Okay.

I just have two slides. This first slide, this little shaded area, what we found when we were doing the testing was one single pit of PCB's at a concentration of about 1500 parts per million.

For comparison, the action level for these is around 10 parts per million for an industrial setting.

As a result of this, the Navy took an immediate and interim action at this facility and that was basically to cover this with about 8 to 10 inches of dirt.

The major risk with the PCB's is that people could contact them through one of several routes. And by placing the soil over top of them, it eliminated the risk as, once again, as an interim basis.

The perspective on this slide might be a little bit difficult. But this area, right here, is site one.

(Indicating.)

This is the residential neighborhood

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right here.

(Indicating.)

Jim mentioned earlier about a drum-marshalling area. This is where Grumman brought all their waste solvents, waste soils and various materials and stored them here until they could consolidate them in the truckloads for off-site disposal.

What we found is, we found some fairly high concentrations of solvents in the soils right around this point.

(Indicating.)

We did sample throughout the entire area. And we found that the soil problem was very localized to here.

(Indicating.)

As part of the investigation, this building that you could just barely see here is plant three.

(Indicating.)

We went inside plant three and looked for solvent contamination coming from the floors within that building.

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And we did find some contamination going underneath it.

The relevance of this solvent contamination is any of the groundwater contamination starts off as soil contamination. And there's no hopes of addressing groundwater contamination until you address the soil contamination, first.

I don't want to go through this slide -- I don't want to go through this slide in detail, but this is from the feasibility study.

After you conduct a remedial investigation and you determine that there's risks to either human health or the environment or that you've exceeded environmental regulations, then you proceed to the next step, which is a feasibility study.

The feasibility study is intended to identify a range of alternatives, going from eventually no action, which is required to be evaluated, to some fairly extensive, in some cases very innovative

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or exotic technologies.

The intent of this feasibility study is to just present a range of alternative.

Okay. At this point, that completes my summary of the remedial investigation feasibility study.

Jim is going to get up again and present what the Navy has presented as the preferred alternative for the on-site soils.

MR. COLTER: Okay.

As I said before, the Navy, with the -- in consultation with the State of New York, have come up with a plan, with the alternatives that Dave showed. It's known as alternative S6.

If you go to the repository and look at the feasibility study, it's what is documented in the prap that hopefully most of you got to night.

Like I said before, it is just a plan, a proposed plan that the Navy is basically recommending to the State and to the local community.

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Based on the comments that we get, we can modify the plan and in some cases we can change the plan entirely, if it's deemed necessary.

Some of the components of the proposed plan is basically we're going to excavate the PCB contaminated soil that Dave showed. And that hot spot is going to be -- we're going to excavate the cover that we put on it as well as the soils underneath it that actually had the PCB's. Those concentrations that we find are in excess of 500 parts per million, we're going to take to an off-site incineration facility and dispose of it that way.

The remainder of the PCB's on the property that fall within 10 parts per million, up to 500, we will excavate those and dispose of them in an off-site land fill.

The metals that Dave alluded to, the arsenic, what is basically called fixation, it's basically mixing it with a cement type of material to immobilize the

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contaminant, and that will also be transported to an off-site hazardous waste land fill.

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The area that Dave showed for the volator organics that were under plant three, as well as site one, we're going to use a technique that's known as vapor extraction and air sparging.

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Basically, what that does, what the vapor extraction side of it does is it injects air into the soil. That process releases the contaminants into the air stream. And the air stream is then collected and treated.

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The innovative thing about this technology is the air sparging side, which basically uses the same concept of injecting air, but into the upper levels of the groundwater.

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If you can picture, you have the soils, then you have a layer where the soil starts to get saturated with water and that's known as your water table.

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So there is contamination in the

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shallow groundwater.

This technique that is mainly for the soils, though, will also interject the air into the groundwater, the upper levels of the groundwater, where most of the contamination is present.

So we will be doing some limited groundwater remediation at the same time that we're doing the soil remediation.

After we take care of the volator organics, we excavate the PCB's. We excavate the metals. That was deemed basically the most economical solution out of the range of solutions.

There are solutions down to the lower end of Dave's slide. They are basically in the range of 50 million to a hundred million dollars, pretty expensive to undertake.

So what we're going to do is, we're going to excavate the most contaminated areas and we will be leaving residual contamination in place.

We will be leaving some PCB's in

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2 place, between one and ten parts per
3 million PAH's we will be leaving in place,
4 and some metals, either naturally
5 occurring or artificial will also be left
6 in place.

7 With consultation with the EPA and
8 the Technical Review Committee, also look
9 at what we have been doing, you know, it's
10 been determined really that these
11 chemicals that we're leaving in place will
12 not pose any risk to the on-site worker or
13 to the residents in the area.

14 But the Navy took basically one step
15 farther, and what our plan includes is
16 over those areas, those residual chemicals
17 are going to be placed. We're going to
18 cover that with either a soil cover or a
19 gravel cover, depending on what the use of
20 the property is going to be.

21 We will also impose deed
22 restrictions on the property to basically
23 limit any construction in those areas and
24 any accidental excavation of the
25 chemicals.

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2 The last thing I'd like to mention,
3 before we get into the questions and
4 answers, is, if you read the proposed
5 plan, you also see in there an interim
6 remedial action section. It deals with
7 protection of the public water supply.

8 As of now, the Navy is in
9 consultation with the Bethpage Water
10 District. And, basically, we're
11 discussing what steps need to be taken to
12 protect the water supply wells that are
13 located to the south of the property.

14 Basically, there's three clusters of
15 water supply wells. They're known as
16 plant four, plant five and plant six.

17 The Grumman Corporation is also in
18 consultation with the Water District, and
19 they are contributing to protection of
20 plants four and six. And so the Navy has
21 basically said that we will take care of
22 plant number five.

23 That pretty much concludes the
24 results of what we found and how we want
25 to proceed with cleaning up the Navy

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property.

What I would like to do, before we get into the questions and answers, I would like to introduce John Barnes and Tim Vickerson.

They represent the State of New York. And they have a couple of things they'd like to mention.

MR. BARNES: Thank you, Jim.

On behalf of the State of New York, I would like to welcome you all to tonight's meeting. And I'm glad to see that we have a good turnout.

Approximately three weeks ago, the State of New York sponsored a public meeting such as this here at the high school, during which we presented our proposed remedy for treating on-site source areas at the Grumman site.

For those of you that attended that meeting, you have no doubt noticed that this meeting is run quite a bit differently. The difference has to do with the fact that for the Grumman site,

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the State of New York and, in particular, the Department of Environmental Conservation, is a lead agency.

In the case of this study at the Navy property, the U.S. Navy is the lead agency.

In October of 1990, Grumman Corporation signed a consent order, which is a legally binding document, with the State of New York, by which they agreed to conduct a remedial investigation and feasibility study at their site.

There is no such legally binding document between the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Navy.

In the early 1980's, then President Ronald Reagan signed an executive order by which he assigned the lead role for investigations at Department of Defense facilities to the Department of Defense.

As Mr. Colter mentioned in his introductory remarks, the Department of Defense has a Technical Review Committee. And they have also other specified

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2 procedures that they must follow to
3 involve the EPA, the State agencies and
4 local community leaders.

5 In 1991, the State of New York and
6 the Department of Defense entered into
7 what we call a memorandum of agreement.
8 This is a vehicle by which the State can
9 oversee the investigations conducted at
10 Department of Defense facilities.

11 In addition, the Department of
12 Defense pays a sum of money to
13 approximately three percent of their total
14 cost of the investigations of cleanups to
15 the State of New York. This money is used
16 to offset the State's costs in overseeing
17 the investigations and the cleanups at DOD
18 facilities.

19 The role of the Department of
20 Environmental Conservation in this
21 particular project fell within two
22 different categories.

23 First of all, as well as the other
24 members of the Technical Review Committee,
25 we had the right of review and comment on

1
2 work plans that were generated by the
3 Navy, as well as all reports and fact
4 sheets which were issued by the Navy.

5 The remedial work which was done by
6 the Navy, the investigation work, was
7 acceptable to the Department work which we
8 requested that they do -- they did.

9 All of our comments on the reports
10 and fact sheets were also incorporated.

11 Secondly, we also provided oversight
12 of the field work which was conducted at
13 the site, to the extent that we could.

14 This involved overseeing the
15 drilling, the well installation, and
16 sampling activities.

17 When the Navy collected groundwater
18 samples for analysis, the State also
19 collected samples from some of the wells,
20 which we sent these samples to our
21 laboratory as a means of verifying the
22 results generated by the laboratory used
23 by the U.S. Navy.

24 The State of New York, in particular
25 the Department of Environmental

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2 Conservation and the Department of Health,
3 are co-authors of the proposed remedial
4 action plan. At least most of you got a
5 copy of it.

6 Therefore, we do concur with the
7 remedy which has been proposed by the
8 Navy.

9 I would like to expand on a couple
10 of points on that.

11 First of all, for the PCB's and the
12 metals contamination in the soil, the
13 cleanup goals which the Navy has selected
14 is within our requirements set by the
15 Department.

16 The cleanup goals for cleaning up
17 the chlorinated solvents in the soils are
18 lower than those required by the
19 Department. In other words, they're doing
20 everything they would require of parties
21 who have the cleanup in hazardous waste
22 sites and they're going a little bit
23 further. They're being a bit more
24 protective than they normally are.

25 This proposed remedial action plan

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just addresses on-site soil issues.

On October 7 of this year, there was a meeting held in Albany which was attended by representatives of the Navy, Grumman Corporation and Occidental Chemical Corporation, which is a responsible party at the Hooker Ruco national priority site, which is located on New South Road, which is just west of the Grumman facility.

All three parties agreed to participate in a regional background water feasibility study which would basically cover the area of Bethpage, a little bit of Hicksville, and Levittown.

The purpose of this feasibility study is to develop a remedy for dealing with the massive groundwater plumes which exist in the area.

Based on current estimates, we're talking about a plume of about 1,500 acres in size in areas maybe as deep as 500 feet, the northern terminus of which is the northern boundary of the Hooker Ruco

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site and the Navy site.

It is our anticipation at this point that this project will take one year to complete and hopefully by this time next year we will hold a meeting such as this in which we present our plan for dealing with and addressing the groundwater contamination in the area.

At this time I would like to introduce Tim Vickerson from the New York State Department of Health.

MR. VICKERSON: Thanks, John.

Thank you all for coming here tonight.

I'm with the State Department of Health's Bureau of Environmental Exposure and Investigation, and with me here tonight is Miss Nina Knapp. She's our community outreach specialist. And also Lori Lutsker (phonetic) of the Nassau County Health Department. She's our eyes and ears down here. And we keep a good working relationship with the County.

The DOH role is to assist in the

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2 investigation in any way we can and
3 provide input, you know, from keeping
4 public health in mind when we make those
5 decisions and make comments on any of
6 these investigations.

7 We recommend actions from our point
8 of view.

9 And our primary goal is to determine
10 if the public is being exposed to
11 hazardous substances from the site based
12 on a careful review of the environmental
13 data.

14 And having done that for the Navy
15 site, I do not believe that exposures are
16 occurring to anybody that lives in this
17 area. But we're still involved because we
18 want to make sure that exposures will not
19 occur in the future.

20 So I've reviewed the remedial action
21 plan and along with all the other past
22 investigation reports, and I concur with
23 the cleanup plan, because I feel that it
24 will be protective of public health and it
25 will keep exposures from occurring in the

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future.

I don't want to downplay the significance of these sites, you know, from an environmental point of view they are a problem. And -- but I really don't believe that the public has any reason to be concerned with this situation.

And if you want to give us a call, 1-800 number is 1-800-458-1158, extension 305, if you want to talk to me about something.

A VOICE: Repeat it again slowly, please.

MR. VICKERSON: Yes.

It's 800-458-1158, extension 305.

And that's all, Jim.

MR. COLTER: Okay.

We can entertain some of your questions and concerns.

What I would like to do, basically, is to reiterate we do have a court reporter here. If you can stand up, state your name. If we can't hear you, we may ask you to use one of the mikes.

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What we'd like to do is, initially, have any comments that you have on our proposed plan.

Basically, for us to cooperate with the spirit of the law, we need to address your comments and concerns regarding our proposed plan.

I do realize there are other questions and issues regarding ground water and air quality and other issues such as that.

What we would like to do is just initially, to go over any comments on the prap.

If there are none, or after they are completed, then we can go into any other concerns or questions you might have.

Does anyone have any questions on our proposed plan?

MR. FRANCINO: My name is Larry Francino (phonetic).

From what I understand, you're using a similar method as what Grumman proposed? It is called a soil vapor extraction. Is

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that the same method?

MR. COLTER: Yes.

MR. FRANCINO: I've had an opportunity to look a little at what Grumman has proposed, and if it is the same, I've got some questions on it.

I'm just concerned there is some monitoring that is going on of the air that is extracted from the ground. From what I understand, that is how it works. You extract air from the ground?

MR. COLTER: Yes, basically.

MR. FRANCINO: Now, you do that by generating a vacuum or you actually push air into the ground?

Can you explain that to me a little bit?

MR. COLTER: Basically, if I could, I would like to have Dave Brayack, who is our consultant, he is the technical expert on this kind of remediation, he could probably help you a little better than I would.

MR. BRAYACK: Yes.

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Basically, you inject air into the soil or, in this case, we're going to inject it actually into the groundwater, which is about 50 to 60 feet deep.

MR. FRANCINO: Just into the ground water? You're not taking the contaminants out of the soil above the ground water?

MR. BRAYACK: No.

What we're going to do then is, you inject a certain amount of air, say a hundred CFM, a hundred cubic feet per minute. Normally, you extract more than you inject.

If you inject a hundred, you would extract one-fifty.

One of the biggest concerns when you're bubbling this area is, you don't want it migrating out beyond where your point of control is.

MR. FRANCINO: That is my concern.

MR. BRAYACK: That's right. You always extract more.

And what you wind up with is a net downward migration from the perimeter.

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2 You know, for example, the fence
3 line around site one, the air at that
4 point would actually be going from the
5 atmosphere down into the ground and into
6 the air extraction wells --

7 MR. FRANCINO: Uh-huh.

8 MR. BRAYACK: -- to insure that
9 you're capturing everything.

10 MR. FRANCINO: How do you contain --
11 from what I understand, you're telling me
12 you push air in some method into the
13 ground and extract?

14 MR. BRAYACK: Yes.

15 MR. FRANCINO: How do you contain
16 the air from coming out at different areas
17 of the soil other than where you plan on
18 extracting it?

19 MR. BRAYACK: Okay.

20 Basically, when you're injecting the
21 air, it's almost like a fish aquarium.
22 You're bubbling the air down into the
23 aquifer into the gravel. What you do is,
24 you inject the air in the middle and you
25 extract from the perimeter.

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You have some safety factors in there.

One of the problems with injecting too deep into the groundwater is, you can inject as deep as you want, actually, but as the air starts bubbling up, it has a tendency to go in different directions.

By injecting 10 -- we're talking 10 to 20 feet deep, it's not going to migrate more than 10 or 20 feet to either side.

MR. FRANCINO: So you're not going to actually have any seepage of the air, contaminated air out of the ground?

It's actually all going to be drawn into your system?

MR. BRAYACK: Yes.

MR. FRANCINO: Okay.

Now, by doing this you're generating -- you're creating air that is contaminated. And if that air itself was, before it was treated it is a contaminant to the air, if it did not get through your canisters --

MR. BRAYACK: Yes.

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2 MR. FRANCINO: -- I think it's very
3 important, the safety concerns of making
4 sure that all the systems prior to, where
5 you actually treat the air, I want to make
6 sure that none of that air in any way can
7 leave your system.

8 MR. BRAYACK: Yes.

9 What you do is -- this is getting a
10 little technical here -- you put the
11 blower on the very exhaust end of the
12 system, meaning that everywhere underneath
13 the site, all the contaminated area is
14 under a vacuum. If something breaks down,
15 such as your blower, the air continues to
16 fill into the system. But it's not being
17 blown out into the atmosphere, being
18 contaminated.

19 In this case, there is a residential
20 neighborhood, very close, much closer than
21 you normally see in any type of facility
22 or any type of plant like this.

23 Protecting that neighborhood is one
24 of the major concerns in this case because
25 of its proximity.

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What you would normally do, we would probably take and double it for that added level of safety.

MR. FRANCINO: Now, this system has been used in other locations?

MR. BRAYACK: Hundreds of sites across the country.

MR. FRANCINO: And -- okay. And the results of those are available somehow?

MR. BRAYACK: I don't know of any comprehensive report that summarizes them.

For example, I know our company alone has done over a hundred of these throughout the country.

These systems are fairly reliable.

The chemicals that we're talking about here, even though we haven't talked about ground level much, the primary threat here is to the groundwater with these solvents.

MR. FRANCINO: Eventually, what is in the soil is going to migrate into the groundwater?

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MR. BRAYACK: Exactly.

MR. FRANCINO: You want to get rid of it before it gets into the groundwater?

MR. BRAYACK: It will reach into the groundwater for -- I played with some numbers on this -- but it goes between decades and centuries at the current levels.

MR. FRANCINO: I'm very interested in finding out some more information about this system. I don't know if it is possible to find out some of the results from the past application.

MR. COLTER: If you see me after the meeting, give me your name and address, you can work with the State. They also used this technology in their State remedial programs and maybe they can help us out with getting some statistics to you, if that would be okay.

MR. COLTER: Another question.

MR. CODIO: My name is Joe Codio (phonetic). Don't worry about the spelling.

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You're talking about 50 feet or 20 feet you're going to drill down, and you're saying it is going to go down 1,500 feet.

What are you waiting on? Instead of going ahead and taking care of everything, why are you going to take care of some of it and leave the rest of it behind? You're talking about economics with one or two or three billion or whatever. There's got to be money around. And now that it is all said and done, we got to sit down with it and now you're going to take some of it and leave the rest of it behind? I don't get that part.

MR. COLTER: Well, basically it deals with the efficiency as well, as Dave said. The deeper you go, you run the risk of that contaminated air escaping or capture wells. And with the local community, you know, with the close proximity, we basically want to take care of the most contaminated ground water, which is at the interface from the soils

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where the spills have occurred and the leaks have occurred.

By doing this type of dual system, the soils and the ground water, we will be addressing the most contaminated ground water with the State's program of the three-party unified approach.

We will take care of the deeper contamination, roughly about a year, hopefully.

A VOICE: He's talking about the long-range effects of decades or a century. You know, sooner or later it's going to get into there.

I'm living here 30 years. If I am dead already -- he says there is no problem with the water. We have people dropping in Bethpage from cancer there. Whether it's got any connection, I don't know. I think somebody should be held accountable. If everybody is making money on what they're dumping, from what, I don't know. All the money they got, they have to fix something. Selling boats for

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20 million dollars. Go clean up your garbage.

MR. BARNES: The State of New York, in conjunction with the United States Environmental Protection Agency, has developed a general plan of how to deal with not only this site, but with Grumman and Hooker Ruco. And the first thing we decided to do, let's target the on-site source there, the above-the-ground water. Let's remediate those soils so there is no further degradation. That is step one. And that has been done at Hooker Ruco site. They already have a remedy that is under design. And we have proposed remedies out for Grumman and the Navy.

A VOICE: On that cleanup, are they cleaning up 80 percent, 90 percent or 30 percent, or are they cleaning from that level up?

MR. BARNES: They're cleaning their on-site soils from the groundwater up.

At the same time, I know it seems like, gee, we're going to wait another --

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2 before they get to the groundwater. At
3 the same time, we have targeted the Water
4 Districts which could become impacted, in
5 particular the Bethpage Water District.

6 There are three plants, pumping
7 centers that the Water District has sought
8 of the Grumman facility. And you have
9 heard of people referring to plants four,
10 five and six.

11 A VOICE: A few.

12 MR. BARNES: Okay.

13 A few years ago, 1990 or
14 thereabouts, Grumman paid for a treatment
15 system at plant number six. And just a
16 summary, Grumman has paid for a system at
17 plant number four, and that is already on
18 line, as I understand.

19 Part of this remedy is to make sure
20 we have treatment for plant number five.
21 So while we are trying to determine how to
22 remedy the groundwater situation, we are
23 least protecting the water supplies.
24 These water supplies are sampled on a
25 regular basis to make sure that the water

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that you get meets the New York State Department of Health drinking water standards.

A VOICE: Parts per billion and all this stuff, just what they think is going to be fatal or detrimental to your health. Are they going to be building another water tower? Do you have any idea about that?

I was told there was a proposal for another water tower being built.

MR. COLTER: The Navy? I don't know if you're talking about --

A VOICE: I don't know if they're going to build another water tower. Maybe this one is no good anymore.

MR. COLTER: We talked to the Water District. We talked to them this morning about putting some type of treatment system on plant five.

I'm not sure that is what you're talking about, as far as a water tower.

A VOICE: I heard they were building another water tower. I don't know if it is

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just talk or what.

MR. COLTER: We will be working with the Water District to put that treatment system on plant five, to make sure that the contamination that is heading down there does not go into the water supply.

Grumman has and the Navy is going to do plant five, and that is basically all the Water District plans to the south where this contamination is heading.

A VOICE: One last question. What about the air? You were talking about you were going to extract all the air.

After you extract it, what do you do with the air? It got to go back to the air, somebody else's house.

MR. BRAYACK: When the air passes through the carbon, all the contaminants absorb onto that carbon. And then you basically have clean air coming out of it.

A VOICE: What do you do with the carbon?

MR. BRAYACK: The carbon you have to take to an off-site --

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A VOICE: Somebody else's house.

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MR. BRAYACK: They'll burn it.

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A VOICE: And then we'll breathe it
in.

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MR. VICKERSON: The Department of
Health would not have approved of this
plan if not for those carbon canister
systems.

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They're not going to take it from
the ground and put it back in the air.
It's going to get absorbed in these carbon
units and then they will get properly
disposed of at a REQA facility, you know,
somewhere out in whatever, in the western
part of the state.

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So, you know, once it gets in those
carbon canisters, it is out of here.

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MR. COLTER: Sir?

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MR. STONE: My name is Alan Stone. I
have a couple of questions here.

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MR. COLTER: Thank you.

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MR. STONE: My name is Alan Stone.

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I live on Sycamore Avenue. I have a
couple of problems here. Maybe you can

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explain it to me.

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I understand that we're going to clean up the area and then we're going to go into a deed restriction, in which basically, from what I know of deed restrictions, you're basically going to condemn the land over there.

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Now, as we all know, Grumman is getting off the Island within the hour. The Navy will probably be off the Island within an hour and a half after everything is taken care of.

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And I don't mean to belittle this, but after you guys have left, we're going to be left with a piece of property over there. As far as our tax base is concerned, where do we go from there with this?

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MR. COLTER: Okay.

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MR. STONE: No one would want that property if it is not cleaned up properly. And, again, deed restrictions mean? Will you define what a deed restriction is to me?

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MR. COLTER: I'm not exactly sure what type of deed restrictions we're using.

MR. STONE: That is very critical.

MR. COLTER: It's going to be on the Navy property only. And it's basically for today's present use of industrial use.

We don't want Grumman going out there and building some type of facility, excavating the soil and releasing the chemicals that we've left in place.

That is going to be the extent of the deed restriction.

MR. STONE: But the problem we have here, we know Grumman is going to be gone.

MR. COLTER: Right.

MR. STONE: We know that the Navy is going to be gone. It's going to happen. Let's face facts.

MR. COLTER: Right now, Grumman has -- yes, they are consolidating with Northrop, but they still have said they need the Navy's property to continue the Beth -- this area is going to be closed.

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Let's face facts. They're going to be off the Island. Give it two years, give it three years. Bye-bye, Grumman. It's done.

Our tax base, where are we going with this? If we turn around and say okay, guys, clean it up, what's going to happen? And if we don't get something for this or at least to pick up the difference in the tax base, we're dead.

MR. COLTER: I understand your concern.

If Grumman leaves the property, the Navy still retains the ownership of the land.

And the Navy has the responsibility, we will work with the local community. If a different type of treatment is what is required at that point, we will come back and look at our environmental problems.

We have residual -- we will clean those up before the Navy gives the property to anybody.

MR. STONE: As far as deed

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restrictions goes, this has to be explained a little more.

MR. COLTER: Judith Hare may be able to shed a little more light on the use of the property.

MS. HARE: I'll try.

The Navy is interested, of course, in divesting of their government-owned contractor-operated facilities.

However, we're interested in doing that responsibly.

And, as you probably already know, Grumman is vacating our other facility on Long Island in Calverton. And, of course, through special legislation that property is being turned over for redevelopment to the community.

Now, certainly where that property is concerned, and where this property is concerned, if at some future time Grumman were to decide to vacate the property, and certainly they have given us no indication that they're going to do that, we still have --

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MR. STONE: Excuse me, dear.

You read the papers? You know what
is going on?

MS. HARE: Yes, I do.

I can only tell you what I know
currently.

MR. STONE: Do you live here on the
Island?

MS. HARE: No.

MR. STONE: Okay.

MS. HARE: I don't. I live outside
of Washington, as a matter of fact.

But even if they do present that
scenario to us, that in no way would stop
or even slow down our process for cleaning
up the Navy's property.

MR. STONE: I understand you're
going to clean it up. But what's going to
happen as far as the dollar base, if you
do, and you will decide to get off the
Island sooner or later? What's going to
happen to our tax base here in the area?

Because, if you condemn that land,
and deed restriction, if you look around

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any other places where it was a superfund site, that land is worth literally zero.

MS. HARE: Well, that would probably be yet to be determined, because in the normal course of events, barring any further special legislation, the property at the time that the contractor -- if the contractor decided to vacate the property, the property would then be turned over to the General Services Administration. And the General Services Administration would then go through their normal procedures for disposing of property.

MR. STONE: But if you put a deed restriction on this land, who's going to want it?

MR. COLTER: We can lift the deed restriction.

MS. HARE: If it is cleaned up.

MR. COLTER: If the community decides whatever the use is, and it is determined that we need to do more, then we can do that and lift the deed restriction.

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MS. HARE: Absolutely.

MR. COLTER: This is just a hundred-acre property now.

MR. STONE: Just a hundred acres? It's primary over there.

MR. COLTER: Excuse me.

The Grumman property, Grumman actually owns their property. It is roughly 600-some acres, I believe.

What the Navy is talking about is that little hundred-acre piece I told you.

MR. STONE: You keep saying "a little hundred-acre piece."

That means a lot for development here.

MR. COLTER: You're right. You're right.

MS. HARE: Oh, absolutely.

MR. BARNES: If I can just follow up on something that Jim just mentioned.

One of the deed restrictions that can be imposed is restrictions to whether property can be used for industrial purposes or residential purposes.

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2 The cleanup goals that we selected
3 for this particular facility are for
4 industrial use.

5 At this point, if the Navy does pull
6 out, that property could still be used for
7 industrial purposes and industry can't
8 come in and use that property.

9 However, if somebody wants to come
10 in and built a residential community
11 there, then we'll definitely have to re-
12 evaluate the cleanup goals and do
13 additional cleanups.

14 Another type of deed restriction
15 would be limiting use to industrial or
16 residential.

17 MR. SHERER: I live on Thomas
18 Avenue.

19 The first question I have, and I
20 think it is on the minds of somebody
21 else, you just mentioned deed restriction
22 could be residential.

23 Would you buy a house or build a
24 house on a site that you know used to be a
25 toxic dump?

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That's just a general question.

The real question I have is, first of all, in terms of the air blowing into the ground, okay, does it, depending on how much air or the way you blow air, have any effect directly on the ground water in the location that you're working? And will that directly affect any of the adjacent ground water in the communities that are just adjacent to the property that you're working on or is it negligible?

MR. COLTER: The system will be pretty much a localized system. We would be addressing that area that was cross-matched for the most part. As Dave said, this system does not radiate out laterally into the community.

MR. SHERER: That's true. That's in terms of the air.

Now you're disturbing the aquifer in the direct area that you're working in. So you have groundwater that is there.

Now it's like if you throw a rock in

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a puddle of water -- now I'm not sure if I'm describing this properly -- but if you throw a rock in a puddle of water, it radiates out. Okay.

If you're blowing air into the ground, and you have your groundwater which, true, is compressed and it's saturated soil, will this cause -- I'm not an expert -- will this affect any of the ground water adjacent in the houses that are just over the fence?

Okay.

And part of this -- we are all talking about Grumman. We are talking about areas on the other side of the fence. And we are very close to that area.

We've never really talked about exactly the results we found in the community.

Now, I know that there were just at the level or EPA regulations said we are just near the parts per million of PCB's and metals in the soil.

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Okay.

But we have gardens. We plant.
Okay. Not necessarily from the water in
our hoses, but we are eating from the
soils in our houses.

Are we allowed to do this? Should
we be doing this? Should we be concerned
about this?

Nobody has ever really addressed it
and said, oh, it is great, we can continue
doing everything, business as usual.

MR. COLTER: That is a legitimate
question.

Being a homeowner and living in the
area, that would be an utmost concern of
mine.

What I would like to do is address
your groundwater questions and Dave
address that.

We do have some information to
present regarding off-site soil sampling.

What I would like to do is just hold
that until the second part of the
questions and answers. And I think we

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would be able to answer your concerns about that.

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MR. SHERER: One last quick question.

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Okay. How are they taking the PCB soil away from the community? How is it being trucked or transported through the neighborhood and to wherever it's going to get incinerated?

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MR. COLTER: Basically, by dump truck, I would imagine.

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MR. SHERER: Well, you know, potholes ridden -- okay.

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They did the --

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MR. COLTER: Working with the Department of Health, as far as the best route. We don't want to truck this thing all through your neighborhood.

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MR. SHERER: Well, everything around Grumman is our neighborhood, so unless they're going to beam it off-site, which I don't think they're going to do --

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MR. COLTER: We're going to come up with the best and shortest route to get

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the soil from the area.

MR. SHERER: It shouldn't be the fact that it's being transported. It should be the type of holding canister container that we're going to use to take it off, not an open dump truck like the construction companies use, but like a closed cylinder. It's sealed and it cannot leak and cannot drop dirt on the street.

Those are things that have to be addressed.

MR. COLTER: They will be addressed in the overall design of the best way.

Would you like to help him out on the groundwater questions, Dave?

MR. BRAYACK: Yes.

Basically, on the groundwater, the effects of this vapor extraction are very limited, where you bubble air in, raise maybe a foot or two.

We'll have the extraction, vapor extraction wells more around the perimeter there. You actually pull the ground water table up a little bit as well as a result

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of that.

But the effects are very localized, to within 50 or 60 feet of where the wells are. Anything 50 or a hundred feet away wouldn't be affected at all. The groundwater would not be cleaned up. You would not change the groundwater flow patterns, except very locally. And that is simply as a result of when you apply a vacuum at that location, it pulls the water up a little bit and you bubble the air in, it has a tendency to bubble the water up a little bit. Does that --

MR. SHERER: Yes, it gives me an idea.

MR. BRAYACK: If we put an extraction system at site one of the Navy, which is very close to the site line, the effects at the first line of houses, where the actual houses are, probably could not be measured.

A VOICE: Are they still dumping over there? There is no dumping going on over there at site one?

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MR. COLTER: I really can't answer that. There is a representative from Grumman over here.

A VOICE: Stand up.

A VOICE: The answer is no. The problems we're dealing with, we tried to address in prior meetings. And it is very important to do.

Grumman has had a long history on the Island. Practices back in the war, during the '50's and '60's, nothing like what goes on today. You learn. You get smarter. Science changes. There are a lot of things that happened in the past, shouldn't have happened. But the regulations -- we didn't know. These are things that you shouldn't do, put petroleum in the ground. In the '50's and '60's you cleaned engines with gasoline or whatever was the common practice.

A VOICE: Is there any kind of dumping going on over there?

A VOICE: That area is not a marshalled area for drums anymore. That

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has not been going on for many years.

As you heard before, the problems really predate 1980. The laws changed in 1987, said you must manage hazardous waste and chemicals in a certain way. From that time on, companies changed the practice, Grumman being one of those companies. That doesn't mean that the problems go away that existed before.

Now you have to stand up as a company and address the problems. It is very expensive. That is what you have to do. And they are sizable problems. They are very serious.

A VOICE: You live in Bethpage?

A VOICE: No. But I worked here for 20 years.

A VOICE: I heard at the last meeting that they have some type of storing system that they can store 500 barrels of contaminated waste.

A VOICE: It was a thousand barrels. A barrel has 42 -- you know, approximately 42 gallons per barrel. That sets a maximum

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limit. We are storing much more than that.

A VOICE: But they are bringing into that facility?

A VOICE: Right.

A VOICE: Where is it coming from?

A VOICE: Around the entire complex. It is 600 acres. We marshalled it there, get the same types of chemicals together. So that a truck coming in takes away 40 or 45 drums at a time, rather than coming in every day and taking three or four. So they'll come in once a month and take away a certain lot. But that facility is constructed with controls. It has a roof over it. It is inspected regularly. Every week we have to document inspections and the labeling of the drums. So that site is very tightly and carefully monitored. It is a subject every year of inspection by the agency.

A VOICE: This is site one you're talking about?

A VOICE: No. I'm talking about a

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2 separate -- actually, site two, you'll see
3 there is a storage area for chemicals with
4 a plant near that location, but that is a
5 secure area. It meets all permit
6 requirements.

7 Site one is no longer a marshalling
8 area for chemicals. It has not been for a
9 number of years.

10 A VOICE: Would that be taken down?
11 Once the plant starts, would that
12 marshalling area be torn down?

13 A VOICE: There is a permit and REQA
14 facility. That means it meets all current
15 regulations for carefully marshalling
16 drums of waste materials and having them
17 shipped out for incineration or recycling
18 by outside --

19 A VOICE: So there is storing?

20 A VOICE: Not in site one.

21 MR. COLTER: This area here is one.

22 (Indicating.)

23 A VOICE: It has not been use for
24 many years as a marshalling area.

25 Many years ago, we're talking about

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in the '60's, that's where it used to be marshalled.

A VOICE: When is that going to be taken down, marshalling area?

What's there now?

MR. COLTER: This area here.

(Indicating.)

A VOICE: Site one.

A VOICE: Site one.

MR. COLTER: There are concrete pads there. There are soil cutting drums that we generated from our investigation that are stored out there. And those will be sample tested and disposed of if they're found to contain anything of significance.

There is just concrete pads out there now. Our vapor extraction system won't disturb those concrete pads.

A VOICE: When will this proposed plan start?

When will it start?

MR. COLTER: Hopefully before September. Our fiscal year, our new fiscal year starts in September or next

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October. We hope to have some people out there by this coming summer excavating soil if all goes well.

A VOICE: And then from now you'll discuss the groundwater?

MR. COLTER: Yes.

A VOICE: Talking about '97 --

MR. COLTER: Correct.

MR. BARNES: Just to keep the record straight, state your name and where you're from so the court reporter can make an accurate record of this proceeding.

MR. COLTER: Yes, ma'am?

MS. GOULD: My name is Rita Gould. I live on Tenth Street.

I spent couple of hours this morning at the library reading everything and opening up many, many maps.

And one thing I found that was missing was, I know that Grumman is taking care of their property and the Navy is taking care of their property, but who takes care of the property of the residents who live along the fence of site

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number one?

How come all, everything I saw in all the maps and all the contaminated soils end at the fence on 11th Street?

A VOICE: That's right.

MS. GOULD: You mean that nothing comes through the fence?

How does contamination of the soils know how to end at a fence? Very smart soil.

11th Street, 10th Street, who has tested the soil on the residents' property? Who has tested my soil?

I happen to have, on my property, 25 feet by 100 feet of my property is original woods, soil, no lawn. Should I keep raking leaves? Should I keep planting?

I had a vegetable garden for 25 years. I don't want to plant anymore.

If you tell me I should only work on my cement and my driveway and the street, I will do that.

But who's watching the residents?

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Who's watching our property?

Another thing, what kind of health hazard do we already have over the years?

I've lived there for 30 years. A lot of people have lived there for many, many years.

This is not a residential area that people come and go. They come. They stay. They raise their children.

What do we know from health hazards that have affected us over the past 30 years?

How do I know when I've been digging in my garden years ago? Every single year I had a vegetable garden. As of now, I do have a rare form of leukemia that they say has been -- possible cause has been exposure to heavy metals.

Where do I have heavy metals in my garden? I didn't go to work.

I don't know there is any connection. You prove to me there is no connection.

There is so much cancer on 10th

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Street, on almost every house. I don't know what is going on, 11th Street, Sycamore Avenue, Maple, Thomas, 9th Street. I don't know.

Should I go up and down the street and make a poll and report it to you?

Whose representing the residents? The properties on Grumman and the Navy property, everyone's representing them. Who is representing us?

That's it.

MR. COLTER: I'd like to address that at the end of the question and answer session.

Those of you who got an agenda, you'll see an item under closing remarks called off-site soil sampling.

The Navy, with the Department of Health, will be out in the local community the next two days doing residential sampling.

As far as the question of who's watching out for your concerns, your local Health Department, your State

1
2 representative, Environmental Protection
3 Agencies, they are all members of our
4 review committee that reviews what the
5 Navy does.

6 And they make sure that we don't
7 miss anything. And, if we do, they ask us
8 to fill in the gaps.

9 The Navy is going out to the off-
10 site -- to the residents to sample all the
11 data that we have to date.

12 And you're right, contamination
13 doesn't know the boundaries of the fence
14 line. And you're right.

15 The information that we have says
16 that at our fence line we really don't
17 have any contamination. We have that PCB
18 hot spot a few hundred feet inside the
19 fence line.

20 What we're going to do in the next
21 couple of days is basically verify that
22 hypothesis for you.

23 MR. VICKERSON: Yes.

24 I'd also like to point out, you
25 know, the Department of Health asked the

1
2 Navy to perform this sampling down in the
3 residential areas, because that was a
4 concern that a number of you brought up in
5 the past.

6 And we felt that that was a
7 legitimate concern.

8 And we have asked the Navy to do
9 that. And all I can say is, you should be
10 in touch with your County Health
11 Department official or me.

12 If you want, I'll repeat the 1-800
13 number, or see me afterwards and, you
14 know, we can talk about it.

15 But I really don't believe that
16 growing gardens and eating vegetables out
17 of your garden is a big problem.

18 There's not a whole lot of
19 information on the uptake of PCB's in
20 vegetables. And I'm not, you know, I'm
21 not a cancer epidemiologist or a
22 toxicologist.

23 I can't really talk about specifics
24 about those kinds of effects, but we can
25 get you in touch with people that can

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answer those kinds of questions.

MR. COLTER: Sir?

MR. PIKE: My name is Dave Pike. I live on 9th Street.

We had talked at the last meeting about the possibility of a toxilological survey of residents in the area to determine whether there were PCB contaminants in their body tissue or any other maybe heavy metals or something.

And it was raised by one of the folks, you folks, I mean, who would volunteer for something like that?

We took the time to send out newsletters to the community, based on the mailing list that you've done.

I think it might be something prudent, considering the high level of cancer in this area, that we do so, as far as sending out a survey, asking for people who might want to volunteer for tissue studies or something to see, in fact, we do have PCB contamination in our systems that you folks are unaware of, because you

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2 don't think it is possible. Let's prove
3 it by a study and let the Navy and Grumman
4 fund it. That's my number one concern.

5 I think there is enough people in
6 this area that would respond positively
7 and would be a testing person for that.

8 I certainly would sign up today, if
9 you wanted to get a list right now.

10 That's number one.

11 Number two, the deed restriction --
12 I would like to go back to that for a
13 second -- the level of improvement that
14 you're going to make for the property will
15 allow for industrial use.

16 We all know that the last thing we
17 need is restrictive property for
18 industrial use only, considering that
19 Grumman and most of the other industries
20 in this area are leaving Long Island.

21 What would be the expense of
22 improving that property for use as a
23 residential site, considering that in the
24 very near future a senior citizen site is
25 proposed for a portion of that property

1
2 adjacent to it? And would senior citizens
3 want to move in there, knowing that
4 there's a property adjacent to theirs
5 that's contaminated?

6 And since you're going to be in the
7 middle of a residential community, and
8 there are no industrial takers for the
9 property, what use is it to us if it's
10 only good for industrial usage? Let's
11 clean it up to the level of residential
12 usage now so we don't have to chase your
13 people ten years from now when somebody
14 wants to do construction or we've got to
15 go through a lawsuit or something else
16 that is going to drag on forever.

17 Let's get it over with now. We've
18 waited -- you studied this since 1986, and
19 now you're going to tell us you're going
20 to do a half cure to the problem, that
21 we're going to have to take time out from
22 our lives later on to address all over
23 again.

24 Let's get it done now.

25 I see there are representatives of

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Catapano Realty that are involved in that senior citizen thing here.

I'm sure they would be interested, too.

We're concerned about them being able to sell the property, also concerned that the only way that we're going to recoup our tax base here is to have something like a senior citizen development come in that is going to generate tax dollars.

If that property is unsalable because the senior citizens are certainly going to have to be let known about the potential hazards before they buy that property, what protection do we have?

Is it impossible to clean to a level of residential use or is it that the government doesn't want to spend the money? You know, what's the real reason?

MR. COLTER: Well, you bring up a good point.

Pay me now, pay me later, seriously.

What the Navy is faced with,

1
2 basically, is cutbacks by one of its --

3 A VOICE: I just saw yesterday in
4 the paper the Republicans are gloating
5 about being able to reinstitute the B2
6 bomber program.

7 Let's steal a few million from that
8 and clean up this situation. Because I
9 think we'd rather have residential use
10 property than you guys have a new five
11 hundred million dollar bomber to bomb
12 nobody.

13 I don't buy any of that about
14 cutbacks when there's money to be spent on
15 that or new submarines that we're building
16 in Groton, Connecticut to keep a plant
17 open. We can't live on land that's in our
18 own neighborhood.

19 MR. COLTER: I agree with you. I
20 don't have any control over the B2 program
21 or anything like that.

22 I get my money through Congress and
23 NAVAIR. And we take what they give us.

24 The reason we're going with just an
25 industrial scenario at this point is

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basically that is the level of funding that we have.

A VOICE: But that is not acceptable, though.

There's money to be had for everything else. There should be money for this.

I would like to know, personally, why isn't our congressman here? I think everybody in this room should write a letter to our congressman and say, What the hell is he doing tonight, that we could all be here. He should be going to Congress and forcing you guys to clean this to the level that should be done.

MR. COLTER: You bring up a very good point. You get your local politicians involve in the program, they probably can help you out.

Like I said, you bring up a good point about doing it now. However, Grumman hasn't informed the property owner of the hundred-acre parcel that they're going to be leaving anytime soon.

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2 Again, if they do, the Navy retains
3 the ownership. We will then work with the
4 local township. If a senior citizen home
5 is deemed to be the best use of that
6 facility, we'll have to come back and see
7 after our program here how good that is,
8 see what's left. And if a residential
9 type of setting is deemed acceptable by
10 your town planners, we'll work with the
11 town planners. If that is what is deemed
12 acceptable, we'll work with that goal.

13 A VOICE: And what about cleanups
14 that take place, let's say, once this
15 construction starts and additional ground
16 contamination is found at that point? I
17 think it's a Grumman situation rather than
18 a Navy situation where that site is going
19 to be.

20 Is there going to be funding to do
21 cleanups at that point?

22 Will the New York State Department
23 of Health have on-site representatives
24 there while the construction is taking
25 place to make sure that in construction

1
2 excavation that the contaminants aren't
3 released into the air? If the site has to
4 be shut down while cleanup takes place,
5 will Grumman and the Navy foot the bill to
6 the construction company to keep them from
7 going out of business or evacuating the
8 site and cancelling the project while
9 waiting for the cleanup to take place?

10 MR. COLTER: We won't have to shut
11 down any operation in the area.

12 Basically, that area was for past
13 drum storage use, which the Grumman
14 representative mentioned isn't used
15 anymore.

16 There is basically no one over at
17 site one. It is a laid-down area for
18 construction material. So we won't have to
19 be shutting anything down or anything like
20 that.

21 A VOICE: Just one other question
22 that I have and I'll sit down and let
23 somebody else talk.

24 While they're doing this
25 construction for the proposed senior

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2 citizen site, with deep excavation, is
3 there any threat to disturbing the aquifer
4 and moving the -- disturbing the water
5 flows that, you know, might cause the
6 contamination to move in a different
7 direction or anything along those lines?

8 MR. COLTER: This construction, this
9 work will not change the ground water flow
10 patterns.

11 I'm curious, though, as to where the
12 senior citizen project is located.

13 Is it on the Navy property or
14 Grumman property?

15 A VOICE: It's centrally located on
16 Central Avenue in Bethpage. So it is not
17 on this map. It is about -- probably a
18 mile south of it there.

19 (CONTINUED ON PAGE 84.)
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2 MR. BARNES: The depth to
3 groundwater at that particular location is
4 45 to 50 feet.

5 There is no way they'll be
6 excavating down to that depth.

7 In addition, that portion of the
8 property, as I understand it, is no longer
9 part of the inactive hazardous waste site
10 of Grumman.

11 That since was delisted fairly
12 recently by the Department of
13 Environmental Conservation.

14 Grumman submitted its delisting
15 petition, which they collected samples,
16 installed additional wells above and
17 beyond what they've already installed.

18 There were no waste that was
19 disposed of in that area.

20 That document was not only reviewed
21 and approved of by the Department of
22 Environmental Conservation, but was
23 reviewed and approved of by the Department
24 of Health.

25 MS. BLACK: My name is Terry

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Catapano Black and I'm a resident of
Bethpage.

That's why I'm here tonight.

I was born and raised in the
community. And I have a couple of
questions.

I did want to just briefly
comment as I stood up, to make known the
proposed senior housing is to be on
Central Avenue.

As this gentleman informed us, there
was a phase 1 and a phase 2 done. And, as
I understand, everything was tested and it
was delisted.

My question is with reference
to -- I am sorry I came in late. You may
have covered it -- as to the number of
wells that were drilled around Bethpage
and the findings in reference to these
three wells and the number of wells that
were drilled, because I have noticed them
all around the town and the findings of
the other wells.

MR. COLTER: We have two programs

1
2 going on, the Navy program and the Grumman
3 program.

4 But most of the off-site wells that
5 the Navy installed were in the eastern
6 residential area, in this area here.

7 (Indicating)

8 The ones I believe that you might be
9 referring to were probably installed by
10 the Grumman property, by the Grumman
11 study.

12 I -- the information that Grumman
13 has is also in the Bethpage Public
14 Library. And that is the best as far as
15 Grumman goes.

16 Dave can probably help out as far as
17 how many wells we put in the eastern
18 residential area.

19 That is about as far as I can take
20 it.

21 A VOICE: So your studies were
22 completely independent of the Navy study
23 and the other study?

24 MR. COLTER: Yes.

25 MR. BARNES: They were

1
2 independent, but they were coordinated by
3 the State of New York Department of
4 Environmental Conservation and the
5 Department of Health.

6 During these two investigations,
7 roughly ninety to a hundred wells were
8 installed.

9 That is in addition to maybe that
10 many more wells which were installed by
11 the United States Geologic Survey back in
12 the late 1980's.

13 A number of wells that were sampled
14 were over a hundred between the two
15 properties.

16 A VOICE: My question is: My family
17 and I, my sister and I, we were weaned on
18 this water.

19 As far as myself, I don't really
20 feel, at this point, there is much I can
21 do, but I have young children.

22 There have been rumors around the
23 town, I would like to know if you have any
24 information on this, as to the surface
25 levels that you were finding.

1
2 Do they work their way down? I
3 mean, historically, is that what happened
4 with these chemicals? Are they working
5 their way down to our water system? Have
6 they always been there?

7 MR. COLTER: Past practices due to,
8 you know, spills of, you know, drums,
9 leaks and the chemicals do work their way
10 down through the soil and get moved with
11 the movement of the groundwater.

12 We have identified this during our
13 investigations.

14 And, as I stated earlier, part of
15 this remedial program is going to be
16 working with the Bethpage Water District
17 to ensure that the public water supplies
18 do not distribute this type of
19 contaminated water to the public.

20 We're going to be doing treatment on
21 the systems. Grumman is also going to be
22 doing treatment on the Water District
23 wells.

24 We're in consultation with the
25 District.

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We had a meeting with them this morning to talk about some details.

So, you're right, chemicals do work their way down.

They do get into the groundwater. They move with the groundwater, but they are not coming to your tap.

MR. VICKERSON: Okay.

I'd like to say that this type of groundwater contamination is very, very easily removed with the agreement technologies that are currently being employed at plants 4 and 6 of the Bethpage Water District.

At no time does the water entering the distribution systems, and thus far into your taps --

At no time does that exceed the New York State drinking water standards that we have set and are, you know, the most conservative of any other state in the area.

And, as a matter of fact, the EPA has been putting us under pressure to

1

lower our standards to keep us in line
with the other states.

2

3

4

So, you know, you shouldn't be
worried about drinking your water.

5

6

I would have no hesitation
whatsoever of drinking this water out of
the Bethpage Water District.

7

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9

A VOICE: Well, there are rumors
going around. I spoke to someone last
week who, unfortunately, has breast
cancer.

10

11

12

13

She was told by her oncologist in
Garden City, when she said where she was
from, he said, "Don't even wash your
vegetables in that water."

14

15

16

17

And these are doctors now. And this
is why we're all here tonight. We're
trying to gather some facts.

18

19

20

We're scared. I know I'm afraid.

21

I have a nine-month old baby.

22

I don't like to give her water from
the tap.

23

24

MR. VICKERSON: It is very
unfortunate that a physician would be

25

1
2 saying anything like that, because we've
3 got epidemiologists -- we can fill this
4 whole room with epidemiologists that would
5 not, you know, that would not make that
6 connection.

7 A VOICE: Thank you.

8 MR. WILLIAMS: My name is Wesley
9 Williams.

10 I moved here about in '78.

11 My stepfather's wife died in '73 of
12 cancer, breast cancer and uterus cancer.
13 And it seems strange that ten years later,
14 my mother develops the same thing. But,
15 thank God, she didn't died.

16 And it's not in our water? How can
17 you say that when everybody else is dying
18 from cancer?

19 How can you say that? Because you
20 don't live here. That's why.

21 MR. VICKERSON: All I can say is I
22 can't answer any specific question about
23 cancer.

24 All I can say is the Bethpage Water
25 District, you know, periodic monitoring,

1
2 has shown that no chemicals are reaching
3 your taps.

4 A VOICE: Now it's not. What about
5 ten years ago?

6 MR. VICKERSON: I can't address
7 what it was in the past because
8 analytical procedures were a lot different
9 back then.

10 A VOICE: Is there somebody here
11 from the Water District here tonight?

12 A VOICE: Yes. I'll speak when
13 everybody is done.

14 MR. PASQUALE: Peter Pasquale,
15 Bethpage.

16 You say there are two different
17 amounts of financing, one for a good job
18 and one for the best job.

19 Have you determined from your
20 studies now of the amount of work that
21 would have to be done and what the job
22 cost for the job you're recommending
23 versus the job that would clean up the
24 whole thing and leave us without any other
25 worries?

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Do you have any determination of what them two costs would be?

MR. COLTER: Yes, sir.

MR. PASQUALE: You do have?

MR. COLTER: Yes, sir.

A VOICE: F-14's cost about \$25 million. How many \$25 million jobs do we need?

MR. COLTER: To clean up everything?

MR. PASQUALE: To do everything with the grade A job, get rid of it and gone.

MR. COLTER: Roughly four to five.

MR. PASQUALE: Four to five F-14's. You're talking about a hundred million dollars to do the job right, versus \$40 million to do a level job for just industrial plant site.

Now, that's not acceptable for this community as far as I'm concerned.

We should go for the best job for the people that are here and the people that have been dying here that we know about as community citizens.

And I think that everybody here is

11/94

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1
2 responsible for trying to do that job the
3 right way.

4 Thank you.

5 MR. COLTER: Okay.

6 We're here to entertain your
7 comments such as that.

8 If this community thinks that what
9 the Navy is doing is not appropriate, we
10 will, you know, we will listen to your
11 concerns.

12 If you think we need to spend
13 a hundred million dollars in this
14 community alone to do that, we can talk
15 about that.

16 A VOICE: We just did. We are
17 telling you you should spend a hundred
18 million dollars.

19 MR. COLTER: Bear in mind, sir, that
20 the Department of the Navy is not only
21 looking at the Bethpage community, but
22 several other local communities in the
23 whole northeast region of the United
24 States.

25 The money we're planning on spending

1
2 here is going to address 95 percent of the
3 contaminants in the soil

4 If it comes down to spending a
5 hundred million dollars to get the extra
6 five percent, and that's roughly the
7 comparison we're talking about, Congress
8 will not let the Department of Navy do
9 that.

10 They will want to spend another \$40
11 million on 95 percent at another local
12 community, because what we're talking
13 about leaving in place is not going to
14 pose any risk to anybody.

15 A VOICE: Then what you're saying
16 is, what we're doing is -- talking about,
17 you can't do nothing about.

18 It's like trying to slap yourself in
19 the ass. It's not going to work.

20 We're just talking about it but
21 you're not going to spend the money. So
22 why are we here for?

23 MR. COLTER: Somebody mentioned
24 writing your local congressman.

25 If you can get him on board to have

1
2 him appropriate more money for this
3 area, I would be more than willing to
4 spend it.

5 A VOICE: How much more money would
6 it cost to bring it up to a residential
7 usage?

8 Is that a hundred million dollars?

9 MR. COLTER: Yes.

10 All the alternatives are in the
11 feasibility study in the library.

12 Bottom line, dollars are in there.

13 A VOICE: On a deed restrict, any
14 piece of property that is known as having
15 soil problems is worthless.

16 MR. COLTER: At that point, if the
17 Navy turned the lane over to the local
18 community, we will work with the local
19 town planners and town authorities to
20 determine -- we'll let the town tell us.

21 A VOICE: Any construction that is
22 going to have to go on, they're just
23 passing the buck to whoever is going to
24 own the property in ten years or twenty
25 years.

1
2 You guys are out of here.

3 MR. COLTER: Again, I can just say
4 we're going to work with the town
5 planners. If we need to do more
6 environmental work for the purpose of the
7 land, we will do that.

8 A VOICE: What type of company is
9 going to come onto 600, 800 acres to
10 something like Roosevelt Raceway?

11 MR. COLTER: I cannot answer that.
12 Judith would like to.

13 MS. HARE: I have a comment.

14 MR. COLTER: Sure.

15 Go ahead.

16 MS. HARE: When special legislation
17 was passed recently, which now allows the
18 Secretary of the Navy to convey the
19 property at Calverton to the local
20 community, the Town of Riverhead, I
21 believe the Town of Riverhead actually is
22 looking at a lot of various interested
23 parties that may want to utilize that
24 property.

25 Now, obviously, at any of our

1
2 properties, the Navy is going to continue
3 to perform clean-up activities.

4 And there have been some discussions
5 of conditional conveyances that can be
6 made so that the Town of Riverhead can
7 proceed with their plans once our
8 contractor has cleared that property and
9 it has been ready to be conveyed.

10 So I think that there are lots of
11 possible interest levels, from industry
12 standpoint, with these properties.

13 I think it just -- there may be a
14 concern out there that I'm hearing, that
15 that there would not be. And I think
16 already on Long Island there is evidence
17 that there is interest, at least on that
18 end of Long Island.

19 A VOICE: What is the shape of
20 Calverton compared to Bethpage as far as
21 the toxic contamination?

22 MS. HARE: I can't really --

23 A VOICE: Is it similar?

24 A VOICE: There is none. Zero.

25 MR. COLTER: At this point, we are

1
2 currently conducting initial
3 investigations at Calverton.

4 We are much farther in the process
5 at the Bethpage facility than we are at
6 Calverton.

7 We do have contamination at
8 Calverton. And the Navy, as with
9 Bethpage, will address it.

10 A VOICE: When he is saying there is
11 no contamination on the Calverton being
12 conveyed, the only thing you're selling
13 out there is clean property to begin with.

14 MR. COLTER: At Calverton.

15 A VOICE: I'm familiar with the
16 legislation and the conveyance.

17 MR. COLTER: Yes, sir.

18 A VOICE: Brian Mickey.

19 This is a question to the
20 Grumman lawyer: Are there any other toxic
21 sites?

22 We're just talking about a hundred
23 acres of a 600-acre area of industrial
24 area.

25 Are there any other toxic areas in

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the other 500 acres that we have to be concerned about also?

There are other surrounding neighborhoods.

We're just talking about one area in the middle of that whole bunch there.

A major cleanup there for residential in the middle of all the other garbage.

What do you do then? Is there any other toxic sites?

MR. BARNES: Okay.

In the repository over at the Bethpage Library, there is a proposed remedial action plan which the State of New York issued for the Grumman site.

There are two plant sites on that 500 acres which we identified as source area where we are still doing some investigation.

At the known source area, which is known as plant 2, a soil vapor extraction system has been designed and construction is nearly complete.

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That should go on line very shortly.

We're still investigating the plant 15, which is just a little bit to the north and west of the Navy facility.

A VOICE: I worked for Grumman for eight years prior to this. And there were other basins and other garbage that stuff was flowing into constantly.

I worked in the transportation end. And I carried barrels into the backyard.

Before concrete was poured there, there was chemical milling and dicing in about a hundred yards from 11th Street.

There is a lot of other places that I remember bringing stuff to that was possibly toxic at the time.

I was a young man at the time.

We weren't told anything back then anyway. But I'm sure there are other areas. There are basins along Harrison Avenue that I remember being filled with garbage looking water for years.

I don't know if the ducks survived there.

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MR. BARNES: Actually the geese are doing quite well there.

After the meeting, I would like to talk about your comment about the basins.

Based on the information that we have from the recharge basins, not only on the Navy property, but on the Grumman property, getting this information, these basins are no longer source areas.

They may have been source areas in the past. But due to the constant flushing and over the last two years Grumman has set surface water and groundwater discharge standards which are promulgated by the Department.

Those basins are no longer source areas.

And in the Department of -- in the opinion of the Department, in the past it may have been different -- in the present, they are not source areas.

A VOICE: It was an industrial area for over 60 years. The community park was built on toxic dump. Nobody knew

1
2 anything, just built a community park over
3 that area.

4 There's got to be 60 years of
5 industry. There has to be a lot of
6 chemical plants. I don't think you could
7 ever clean it up for residential.

8 MR. BRAYACK: There may have been
9 sources in the past that the, just
10 nothing, residual in the soils. That is
11 possible. As we see it right now, I think
12 we have identified the source areas that
13 exist presently in the site for the areas
14 that were historical source areas. The
15 contamination in the groundwater, we will
16 be dealing with that through this
17 groundwater feasibility study. But it's
18 almost impossible to backtrack to where
19 some of that contamination may have come
20 from.

21 Yes, sir?

22 A VOICE: In the last meeting, we
23 had in the deed restrictions -- didn't
24 come up concerning the Grumman site -- but
25 with the vapor extraction you're doing at

1
2 some of those locations, would that leave
3 those sites that you're cleaning up with
4 the residential usage or would they be
5 restricted to commercial usage only?

6 MR. BARNES: The cleanup goals that
7 are used are for residential or industrial
8 use.

9 However, the contamination that
10 we're talking about, generally from five
11 feet, I think in the shallow contamination
12 is about five feet at plant 2, and I'm not
13 sure that if we turn this over to
14 residential use, that those
15 contaminants -- in fact, I think they'll
16 be gone. But if there is any residual, I
17 don't think people will come into contact
18 with it.

19 A VOICE: How much acreage is
20 concerned on the Grumman end of the
21 contaminated area? Do you know off the
22 top of your head?

23 MR. BARNES: It is measured in tens
24 of square feet.

25 A VOICE: I would just like to get

1
2 an idea of the scope of the property. Out
3 of the total of 600 acres, are we going to
4 be locked out for residential use later
5 on?

6 MR. BARNES: Less than a quarter of
7 an acre.

8 MR. COLTER: Yes, ma'am?

9 A VOICE: Thank you.

10 What kind of notice was given for
11 this meeting? I came late. You might
12 have addressed the question already.

13 MR. COLTER: What we did for this
14 meeting was roughly accept, first, the
15 proposed plan.

16 If you came late, we ran out of
17 copies.

18 If you see me after the meeting --
19 this goes for everybody -- we have index
20 cards out on the table.

21 If you give me your name and
22 address, I'll make sure that one gets
23 mailed to you.

24 To get back to your question: We
25 put the proposed plan in the Bethpage

1
2 Public Library on November 1st. That
3 officially started the public comment
4 period.

5 We then put a notice in the Bethpage
6 Tribune, which is I believe a weekly
7 paper.

8 That notice should have been in
9 Monday's paper.

10 We also put in Newsday, which is a
11 daily paper, in the public information
12 section, a notice that the public meeting
13 will be held.

14 We also put out a fact sheet.

15 On top of the fact sheet, which
16 was a public meeting invitation,
17 basically the Navy has roughly three to
18 four hundred persons currently on our
19 mailing list.

20 Again, those of you who did not get
21 a direct mailing, if you signed up, you'll
22 be added to our mailing list for future
23 fact sheets.

24 But we did send out basically a
25 summary of the prap in a three- to four-

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page fact sheet that was mailed to roughly 300 to 400 people in the area.

A VOICE: Where did you get that mailing list? Where did the three to four hundred names come from?

MR. COLTER: We generated it from basically going around to the communities, taking addresses.

There were also Hooker. EPA sponsored one. We also got the Grumman, the State one, three weeks ago. We got that mailing list and basically canvassed the area.

A VOICE: Was there any direct mailing done to our local public officials?

MR. COLTER: I believe so, yes.

A VOICE: So you're telling me that they were notified?

MR. COLTER: Yes.

A VOICE: Anyone that was involved in this area?

MR. COLTER: I believe so.

Yes, sir?

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A VOICE: I have a question.

You say you're going to remove the soil from this area. Concrete pads were constructed after the contamination was taking place. How are we going to get to the soil. And if they are removed, they are going to be treated as hazardous waste or end up in somebody's driveway a few weeks later?

MR. COLTER: The soils underneath the concrete will be addressed by the vapor extraction.

Since you're dealing with below the surface, it will go under the concrete.

A VOICE: You said you're going to remove some surface soil. How much are you going to remove, an inch?

MR. COLTER: We are roughly talking about 300 cubic yards.

A VOICE: Over how many square feet?

MR. COLTER: I don't have the exact numbers.

Dave maybe has the better numbers for you.

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MR. BRAYACK: There's two removal actions. Basically, the PCB contamination, it is about 12 inches.

Okay. The area is, whatever, 12 inches thick and, offhand, it's 15 to 20 foot wide and maybe a hundred foot long.

A VOICE: Concrete pads in there.

MR. BRAYACK: Where the PCB contamination is, there is no concrete pads. There is a fence line running through, right through the middle of site 1 and that is where the --

A VOICE: The solvent --

MR. BRAYACK: The solvents will be treated by the -- you don't have to remove any concrete. If concrete has to be removed in an area, and there's one place with the arsenic in it, that's going to be treated and removed. It's possible some concrete might be picked up at sites like this. Very little material gets recycled. Everything is hauled to a hazardous waste site and disposed of at a hazardous waste site, at a landfill.

1
2 A VOICE: The only other thing I
3 would like to say is, you keep talking
4 about you're going to restore this
5 property to an industrial use, an
6 industrial usage or industrial use
7 construction.

8 What I want to know is, assuming
9 that the community wanted to accept this,
10 how do you do any industrial development
11 without excavation? What you're telling
12 me, you're trying to separate this
13 property to --

14 MR. BRAYACK: The restrictions would
15 not prevent digging in the soils. The
16 restrictions would be there. That if you
17 are digging in the soils, mostly the on-
18 site workers, the construction workers
19 typically would be forced to wear some
20 type of respiratory protection. They
21 would be the ones exposed.

22 A VOICE: What happens to dust?

23 MR. BRAYACK: Under most
24 construction scenarios, we look at those
25 scenarios, most of the exposures that

1
2 we're talking about are a 30-year, 70-year
3 exposure.

4 During construction practices, if
5 there is any type of dusting whatsoever,
6 you typically would wet it down, moisten
7 it to keep the dust from --

8 A VOICE: Nobody wets it down.

9 MR. BRAYACK: That is not a
10 hazardous waste site. That is the type of
11 deed restriction we're talking here.

12 You're saying that you just can't go
13 out and get someone who has a backhoe and
14 a truck and go out and dig. The deed
15 restriction would stipulate that the
16 people doing construction here would have
17 to have certain levels of construction
18 when they're doing it, would have to
19 employ certain construction practices to
20 make sure that you don't have big dust
21 plumes migrating off-site. That is what
22 the -- they're not saying you should never
23 dig here.

24 MR. COLTER: What we want to do with
25 the deed restrictions is let Grumman know

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where the areas are.

If they can avoid construction in that area, that is the preferred alternative.

Obviously, if they say, hey, we have to dig here because we need this building, and the deed restriction, as Dave points out, recommends the best level of protection for the worker that has to be working in there.

Yes, sir?

A VOICE: That last slide that you had up, and you took it down, can you go to that, please?

MR. BARNES: That one?

(Indicating)

A VOICE: Right along that fence line.

You're claiming that none of the PCB's have crossed that fence line?

MR. COLTER: The limit that the Navy is allowed to investigate, initially, is on our property.

If we deem it necessary to go off-

1
2 site, if we think contamination has
3 migrated, we will do that.

4 In this case, right up along the
5 fence line, and it is in the report, there
6 is no contamination along the fence line.

7 However, because of the proximity of
8 the hot spots, the PCB hot spot, which is
9 roughly right around in here, we basically
10 want to confirm that that dust migration
11 hasn't migrated PCB's off-site, be it
12 dust.

13 That is why we are going to be out
14 there the next few days verifying that.

15 A VOICE: If you make that suitable
16 for industrial site, and they come and dig
17 and the workers have their protective
18 gear, you put a big X, because that is
19 where most of the houses are --

20 A VOICE: Sure.

21 MR. GARGIULIO: Greg Gargiulio.

22 I live on Sycamore, which is the
23 corner, right there, the other corner,
24 down.

25 (Indicating)

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MR. COLTER: Right here?

(Indicating)

MR. GARGIULIO: The northeast corner, right there.

(Indicating)

So if you make that suitable for an industrial development, when they come and dig, the construction workers will have all their protective gear.

What happens to all the people who live on 11th Street when they do that?

MR. COLTER: The dust that is generated will be wet down to not allow the dust to migrate off the site.

I understand your concern.

We're going to do everything in our power to limit the dust.

MR. VICKERSON: Also, the Department of Health will institute what we call a community health and safety plan that will require dust monitoring and VOC or, you know, PCB, whatever, monitoring around the perimeter of the work zone any time that

1
2 the dust or whatever it is they're
3 monitoring for exceeds a certain level, a
4 very low level, the workers are going to
5 be required to stop working and take
6 measures to prevent whatever that is
7 causing the dust.

8 MR. BARNES: This is routinely done
9 at sites within New York State.

10 MR. COLTER: Yes, sir?

11 MR. BARNES: State your name,
12 please, sir.

13 MR. PETRANO: John Petrano
14 (phonetic). I live on 4th Street.

15 What you were just saying, I know
16 people, they live with a geiger counter in
17 their kitchen.

18 I don't understand what the purpose
19 is because once that goes off, is it too
20 late?

21 Now you're going to monitor with
22 eleven, ten, or whatever.

23 Once you find something,
24 you're going to tell the people to leave
25 then?

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MR. BARNES: Radiation is a
different --

A VOICE: Monitor in case something
is going to happen, right?

MR. BARNES: It is measured as a
safety precaution for the community.

A VOICE: What happens when you find
something?

MR. BARNES: First of all, we'll set
the levels as low as we can so that, let's
say that, just to throw out a number, that
one part per million at the property line
is a concern. We would then set the level
of the property at .2 and .1.

A VOICE: What is the next step, to
evacuate the area?

MR. BARNES: Just stop work, make
the corrective measures and probably
wouldn't be a need to evacuate.

However, if that is necessary, we
have a site up in Millerton, just east of
Poughkeepsie, where we have an evacuation
plan, if we need to do that. If that is
what you want, we can do that.

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MR. COLTER: I don't think
evacuation is going to be necessary.
We're not talking about a major Three Mile
Island type of deal here.

A VOICE: I don't mean that.

Once something is found out, it is
usually too late.

MR. COLTER: There will be ample
warnings for us to take the measures so we
don't have to evacuate.

A VOICE: Clarify for me who does
Judy work for?

MR. COLTER: The Naval Air Systems
Command. They're a Washington-based Naval
Command. They're actually the owners of
the hundred-acre property that we're
talking about tonight.

A VOICE: And Judith stated -- and
you can correct me if you look in the
paperwork over there -- but she said full
remediation, in the beginning of the
meeting, in her opening statement.

That has changed a lot in the last
hour.

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I mean, if you guys want to look it up, I'm sure that is what she did say.

MS. HARE: Maybe I should clarify.

The Navy is interested in full remediation of the plan at the present time. And I think that plan, Jim has fully disclosed to you this evening.

A VOICE: But according to Jim --

A VOICE: Seventy-five dollar wax job or a hundred?

A VOICE: You didn't explain to us which way you're going to go, spread between 125 million and a hundred million. Are we getting the \$25 million package or the hundred dollar package. That is what we want to know.

Full remediation?

MR. COLTER: Full remediation is the plan that we have.

A VOICE: To implement the plan?

MS. HARE: Yes.

MR. COLTER: To implement the plan.

Again, it goes back to the --

A VOICE: That was misleading.

1
2 One other question. The Department
3 of Health, what do you guys base or what
4 studies have you done to decide the
5 numbered street area I would like, let's
6 say, is the closest area does not have a
7 higher, I guess, cancer rate. I guess,
8 listening to what's going on here, I have
9 lived in Bethpage all my life. By the
10 way, I lived here when I was growing up on
11 a block that has eight houses on it,
12 including myself, two younger people.
13 This was around '74, '75, developed
14 Hodgkin's disease. That is within a 300-
15 foot area.

16 Now I'm hearing all this stuff
17 here. It is very hard for me to believe
18 that that doesn't prompt a study of some
19 sort.

20 MR. VICKERSON: The only thing we
21 have to go by is the environmental
22 indicators.

23 We look in the environmental data to
24 determine whether any exposures are
25 occurring off-site.

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A VOICE: What is the data? What are you using?

MR. VICKERSON: The results of the remedial and phase 1 and phase 2.

A VOICE: Nothing like a house-to-house question?

MR. VICKERSON: That is not the way we operate.

MR. DUNLEAVY: My name is Jack Dunleavy. I'm with the Navy. And the National Institution is doing a four-year study to look at breast cancer.

I don't know if they're looking at other cancers. But it is a pretty comprehensive study.

I've been in communication with them. And I have a point of contact, if you would like to contact them.

A VOICE: I don't want to belittle that study at all. But I don't think that I guess contaminants that are here are just -- how do you say -- confined to breast cancer. We're talking about leukemia, heavy metals, lung cancer,

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Hodgkin's, brain cancer, breast, uterus,
uterine cancer.

MR. VICKERSON: I can't answer
specific questions about that. See me
afterwards. We can get you in touch.

A VOICE: I still don't understand
what you buys base your statement on that
this area is not any higher than any
other.

MR. VICKERSON: If people are being
exposed, we would ask the cancer --

A VOICE: Isn't this why this is a
class 2A site, because it is an
environmental hazard 2 site?

I'm not sure. I'm not looking for
an actual definition. I mean just for
this to be happening.

MR. BARNES: The reason it is a
class 2 site, there is a potential for
exposures to occur.

A VOICE: Earlier you said that you
couldn't tell. I guess what had happened
ten years ago or prior to ten years ago,
you were really not sure if it did get

1
2 into the water. You guys did put in wells
3 because something was found in the water,
4 correct?

5 MR. VICKERSON: Correct.

6 A VOICE: Okay. Good.

7 So I mean, ten years ago or more,
8 these people were drinking something, I
9 don't know why that's prompt a study.

10 MR. COLTER: I believe, though, that
11 the Bethpage Water District is throughout
12 -- and correct me if I'm wrong -- but it
13 is throughout its supply of public water,
14 was not supplying any type of adverse
15 contaminated water.

16 A VOICE: After all the regularly
17 things were put in.

18 MR. VICKERSON: Even before. They
19 were still monitoring on a regular basis.

20 A VOICE: But you caught something,
21 didn't you? I mean, I don't know.

22 MR. COLTER: Maybe you have to ask
23 the Water District.

24 A VOICE: Okay.

25 So the Department of Health still

1
2 feels that there is no reason or there is
3 no --

4 MR. VICKERSON: No.

5 A VOICE: Before the man from the
6 Water District speaks, it was just brought
7 to my attention, I was thinking about this
8 too, all the construction has been going
9 on about ten years when Hendrickson
10 Brothers dug up all our streets, ten,
11 fifteen feet with those big dams. Those
12 guys were deep. And they were all around
13 my back street. And they stored all --
14 knocked the fences down. And what about
15 that? I mean, that's got to be something.
16 I don't think any of you can drop a dime
17 on that.

18 MR. COLTER: Construction in your
19 neighborhood, we can't control. We don't
20 know about it.

21 A VOICE: Why weren't they warned,
22 told? Maybe they shouldn't be digging
23 here.

24 MR. COLTER: Five years ago, we got
25 the appropriation from Congress. Now we

1
2 know about the environmental laws to start
3 this investigation.

4 We basically started the
5 investigation five years ago. We didn't
6 have any idea that there may or may not be
7 a problem in the local community back
8 then.

9 A VOICE: They started digging again
10 last summer.

11 A VOICE: I was here at the last
12 meeting. They knew 20 years ago there was
13 a problem.

14 A VOICE: I live between 10th and
15 11th on Maple.

16 They were done with my street last
17 year. So two years ago --

18 A VOICE: Three years.

19 A VOICE: Three years ago, this was
20 going on.

21 They were digging down deep.
22 Sometimes they go down 15 feet.

23 You're talking about -- if you can't
24 say when or where they are contaminated,
25 then half those guys are probably going to

1
2 croak down there, too. They shouldn't be
3 in there. You're shaking your head.
4 You're not in there.

5 A VOICE: You don't live there
6 either.

7 A VOICE: These guys are down there.
8 I'm not the one in there.

9 MR. VICKERSON: We show you tonight
10 that the contamination is on the Navy site
11 itself.

12 A VOICE: You're talking about the
13 fence.

14 MR. COLTER: Let me clarify.

15 MR. VICKERSON: I don't know what
16 you're talking about.

17 MR. COLTER: The investigation that
18 we did, the results that we have, do not
19 indicate any off-site contamination.
20 Okay.

21 A VOICE: Did you test it?

22 MR. COLTER: I'm going to tomorrow.
23 I want to get to that as soon as the
24 questions and answers are all done.

25 Just bear with us.

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You want to do it now?

A VOICE: Tell us now.

MR. SABINO: Is there anyone here from Harrison Avenue?

This is meeting number 6 for me. My name is Anthony Sabino. I represent the Bethpage Water District.

And some of you are here for your first meeting. I go back with this since before the first meeting in 1990.

When I first met John Barnes in 1990, he got lost coming to Nassau County.

He has since been able to find Nassau County quite well. And he has been very responsive to some of the concerns of the Bethpage Water District.

We started looking into a lot of the problems that you raised in 1986, when we had a well that was closed due to contamination.

Now, the Bethpage Water District has never put into its system contaminated water.

When Grumman closed its well sites

1
2 in 1976, I believe they closed them
3 because the water on the Grumman site was
4 so bad people were actually getting
5 nauseous from the smell of the water
6 coming out of the drinking fountains,
7 toilet waters, faucets and so on, because,
8 at that time, the County of Nassau really
9 got involved more so than the County of
10 New York.

11 The Bethpage Water District
12 immediately closed any well site that we
13 thought could be affected by this type of
14 contamination.

15 At that time, the drinking water
16 level was 100 parts per billion. We never
17 exceeded that amount, but nor could you
18 even test to the levels that we test to
19 today.

20 So what we did in '76 was take the
21 well off-line. So no one in Bethpage got
22 water through the distribution system that
23 was contaminated.

24 That well stayed closed until 1990,
25 approximately, but the District, because

1
2 it needed additional supply capacity,
3 began to design a stripping tower,
4 completely independent of all of these
5 gentlemen that you heard tonight,
6 completely independent of all of these
7 studies that have gone on.

8 We didn't know who caused the
9 problem, nor did we care. All we knew is
10 that we had a well site that cost roughly
11 a million dollars that we couldn't use and
12 the Bethpage District needed the water.

13 So we began a study and plans to put
14 that well back on line to remove 100
15 percent of the contamination, not just a
16 little bit, not to industrial use, but so
17 we could break it, zero contamination.

18 When we say "zero," in this
19 framework, what we mean is below any
20 detectable level. That is what zero
21 means. No one knows what zero is when you
22 test the chemicals.

23 All we know is we can't detect any
24 level in the sample of water that we're
25 testing.

1
2 So that is the level to which the
3 Bethpage Water District treats the water
4 to supply to the Bethpage Water District
5 consumers.

6 The water in the Bethpage District
7 usually exceeds the water given to the
8 consumers of a majority of the districts
9 on the Island.

10 Now, another thing that you have to
11 understand about water, is you heard many
12 concepts tonight about soils, vegetables,
13 property values, tax bases. And you're
14 hearing it for the first time.

15 I have been living with it for
16 almost eight years now.

17 The water that is at the surface,
18 the top of the water table is not the
19 water that is pumped into the distribution
20 system by the Bethpage Water District.

21 Our wells start at approximately 500
22 feet and go down to 700 feet.

23 You're hearing about contamination
24 tonight that is 50 feet deep, a hundred
25 feet deep.

1
2 There is some contamination on the
3 Grumman site and that does go down into
4 the deeper levels.

5 However, the well sites of the
6 Bethpage Water District are not even in
7 the part of the water table that is
8 affected by what you're hearing tonight.

9 So although it frightens you to hear
10 about water contamination, that is not
11 where the pumping wells are that serve you
12 or supply you with your water.

13 Now, on the southern areas where we
14 have put treatment on, there is every --
15 that you heard about tonight is going to
16 approach those wells, affect those wells
17 and have to be removed from those wells.
18 That is why Grumman and the Navy are doing
19 what they are doing finally to assist, to
20 remove the contamination.

21 To this day, no one in this room has
22 drunk water from the Bethpage Water
23 District that has had levels that exceed
24 State limits but, more than that, that has
25 had any detectable level.

1
2 We've heard that a lot of us have
3 lived here a long time. My mother was
4 born here. I was born here. My children
5 were born here, along with the
6 commissioners of the District and their
7 children.

8 So we have an interest, an interest
9 very similar to yours.

10 We all drink Bethpage water. It is
11 not out of product loyalty, I can assure
12 you of that.

13 Let's move on a little bit beyond
14 that.

15 On Harrison Avenue, the reason I
16 asked about that, is because four years
17 ago the meeting surrounded the state site,
18 the state study. And we're dealing with
19 the Grumman property. And Harrison Avenue
20 has recharge basins, sometimes called a
21 southern recharge basin, of the Grumman
22 property, right along the fence line of
23 residential areas, actually closer than
24 11th Street, because 11th Street, you have
25 the fence. You have the street and you

1
2 have the houses. On Harrison Avenue, you
3 have the recharge area, the fence and the
4 backyard.

5 There are gardens right along the
6 fence line.

7 So when you want to talk about
8 fright from growing vegetables, in what
9 may be contaminated soil, you have either
10 a more acute situation than what you might
11 have in the numbered streets.

12 So what the state did as a result of
13 people actually yelling at that meeting, a
14 lot more vociferous than what I heard here
15 tonight, the fence line was completely
16 tested and the soils were found to be free
17 of contamination.

18 And you heard John Barnes saying
19 that not only did they test the fence
20 line, they went into the recharge basins.

21 I personally examined those studies.
22 These are soil studies. They had nothing
23 to do with water.

24 Now, as near as we can tell, no
25 contamination has gone beyond the fence

1
2 line. Slightly different type of problem,
3 though, than what you had in the numbered
4 streets, because on the Grumman recharge
5 basins, contaminated water was being put
6 into the recharge basins and seeped into
7 the ground.

8 You didn't have a case where the PCB
9 transformer may have been spilled on the
10 surface of the ground. And who knows what
11 happened to the PCB? But these are really
12 not airborne chemicals.

13 Now, what the Navy is going to
14 propose for the numbered streets tonight,
15 is to sample some of the yards, the actual
16 yards of your houses.

17 A VOICE: How many are you planning
18 on doing?

19 MR. COLTER: Roughly twelve.

20 A VOICE: All right.

21 MR. COLTER: Immediately adjacent to
22 the Navy's property.

23 A VOICE: Let's start with twelve.
24 Let's start immediately adjacent and see
25 what they find.

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What is your timetable on results?

MR. COLTER: Results will be available in roughly one to two months.

What we'll do, is make them available to the individual property owners.

We also have a public dissemination regulation. We have to meet. So we have to put this report basically together, and put it out for public information, public comment or public availability at the Bethpage Library.

That report will not have any house numbers, street addresses or property names.

MR. SABINO: Would you see that I get a copy of that report?

MR. COLTER: Sure.

MR. SABINO: And what the Water District will do, is have our engineers and environmental experts take a look at those results to see what they show.

We will do assessment for the residents in that area with our technical

1
2 people to make sure the results are not --
3 do not indicate harmful contaminant levels
4 on anyone's property.

5 There's a --

6 You hear people say harmful
7 contaminant levels, levels that exceed
8 drinking water standards.

9 There is only one level that is
10 acceptable to the people in this room, and
11 that level is zero.

12 So if these studies show anything,
13 I'm not going to have our engineer give
14 the homeowners a report that says, well,
15 there are levels, but they are deemed to
16 be not harmful.

17 Who the hell is an engineer to tell
18 a homeowner that the contamination on his
19 property is not harmful.

20 We'll tell you exactly what the
21 results show in English. That is again
22 part of the problem at all of these
23 meetings.

24 The technical people speak in
25 alphabetical terminology of TCE, VOC's,

1
2 PRP, praps, rods, all of these types of
3 terminology that none of us use in our
4 daily language.

5 We'll interpret that for you, as we
6 have been doing for the last four years
7 since these meetings have been taking
8 place, just as we did for the people on
9 Harrison Avenue.

10 Also, as a result of some of the
11 meetings, the wells were dug off the
12 Grumman property to determine what has
13 been in the water supply -- not in the
14 water supply -- in the water table.

15 And those studies and those results
16 are part of the proceedings that you're
17 hearing tonight and you've only heard part
18 of it.

19 So after this meeting tonight, I
20 would appreciate it if property owners
21 would see Jim Colter to make sure he gets
22 enough addresses. If you don't get your
23 twelve, please let me know and I will
24 volunteer people that I know in the
25 numbered streets to make up the full

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complement of twelve.

I think there are enough interested people in the room tonight, close enough to the fence line that he should be able to get the number of samples, you know, if they're willing, to do twelve samples.

I want eleven.

The next thing is with respect to property values and tax base, the Grumman -- the Navy property is currently not on your Bethpage tax base. It is not assessed. It's federally owned property and it is not in our tax base today. So anything that occurs with this property in the future can only help the tax base, because it's zero today.

With respect to the ability to develop, there is a very beginning initiation of contact with Peter King to have him introduce legislation very similar to what Hooker Ruco did for the Navy out in Calverton, where a local municipality -- more likely than not it would be the Town of Oyster Bay -- like

1
2 the Town of Riverhead, took the lead in
3 the Calverton property to take title to
4 the Grumman property.

5 Now, I'll tell you that and stop
6 there, because the contact with Peter King
7 has not even been made yet. It has been
8 discussed in only very peripheral terms.
9 And it is because of these discussions
10 that I'm aware of what the Navy did out in
11 Riverhead.

12 The Navy Calverton site has
13 contamination on the site.

14 Calverton is how many acres? I
15 think it is over a thousand, isn't it? It
16 is larger than the facility than we have
17 here in Bethpage, maybe in Grumman
18 combined.

19 Art, do you know what the size of
20 Calverton is?

21 A VOICE: Three thousand.

22 MR. SABINO: Three thousand acres,
23 600 acres that we're dealing with,
24 Bethpage on the Calverton site, there is
25 some contamination. I have been led to

1
2 believe by Hooker Ruco's office that none
3 of the land could be conveyed to Riverhead
4 has contamination on that very piece of
5 property.

6 With respect to a deed restriction,
7 the deed restriction in this case is more
8 of a notice to a potential and future
9 property owner than it is an actual
10 restriction.

11 The property is tied up. And, as
12 you heard the gentleman say, it restricts
13 certain construction and activities. It
14 restricts what can be done on the surface
15 of the ground.

16 However, right now, Grumman has
17 already had three sites delisted.

18 A VOICE: Six.

19 MR. SABINO: Six parcels of property
20 delisted by use of other companies for
21 various purposes, senior citizens homes.
22 The Robert Plan site is delisted, probably
23 a piece of property purchased by the fire
24 department on that site that's been
25 delisted and others.

1
2 The Forest Lab site, which was a
3 company that wanted to move into Grumman,
4 also had its site delisted.

5 So just as Grumman gets sites
6 delisted, the deed restrictions on the
7 Navy parcel can also be dealt with.

8 What it is intended to be is a
9 restriction to stop people from moving on
10 that property now or without taking the
11 proper precautions to develop it or to do
12 anything else with the property.

13 So is it a temporary measure? It
14 can be. But it can be dealt with.

15 And if the Town of Oyster Bay gets
16 its hands on the property, it will be
17 dealt with.

18 Let me quickly address the levels of
19 clean-up. Right now, the site is zoned by
20 the Town of Oyster Bay as industrial.
21 That is the zoning.

22 It would almost be illegal to ask a
23 property owner to clean the site to a
24 residential level, when it's not zoned for
25 residents. It's zoned industrial.

1
2 So a property -- if I was -- if you
3 were the property owner or if I was the
4 property owner, and I could only use it
5 for industry, that is the level of clean-
6 up I would demand.

7 Now, I can also tell you that in the
8 letters that will be going to Peter King,
9 the Town of Oyster Bay is going to ask for
10 a higher level of clean-up.

11 Whether or not that gets anywhere
12 with the Navy, no one in this room can
13 even speculate on that tonight.

14 And I have been led to believe that
15 Peter King is going to use his offices to
16 do whatever the political people do to
17 assist this community to get the property
18 cleaned up to the standards that we all
19 expect, not what these people expect, not
20 what I expect, but what the community
21 expects. And if that means to the
22 residential level of safety, and that is
23 really what you're talking about, that's
24 what he will ask for.

25 But he may say to the Town of Oyster

1
2 Bay, why are we cleaning this up to a
3 residential level, if it can't be used for
4 residents?

5 Now, in conjunction with that 80
6 acres roughly of the Grumman property is
7 considered for residential use, not just
8 12 acres that is presently in contract for
9 senior citizens complex, but an additional
10 68 acres.

11 That means the Grumman property on
12 those 80 acres has to be cleaned up to a
13 residential level of safety.

14 I almost hate to mention this word
15 in this room, but right now at the Love
16 Canal site, there are residential
17 properties, new residential properties
18 that have been constructed on the site
19 because the level of clean-up done by
20 Union Carbide or Occidental, whoever owned
21 it, was done to support residential homes.

22 The idea of what we're talking
23 about, residential versus industrial, is a
24 level of safety. And because people live
25 on the site, that has to carry with it the

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highest level of safety.

So that the difference you're talking about is what a \$10 wax job or a \$25 wax job may be. But when this job is done, the community should have a piece of property that it can use.

But I don't believe the Navy is going to clean it up to a residential level, if there are never going to be residences on it.

A number of methods of construction can be used on the site to make it productive.

But I think it's going to take more than Grumman and more than the Navy to get to that point.

Fortunately or unfortunately for all of us, the Town of Oyster Bay, as the zoning authority in this area, is going to have to get involved to zone it for particular uses that a buyer, be it a residential developer, an office complex developer or an industrial complex developer, which I think most of us know

1
2 is not reality today, the Town of Oyster
3 Bay is going to change the zoning on that
4 property to support that type of
5 development.

6 And based on what I know of the
7 contamination on the site, the largest
8 portion of the 600 acres -- and I don't
9 want to throw out an acreage number -- but
10 the largest percentage of it -- and I'm
11 talking upwards of 90 percent -- will be
12 available for some type of development.

13 Lastly, let me go back to water.

14 I am also a member of the One and
15 Nine Committee. And anybody who knows
16 anything about breast cancer knows that
17 that is one of the leading committees on
18 the Island that is a proponent of the
19 breast cancer problem, and the breast
20 cancer studies on the Island.

21 The State of New York has already
22 done a study with respect to breast cancer
23 and water.

24 It sounds like a commercial for me
25 to say as a representative of the Water

1
2 District, but the study is totally
3 inconclusive with respect to a linkage
4 between breast cancer and water.

5 And that is the study that came out
6 about two years ago, where they think it
7 is a condition in diet.

8 If you were at the very last
9 meeting, you heard me say that I contacted
10 Grumman, years ago, to find out if their
11 workers had any ill health effects as a
12 result of working on the site where all
13 these contaminants is.

14 I know I represented Bethpage for
15 roughly 16 years now and in other water
16 districts prior to that. So I know what
17 the level of purity for the Bethpage Water
18 District is for quite a while.

19 So I was trying to find out what
20 would be the pathways for contaminants to
21 get to the residents of this community.
22 And I determined that the very best way to
23 look for that would be among Grumman's
24 employees.

25 They wash their hands in it. They

1
2 drink the water from shallow wells, not
3 the wells that we supply water from. They
4 actually -- the fellows who wipe the
5 grease off these machines with these
6 chemicals dipped it in a rag, wiped it on
7 the machine and they had direct contact
8 and exposures.

9 Grumman tells me that the employees
10 showed no inordinately high ill health
11 effects. But since our last meeting, when
12 I heard what you heard tonight and what I
13 heard last week, a lot of people came up
14 to me after that meeting and told me there
15 is a high incidence of cancer in their
16 families and in their neighborhood. Right
17 now on my desk is a letter to Tim
18 Vickerson -- if I had known he would have
19 been here tonight, I would have brought it
20 with me -- where I am asking on behalf of
21 the residents of Bethpage as a resident --
22 not as a resident of the Water District --
23 to begin the planning process for a more
24 vigorous and thorough health study of
25 people in this area.

1
2 As I mentioned last week, I
3 contacted Mid-Island Hospital and the
4 Nassau County Medical Center and various
5 cancer registries to try and determine if
6 Bethpage people showed up more than other
7 communities. And the answer, at that
8 time, was that it did not show up.

9 But, based on what I have heard
10 tonight, and I think what the
11 representatives of the state have heard,
12 we probably can't ignore the problem.

13 Now, I said ignore the problem. If
14 you walk into any community on Long
15 Island, next Tuesday night I'll be in Glen
16 Cove dealing with an incinerator problem
17 there with the Town of Oyster Bay. I was
18 involved in all of Oyster Bay's landfill
19 contamination problems and I attended
20 numerous meetings like this.

21 Every single meeting, you hear the
22 same refrain with respect to cancer: My
23 neighbor has it. My grandmother had it.
24 My uncle had it.

25 So you almost tend to get callous.

1
2 However, based on where we live, I
3 am personally asking the state to start
4 the planning process for a health survey
5 of this area.

6 I am turning over to them the
7 letters that Grumman sent me years ago,
8 based on the request that I made. And I'm
9 going to ask the state to ask Grumman for
10 that same type of follow-up.

11 I think it might be time to look at
12 Grumman's health records.

13 Now, as some of you know, especially
14 some of you know who have worked for
15 Grumman, Grumman has its own internal
16 medical staff. All of the employees are
17 covered by Travelers Health Insurance
18 Plan. And they process all of the claims.
19 So you should have a real good database at
20 that location.

21 Art is the one who sent me the
22 letter which says Grumman has studied that
23 data. And it shows no unusual high or --
24 let's not say unusually high -- no unusual
25 incidents of any type of health problem

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among its workers.

Well, Art, I hate to say it, I think the state is going to have to be involved. I think you heard it from the people in the room tonight that that becomes necessary.

The study that Mr. Dunleavy mentioned is a study that the federal government has just decided, within the last several months, to undertake to study breast cancer on all of Long Island. So it's really not going to impact very much what we discussed here tonight.

I can tell you, though, that the type of chemicals that we're talking about don't or haven't been linked to breast cancer. They are linked to other types of cancers.

And all of the chemicals that we're talking about are linked to different types of cancers.

However, what we may have going on here is a soup of chemicals where it is going to be very difficult to say, well,

1
2 PCE doesn't cause breast cancer. It
3 causes liver cancer. PCB's doesn't
4 cause -- they cause Hodgkin's disease.
5 There are studies which determine which
6 type of chemicals cause certain types of
7 cancer. And they are, with reasonable
8 certainty, able to eliminate certain
9 chemicals with certain types of cancer.

10 And with respect to what is in the
11 groundwater, it's largely TCE,
12 trichloroethylene. There is absolutely
13 positively no link in any study anywhere
14 done by the County, the state or the
15 federal government, linking that
16 particular chemical to breast cancer.

17 Can I say it any different than
18 that?

19 I'm not telling you that to reassure
20 you because I represent the Water
21 District. I'm telling you that I have a
22 wife and I have a daughter and I'm
23 concerned about the same things you're
24 concerned about.

25 I wouldn't be human if I wasn't.

1
2 So I wrote to Washington to get the
3 test results of the studies on TCE and I
4 only use that chemical because that is
5 what is in the water supply. And there is
6 no link in any of those studies to breast
7 cancer.

8 On December 5th I will be at Post
9 College attending another One in Nine
10 meeting on breast cancer on Long Island.
11 I have been to every one they have for the
12 last four years since this problem has
13 surfaced.

14 I don't believe there is a person in
15 this room that has studied it more than I
16 have. And that includes Mr. Vickerson
17 from the State of New York.

18 I'm not here to assure you. I'm
19 looking at the problem as an attorney for
20 the district and as a resident of this
21 community and as a husband and as a father
22 of a daughter.

23 I'm interested in it just as you
24 are.

25 Cancer statistics show that cancer

1
2 is going to touch one out of every three
3 families by the end of this decade. Now,
4 what the heck is causing that? Is it the
5 PCB on the Grumman site?

6 I'm sorry for taking up so much of
7 their time.

8 Now, I heard a lot of comments.
9 Somebody mentioned gasoline from the
10 airplanes being dumped on the runway.
11 Very simple problem. Gasoline floats
12 along the -- not like these other
13 chemicals that we talked about that
14 actually sink in and disseminate and
15 dilute itself in the water table.

16 Gasoline floats on top.

17 The initial wells dug by the County
18 of Nassau, long before any of these
19 studies commenced, sampled the shallow
20 wells only. No gasoline and oil
21 byproducts were found in this particular
22 area, other than as a result of being
23 downgrading of a gas station.

24 So we're reasonably certain that no
25 gasoline or oil is coming off the Grumman

1
2 site, reasonably certain, because it
3 doesn't appear in any test data.

4 Somebody asked how many wells were
5 dug.

6 And John Barnes mentioned the
7 hundred that he knows of.

8 I know of many, many more than that,
9 because USGS and the County of Nassau have
10 a well-drilling program in this area for
11 approximately the last ten years.

12 And the wells are here by the
13 hundreds.

14 If you go to the library and look at
15 the data, you will see little black dots
16 with numbers that correspond to these
17 wells.

18 The Bethpage Water District has
19 looked at the test results of almost every
20 single well that could possibly affect our
21 distribution system and our supply wells,
22 not the hundred Mr. Barnes is talking
23 about, every single one.

24 I personally have examined every
25 single one.

1
2 Since I have been involved in this,
3 I have learned the chemical compounds that
4 we're talking about.

5 I know their symbols. I know their
6 dangers.

7 I know their characteristics, let's
8 say within reason. I'm not a scientist by
9 any means, but I know what I'm looking
10 for.

11 And, more importantly, John Molloy
12 from H2M, who is an engineer, who is a
13 scientist, has environmental people on his
14 staff that are organic chemists and who
15 know exactly what to look for.

16 They also, on behalf of the Water
17 District, have examined the same test
18 data.

19 As a result of those examinations,
20 we pushed John Barnes. We helped him find
21 Nassau County. And we told him what we
22 wanted him to do on Harrison Avenue. And
23 where we wanted him to dig off-site wells
24 and you know something, they did it.

25 They yelled and screamed. They were

1
2 very upset at me at the first meeting, to
3 actually screaming at them, and
4 representatives of Grumman saw -- they
5 like to do their studies on their
6 property, just as you heard the Navy said
7 we're limited to our property and we're
8 limited to now go across the street.

9 I have no news for you. Depending
10 on what you find, you're not going to do
11 11th Street, you will do 10th, you'll do
12 9th. I'm talking to him like that,
13 because I know if we as a community make
14 enough noise, as we did with the State of
15 New York, that is exactly what they do.

16 If someone with knowledge looks at
17 the data and sees the potential for a
18 contaminant flow under your property, we
19 are going to ask tht it be done further
20 out.

21 Wasn't there some soil samples done
22 from the test borings of the shallow wells
23 you dug in the numbered streets? Didn't I
24 see some soil samples?

25 MR. COLTER: (Shakes head)

1
2 MR. SABINO: Then I must be
3 talking --

4 John, you tested soil samples, off-
5 site, correct?

6 MR. BARNES: No, we didn't. The
7 reason why we didn't, off-site we just
8 sampled the groundwater. We didn't sample
9 the soils from those borings, rationale
10 being when we get down to depth, those
11 areas were not areas where disposal
12 occurred. We didn't think there would be
13 any reason to find any contamination.

14 All of the soil samples I found were
15 on-site. All were on-site.

16 Okay. The Navy will come off-site
17 now and they will go as far as they have
18 to go. But on the Grumman's property, we
19 didn't find soil contaminations beyond the
20 fence line. And somebody made a joke
21 about how do contaminations know how to
22 stop at a fence line. It depends on how
23 the chemicals were dumped on the ground.

24 If I chemical was put in a recharge
25 basin, it goes down the bottom of the

1
2 recharge basin, is contaminated soil. But
3 that water does not come out and defy
4 gravity, go over the edge of the recharge
5 basin and contaminate the soils beyond the
6 fence line.

7 We have a similar situation on the
8 Navy property, although I'm a little less
9 sure about the PCB contamination, only
10 because I think you're less sure of its
11 origination. I think it is probably a
12 transformer of some sort that was there or
13 who knows. You know, transformers can
14 explode. So who knows how it happened,
15 how it got there. But what they call a
16 hot spot, means they have a high level of
17 concentration.

18 As you radiate out from that hot
19 spot, your contaminations actually come to
20 zero.

21 Let's see what happens when they go
22 beyond the fence line. A copy of the data
23 will be given to me and we'll look at it
24 for you.

25 If anyone has a question that I

1
2 haven't addressed -- I know I have taken
3 up a whole lot of time -- I come to these
4 meetings a lot of times. You may come
5 once. I encourage you to come more often.
6 You'll get more familiar with the terms
7 that we use at these meetings. You'll get
8 more familiar with what they're talking
9 about and what I'm talking about and
10 hopefully you'll feel a little bit safer
11 about your drinking water and about the
12 tomatoes and about having kids play on
13 your lawns.

14 And now I think is the time to move
15 forward with the health survey. I think
16 I've personally heard enough. Hopefully,
17 I'll be able to convince Mr. Vickerson of
18 the State that something should be done.
19 I don't know what he should do. He can't
20 answer that tonight either.

21 I'll put together what I know to be
22 necessary to have the State do this type
23 of investigation in this community.

24 A VOICE: You were talking about on-
25 site or off-site I guess it was, about six

1
2 months ago, maybe seven months ago. And I
3 saw this wire that was going along the
4 curb. It went down into one of the water
5 caps that was on the street side of 11th
6 Street.

7 It looks just like the mike you have
8 in your hand. It was an extension cord
9 coming from the cable through the fence,
10 went all the way, 11th Street and down the
11 water hole. What was that about?

12 MR. BARNES: I don't know. I have
13 no idea.

14 A VOICE: Somebody at Grumman. It
15 was three o'clock in the morning. It
16 looked like an extension cord on the
17 floor. I went to the hole, pulled the
18 thing out. And it looked like a mike
19 without any holes on it and went all the
20 way back in the Grumman area.

21 There was some guy sitting there.
22 And he had a light on.

23 A VOICE: Somebody should know what
24 that is.

25 MR. BRAYACK: As part of the

1
2 remedial investigation, we conducted a
3 pump test in the area.

4 A VOICE: It was on 11th Street.

5 MR. BRAYACK: Has a well just
6 outside the fence, close to Sycamore.

7 A VOICE: It was on 11th Street, in
8 between Maple and Sycamore. The guy I
9 seen pulling it, the next day was in a
10 silver station wagon.

11 MR. BRAYACK: Right about where the
12 number 3 is on the map?

13 A VOICE: Where is the number 3?

14 Yes, yes, something like that. I
15 walked. And it was to the right -- I
16 mean, to the left. Actually, the hole
17 was -- the guy was all the way back to
18 Sycamore.

19 MR. BRAYACK: As part of the
20 ultimate groundwater clean-up, we had to
21 conduct a 72-hour pump test for the
22 facility. We pumped groundwater at a rate
23 of 72 --

24 A VOICE: Gallons per minute.

25 MR. BRAYACK: Thank you.

1
2 As part of this test, you measure
3 the water levels throughout the area. And
4 as part of that, they're called data
5 loggers. They're continuing, automatic,
6 computerized water level meters.

7 A VOICE: So I probably screwed your
8 test up.

9 MR. BRAYACK: And we had to throw
10 out all that data.

11 A VOICE: You'll see a big jump on
12 the paper.

13 MR. BRAYACK: We had erratic
14 results. And we had to throw it out. But
15 that wasn't six months ago now. That was
16 longer than that.

17 That was probably about a year ago.

18 MR. COLTER: Yes.

19 A VOICE: Terry Black. I came here
20 tonight because I have a lot of questions.
21 And I do appreciate that the Navy has come
22 out and we're getting the information.

23 I will sleep better tonight, knowing
24 that Mr. Sabino, with the information he's
25 given -- he is a resident. He is a

1
2 lifelong resident, also. I don't intend
3 on moving.

4 My question is -- and I'm putting it
5 out to the group as well as to Anthony
6 Sabino -- what can we do at this point?
7 Let's take some positive action. When do
8 we start forming a group?

9 I think a major part of the problem
10 is this, is not my area of expertise. The
11 information in the library, you know, you
12 need a Master of Science, you know, to be
13 an engineer to understand it.

14 Most of us don't understand the
15 language.

16 MR. SABINO: Unfortunately, because
17 the Water District is involved in the
18 environmental aspects of this thing, we
19 have kind of taken the antagonistic
20 approach with the state and with the Navy.
21 But I use that term constructively,
22 because they have their own myopic view of
23 the type of study and remediation they
24 have to do.

25 And that's more within the framework

1
2 of what they have to do. They are not as
3 quite concerned as I am and the Water
4 District is. I don't want to put a
5 quantum on their level of concerns, but
6 their job necessarily isn't to make sure
7 that they have an answer to the cancer
8 problems on 10th Street and 11th Street.

9 Well, as I said at the last meeting
10 and as I said at every meeting, I need
11 your help and your participation.

12 I've asked for the names of those
13 people that are here tonight and the names
14 of those who attended the State meeting
15 last week, because I want to contact a
16 number of those people to get information
17 to me.

18 And I can see the Water District
19 developing as a focal point to hear your
20 individual problem.

21 Because, if I hear back from the
22 State that they don't have the financing,
23 the funds, the interest, the data and all
24 of these other things that they can come
25 up with not to do this study, then it's

1
2 going to have to be done in a different
3 fashion.

4 So while I'm not prepared to offer
5 my services to the group to do a study,
6 I'm not competent to do that, I will be
7 the focal point for information to be
8 given to me.

9 There are some people here tonight
10 that were at the last meeting. And when I
11 heard the cancer stories on Parkview
12 Circle --

13 Anybody here from Parkview Circle?

14 That's right, you are on Parkview
15 Circle.

16 (Indicating)

17 There is three or four houses in a
18 row, all of which have incidents of
19 various types of cancer. Some of them are
20 three or four incidents in the same house.

21 Now, is that genetics at work?

22 Well, one is the husband. One is the
23 wife. They are not related. So who knows
24 what the environmental cause is. They are
25 not located on the Grumman perimeter.

1
2 Water that they well, the water that
3 they get, comes from nowheres near from
4 any well from any type of contamination
5 whatsoever.

6 So there has to be something else
7 going on there.

8 Now, I have people from Harrison
9 area that have cancer, people in the
10 numbered streets and Parkview Circle.
11 What is going on in Bethpage? I don't
12 have the answer to that.

13 But somebody with the capability is
14 going to have to start looking at it.

15 There are new regulations with
16 respect to health studies for superfund
17 sites which I have looked into. And,
18 technically, we don't fall into that
19 pigeonhole yet.

20 Maybe with the help of John Barnes
21 and the Navy and Tim Vickerson, maybe we
22 will get more action than we have gotten
23 to date.

24 So far, it has all been done by me,
25 all done by the Water District.

1
2 And the answer we have gotten back
3 is nothing is unusual. That is not what I
4 heard tonight. So, you know, you can
5 contact me through the Water District.
6 You don't even have to give me a name.
7 You have to give me an address and the
8 type of cancer you have, because that is
9 the information I'll turn over to
10 Mr. Vickerson and let him make a -- I'm
11 not saying he is even going to do that. I
12 think he'll take a look at it.

13 His predecessor, Lloyd Wilson,
14 worked with me on this. He is very
15 receptive to the ideas I had when he came
16 up with a blank. The more information we
17 could give to them, the more likelihood
18 there is they could do something.

19 MR. COLTER: I really appreciate the
20 level of interest we're getting tonight.

21 I know we have been here tonight
22 quite a long time.

23 I would like to address what we are
24 going to be doing the next few days.

25 To tell you the truth, if I lived in

1
2 this area -- I'm a father. I'm a husband
3 -- I would be sitting in your place right
4 now.

5 I appreciate the time you have
6 taken.

7 We've gotten some good comments.
8 And, hopefully, this is going to help the
9 Navy do what the community would like to
10 see done.

11 Talking about the next two days, the
12 off-site soil sample we're going to be
13 doing, the question has come up at other
14 public meetings. And, you know, are our
15 yards free of this contamination from the
16 Navy's property?

17 Right now, to the best of my
18 knowledge, I can say yes, it is.

19 The State would like us to confirm
20 that. And that is what we're going to be
21 doing the next few days.

22 Mr. Sabino is correct. If we do
23 find a problem in this area, we're just
24 not going to say there is a problem.
25 We're going to stop. We'll then go

1
2 farther and we'll determine, at that
3 point, what the overall problem is.

4 But we're going to start relatively
5 close to the Navy's property.

6 Like I said, twelve samples. What I
7 would like to ask tonight is from those
8 people who live in any of those numbered
9 areas, if you can see Tammy in the back on
10 your way out, she'll have a card for you,
11 put your name and address down.

12 Like I said, we're going to do
13 twelve. If there are two properties right
14 next to each other, we'll pick one or the
15 other. We're looking for a uniform --
16 it's going to be through dust. So if your
17 neighbor and you want your yard sampled,
18 their yard is going to reflect your yard.
19 So if you can, you know, give us the names
20 of this, we will be around in the next two
21 days, knock on your doors.

22 We have a pamphlet to hand out to
23 you to let you know what we're going to be
24 doing.

25 It will make our job easier if we

1
2 had your cooperation to let us sample your
3 yards. And we'll give you the results
4 when we have them.

5 Like I said, individual results will
6 be sent to the individual property owners.
7 For the purposes of the public information
8 report, the names and addresses and
9 results will be withheld due to privacy.

10 So that's basically it. We will
11 address some more concerns.

12 I wanted to get to the issue of
13 what's on the table.

14 If you want to leave and you want
15 your yard sampled, see Tammy in the back.
16 She'll take your name and address and
17 we'll hopefully see you in a couple of
18 days.

19 A VOICE: Gentlemen, I just want to
20 state, for the record, my name is Richard
21 Fender (phonetic). I'm here representing
22 Councilman Consig (phonetic). I have
23 listened to all of the concerns that the
24 residents of Bethpage had. And I have
25 asked that a copy of this transcript be

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made available to the councilman. And I will be discussing this with him tomorrow.

MR. COLTER: Did you give Tammy your name?

A VOICE: I included my card, asking for the transcript.

MR. COLTER: I would like to thank you all for coming. Appreciate it.

(TIME NOTED: 10:30 P.M.)

11/94

FORM FLD-35 PENICAD INC BAYONNE, NJ 07002

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CERTIFICATION

I, Barry Eskenazi , a Notary Public in
and for the State of New York, do hereby certify:

THAT the foregoing is a true and accurate
transcript of my stenographic notes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my
hand this 8th day of Dec., 1994.

Barry Eskenazi
BARRY ESKENAZI

11/94

FORM FED-25 PENGAD INC. BAYONNE, NJ 07002