

State of South Carolina)
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County of York)

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In Re: Philip Services)
Corporation Site)
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Transcript
of
DHEC
Public Meeting

Date: Tuesday, August 26, 2014

Time: 6:42 p.m.

Location: South Point High School, 801 Neely Road, Rock
Hill, South Carolina

Reported by
Susan Wyant

APPEARANCES

DHEC officials present:

Pat Vincent
Greg Harrington
Lucas Berresford
Gary Stewart
Steve Whisenant

Speakers from the public:

Annie Williams
Councilman Curwood Chappell
David Lynch
Ragan Craig
Melvin McCullough
Christi Cox
John Platt
Representative John R. King

PROCEEDINGS

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MS. VINCENT: Hello, everyone. Can you hear us okay?

All right. Good. This -- we're glad you're here today. We thank you for coming out. We're here to share some information about a site in your area. The name of the site is formerly known as ThermalKEM. We have several operators that have operated at that facility. It's located at 2324 Vernsdale Road in Rock Hill, and to give you a general idea of where that is, it's at the corner of Robertson Road, Vernsdale Road, and it's across the street from Nazareth Baptist. We're thankful that you're here today.

We have several DHEC representatives with us. I'm Pat Vincent, and I am with the Land & Waste Management Bureau. We have Lucas Berresford, who is our project manager for this site, and he will be presenting a presentation -- a PowerPoint presentation for you to help you to see what's going on and know what's going on in your community. Also, we have Gary Stewart, who is Lucas's supervisor and over -- he's the manager of the state remediation section. We have, also, some of our regional folks here today: Steve Whisenant and Gary Harrigan is here and -- excuse me -- Greg

1 Harrington is here. These folks work in your
2 community every day, so we're thankful that they're
3 here today.

4 We have a court reporter as well. She is
5 sitting to my left, and her name is Susan Wyant.
6 What she will be doing is recording the -- the
7 meeting today and will be able to provide us, at a
8 later date, a transcript of -- of this meeting.
9 And so later on when we have a -- a comment period
10 where we want you to participate by asking any
11 questions that you might have, we don't have a -- a
12 cordless mic. We ask that you have to come
13 forward, if you don't mind, so that we can answer
14 those questions and have it on the record.

15 We have a few things before Mr. Berresford
16 gets started. We have a sign-in sheet. We ask
17 that you sign in today, and that will help us to
18 make sure that you're on our mailing list if you're
19 not on it. And it is in the back, at the table.
20 We also have an administrative record that we have
21 placed at the Rock Hill library. It's York County
22 Library that's on 138 East Black Street, and the
23 administrative record is a compilation of many
24 environmental reports that the department would've
25 relied on in making technical decisions. Those are

1 available to you and even -- we've got a history
2 with this site, so we have some -- even some past
3 documents that are still available from the last
4 time we updated it.

5 Also, if you've gotten our -- can you hear me,
6 sir? Also, if you received our postcard, you
7 would've seen that we have a Web site, and several
8 of those documents are available on our Web site.
9 It has been a Web site that's been quirky.
10 Sometimes it works, and sometimes it doesn't. And
11 we apologize to you for that, but we do have some
12 of those documents available online so that you can
13 go online and look at it. I will tell you to check
14 the pages before you hit your print key at home.
15 Some of these documents are quite large and also
16 have some maps that may be larger than, you know,
17 your printer at home might be able to print, so
18 just keep that in mind whenever you're looking at
19 those things.

20 We have a comment period for -- for you guys
21 -- for the public to provide us comments on this
22 proposed plan that we have that we'll be presenting
23 today, and that will end on September 26 at the --
24 so we -- any of your questions that you bring up
25 today or comments that you have will be part of our

1 record. And we'll try to respond to all those
2 questions today. If we're not able to, we'll be
3 sure to provide you those responses once we get
4 back to our office. And that's -- let's see. Are
5 -- is -- I reckon we'll go ahead and let Mr.
6 Berresford get started. Lucas Berresford. Thanks.

7 MR. BERRESFORD: I'd like to thank everybody for coming
8 out to our meeting tonight. As Pat mentioned, this
9 site has had many names. It was known as
10 "ThermalKEM" for the majority of its operation, but
11 was also known as the "Philip Services Corporation"
12 as the last owner/operator of the facility. I'm
13 the project manager. I've been on this project
14 since we -- it became a site, and we're here to
15 talk about a few things tonight.

16 The -- we want to give you a brief site
17 history of the things that have happened in the
18 past, talk about the investigative work that we did
19 and show you the results of the sampling, and then
20 discuss the evaluation of remedial alternatives.
21 And the main reason we're here is to talk about the
22 proposed cleanup of the site. And with this
23 meeting begins a public comment period where we
24 welcome your questions and concerns, and we'll get
25 answers to those, and it will become part of the

1 decision document for this site.

2 This figure here shows the site back in 1979,
3 and operations back then revolved around this area,
4 right here. It was a distillation process. And I
5 apologize for the figure, but it is an aerial from
6 '79 and it's the best available. But this area,
7 here, and back over in this area is drums of waste
8 material that the company received.

9 The site began operation in 1966 as "Quality
10 Drum." They stored waste material. They did some
11 treatment. They did recycling. They basically ran
12 spent solvents through a distillation process to
13 recover them, and then they had a product and they
14 also had a waste stream from that. Back in 1970 --
15 I mean, 1966, there were not a lot of regulations
16 in place regulating companies who were doing this
17 type of process. They came -- the regulations
18 started coming into effect in the mid to late '70s
19 and then on into the '80s.

20 In 1981, they changed the operations of the
21 site from a distillation process to a hazardous
22 waste incinerator, and this was regulated by DHEC
23 through the RCRA program. And then there was a --
24 various different names that it operated under:
25 Stalex, ThermalKEM, and then finally PSC. And

1 then in 1998 the incinerator closed, and they
2 continued to operate some operations at the site,
3 but the actual incineration of waste material
4 stopped.

5 Some of the questions are: Well, when they
6 were operating, how did we get releases in the
7 environment, and what are some of the things that
8 happened? On two separate occasions, they had
9 large fires that basically burned the plant -- the
10 majority -- to the ground, and in that, it caused
11 release of chemicals into the environment. And
12 there were also some other operational things that
13 caused some releases in the environment. And then
14 you have the time period before regulations were in
15 place that also contributed to it.

16 So what brought us in is, in June 2003, PSC
17 files for bankruptcy protection. And out of that
18 bankruptcy, there was a settlement that established
19 a trustee for the site to manage the site and
20 established an account for the assessment and
21 cleanup of the facility, and that was approximately
22 \$4.3 million. Now, out of that, DHEC and EPA
23 working together -- DHEC took on the role as the
24 lead agency in the assessment and the cleanup of
25 the site.

1 So since PSC operated and they shut down, the
2 department's taken on a lot of actions at the site.
3 There was an existing groundwater treatment system
4 in place that was pumping contaminated groundwater,
5 treating it, and then discharging it to the
6 wastewater treatment -- the city wastewater
7 treatment system. DHEC took over operations of
8 that in 2003. In 2004, there was an ice storm that
9 basically collapsed the incinerator building, so
10 the department went in and removed the incinerator
11 building. And in the 2000 time frame also we began
12 our investigation of the site.

13 The groundwater treatment system at the site
14 was quite outdated. It was requiring, basically,
15 two people to work 40 hours a week in order to keep
16 it operational, and there were a lot of problems
17 with it. So one of the things that we did go in
18 and do was we completely updated and renovated the
19 system, got it working much more effectively. It
20 went from having to have two people there every
21 day, all day to having one person there about 30
22 hours a week, and the system has been running great
23 ever since we got these upgrades in place.

24 In 2008, we completed our investigation. In
25 2011 -- you'll hear us refer to the "feasibility

1 study." That's where we started looking at cleanup
2 alternatives and evaluating the cleanup
3 alternatives to try to determine: What is the best
4 fit to clean up the contamination at the site? We
5 completed that in 2011, and now we're here today,
6 2014, with the proposed cleanup alternative,
7 seeking your input.

8 This is the site as it looks today. The
9 former incinerator and the distillation system sat
10 in approximately the same location, right through
11 here. Our wastewater treatment system sits right
12 here. There's a series of extraction wells that
13 run kind of along the perimeter of the site and
14 that pumps the groundwater into the treatment
15 system to prevent it from migrating into the creek.
16 And the creek runs right through here, and then
17 there's another creek that runs and connects right
18 down below here. But this just gives you the
19 general look of the site. There was drum storage
20 for -- back -- all through this building. Where
21 you saw the -- the large group of drums, that was
22 right through here on the earlier photograph from
23 '79.

24 So what we did in our investigation was we
25 looked at the groundwater, the surface water, the

1 sediment, and the soil, and we assessed all these
2 areas to determine what were the contaminants in
3 the different areas and how -- how bad was it,
4 basically. So we started looking at the different
5 areas that could contribute to the contamination,
6 and here's a list of what they all were. There was
7 a Stablex materials area, and this was basically a
8 large, open field that it was thought there may
9 have been some disposal out in. We did a detailed
10 investigation out there and did some sampling out
11 there, and we actually didn't find a problem in
12 that particular area -- didn't find any buried
13 material or anything like that that would be
14 causing a problem to the environment. There was a
15 truck wash area, a storm water pond, drum
16 repackaging area. This was also the area that
17 burned a couple times during the life of this site.
18 There was a drum management area. There was a
19 contaminant ditch area that goes back a long way
20 and is a major source of contamination at the site.
21 And then there was the container storage, the
22 incinerator sump, and the fuel area.

23 So this is kind of how they look on the map,
24 and you can see how the kind of interrelate. This
25 is the material -- Stablex materials area where we

1 didn't really find a lot of concern. Here was the
2 storm water pond. This was the fuel area. The
3 fuel area is basically used to fuel the
4 incinerator, and there were several releases in
5 that area. The incinerator, right in here, the
6 drum processing area, drum management area, and so
7 -- and then a burn pit area over here that went way
8 back to when they would just take drums over there
9 and burn them.

10 So we started our investigation by looking at
11 the 54 existing groundwater monitoring wells on the
12 site, and we sampled those. And then, over the
13 course of the investigation, we added an additional
14 30 groundwater monitoring wells so that we could
15 further define where the contamination was, look in
16 some areas that we didn't necessarily have a lot of
17 information on, and get a better picture of what
18 the conditions were. And what we saw was we had
19 elevated concentrations of semi-volatile organic
20 compounds and volatile organic compounds at the
21 site in the groundwater. And I won't go into all
22 of these, but this gives you the idea of the amount
23 of chemicals that we're dealing with in the
24 groundwater.

25 There's a lot of different things, but to

1 simplify things, we break them down into three
2 groups. We have the BTEX category, which is your
3 benzenes, your toluenes, your ethylbenzenes, and
4 your xylenes. And then we have the chlorinated
5 ethenes and ethanes, which is all your solvents and
6 things like that that they received and treated.
7 And then chlorobenzenes. So when we ran analytical
8 in the groundwater, we saw all of these different
9 compounds, maybe not in the same well, but over the
10 -- looking at the whole site, we saw all of these
11 at levels that we needed to be addressed.

12 This figure shows the concentrations of BTEX
13 compounds. It doesn't break it down by component,
14 but it's a total concentration. And you can see
15 the contaminant ditch area was right around in
16 here, and that's a large source of it. And you
17 have the fuel area through here that is also
18 fueling that, but the orange is the higher
19 concentrations. And granted, the scale is a little
20 skewed because it's adding all of those compounds
21 together for a total concentration. But if you
22 look at, like, benzene as a contaminant, the
23 groundwater standard for benzene is 5 parts per
24 billion, and in the orange sections here and up in
25 here, we're up around 50,000 parts per billion. So

1 that kind of shows you the level of magnitude of
2 the contamination.

3 This is looking at the chlorinated ethanes,
4 and you can see it's a little more spread out than
5 the BTEX chemicals. This is the higher spot there,
6 and it's in the 50 range as well. And -- and all
7 of these figures that we're looking at right now
8 are showing the shallow groundwater concentrations.

9 And this figure shows the chlorobenzenes. The
10 incinerator was right in this area here, and you
11 can see that's where the most concentrated areas
12 are for that.

13 So we have some basic trends on all of these.
14 That contaminant ditch area, the incinerator area,
15 the drum storage area, they were all primary
16 sources of contamination at the site for pretty
17 much all of the compounds in the shallow
18 groundwater.

19 This is looking at the chlorinated ethanes in
20 the bedrock groundwater, so this is the deeper
21 groundwater at the site. And you can see it does
22 it a little different than the shallow groundwater.
23 It actually moves off in this direction a little
24 bit, toward the creek, whereas the majority of the
25 other contamination is moving in this direction in

1 the shallow groundwater. But we have elevated
2 levels in this area and this area at the higher
3 concentrations. And basically, this was just to,
4 kind of, understand where is the groundwater
5 contamination, help us in evaluating our treatment
6 system, make sure that we had things in the right
7 spot and that we were getting the right capture to
8 prevent it from getting to the creek.

9 So out of our investigation we basically came
10 up with four areas of concern for groundwater --
11 four primary areas. One over here in the
12 incinerator and the drum storage area, the
13 contaminant ditch -- solvent ditch area over here,
14 the fuel area, and then the burn pit area, back in
15 this area. They seem to be the primary areas
16 contributing to the groundwater contamination. So
17 the -- these phases weren't separate. They were
18 all, kind of, done together. We did groundwater
19 and soil sampling kind of simultaneously, but for
20 the purpose of this presentation, all these brown
21 sampling points show where we did different soil
22 locations. We got the ground -- initial
23 groundwater data. We used that to show, "Okay.
24 We've got high groundwater contamination here. We
25 need to look at the soils and see if there's a

1 source in contamination."

2 We did about 68 soil borings across the site.
3 At each boring, we collected somewhere between two
4 and five soil samples for screening, and what we
5 basically found here was similar to the
6 groundwater. We have four distinct areas of soil
7 contamination: up in the drum staging area,
8 contaminant ditch area, incinerator area, and this
9 is kind of where the lagoon used to be over in this
10 area.

11 Much like the groundwater, we saw the same
12 types of contamination. We saw the BTEXes, the
13 chlorinated ethenes and ethanes, and the
14 chlorinated benzenes. The one thing that we did
15 see in some of the soil sampling that we did not
16 see in the groundwater is we saw some metals
17 contamination. And it wasn't a large area that we
18 saw this, but there was a small area that had some
19 metals contamination above the screening levels.

20 As part of the investigation, we went down the
21 two creeks and collected 23 samples from the
22 Fishing Creek, 59 samples from Wildcat Creek.
23 Wildcat Creek was the longer of the creeks. It
24 kind of runs the length of the site and the
25 groundwater migrates toward it. Based on the

1 screening, we went back out and collected a series
2 of groundwater samples and sediment samples at the
3 same locations we collected the surface water
4 samples.

5 In that -- in that investigation, we also
6 looked at the background levels for that stream,
7 and we didn't see anything in surface water and the
8 sediment that was above the background
9 concentrations. So it looks like the treatment
10 system was doing what it was intended to do, which
11 was prevent the groundwater from migrating into the
12 stream.

13 So after we completed our investigation, we
14 started looking at: What are the goals for our
15 cleanup? What are we trying to accomplish? And
16 one of the first goals was to minimize human
17 contact with contamination in the soil. And then
18 we were looking at how do we prevent further
19 contamination from groundwater -- from soil to
20 groundwater and groundwater to surface water, and
21 how do we prevent people from being exposed to
22 groundwater above remedial goals. "Maximum
23 contaminant levels" is what the "MCLs" mean. But
24 basically, the standards that are set for
25 groundwater, how do we keep people from being

1 exposed to those? And the ultimate goal is to then
2 put a remedy in place that will allow groundwater
3 to be restored to the MCLs, or the drinking water
4 standards.

5 And then the other thing that we looked at is:
6 As it stands right now, the building that's in
7 place is an open warehouse. It's vented to the
8 outside. There's not a lot of risk of vapors
9 migrating up from soils into that area and
10 collecting and causing a problem. But if there was
11 another use and another building got put in there
12 and could potentially do that -- could -- you put a
13 building in place and potentially could have
14 migration from groundwater soils into the indoor
15 air in that building. We're wanting to make sure
16 that we reduce the possibility of that.

17 So we had to go through an evaluation of what
18 things would work for the cleanup of this site.
19 And the, kind of, standard evaluation -- we looked
20 at the remedial alternative for soil. We always
21 look at no action as a baseline for comparison of
22 all the other remedies. So would it be acceptable
23 to do nothing at this site? We quickly decided the
24 answer to that is no.

25 Then we look at institutional controls. Is

1 there some kind of restriction that can be put on
2 the property that would allow it to be safe? And
3 by itself, the answer to that one was no.

4 So then we looked at other possibilities. We
5 have containment, which is basically capping over
6 the site -- putting a cover over it to prevent
7 exposure. We could excavate the contaminated
8 soils, treat them on-site. We could excavate the
9 contaminated soil, send it off-site to a proper
10 disposal facility. We could look at doing soil
11 vapor extraction, which basically pulls the vapor
12 and contaminated -- contamination out of the soil.
13 And we could look at in situ thermal treatment, and
14 this would basically bake the soil to the point the
15 contamination left.

16 So kind of on the same lines, we looked at
17 groundwater, and we looked at the same basic
18 concept. We looked at no action. We looked at
19 institutional controls, long-term monitoring.
20 Those, by themselves, would not work for this site.

21 We looked at hydraulic containment, and that's
22 basically a -- maybe do an expansion to the
23 groundwater treatment system that we have in place,
24 preventing the contamination from going further and
25 limiting it to basically where it is now. Then we

1 looked at more active treatments like adding an
2 oxidant to the contaminated groundwater to
3 chemically break down these different contaminants.
4 And that's the in situ chemical oxidation. And
5 then we looked, like, at sparging the water with
6 air -- air sparging. And then we looked at putting
7 a wall in the ground that would allow groundwater
8 to pass through it and would treat it.

9 So once we looked at all these initially, we
10 -- looking at the different areas, the big problem
11 comes in that there's no real remedy by itself that
12 will work for this site because we have all the
13 different contaminants. Each contaminant works a
14 little differently, and there wasn't any one of
15 those for soil or one of those for groundwater
16 that, by itself, would clean up the site. So we
17 had to go back and develop some combinations of
18 alternatives in order to truly have a good remedy
19 that we could bring to y'all tonight and talk
20 about.

21 So we looked at three different alternatives,
22 and when we were looking at them, there are certain
23 areas that just lend themselves best to certain
24 technologies. So the things that are here are
25 going to be the same on all three of the next

1 alternatives that we talk about. We're going to
2 have a thermal-enhanced, multi-phased extraction
3 for the fuel area, and what that basically means is
4 you're going to be heating up that area -- the
5 groundwater and contaminated soil. You're going to
6 pull off the vapor that it generates, and you're
7 going to pull off the contaminated material as
8 well. It's -- it's more of a thicker contamination
9 area. You're going to pull it off, and that's how
10 you're going to get it out of the ground and treat
11 it.

12 And then we looked at the metals areas, and
13 it's a very limited area that we're dealing with.
14 A lot of the technologies that we're looking at
15 really don't have an effect on metals, so it seems
16 to make the most sense, with the limited area, to
17 dig those areas up, send them off for proper
18 disposal.

19 We looked in the burn pit area and we saw some
20 rather intriguing things, and it seems like the --
21 what it lends itself best for is the soil vapor
22 extraction system, but at the same time, we
23 recognize that there needs to be a little more
24 investigation into that area to make sure that that
25 is really what needs to be done there. And all of

1 these next remedies will have a monitoring
2 component to it and some form of deed restrictions
3 placed on the property at the end of the
4 remediation.

5 So looking at the different alternatives we
6 came up with, the first one has hydraulic
7 containment, removal, soil vapor extraction, deep
8 soil mixing as, kind of, the primary components of
9 it. Alternative 2 has removal, soil vapor
10 extraction, and air sparging as its primary
11 components. And then Alternative 3 has hydraulic
12 containment and in situ thermal treatment as the
13 primary components of it.

14 So as we talk about Alternative 1, highly
15 contaminated soils would be excavated out and sent
16 off for disposal under this alternative. If the
17 concentration of the material is over 1,000 times
18 the screening value, it would be removed, sent off-
19 site for disposal. What's left would be mixed with
20 an oxidant that would cause the VOCs to break down.
21 And -- and then we'd have hydraulic containment in
22 place to continue to prevent contamination in the
23 groundwater from getting to the creek. And that
24 would be for both the shallow and the deep bedrock
25 groundwater.

1 When we look at Alternative 2, it involves the
2 same kind of excavation as the first alternative,
3 but instead of the deep soil mixing with an
4 oxidant, it looks at doing soil vapor extraction in
5 the areas above the water table and then air
6 sparging in the contaminated groundwater areas.
7 It, too, had a groundwater containment part to it,
8 but instead of looking at the shallow and the deep
9 groundwater, the air sparging is cleaning the
10 shallow, so it's only looking at the deep bedrock
11 groundwater as part of the containment.

12 Alternative 3 was in situ thermal treatment,
13 and it basically has two components. It's going to
14 treat the contaminated soils in place, so they
15 won't be dug up and trucked off. They'll be
16 treated in place. And in doing that, it will also
17 treat the shallow groundwater. And then there's a
18 hydraulic containment for the -- and chemical
19 treatment for the shallow and deeper groundwater
20 before it reaches the creek to keep it from
21 migrating to the creek.

22 So the question comes -- we've got these three
23 alternatives. How do we evaluate them? How do we
24 determine which one's the best possible alternative
25 for cleanup at the site? And these are the

1 criteria that we're looking at. And the first
2 one's overall protection of human health and the
3 environment. I think that's pretty self-
4 explanatory. That's making sure that whatever use
5 it has, it's going to be safe for that use.
6 Compliance with state and federal standards. Each
7 different remedy is going to have different
8 requirements there on it, based on what they're
9 doing. There'll be different permits -- different
10 things that have to be looked at. If you're
11 digging things up, you've got to meet disposal
12 requirements for the landfill or wherever it's
13 going. And ultimately, we're trying to get the
14 groundwater back in line with the maximum
15 contaminant levels, the drinking water standards,
16 and we're trying to get the soil cleaned up to the
17 point that it's no longer feeding contamination to
18 the groundwater.

19 We look at reduction of contaminant toxicity,
20 mobility, and volume through treatment. That's --
21 you're -- you're trying to make something less
22 toxic, keep it from moving, and reduce the amount
23 of it. Short-term effectiveness -- when we talk
24 about that, that is a measurement of when they're
25 actually doing the cleanup, what's the risk to the

1 people who are actually performing the work? And
2 then we look at long-term effectiveness. We look
3 at: Okay. What's left in place after the cleanup.
4 What risk is associated with that?

5 And then implementability is just a measure of
6 how feasible is it to actually put this in the
7 ground and actually make it work. And then cost.
8 And then the purpose we're here tonight for is to
9 discuss community acceptance. That is also a
10 criteria that we're looking at, and that's part of
11 this whole comment period, inviting all of y'all
12 here tonight, is to get y'all's feedback on the --
13 the proposed remedies.

14 So when we look at protection of human health
15 and the environment, all three of the combined
16 alternatives will meet these criteria. When you
17 get to comparison of them, Alternative 3 is a
18 little better because it's significantly reducing
19 the contamination in all the soil for the area that
20 it treats, and it's also treating the shallow
21 groundwater. There will also probably be part of
22 it that actually has a positive impact on the
23 bedrock groundwater as well.

24 When we look at reduction, they all three
25 would reduce the mobility, toxicity, and volume by

1 treatment, but there's a couple things that we need
2 to look at here. When you're talking about
3 Alternative 3, it treats everything where it sits.
4 It treats it. It cleans it up. You're not digging
5 something up here and moving it to a landfill or
6 another location. You're actually treating it in
7 place. The other two have a large component of
8 removing soil from this spot and placing it in --
9 in another.

10 Short-term effectiveness. Once again, all of
11 them are fairly effective and -- but Alternative 3
12 is going to be slightly better because when you
13 talk about construction workers, you're talking
14 about people working. Anytime you're digging up
15 contaminated soil, there's a potential for
16 exposure. When you're treating it where it stands,
17 that potential is significantly reduced.

18 And then the long-term effectiveness, we have
19 to evaluate how well these remedies will
20 potentially work. All three have a great potential
21 to work, but when you look at Areas 1 and 2, one of
22 them relies on mixing soils in the deeper area and
23 the groundwater with an oxidant. Well, if that
24 oxidant gets to the contaminated area, it's going
25 to treat it. But there's always some uncertainty

1 when you talk about going into the subsurface with:
2 Will it actually work like you have seen it work in
3 the lab? And there's always a little discrepancy
4 there, so there may be areas that don't get treated
5 as well under Options 1 and 2. Alternative 3, when
6 you're thermally treating the area basically down
7 to the top of rock and you're heating it up to a
8 certain concentration -- or a certain temperature
9 and then you hold it at that temperature for a
10 period of time, there's a certain certainty that
11 you have that all the contamination within that
12 area that you're heating up is actually being
13 treated.

14 And implementability kind of overlaps with --
15 with the previous one. Subsurface conditions at
16 this site are quite different. In some places you
17 may hit bedrock at 20 or so feet. In other places
18 before you get to the good rock, you're down 90 to
19 100-plus feet. So there's some variation in the
20 subsurface that may cause difficulty with the
21 extraction and the air sparging. That's not to say
22 that Alternative 3 doesn't have a few issues as
23 well because there would have to be a significant
24 amount of data collection to understand.

25 We did a lot of data. We have a lot of data.

1 We understand the site fairly well, but there's
2 even more information that we need to get in order
3 to make sure we design the -- the system properly
4 so we know exactly how long we need to treat the
5 different areas and make sure that the right
6 treatment is matched to the right area so that we
7 do get thorough treatment.

8 And then the -- the other balancing criteria
9 here is cost. And when you look at Alternative 1,
10 it has a cost of a little over \$43 million. We
11 look at Alternative 2, and it's closer to \$29
12 million. And we look at Alternative 3, and it's in
13 the 35 to 36 million dollar ballpark.

14 So looking at this table and looking at the
15 bottom three, which is the combination of
16 alternatives, we basically applied a rank based on
17 how effective it would be for the different
18 criteria that we talked about. And pretty much
19 across the board, Alternative 3 is slightly more
20 favorable than the other alternatives, except when
21 you get to cost, in which case Alternative 2 is a
22 little more favorable from a cost standpoint. But
23 looking at overall protection, compliance with
24 regulations, long-term effectiveness, reduction of
25 contamination through treatment, short-term

1 effectiveness, and implementability, the edge on
2 all of those goes slightly to Alternative 3.

3 So that leaves us at the point where we're
4 presenting our preferred alternative to you
5 tonight, and this is going to pull in all the
6 different components. And it's going to have the
7 excavation for the metals contamination. It's
8 going to have hydraulic containment. It's going to
9 potentially have the SVE for the burn pit area.
10 It's going to have the thermal-enhanced, multi-
11 phased extraction for the fuel area, and then it's
12 going to have in situ thermal treatment for the
13 areas where we see the solvents -- the VOCs in the
14 soil and groundwater. And then we're going to have
15 groundwater and surface water monitoring to assure
16 that things are cleaning up the way that we
17 anticipate they will. And at the end we'll
18 determine what's left. Is there restrictions that
19 we need to put on the property to limit certain
20 usage? And that will be done in the form of
21 institutional controls.

22 We have established administrative record, as
23 Pat had stated earlier. It is at the York County
24 Library main branch on 138 East Black Street in
25 Rock Hill. That has the information that we

1 generate as part of our investigation and
2 evaluation. I've given you a brief overview. If
3 you want to know a lot more specifics on what are
4 the exact concentrations, how high are they, and
5 things like that, that information's going to be
6 there. We've also got the majority of it on the
7 Web site. It's just a little more detail available
8 at the library. Some of them are quite large in
9 nature.

10 And today's public -- begins the public
11 comment period with this meeting, and that -- over
12 the next 30 days, we welcome -- we welcome your
13 questions tonight. We'll also welcome over the --
14 over the next 30 days; we'll respond to them if
15 they need a response. We'll try our best to answer
16 your questions, and we want to judge your feeling
17 on the proposed alternatives.

18 So, where do we go from here? Upon completion
19 of the public comment period, we'll make a
20 decision. We'll determine is Alternative 3 the
21 remedy that we're going with. Is there a reason
22 for us to reevaluate it based on the public
23 comment? We'll make that determination, and then
24 we'll document all of the comments, all of the
25 questions here tonight in the record of decision,

1 which will summarize how things were evaluated and
2 what ultimately will be chosen for the cleanup
3 alternative.

4 And then after that, we'll go through the
5 design of the actual remedy, and that may involve
6 additional sampling or -- I should say that will
7 involve additional sampling to look at different
8 areas to determine volumes that are going to need
9 to be treated and get a good conceptual idea of
10 where the -- we're going to put the treatment
11 areas, what time frames they need to run, and how
12 to pull the conceptual idea that we have now into a
13 final remedy that we put in the ground.

14 And then that brings us to the implementation
15 of the remedy, and I -- I'm sure the question comes
16 up, when we talk about remedies that are in the \$30
17 million and we have a trust of a little over \$4
18 million, how is that going to be funded? And we're
19 in the process now of negotiating with the parties
20 that have sent materials to that facility for
21 treatment. The hopes are that we get an agreement
22 in place with the parties, that they will
23 ultimately fund the cleanup of this site.

24 And at this point, I'd like to open up to any
25 questions you might have. As Ms. Vincent has said,

1 we have a limited reach on the microphone, and we
2 are trying to get this information recorded for the
3 record, so if you would mind coming up and asking
4 your questions, we would be happy to answer them.

5 MS. VINCENT: We ask, also, that you state your name
6 before you ask your question, so the transcriber
7 can take that.

8 MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. My name is Annie Williams. 761
9 East Rambo Road, Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730.

10 And I have several comments. First of all, I
11 appreciate DHEC. It's only been over 30/35 years
12 since this issue has existed here in our city with
13 the contaminants on ThermalKEM that you have taken
14 an opportunity to look at this.

15 Secondly, my concern is that your notice for
16 public notification that this project would happen
17 was in December 2012, of which the information was
18 incorrect and had to be republished. And I
19 appreciate you taking a year and a half to discuss
20 and look at this issue for us; however, I feel very
21 slighted from the fact that we are only given 30
22 days to make our comments and to review the
23 situation.

24 In reviewing the information that you put up
25 there, I was concerned with the fact that the

1 contaminant reports showed dates of January of
2 2007, which tells me that they are not accurate
3 information on the chemicals that you did on
4 samplings, and that is a concern of mine. On the
5 sheet -- the last sheet that you showed, you had a
6 criteria at the end that showed what ranking you
7 gave it in terms of implementation, and a five was
8 on that of "Do nothing," and I don't know what a
9 five means compared to the others.

10 MR. BERRESFORD: Can I try to answer a couple of your
11 questions, and your -- your -- as far as the
12 implementability of "Do nothing," when you look at
13 all the other criteria, it's not something we're
14 going to choose, but when you're evaluating it, if
15 you don't go out there and do an action and you let
16 everything sit the way it is, you're not physically
17 doing anything. So where the others have active
18 components to it, that you have to actually go out
19 there and implement and conduct, it -- it scores
20 high for implementability alone. All the other
21 ones it scores really low on because it's not doing
22 any of the things that it needs to do. It's only
23 there for comparison to the other alternatives.
24 It's not there as we -- we quickly said, "That's
25 not an alternative that we're going to look at here

1 for the -- this site."

2 MS. WILLIAMS: Again, it's only been 35 years.

3 MR. BERRESFORD: As far as the time frame and the
4 contaminants, the concentrations are going to be
5 very similar. The -- when we -- we were taking a
6 look at this in the 2007 time frame, I mean, it'd
7 already been out there since -- a lot of it since
8 the '60s and '70s. It's been out there a long
9 time. And over the course of looking at the
10 groundwater reports and looking at what we did, we
11 did find some more information out, but the
12 concentrations haven't changed a whole lot, and
13 that's what brings us here to look at a more -- the
14 pump-and-treat system, it had its time and place by
15 itself to prevent the contamination from going
16 further, but it's not going to ultimately fix
17 everything that we have to deal with out there. So
18 when we're going through the evaluation process,
19 we're looking at these remedies and we're looking
20 at combination of remedies and we're trying to make
21 sure that we match the best possible solutions now
22 to the conditions that we have.

23 Now, we will be going out before we implement
24 any type of remedy and doing some additional
25 sampling, making sure that the concentrations are

1 -- confirming that they're similar to what they
2 were in the previous sampling results, and doing
3 some additional samplings because whereas, you
4 know, 68 different boring locations sounds like a
5 whole lot where we've identified problems, we want
6 to go back in and look closer and make sure we're
7 truly looking at the worst part of that area. If
8 not, we want to know what that is, so that when we
9 design, we can make sure we design to treat it
10 properly.

11 MS. WILLIAMS: All right. To continue, I'm --
12 especially, that's an important component of mine
13 is a request for who the parties you're dealing
14 with to help fund the cost of this project. And,
15 in turn, you mentioned the word -- "If a landfill
16 were placed here" is what I heard you say.

17 MR. BERRESFORD: No. I said, "If" -- when we were
18 talking about Alternatives 1 and 2, you're digging
19 up the material from this spot, and you're sending
20 it off the facility to a landfill that can take
21 that material. There's not many landfills that can
22 take this material. It's -- the only one that
23 jumps to mind to me is in Mobile, Alabama. So
24 you're basically digging something up here and
25 sending it somewhere else.

1 MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. As respect to the parties you're
2 negotiating with?

3 MR. BERRESFORD: There are thousands of parties that
4 have shipped waste to the site. The list has
5 varied as we've gone through the parties and
6 started seeing which ones are actually still in
7 business, which ones are still viable, which ones
8 are related to other parties; it's gone from like
9 7,000 to the ballpark of 4,000 different parties
10 that we're negotiating with.

11 MS. WILLIAMS: I'm assuming there's a proposed use for
12 the property after you clean it up.

13 MR. BERRESFORD: At this time, we don't have a -- like,
14 a final use. We have a whole part of our agency
15 that takes sites like this and when it's -- you
16 know, the remediation has gone on and looks at
17 what's an appropriate reuse for the property.
18 Right now, looking at end use it's, probably --
19 maybe commercial/industrial/recreational. Some
20 purpose like -- like that is ultimately, when we've
21 completed the cleanup, something that might be
22 possible for this site. As it stands now, not many
23 people want to take it right now with the amount of
24 contamination that's present.

25 MS. WILLIAMS: Does a cleanup of this particular

1 property have anything to do with any of the
2 adjacent properties and potential uses?

3 MR. BERRESFORD: No. This is the -- the -- this is
4 focused specifically on this property, the
5 contamination that is coming from this property,
6 and everything associated with it. So our process
7 takes a long time to go through it. We try to be
8 very thorough, and we want to make sure that we
9 don't make the wrong decision by choosing something
10 in haste and then finding out when we get out
11 there, "This alternative's not going to work
12 because of these conditions," so we did a lot of
13 research. We looked at a lot of different things.
14 We looked at -- we had our consultants evaluating
15 all the different possibilities to come up with
16 what's the best way to clean this site up.

17 MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. The last thing: I would like to
18 reiterate the fact that you've taken a year and a
19 half to look at this, and you're giving us 30 days
20 to go to the library. Lots of material, and I
21 don't think that's a long time for us. We've lived
22 here all our lives, and this is important.

23 MS. VINCENT: Does anyone else have a question?

24 DR. CHAPPELL: I don't know that I have a question or
25 not. I'm a York County Council member, and I've

1 got some statements I want to make if you want to
2 mix it up, and I appreciate you calling them
3 "questions" because they're both. Is that all
4 right, sir?

5 MR. BERRESFORD: Yes, sir.

6 DR. CHAPPELL: Well, you know all the time I've met with
7 you wonderful people I thought it was a waste of my
8 time, and -- but I appreciate you coming to York
9 County; welcome up here. I will build you house
10 right next to this place anytime freely. A nice
11 home if you will move up here and live right down
12 next to this place.

13 We fought this thing, as you know, for years
14 and years and years. We fought it without any help
15 from you folks, and the public had to get together.
16 Couldn't get the feds interested, couldn't get the
17 state interested, couldn't get the county
18 government interested, and I was serving on it.
19 They wouldn't listen because all the takers were
20 saying, "All the jobs." The radio was saying,
21 "Golly, don't destroy the jobs," and they were
22 killing the people.

23 And I practiced vet medicine in that area for
24 a long time, and I treated the coughing cats and
25 dogs and mules and horses, and nobody knew where

1 it's coming from until we hired a -- the public --
2 the -- the citizens hired a water and land expert,
3 and we could shut this thing down after so-and-so
4 hearing before you folks in Columbia -- before --
5 before an honorable hearing officer -- service
6 officer. And -- but no help from any government
7 agency whatsoever. It's out there because the
8 people that put it there wouldn't stop it, and then
9 you didn't monitor -- monitor it. You didn't know
10 what they were doing when we told you over and over
11 that everybody was coughing. And we hired the
12 water and land expert, and he finally said, "It's
13 that smokestack. They're taking the scrubbers off
14 at night, and they're throwing toxic chemicals --
15 cancer-causing chemicals from here as far as
16 Greenville, North Carolina." And we still didn't
17 get you folks to stop it. We had to go to court
18 after a long fight.

19 After three of my black friends died inside
20 the plant furnishing that furnace with toxic
21 chemicals brought from all over America, they died
22 with double-lung cancer. When the third one died,
23 a great American gone, a gentleman, we took the
24 report to the judge in Columbia. Having a hearing
25 that morning, and you volunteered -- they did. You

1 didn't stop them. They volunteered to -- to cease
2 operations, and they left you with this. When we
3 citizens in this community begged you in Columbia
4 to do something and we got no help from no one, we
5 got our help out here and here and back here.
6 That's where we got the help to stop them, and now
7 you tell us we've got all this mess out there.
8 We've been knowing it a long time. You've told us
9 this before. No -- no cleanup yet, nor how to do
10 it.

11 I don't mean to be any animosity, Young Lady,
12 to you or Sir, but you have messed up our county
13 box. I don't know how you did it. I've been here
14 with you for 22 years, and I never took a Coca-Cola
15 or cup of coffee or dime from no man. I'm not
16 accusing anybody of anything, but you know the
17 trust folks just put a million dollars into the
18 pocketbook of your South Carolina House members,
19 and they put all but about 500,000 in the
20 pocketbook of your South Carolina Senators,
21 indirectly, and they took the money. All but about
22 20 of them: ten in the House and -- eight or ten
23 in the House refused to take it, and that's what
24 we're fighting here. And you didn't come up here
25 to hear this. But I want to beg you, as a

1 councilmember of 22 years, try to be honest and try
2 to be over and aboveboard, but you have allowed us
3 -- DHEC -- the ones supposed to protect us allowed
4 this to happen in York County. And we screamed for
5 five years with no action from DHEC. We did it
6 ourselves. We stopped them in -- in a -- a court
7 of law.

8 And now on top of this, you tell us tonight --
9 on top of this, on the same road called "Vernsdale"
10 they're going to let thousands and millions of tons
11 of out-of-state garbage come and be dumped right
12 over here. 140 foot high, a mile long 30-some
13 times, and you don't know what in it, just like you
14 didn't know what they were doing here. I hoping to
15 say that with respect to you, but that's what
16 you're doing to us. Now, I didn't -- I'm not
17 giving you "H" about this so much; this is already
18 in the past. I can't do anything about it but vote
19 in any way I can to help clean it up as my term
20 comes to an end on this council.

21 But I'm begging you folks tonight -- and you
22 going to have some pressure from the House and the
23 Senate, even though they've been bought out by the
24 trash companies -- I openly accuse them of that.
25 Let them sue me. I've got the record from the --

1 from the -- from the Columbia office of every dime
2 they took. And I don't make apologies. Here's
3 what I'm saying: "We've got it." And they put the
4 money in their pocket, and that -- not only this,
5 but more of this to come into this state.

6 And they say they didn't know what they're
7 doing. I said, "Oh, that doesn't bother me. But
8 why didn't you run for office and tell the people,
9 'I'm not going to watch out for your interest. I'm
10 not going to care what people do. I'm going to
11 just put the money in my pocket and go home.'" "
12 Thousands and thousands of dollars." And I'm tired
13 of that, and I fought for this country. I stood up
14 for moral principle and character, and you've got
15 this here tonight and you've heard all of this
16 before. It's lacking here. They took advantage of
17 the people in York County.

18 These folks are not responsible. Not this
19 crowd, but the old crowd that's responsible for
20 this, they're gone from DHEC, and they left you
21 with this. Just, please, do what you can do to
22 help clean it up.

23 I don't know how you clean that up. I'm a --
24 I'm a country veterinarian, and I doctored those
25 coughing dogs and cats and dogs. We didn't know

1 what it was. All we knew it was some kind of
2 contaminant, but we didn't know where it was coming
3 from until we hired the world renowned expert, and
4 he said, "That smoke stack. They're taking the
5 scrubbers off at night, and they're sending the
6 most toxic chemicals out there, unburned, cancer-
7 causing chemicals, and we had them inside the plant
8 and outside the plant.

9 I had an uncle that walked from the second day
10 of D-Day to Berlin to come here and walked in the
11 country (indiscernible) for eleven years of that
12 plant over there, he come down and died with
13 double-lung cancer. And he exercised morning and
14 night, like an old soldier. We don't know that
15 that's where it come from, but they -- we buried
16 ten or twelve that I went to their funerals. They
17 come down with lung cancer. And you know what
18 it'll do to you. You have certain areas that get
19 contaminated, like building houses on top of old
20 landfills, and the kids are all born, after that,
21 with all kind of missing arm or missing two ears or
22 missing part of their head, and that's what the
23 chemicals will do to us. They serve a purpose, but
24 they get out of place so darn easy.

25 Now, you folks got something you can do for me

1 and us. You already messed up Vernsdale Road on
2 yonder end, and now on this end your outfit
3 approved to let them bring all they want to of
4 garbage from everywhere from Maine to Miami, and
5 dump it on that same road, almost on top of this.
6 And you don't know what's in it. They say, "Oh,
7 it's just a bunch of trees and pasteboard boxes."
8 Well, a seagull don't fly from Myrtle Beach up here
9 to eat pasteboard boxes.

10 Go down to Barnwell and see -- I think it's
11 Barnwell and see. I flew down there. You can see
12 it for 40 miles before you get to it. The highest
13 peak in Barnwell County and the highest peak in
14 York County. The highest structure will be the
15 site that y'all approved to come down here and dump
16 in this county, right on this same road.

17 I'm asking you to, please, for God's sakes --
18 because I'm going to put some pressure, with the
19 help from you folks, on the House and the Senate to
20 go down in there and say, "Don't do this to us.
21 You can reverse this wrong." I'm begging you to go
22 back home and say to your superiors, "You are not
23 doing right on -- to the people of York County on
24 Vernsdale Road." You done messed it up one time
25 and here you come again. Had you not approved

1 this, you wouldn't be standing here tonight, and
2 you did us an injustice. I'm begging you to go
3 back home and tell your superiors that, "We need to
4 look at Vernsdale Road again," because you have
5 already screwed it from Hell to breakfast, and now
6 you're going to do it again.

7 And you're talking to people that walked --
8 like I told you, from D-Day to Berlin and Korea and
9 Vietnam here. And come back home and you -- and
10 you -- and you made it over there, and you come
11 back home and you get killed in your own back and
12 front yard from the air you breathe. I thank you
13 very much.

14 AUDIENCE MEMBER: (Indiscernible)

15 MS. VINCENT: I'm sorry. Did you have a comment, sir?
16 I couldn't -- it came from this direction. If
17 you'll state your name, sir.

18 MR. LYNCH: Yeah. David Lynch, and I live on Rackwell
19 Circle.

20 Do you have to get the funding before you
21 start this procedure?

22 MR. STEWART: One thing Lucas mentioned very early in
23 the presentation was that, as a result of the
24 bankruptcy, there was a settlement that was
25 approximately worth \$4.3 million; nowhere close to

1 what we need to take care of this. Most of that
2 \$4.3 million has been spent. There's very little
3 left in that account.

4 Right now, we are working -- the state is
5 working with a group of responsible parties -- or
6 potentially responsible parties. These are parties
7 that brought waste to the facility. Everybody and
8 their brother that sent waste there is potentially
9 liable for every dollar that is spent to clean it
10 up. We've been working since shortly after the
11 bankruptcy, negotiating with parties, finding out
12 who they are, going through old records. We
13 believe we have a complete list -- or I'm sure it's
14 not a hundred percent complete, but we have a good
15 list of who brought waste to the site. We've been
16 negotiating with a -- a group of parties. They are
17 represented by counsel, and we believe we will
18 reach a settlement with them to fund the cleanup at
19 the site. They are -- we and the group are trying
20 to get additional parties into the group, and they
21 will fund the cleanup and DHEC will provide the
22 oversight of that. I can't tell you that we will
23 have that settlement three months from now or six
24 months from now, but we are working diligently to
25 get through that process.

1 The planning part of this, it -- it's going to
2 take a while, and hopefully not as Ms. Williams
3 said, "It's been 35 years." It -- it will not be
4 that long. We are -- like I say, we're working
5 diligently with this group to get a settlement
6 negotiated where those parties will take over and
7 fund the remaining cleanup.

8 MR. LYNCH: No. The question I asked: Do you need to
9 get the funding before you start the project --

10 MR. STEWART: Yes, sir.

11 MR. LYNCH: -- the cleanup?

12 MR. STEWART: The -- the -- the settlement needs to be
13 in place so those parties will be paying for the
14 cleanup, yes, sir.

15 MR. LYNCH: Okay. So you got to wait till you have the
16 funding?

17 MR. STEWART: Yes.

18 MR. LYNCH: Thank you. And how many decades will this
19 take? Hey. I -- I'm looking for --

20 MR. STEWART: Do you mean to start implementing the
21 cleanup or for it to reach pristine conditions?

22 MR. LYNCH: Before you can -- before you can -- well,
23 for the cleanup or so. I mean, how --

24 MR. STEWART: We would --

25 MR. LYNCH: You're not going to go in there and get this

1 done overnight. My son works construction. I know
2 how that's going to work.

3 MR. STEWART: (To Mr. Berresford) Go ahead.

4 MR. BERRESFORD: Once we actually start the process and
5 once we actually start the treatment -- the thermal
6 treatment -- we're looking at five years of thermal
7 treatment. We can't treat it all at one time. We
8 can't treat the whole area. You're using a lot of
9 electricity; you're generating a good bit of heat.
10 You don't want to try to do that. You have more
11 problems if you try to do that, so we're breaking
12 it down into areas that's part of some additional
13 investigation we're going to do to understand these
14 areas a little better, understand how long they
15 need to be treated, what temperatures they need to
16 get to, all of that information up front. We'll
17 design it, and once we start the thermal treatment
18 it will go for approximately five years.

19 MR. LYNCH: Okay.

20 MR. BERRESFORD: And at the end of that five years, the
21 active thermal treatment will be done, and we'll go
22 back in and assess how well it's cleaned up, what
23 the conditions are, and determine, "Okay. The
24 conditions have significantly changed now. What
25 can be done with this property in the future"?

1 MR. LYNCH: All right. When it rains, does this
2 contaminate the -- you -- you've listed "surface
3 water, groundwater, drinking water." What's the
4 difference of groundwater and drinking water?

5 MR. BERRESFORD: When we're referring to drinking water,
6 the state classifies all groundwater in the state
7 as drinking water. When we're talking about
8 drinking water, we're talking about someone has a
9 well in, and they're drinking the water.

10 We've assessed where the contamination is,
11 there's a large buffer zone that was purchased by
12 PSC years ago that never had active treatment. I
13 -- it's just a wooded area. We went into that
14 wooden area. We took samples. We didn't find
15 contamination. We put monitoring wells over there.
16 We're not seeing the contamination over there. So
17 we've got a -- the contamination's mostly located
18 on the plant facility.

19 Surface water is the streams that run
20 through.

21 MR. LYNCH: Okay.

22 MR. BERRESFORD: So that's where, you know, the
23 recreational use -- people fishing, people using
24 the waterways -- that's the most important thing
25 for us to be protective of. We don't want the

1 contamination getting into the waterways there. We
2 don't want to pollute the streams. We want to keep
3 it as clean as we possibly can by preventing the
4 contamination from getting there. And through this
5 process, we'll treat the soil that's contributing
6 to the groundwater, that is then contributing to
7 the fact that we have to have the groundwater
8 containment system -- the groundwater pumped out of
9 the ground, treated, and then discharged to the
10 sewer.

11 Hopefully, we're able to clean things up well
12 enough that we no longer have that contamination
13 going from soil to groundwater, and, in the long
14 term, we won't need the extraction part because
15 it'll have cleaned up to the point that it's not a
16 risk to the surface water.

17 MR. LYNCH: All right. And you said something about you
18 have a -- a filtration system or a water cleanup
19 system over there?

20 MR. BERRESFORD: Yes, sir.

21 MR. LYNCH: What are you cleaning?

22 MR. BERRESFORD: All the contaminants that we were --

23 MR. LYNCH: Yeah. But --

24 MR. BERRESFORD: -- back up there.

25 MR. LYNCH: Are you pumping water into the ground and

1 extracting the water? I -- how's it working?

2 MR. BERRESFORD: We pull the groundwater up out of the
3 ground; it goes into, like, a settling basin.

4 That's where they take some of the contaminants
5 off: the thicker ones that float to the top. Then
6 the water is pumped over into a filtration system.
7 It runs through three chambers of carbon, and the
8 carbon pulls out the volatile organic compounds so
9 that, when it discharged to go to the sewer, those
10 contaminants have been pulled out of the water and
11 it's -- and we're not reinjecting it into the
12 ground. We're sending it to the wastewater
13 treatment plant.

14 MR. LYNCH: Thank you.

15 MS. VINCENT: Thank you. Any more questions about the
16 proposed plan or the alternatives themselves?

17 Thank you. State your name, please.

18 MR. CRAIG: It's Ragan Craig; 1804 Craig Road, Rock
19 Hill, South Carolina.

20 In the administrative record that you say is
21 at the library -- and remember the community has no
22 trust of DHEC. The Clean Water Act was passed in
23 '72; y'all didn't do anything till '79. Well, as a
24 guy that grew up in the area, where the parking lot
25 is across the road from the church they had drums

1 and drums and drums all the way up to the road.
2 They took a backhoe and buried them right there
3 under that building and under the parking lot, and
4 of what you presented tonight, did anybody take a
5 metal detector and do the parking lot?

6 I want to -- but I know -- I'm going to ask
7 you a bunch of questions, but you don't have to
8 answer me tonight. I just want to know: Will that
9 information be in the -- what's at the library for
10 -- because another point is: You've -- you've put
11 monitoring wells -- it sounds like 68 monitoring
12 wells around the site. Have you put any monitoring
13 wells across the street at the church? up on the
14 Dee's property where I used to run cattle on the
15 other side of the creek? on the other side of the
16 road you see at the chlorobenzenes and the benzenes
17 have migrated in the surface -- the surface
18 groundwater beyond the site? And is that in the
19 library or was it not done?

20 MR. BERRESFORD: When you -- the first question about
21 the electromagnetic survey looking for drums --

22 MR. CRAIG: Yeah.

23 MR. BERRESFORD: -- that was a -- we had two former
24 operators who were operating the wastewater
25 treatment plant. Once the plant shut --

1 shut down --

2 MR. CRAIG: Right.

3 MR. BERRESFORD: -- we wanted to keep them on board

4 while we did the upgrades. We still have one --

5 MR. CRAIG: Uh-huh.

6 MR. BERRESFORD: -- who is working for us through our

7 consultant running the wastewater treatment plant

8 to this day. We talked to him. We used his

9 informational knowledge. He'd been there a long

10 time, and then we went out with a magnetometer that

11 basically looks for buried drums.

12 MR. CRAIG: Yeah.

13 MR. BERRESFORD: And we went over the whole back area.

14 We went back behind the fence, back over --

15 MR. CRAIG: Did you go --

16 MR. BERRESFORD: -- where --

17 MR. CRAIG: -- toward the church?

18 MR. BERRESFORD: -- it runs off. We went out in the

19 parking lots. We went all --

20 MR. CRAIG: How did you miss --

21 MR. BERRESFORD: -- around that place.

22 MR. CRAIG: In the '70s -- the late '70s -- and this

23 what puzzles us -- it puzzles people from the area

24 -- the people that owned it prior to '79: '75,

25 '76, seventy -- all that period, when they sold it

1 to Stablex, they took a backhoe in there and they
2 did -- there was nothing but solid drums all the
3 way up to the church. And they took a backhoe in
4 there, and they buried the drums.

5 Now, will -- will your technology tell me at
6 the library whether or not it would find the drums?
7 I'm an engineer and I can go look at this stuff and
8 tell, and my question is -- is: If you weren't --
9 didn't know it was there, because you got to
10 remember DHEC has never involved the community
11 around that site. They fought the community the
12 whole time. So they never got any information from
13 the community. If they -- they might've buried
14 some across the road and down there at Redwood.
15 They may have put some down the other side of the
16 -- what became the Clariant Plant, okay, back in
17 the '60s, '70s, and whatnot. What I'm asking you
18 is: What's in the library going to tell me yes or
19 no? Is it going give me locations of the
20 monitoring wells and where you went and did your
21 testing or not?

22 MR. BERRESFORD: When you look at the report, it's going
23 to show you where the monitoring wells went in.
24 It's going to show you the concentrations of the
25 monitoring wells. You're going to be able to see

1 where we sampled; you're going to be able to see
2 where the contamination's located for each of
3 the --

4 MR. CRAIG: Right.

5 MR. BERRESFORD: -- components we're looking at. You'll
6 be able to see that we did go across the creek to
7 sample on the --

8 MR. CRAIG: Okay.

9 MR. BERRESFORD: -- wooded area over there.

10 MR. CRAIG: Right.

11 MR. BERRESFORD: We went back in the wooded area and
12 collected samples. We --

13 MR. CRAIG: But you're on the ThermalKEM site. I'm
14 saying: Did you cross onto other property or not?
15 Will the report tell me? That's what I'm asking.

16 MR. BERRESFORD: Yeah. The --

17 MR. CRAIG: Will it show me --

18 MR. BERRESFORD: -- report will tell you, but the --

19 MR. CRAIG: -- where the wells were?

20 MR. BERRESFORD: But the answer to that was: We're
21 -- we really followed the contamination. Once we
22 found clean areas of contamination --

23 MR. CRAIG: Well, you -- you had one site on the
24 chlorobenzenes where you crossed the creek, and
25 that's off that site, and it -- maybe the

1 contamination wasn't at 50,000 PPM, maybe it was
2 ten or whatever that yellow -- I couldn't see the
3 scale, but did -- if you didn't test any further --
4 here's something you got to remember: That one
5 road -- Vernsdale Road's on city water. Everybody
6 else around there's on wells. The City ran a
7 finger of city limits out that road, and like the
8 people on the right-hand side, prior to going up
9 through there, they're on wells, drinking well
10 water and have been. So that's not all city water
11 through there. That's a -- an upstream pump
12 station from the City of Rock Hill. It pumps back
13 to town. So there's no -- you see what I'm saying?
14 The only reason the City annexed -- did that was to
15 get the -- the bills, which brings up another
16 question. So that's what I'm asking you: Is it in
17 the research?

18 MS. VINCENT: And the report that you're referring to,
19 Lucas, if you can identify that?

20 MR. BERRESFORD: I think you're going to find the
21 sampling results that we did, the conclusions from
22 those in the "Remedial Investigation Report."
23 There's a lot of other reports -- the "Remedial
24 Investigation Report," you know, we said we started
25 an investigation. It wasn't go out and take one

1 set of samples.

2 MR. CRAIG: Right.

3 MR. BERRESFORD: We went out and we did a round of
4 samples. We got the results back. We looked at
5 them and said, "Okay. We've got a problem in these
6 areas. We need to look further, and we need to
7 keep expanding out until we understand where the
8 contamination from the site is."

9 Now, I will say that, when we looked at the
10 electromagnetic surveys, we looked in that back --

11 MR. CRAIG: You didn't look --

12 MR. BERRESFORD: -- 40 acres --

13 MR. CRAIG: -- up front, did you?

14 MR. BERRESFORD: -- were the Stablex was. We looked all
15 where the parking lots were. We looked up in
16 the --

17 MR. CRAIG: -- under the buildings --

18 MR. BERRESFORD: -- where the little --

19 MR. CRAIG: -- where they were --

20 MR. BERRESFORD: -- building used --

21 MR. CRAIG: -- storing the drums?

22 MR. BERRESFORD: -- to be up there.

23 MR. CRAIG: Yep.

24 MR. BERRESFORD: We looked up in that area.

25 MR. CRAIG: Did you look under the floor? Can -- can

1 yours read through the floor where they stored
2 them under the storage?

3 MR. BERRESFORD: Under the storage, that's where we have
4 a problem because when they built -- you're going
5 to get anomalies --

6 MR. CRAIG: You're going to find --

7 MR. BERRESFORD: -- when you run it.

8 MR. CRAIG: -- drums under there is what I'm telling
9 you. You should.

10 MR. BERRESFORD: You're -- you're going to see anomalies
11 because of the rebar that's in the floor. It's not
12 going to give you a good --

13 MR. CRAIG: I know. But -- but if you --

14 MR. BERRESFORD: -- picture --

15 MR. CRAIG: -- if you --

16 MR. BERRESFORD: -- because --

17 MR. CRAIG: -- check --

18 MR. BERRESFORD: -- of all that.

19 MR. CRAIG: -- with the community, y'all, do a little
20 digging during this 30-day period and find out what
21 the mills were doing prior to Stablex and
22 everything else, you might learn some things.

23 And I can't believe that you wouldn't go
24 across to Nazareth Church and punch a -- a well
25 beyond it, you know, and make sure is it -- is it

1 gone off-site in the groundwater, because it looked
2 like it was drifting in that direction.

3 One more question. On your thermal -- I'm
4 trying to speed up so that other people can come
5 up. If -- in your thermal where you're -- I know
6 you're going to bore the VOCs. I'm familiar --

7 MR. BERRESFORD: Uh-huh.

8 MR. CRAIG: -- with all of that. What is -- let's say
9 it costs 10 million bucks to do it and you're
10 saying maybe five years or whatever. Let's say 10
11 million bucks to do the -- the thermal cooking of
12 the dirt without digging it up.

13 MR. BERRESFORD: Uh-huh.

14 MR. CRAIG: How much of that's going to be the power
15 bill? Seventy percent? Fifty percent?

16 MR. BERRESFORD: A very large portion of it's --

17 MR. CRAIG: So 75 --

18 MR. BERRESFORD: -- going to be the electric.

19 MR. CRAIG: -- or 80 percent will be a good number?

20 MR. BERRESFORD: It's probably in the 60 to 70 percent,
21 I would think.

22 MR. CRAIG: Okay.

23 MR. BERRESFORD: I'm not certain. We'll find out a lot
24 more when we get to a design of it; you'll
25 understand how much electricity is going to be

1 required to power it.

2 MR. CRAIG: But it is a big chunk --

3 MR. BERRESFORD: But it's going --

4 MR. CRAIG: -- of it?

5 MR. BERRESFORD: -- to be a large chunk of the
6 remediation cost.

7 MR. CRAIG: And you could always haul this dirt to
8 Pinewood. Oh, no. That place went kaput, too,
9 didn't it? Oops. I like that.

10 The thing Dr. Chappell's talking about is, the
11 other thing that concerns everyone is, there --
12 we've been fighting a landfill right down the road
13 at Clariant. What is that disturbance going to do
14 to loosen this up and put it on in the groundwater?
15 That is black jack land. There's bull tallow down,
16 just -- if you've been out there doing core
17 samples, you've seen it. It's rock high. The
18 bedrock's what's holding that stuff up, okay? And
19 we know that. What happens when that disturbance
20 happens down there on that Griffin Brothers
21 landfill they want -- that North Carolina landfill
22 they want to put right down the road. You know,
23 all this is right through here, you know? It's a
24 spitting distance from the --

25 MR. BERRESFORD: Yeah.

1 MR. CRAIG: -- school, so, you know, it's got some --
2 some issues --

3 MR. BERRESFORD: We --

4 MR. CRAIG: -- but we're -- we're concerned that what
5 does that impact -- did DHEC even look at the
6 impact of that versus this site? I bet not.

7 Because the thing that puzzles me is y'all are the
8 landfill guys, right?

9 MR. BERRESFORD: No.

10 MR. CRAIG: Where's Montebello and the water quality
11 guys? Oh, it -- it's groundwater. Where are they?

12 MR. BERRESFORD: Well, what we deal with and --

13 MR. CRAIG: You're remediation.

14 MR. BERRESFORD: We're remediation. We come in when a
15 plant's no longer operating. When it's operating,
16 it's operating under --

17 MR. CRAIG: So y'all got --

18 MR. BERRESFORD: -- RCRA.

19 MR. CRAIG: -- water-quality guys and the whole shebang?

20 MR. BERRESFORD: It -- we deal with all of it. We come
21 when a company declares bankruptcy/is no longer
22 active. When somebody reports something that needs
23 to be investigated, we'll go in and we'll
24 investigate and determine --

25 MR. CRAIG: My biggest customer's Savannah River

1 Remediation. I know what you guys -- I was just
2 curious how DHEC had it structured because y'all
3 are all land-management people by your --

4 MR. BERRESFORD: Yes.

5 MR. CRAIG: -- designation.

6 MR. BERRESFORD: We're land and waste management, but we
7 -- we deal with the --

8 MR. CRAIG: -- all of it?

9 MR. BERRESFORD: -- environmental cleanup of water,
10 soil, all of that after the --

11 MR. CRAIG: But all the drawings --

12 MR. BERRESFORD: -- fact.

13 MR. CRAIG: -- for the monitoring wells and -- and all
14 this stuff, it's at the library where I can go look
15 at it?

16 MR. BERRESFORD: The monitoring wells schematics.
17 There's a cross-sections that show where the
18 groundwater contamination's located,
19 concentrations. All that's in there. There's so
20 much information in -- in --

21 MR. CRAIG: I know.

22 MR. BERRESFORD: --that report. It's very hard to --

23 MR. CRAIG: Yeah.

24 MR. BERRESFORD: -- keep a timely --

25 MR. CRAIG: I know, yeah. Yeah.

1 MR. BERRESFORD: -- presentation and present it but --

2 MR. CRAIG: I understand.

3 MR. BERRESFORD: We did make some modifications to the
4 plans that were online, so we had talked to several
5 people who were having trouble. We found some
6 problems with the way a couple of the reports were
7 represented. The RI report that's online did not
8 have some of the information that needed to be in
9 it. We fixed that today. There is another plan
10 that talks about some additional assessment to do
11 prior to any remedy going into place. We -- we
12 have that up on the Web site as well. So --

13 MR. CRAIG: Give you one more --

14 MR. BERRESFORD: You -- you can --

15 MR. CRAIG: -- piece of advice, if you just listen to
16 any over here. Thirty-five years you've uninvolved
17 and fought the community. Your past history's
18 incomplete. In your little 30-day period here,
19 maybe you ought to consider talking to some people
20 in the area about what was done from 1966 to '69.
21 He was here. I was little, little in '66, but I
22 was in here in the '70s and all that. And if y'all
23 would get you some information, you might get a
24 little more clues about where everything --

25 MR. BERRESFORD: All right.

1 MR. CRAIG: -- where the -- where the bodies are buried,
2 so to speak. You know what I mean?

3 MR. BERRESFORD: And part of -- this is our second
4 public meeting we've had on this site.

5 MR. CRAIG: Okay.

6 MR. BERRESFORD: When we started the investigation,
7 before we ever took Sample 1, we'd come up with a
8 work plan for how we were going to start it. We
9 came and we had a meeting, and we talked to -- at
10 that time, the pastor of the church who came --

11 MR. CRAIG: Right.

12 MR. BERRESFORD: -- out here, and he was telling us
13 about past history. Some people who worked there
14 were telling us about things that were going on,
15 and we took that information in and what people
16 were saying, and when we started investigating it,
17 there was some factual information --

18 MR. CRAIG: Right.

19 MR. BERRESFORD: -- and then there was some, like the
20 whole Stablex materials area. I walked that whole
21 field with an electromagnetic survey. We
22 identified anomalies. We went out there with
23 backhoes and dug trenches, and we --

24 MR. CRAIG: Because, see -- see, I had cows on the back
25 of the place, and I sold every pump they had in

1 that plant to the plant, okay? You know, so I'm
2 familiar how the incinerator operates --

3 MR. BERRESFORD: Uh-huh.

4 MR. CRAIG: -- and all that, and I know because I used
5 to go over there and yell at them. They were
6 opening the bypass valve from the scrubber every
7 other day.

8 MR. BERRESFORD: Uh-huh.

9 MR. CRAIG: Okay. So they're -- because you could smell
10 toluene, okay? And the -- the -- that's what went
11 on for a long, long time, and that's what I'm
12 saying: If you check the people in the area, not
13 the City. The City will lie about it. They lie
14 about everything. They want that landfill down
15 here, too. But, if you check with the county and
16 you check with the community -- I encourage you.
17 I'll talk to you; Dr. Chappell will talk to you.
18 Other people will tell you things to go look for,
19 because we don't feel comfortable that you found
20 everything.

21 MR. BERRESFORD: And one of the --

22 MR. CRAIG: They were cheating, man.

23 MR. BERRESFORD: One of the --

24 MR. CRAIG: I don't know what else to tell you. I --
25 you know.

1 MR. BERRESFORD: We -- as I said, we employ, through our
2 contractor, a couple of the former employees who
3 were running the wastewater treatment plant, and
4 they had also worked in various parts of the plant
5 over time. And our current wastewater treatment
6 operator was a very good source of information.

7 MR. CRAIG: Yeah. Sure.

8 MR. BERRESFORD : And a large majority of what we found
9 out from him greatly added in where we were
10 targeting because he would say, "Well, did you know
11 about this over here?" And we'd go and we'd take
12 some samples over there where it hadn't really been
13 sampled before --

14 MR. CRAIG: Yeah.

15 MR. BERRESFORD: -- and suddenly you have the
16 contaminant ditch area that's smoking hot.

17 MR. CRAIG: A backhoe can do wonders on a site that big.

18 MR. BERRESFORD: And so --

19 MR. CRAIG: Hide all kinds of stuff.

20 MR. BERRESFORD: -- we did do a lot of electromagnetic
21 work. We identified anomalies. We looked behind
22 the fence, going back toward the creek in the
23 little cleared area back in there, dug some
24 trenches. We went up to the wooded area that they
25 own, thinking maybe they -- there were some paths

1 back there; maybe they put something in there.

2 MR. CRAIG: Well, all the storage buildings that are
3 there now -- the empty ones starting from behind
4 the parking lot forward --

5 MR. BERRESFORD: Uh-huh.

6 MR. CRAIG: -- that was the main drum storage area in
7 the '70s. It came all the way up to the fence on
8 Vernsdale Road. It was nothing but drums in there,
9 a solid block, all the way to what's now the
10 parking lot. And then, when Stablex bought it, you
11 know, when they started coming in buying it, they
12 buried all that stuff. And then -- and then they
13 came in. So, you know, I know -- like I say, if
14 it's under the concrete, I know the cost to go --
15 go through the concrete, and y'all won't, but,
16 you're right. That's why I was asking if you were
17 out there taking readings. You're going to pick
18 up --

19 MR. BERRESFORD: We ---

20 MR. CRAIG: -- rebar, and you're not going to pick up --
21 there's a drum under there, too.

22 MR. BERRESFORD: But when you look at the sample
23 locations we took --

24 MR. CRAIG: Did y'all drill in the floor in there?

25 MR. BERRESFORD: -- we drilled through the floor of the

1 building.

2 MR. CRAIG: Okay.

3 MR. BERRESFORD: We took samples underneath, and that's
4 why, when you look at some of the figures, you'll
5 see, "Oh, yeah. There's high concentrations under
6 the building."

7 MR. CRAIG: Did you find metal there?

8 MR. BERRESFORD: We didn't really find metal. We
9 found --

10 MR. CRAIG: Okay.

11 MR. BERRESFORD: -- lots of volatile organic compounds
12 under the building, and that's one of the areas
13 that will be targeted for --

14 MR. CRAIG: I'd have thought you'd have hit a --

15 MR. BERRESFORD: -- treatment, so.

16 MR. CRAIG: -- barrel or two.

17 MR. BERRESFORD: That's not --

18 MR. CRAIG: But they're already rotted probably.

19 MR. BERRESFORD: That's not something we came across.

20 Now, there was an area that was dealt with prior to
21 us getting involved. It was the burn pit where
22 they basically burned drums over there and --

23 MR. CRAIG: We had a big fire and it all --

24 MR. BERRESFORD: Then they did a --

25 MR. CRAIG: -- burned up at the end.

1 MR. BERRESFORD: Then they did excavation, and so that's
2 where we need a little more data. Because we've
3 took some samples, we understand a little bit about
4 it. We need to understand a little more before we
5 try to clean that up, but --

6 MR. CRAIG: Okay.

7 MR. BERRESFORD: -- I think we -- we have brought in
8 some people who know a good bit about this site.

9 MR. CRAIG: Okay.

10 MR. BERRESFORD : We've listened to what they've had to
11 say, and we've used it to help our investigation
12 tremendously. It was -- it was very helpful to
13 have --

14 MR. CRAIG: Okay.

15 MR. BERRESFORD: -- former --

16 MR. CRAIG: But --

17 MR. BERRESFORD: -- employees --

18 MR. CRAIG: But everything I want to --

19 MR. BERRESFORD: -- talk about it.

20 MR. CRAIG: -- see, I'm going have -- it's going to be
21 at the library, right?

22 MR. BERRESFORD: Yes. It's in the --

23 MR. CRAIG: Because like I say, it's --

24 MR. BERRESFORD: -- library, and then --

25 MR. CRAIG: -- like Annie said, we don't have much time

1 to go look.

2 MR. BERRESFORD: And if you -- and if you look online
3 you can see the majority of it, but the RI report
4 is --

5 MR. CRAIG: I'm --

6 MR. BERRESFORD: -- about this long.

7 MR. CRAIG: I'm going to the library. I know, yeah.

8 MR. BERRESFORD: And it --

9 MR. CRAIG: But all I want to do is -- you know, one of
10 my comments is going to be to -- after I look at
11 those drawings is -- I'm going to be honest with
12 you, is that I think as part of this you should do
13 some monitoring off-site around this dang thing
14 because you don't know.

15 And, see, what everybody doesn't know, you
16 think it's in the city, but the -- the City of Rock
17 Hill annexed that like a finger. I mean, it looks
18 like it's just going down Vernsdale Road because
19 the former mayor put in some apartment complexes on
20 the end of that road. That's just the way it is.
21 That's what really went on. You've got this long
22 annex of the city and that little industrial
23 quarter. The people on the left and the right --
24 there -- they are places -- if you look at the city
25 limits map, you'll see, "Wait a minute. Well,

1 everyone that's not in that city limits has got a
2 well." Now, do they have a 60-foot well, or do
3 they have 180-foot well? Be kind of important if
4 you're next to that mess. Think if you got a
5 little 2-inch punch well, you know, it isn't going
6 to be but 60-feet deep, so which water table is
7 that coming out of? The bad one, right?

8 MR. BERRESFORD: Well, once again, you have to look at
9 where the contamination is. Yes. You have high
10 levels of contamination. If you have a well right
11 where the incinerator --

12 MR. CRAIG: Oh, you're in trouble.

13 MR. BERRESFORD: -- used to be --

14 MR. CRAIG: Yeah.

15 MR. BERRESFORD: -- you -- you don't want that. As you
16 move away from the site -- as you get toward the
17 road, as -- as you get toward the creek, there's
18 been a lot of remediation that has gone on to
19 prevent it from going further. It's been kind of
20 stagnant in expanding based on what's been done
21 historically. And then, when you look at what's
22 around there, we looked at, "Well, where is there
23 wells around here?" and you look at where
24 groundwater's flowing --

25 MR. CRAIG: Right.

1 MR. BERRESFORD: -- and they're not in that path.

2 MR. CRAIG: Well --

3 MR. BERRESFORD: I mean --

4 MR. CRAIG: -- I'm glad to hear that. That's just -- I
5 just want to --

6 MR. BERRESFORD: And --

7 MR. CRAIG: -- just wanted to see the --

8 MR. BERRESFORD: -- you'll see all that in the RI.

9 You'll see the groundwater flow direction. You'll
10 see which way it's going. You'll see where it's
11 going.

12 MR. CRAIG: Okay.

13 MR. BERRESFORD: If you have comment, we welcome
14 comments and we'll --

15 MR. CRAIG: Get back to us.

16 MR. BERRESFORD: -- get -- get you a response.

17 MR. CRAIG: Okay. Thank you.

18 MS. VINCENT: Can you possibly e-mail Mr. Berresford,
19 and that way he can tell you what part of the
20 report has the electromagnetic information so that
21 you can zero in on that?

22 MR. BERRESFORD: It talks --

23 MS. VINCENT: And --

24 MR. BERRESFORD: It talks about it. It talks about the
25 areas that it was conducted in.

1 MR. CRAIG: How many pages are in the file in the
2 library?

3 MR. BERRESFORD: It's all electronic.

4 MR. CRAIG: Oh, it's all electronic, okay.

5 MR. BERRESFORD: And -- but I want to say that the RI
6 report's, like, close to 1500 pages long.

7 MS. VINCENT: It's --

8 MR. BERRESFORD: Sixteen hundred --

9 MS. VINCENT: -- over 1600 pages.

10 MR. BERRESFORD: -- pages long.

11 MR. CRAIG: Remember I go to Savannah River Site, so --

12 MR. BERRESFORD: That's --

13 MR. CRAIG: -- that's not a problem. I'll find it.

14 MS. VINCENT: How are you, sir?

15 MR. MCCULLOUGH: Fine.

16 MS. VINCENT: State your --

17 MR. MCCULLOUGH: My name's Melvin McCullough; I live at
18 1574 Crawford Road, Rock Hill, South Carolina, and
19 I'm a lifelong member of the Nazareth Baptist
20 Church. I started going to church there when I was
21 two years old. Come September the 16th, I'll be 68
22 years old.

23 And it's a question I want to ask you about
24 benzene. What type of stain does that water put on
25 a stainless steel water fountain? Does it put a

1 green stain on it?

2 MR. STEWART: I -- I can't tell you with certainty what
3 would cause a green stain.

4 MR. MCCULLOUGH: Uh-huh.

5 MR. STEWART: The benzenes, things of that nature,
6 volatile organics, they're generally not going to
7 leave a stain on a -- on a pipe or something. I --
8 I -- I couldn't tell you what might be causing
9 that, but I'm pretty sure it would not be benzene.

10 MR. MCCULLOUGH: Well, the reason why I ask, there was
11 -- DHEC was telling us the water was good in that
12 area, and they invited us over to ThermalKEM. We
13 went over to ThermalKEM. They weren't drinking
14 well water, and we was still on a well, so we got
15 off the well water on the city water when the city
16 came through.

17 Now, nobody came over and tested our well
18 water, and I don't know, have you tested the wells
19 around this area lately, like Ogden Road and all?
20 Peoples out here, a lot of them still have well
21 water, and DHEC was telling us all the time that
22 the wells wasn't on the same water table that
23 ThermalKEM was on so . . .

24 MR. STEWART: We as -- as -- this group at DHEC has not
25 tested any of those wells in any time in our

1 memory. We will go back to the office, and we will
2 see if we can find out if they've been sampled by
3 one of our other program areas.

4 MR. MCCULLOUGH: Okay.

5 MR. STEWART: All right. But, to our knowledge, they
6 have not been sampled any time recently.

7 MR. BERRESFORD: Is there still a well over at the church
8 that --

9 MR. MCCULLOUGH: Yeah. It's --

10 MR. BERRESFORD: -- that's not being used?

11 MR. MCCULLOUGH: -- a still a well over at the church.
12 It's still there.

13 MR. STEWART: We -- we'd be happy to pull a sample from
14 that well --

15 MR. BERRESFORD: -- and see what --

16 MR. MCCULLOUGH: Well, whenever --

17 MR. STEWART: -- the conservation --

18 MR. MCCULLOUGH: -- you want to come over, I'll show you
19 exactly where it's at.

20 MR. BERRESFORD: I'll make sure you have my information.
21 If you give me a call after this meeting, we'll
22 coordinate to come over and pull the samples and
23 get them run.

24 MR. MCCULLOUGH: Okay.

25 MR. BERRESFORD: And we'll --

1 MR. MCCULLOUGH: And --

2 MR. BERRESFORD: -- provide you the results when we're
3 done, and we'll --

4 MR. MCCULLOUGH: All right. Another thing I here to say
5 that -- that if you was hitting these people for
6 money that had chemicals burned there, when we was
7 fighting ThermalKEM, DHEC was telling us all the
8 time that they had plenty superfund money already.
9 They say they had it. If they move away, they say
10 they didn't need any money or anything, that
11 ThermalKEM had put the money there for them, and
12 now you're saying that you don't have it.

13 MR. STEWART: I -- I -- I -- I wasn't there when that
14 statement was made at some time in the past, but I
15 can tell you with certainty today that our state
16 superfund --

17 MR. MCCULLOUGH: Okay.

18 MR. STEWART: -- does not have enough money to pay to
19 clean up the site.

20 MR. MCCULLOUGH: Okay.

21 MR. STEWART: I can tell you that with a hundred percent
22 guarantee, and we are -- we are working with the
23 parties who have liability under the law that we
24 work with, and those are the parties we are
25 expecting to pay for the cleanup.

1 MR. MCCULLOUGH: Well, I see -- now, that's what -- you
2 know, it kind of give you kind of a suspicious
3 feeling say, "Well, is this group like the other
4 group?" you know. "They going come in and tell us
5 the truth, or are they just coming up to tell us
6 something to pass us, to get us out of the way?"

7 MR. STEWART: We're -- we're telling you what we're
8 about to do.

9 MR. MCCULLOUGH: Right.

10 MR. STEWART: We are -- we are selecting a cleanup
11 remedy, and we want the public's input on that, and
12 as soon as we get through our comment period, we'll
13 -- we'll start putting together the document that
14 formalizes that, and we're -- we're not waiting on
15 that to work with these other parties who have some
16 potential liability. We're already working on that
17 aspect. And as I said earlier, I can't tell you
18 that we'll have a settlement in three months. When
19 you're talking \$35 million, you don't get a
20 settlement overnight.

21 MR. MCCULLOUGH: Right.

22 MR. STEWART: But we have made lots of progress over the
23 last six to twelve months.

24 MR. MCCULLOUGH: Uh-huh.

25 MR. STEWART: And I don't see that slowing down. We

1 sent out -- on August 5th of this year, DHEC sent
2 almost 1700 letters to parties who have some
3 potential liability. We had already sent out some
4 previous letters to other parties in the past. We
5 are working to get parties to the table to pay up,
6 and -- and we're not going away until that happens.

7 MR. MCCULLOUGH: Okay. And one final thing, I seen that
8 shot where you had the contaminant water on it.
9 From the parking lot -- you know where the office
10 at on-site? All -- from that parking lot, all the
11 way the up to Vernsdale Road, there was drums out
12 there, and they just paved over the top of that.
13 They just moved them out the way and paves over top
14 of it. Now, have you tested -- have you drilled
15 out there to see if there any contaminants out
16 there in the parking lot?

17 MR. BERRESFORD: Are -- you're talking where the old
18 office building used to be?

19 MR. MCCULLOUGH: Where the office building's at.

20 MR. BERRESFORD: There were some samples that were
21 collected in that parking lot to see -- because
22 that was another thing that came up. I mean, we
23 looked at old photographs. We had people who had
24 worked there saying, "Yeah. Drums used to be here,
25 here, here, and here." And we wanted to make sure

1 that we looked at those areas, so we -- we put in a
2 couple wells in that general area. We also did
3 some soil sampling at a couple points over in that
4 area to see if there was a problem over there.

5 MR. MCCULLOUGH: And you found nothing in there?

6 MR. BERRESFORD: "Nothing's" a relative term. There
7 wasn't a whole lot there. There wasn't, like --
8 when you look at the areas that we were discussing,
9 those are clear-cut, "Yes. There was something
10 that happened here that definitely needs to be
11 addressed." You may have a concentration that
12 would show up that was below any screening number
13 that would require us to do something. There
14 wasn't a big source there that we could find.

15 Now, honestly, it wasn't as extensive in that
16 area as some of the others because, after the
17 initial look, we didn't see a whole lot there, so
18 we focused our additional work in the areas where
19 we had contamination, trying to figure out exactly
20 how widespread it was.

21 MR. MCCULLOUGH: Okay. Well, it's very important to
22 have those wells tested because I got relatives
23 stay out that way, and they're on -- they're on
24 well water now, and I don't see how the water table
25 just shuts off right under that project site --

1 MR. BERRESFORD: Well, in --

2 MR. MCCULLOUGH: -- if that's contaminant.

3 MR. BERRESFORD: -- in general, the groundwater does
4 flow toward the creek -- where the creek is, so
5 it's flowing, basically, in this direction from the
6 site. If you -- this -- I'm not sure -- I think --
7 I think the site's this way, walking out the door.
8 You go to the -- the road, it's flowing kind of in
9 this general direction toward the creek. And we
10 don't see -- see it on the other side of the creek,
11 and we haven't seen a lot in the creek. So we've
12 got the extraction system pumping the ground; we're
13 out and treating it. That seems to be having a
14 beneficial, I would say, "Band-Aid effect" to the
15 problem. It's not going to fix the problem by any
16 stretch to the imagination, but it can temporarily
17 keep it from getting worse until we can really get
18 in there and address the problem like we're
19 planning on doing.

20 MR. MCCULLOUGH: Okay. Thank you.

21 MS. VINCENT: (To Mr. Berresford) And would you
22 identify the creek that you're referring to --

23 MR. BERRESFORD: Wildcat Creek.

24 MS. VINCENT: -- because there's two. Okay.

25 MR. BERRESFORD: And I believe it was Wildcat Creek.

1 MR. STEWART: Before you take the next question, we have
2 within our discretion the ability to extend the
3 public comment period just by request. And Ms.
4 Williams, you didn't formally say, "I need another
5 30 days," but we're going to go ahead and say
6 tonight, the public comment period will be extended
7 an additional 30 days, okay? So for now, I don't
8 know what day of the week October 28th falls on --
9 or October 26th, excuse me, but if that falls on
10 the weekend, the comment period will end the
11 following Monday, so . . .

12 MS. VINCENT: Hi.

13 MS. COX: Hi. My name's Christi Cox; I live at 755 East
14 Rambo Road. I was born and raised in this area. I
15 care about the people of this community, and I'm
16 real concerned. I appreciate the extra time. I
17 was going to ask for it -- for -- for folks to have
18 the opportunity to look at this information.

19 My question, though, is it sounded,
20 previously, Lucas, and we talked a little bit about
21 this -- it sounds to me like there's very little
22 that the public's going to say that's going to
23 influence anything. It sounds like you guys have
24 got your mind set on something, and, you know, I'm
25 curious to know what are the things that would

1 impact you or that concern you that would change
2 your mind about any of this?

3 MR. STEWART: I'll -- I'll take -- I'll take a stab at
4 it. The reason we're here tonight is to -- to hear
5 what the public thinks. We've had several people
6 who have given us additional information, other
7 areas we need to look at. We'll go back to the
8 office; we'll make sure that those areas have been
9 thoroughly looked at. The comments -- if -- if
10 there's an area that -- that's talked about here
11 tonight by the general public and we haven't
12 considered that area, we may say we need to go back
13 and collect a few -- few additional samples. That
14 could change -- it's probably not going to change
15 the overall remedy, but it may add another
16 component to it. It -- it doesn't seem like
17 relative to \$35 million that it would be a major
18 component, but any comments we get tonight or
19 during the -- the remainder of the comment period,
20 we're going to look at those individual comments
21 and we're going to make sure that the -- the issues
22 have been addressed. If there are potential areas
23 of contamination that we have not looked at, we'll
24 do what we need to do to make sure those are
25 considered. Now, if the public comes in the -- the

1 technologies that we're looking at, if they make
2 comments that demonstrate that those are not going
3 to be effective, then we take that into
4 consideration and maybe select a different remedy.

5 MS. COX: Uh-huh.

6 MR. STEWART: This is just what we think is the best
7 remedy for the site based on the information we've
8 got at this time. The public may feel different,
9 but we want to know what those comments are, and I
10 can't tell you that there's some special buzz word
11 that'll make us change our remedy. I -- I don't
12 think there is one, but we seriously consider every
13 comment, and there could be something that changes
14 the overall direction or component of the remedy,
15 but I -- I can't -- can't really tell you what that
16 is, but we will seriously consider every comment.

17 MS. COX: Okay. Has the PRP group -- how long have they
18 and their attorneys had an opportunity to look at
19 this proposal?

20 MR. STEWART: We've tried to involve the -- the group --
21 tried to involve them, basically, from the
22 beginning of the process. We started notifying
23 parties, I believe, in 2004, shortly after the
24 bankruptcy. We started notifying the parties of
25 their potential liabilities. And first of all, we

1 tried to identify who are the big parties: the
2 ones who sent the most waste there. And after a
3 couple of meetings and a bunch of letters, a group
4 started forming, and we've been in negotiations
5 with them and discussions with them throughout the
6 life of this project. Since, basically, 2004.

7 Those parties have had the opportunity to
8 review documents. The same documents that are in
9 the library, they've had access to those. We've
10 had discussions throughout time that they -- they
11 kind of know where we're headed with the -- with
12 the proposed remedy. So they -- they've had --
13 they've had opportunities to see where we're headed
14 with it.

15 MS. COX: I -- I noticed that there was a report that I
16 could not download that I contacted DHEC about
17 yesterday or Monday that was a PRP Proposal --
18 something that had been out there for a while, but
19 I could not --

20 MR. STEWART: Was it --

21 MS. COX: -- look at it.

22 MR. STEWART: -- a --

23 MS. VINCENT: It's available --

24 MR. STEWART: -- pre-design --

25 MS. VINCENT: -- now.

1 MS. COX: Okay. I understand --

2 MR. STEWART: -- pre-design --

3 MS. COX: -- it's available.

4 MR. STEWART: -- investigation? A "PDI"?

5 MS. COX: Yes.

6 MR. STEWART: Okay.

7 MS. COX: There was another document, too.

8 MR. BERRESFORD: There --

9 MS. COX: I mean, those were not available, but it's --
10 what I understand is those are actually documents
11 that were prepared by PRP that comment or directly
12 deal with whatever their engineers -- or what their
13 comments are about the proposal.

14 MR. STEWART: The -- the PRP group -- I -- I -- I don't
15 want to speak for them, but I believe they are in
16 the mode of thinking, "We're going to be
17 implementing a remedy at this site."

18 MS. COX: Uh-huh.

19 MR. STEWART: When we have a \$35 million estimate up
20 there, we don't know, truthfully, whether it's
21 going to cost 35 or whether it's going to cost 25
22 or 45. It -- we -- we can't be that precise with
23 an estimate of this.

24 The group wants to do some additional
25 investigation to help refine some of the

1 boundaries. We may think we have this area here;
2 some additional sampling may show that it's really
3 this area or it's this area. It won't really
4 change the technology that's implemented, but it
5 might change the extent of where it's implemented.

6 MS. COX: You're saying PRP --

7 MR. STEWART: P --

8 MS. COX: -- is going to do their own study, or they're
9 asking you to do it?

10 MR. STEWART: They will do a study. They are proposing
11 to do a study with our oversight that would help
12 refine the -- the boundaries of where some of the
13 treatment takes place, and --

14 MS. COX: And --

15 MR. STEWART: -- that's the two -- I -- I think that's
16 the two documents you weren't able to download.

17 MS. COX: Okay. And when -- when were those completed?

18 MR. BERRESFORD: (To Ms. Cox) None of that work's been
19 conducted right now.

20 MS. COX: No. I'm just talking about the proposal --
21 the document.

22 MS. VINCENT: (To Ms. Cox) It's on the Web site.

23 MS. COX: Well, I asked --

24 MS. VINCENT: Well, the -- the dates.

25 MS. COX: -- for the dates.

1 MS. VINCENT: I don't know the dates --

2 MR. BERRESFORD: The --

3 MS. VINCENT: -- but it's on the Web site.

4 MR. BERRESFORD: We started talking about this --

5 MR. STEWART: (To Mr. Berresford) It was approved.

6 MR. BERRESFORD: -- and it was approved in --

7 (To Mr. Stewart) What was the date?

8 MR. STEWART: It was earlier this year that the --

9 what's called the "Quality Assurance Project Plan"

10 -- that's basically the quality assurance part of

11 that proposal -- was approved within the last two

12 to three months. And the work plan --

13 MR. BERRESFORD: I believe it was July of this year that

14 the quality assurance plan got approved.

15 Part of the concerns about the work -- work

16 plan that came in was not where samples were be --

17 being collected or how they were refining the --

18 looking to refine the area and collect additional

19 data. It was the process that you went through to

20 collect the data: how it was collected, how it was

21 analyzed, all of that.

22 And we have a very rigorous quality assurance

23 program. So, in order for that work plan -- where

24 they actually go out and get the data that we need

25 to evaluate, they had to do a separate plan was --

1 which was the quality assurance plan that said
2 exactly how they were going to do that. And it
3 provided to make sure that any laboratories that
4 were done were certified for the analysis that they
5 were running and just kind of a quality check to
6 make sure that this data that they're collecting
7 was done in the same accord -- in the same manner
8 that we collected all the previous data.

9 MS. COX: Okay. So the reports are now available at the
10 library?

11 MR. BERRESFORD: We --

12 MS. COX: We can look at those now?

13 MR. BERRESFORD: They're available at the library, and I
14 believe we got them --

15 MS. COX: Uh-huh.

16 MR. BERRESFORD: -- working online today, as well.

17 MS. COX: And we can have knowledge of who the PRP Group
18 consists of?

19 MR. STEWART: I -- I do not believe that the -- the
20 members of the group is public. There are things
21 that are in settlements that are being discussed.
22 There are certain things that are -- I don't know
23 the formal legal term. I'm not an attorney, but
24 there are certain discussions that are settlement-
25 privileged. And the parties that are involved in

1 those discussions at this point in time are not
2 public. Now --

3 MS. COX: But wait. So that's different than what I
4 heard before. You're saying we cannot know who
5 these PRP people are?

6 MR. STEWART: There is a list of parties, but you can't
7 -- we can't tell you who is a member of that PRP
8 Group. There's a -- the whole list of parties who
9 may have sent waste to the site, but then there's
10 just a subset of that who is participating in the
11 group. And we -- that is not public information.

12 Now, at the point that we reach a conceptual
13 settlement, that proposed settlement will go on
14 public notice for 30 days, and all the parties who
15 are a part of that proposed settlement will be
16 listed in that. So, at that point in time, there
17 would be knowledge of who those parties are that
18 are participating.

19 MS. COX: You know -- you know, I -- I am a lawyer, and
20 I know what Rule 408 is. And I don't understand
21 how the parties claim that they are not required to
22 be disclosed in a public matter that has affected
23 the people in this community the way it has. So it
24 troubles me that we're not going to even know who
25 those potential parties are before we're being

1 asked to close our commentary on that. And I'll
2 just leave it at that, but, at this point, you know
3 -- I mean, don't get me wrong.

4 The people of this community deserve to have
5 their community cleaned up. We want it cleaned up.
6 The problem is it's a little bit hard to trust this
7 situation, when the government that was in place,
8 the DHEC rules that were in place failed us. They
9 failed us. And not only did they fail us then and
10 it took forever to get it shut down and folks were
11 exposed to toxic chemicals and repeatedly exposed
12 to this -- the ash that was blown out, DHEC is
13 saying that, "Here is the proposal. We want you to
14 do this. We want you to approve this. We want to
15 have some comment from the public, but, at the
16 exact same time, we're going to dump on you right
17 beside of it. And we're not going to do any study
18 to determine whether or not that impacts this
19 facility." It's like we're laser-beam focused on
20 this one area, and we don't even know what the
21 right hand and the left hand are doing together.

22 So, you know, I'm very -- I -- I have to tell
23 you I'm real concerned about that, but I do want to
24 see it get cleaned up. And -- and I think there's
25 got to be some -- there's got to be some repair of

1 that trust. And I'm real concerned about that with
2 what's going on with the landfill that's supposedly
3 going to be right next door, 90-foot high. How
4 that affects the water table and how that's going
5 to affect -- and digging up around that, how that's
6 going to affect it. That's a problem.

7 I do want to make a few more comments since
8 this is public record. The notice -- I know I was
9 previously on the notice for the first hearing. I
10 wasn't given public notice this time, so I -- I
11 assume, since I put my name on the list, that I
12 will be on there --

13 MS. VINCENT: Uh-huh.

14 MS. COX: -- going forward.

15 MS. VINCENT: You will.

16 MS. COX: It does seem like the public's being asked to
17 take a drink of water out of a fire hydrant because
18 all of this information with such a very short
19 fuse, it doesn't seem like we have an opportunity
20 to really digest it and to take a look at it. It
21 doesn't seem like there's the openness. It seems
22 like, "Here's this plan. You can take a look at
23 it, but, you know, you're really not going to be
24 very effective trying to -- to look at it."

25 As I understand it, the concentrations of

1 contamination have not reduced at all. We'll never
2 be able to use that property or the groundwater on
3 that property at all. The technology -- the in
4 situ thermal that's proposed to be used on the
5 property has never been used at any length here in
6 South Carolina. That's problematic.

7 What is the truck traffic going to be? How
8 much are we talking about, taking stuff off-site?
9 I -- you know, I can't tell from the report what
10 that includes. I'm concerned that Wildcat Creek
11 and Fishing Creek, they've only been tested once in
12 the whole history.

13 MR. BERRESFORD: They actually have been sampled prior.
14 When it was under the RCRA Program, they had some
15 sampling done prior. We have sampled it one time
16 since we've started the investigation. When we do
17 our sampling of the groundwater, we're going to
18 sample it again as part of this pre-design
19 investigation to assure that, yes, everything's
20 staying the way that we think it is in that creek.

21 MS. COX: Okay. Well -- well, DHEC's only tested those
22 creeks one time. There has been no testing of any
23 of the private wells. We've done absolutely
24 nothing to try and determine whether or not this
25 landfill that's not needed that's going to be 90-

1 foot high is going to affect this at all.

2 We're not allowed to know who the parties that
3 are potentially responsible for putting the stuff
4 there -- we aren't even allowed to know who they
5 are, but they've been in settlement -- settlement
6 negotiations for a long time.

7 MS. VINCENT: (To Ms. Cox) We have --

8 MS. COX: The things --

9 MS. VINCENT: -- told you we will be providing that to
10 you --

11 MR. BERRESFORD: We --

12 MS. VINCENT: -- with a Freedom of Information request,
13 and I think you have already shared with me that
14 you have sent me an e-mail. So --

15 MR. BERRESFORD: We --

16 MS. VINCENT: -- those parties --

17 MR. BERRESFORD: (To Ms. Cox) We can provide all the
18 parties that sent waste to the --

19 MS. COX: We'll -- we will --

20 MR. BERRESFORD: -- facility.

21 MS. COX: -- get the thousand list, not the PRP List; is
22 that what --

23 MR. BERRESFORD: No.

24 MS. COX: -- you're saying?

25 MR. BERRESFORD: That is the PRP list. The thousand

1 list is all the potential -- potential --

2 MS. COX: So we will --

3 MR. BERRESFORD: -- responsible --

4 MS. COX: -- get it?

5 MR. BERRESFORD: -- parties --

6 MS. COX: We will --

7 MR. BERRESFORD: -- that have sent --

8 MS. COX: -- get their --

9 MR. BERRESFORD: -- waste --

10 MS. COX: -- names?

11 MR. BERRESFORD: -- there.

12 MS. VINCENT: (To Ms. Cox) Yes.

13 MS. COX: That's it?

14 MR. BERRESFORD: What we're --

15 MS. VINCENT: Yes.

16 MR. BERRESFORD: -- saying is there's a group, and,

17 under that negotiation, there's privileged

18 information.

19 MS. COX: These are the things that I'd like, and --

20 and, you know, I was going to ask for 90 days

21 for -- for the people to be able to take a look at

22 this. I guess we'll take what we can get. I

23 appreciate that.

24 I -- I'd like a specific study done on this

25 landfill. I'd like to determine why in the world

1 we're doing that, and, at the same time, trying to
2 clean this other property up. What -- what is the
3 purpose of that? The end use: I think it's
4 important for the folks to be able to know what are
5 we proposing that, at the end of the day, is going
6 to be here. I would like special -- I would like
7 the private wells tested at least for some period
8 of time within a 5-mile radius, something. Let's
9 take a look at that. The majority of the people
10 south of this are -- which is how it slopes down --
11 are on wells.

12 I mean, don't get me wrong. I -- we want to
13 get it cleaned up. I hope you understand the
14 internal struggle that I'm -- I'm having and that I
15 know the other folks in this community are having
16 about this situation. We're talking about the
17 exact same property -- a dirt road, and how are we
18 going to maneuver both of those things? How are we
19 going to trust and want to see this cleaned up, at
20 the same time, being dumped on right next door?

21 So I hope you'll take those comments and --
22 and I'm sure we'll all be following up. Thank you.

23 MS. VINCENT: (To Ms. Cox) Thank you.

24 MS. COX: Thank you.

25 MR. STEWART: One -- one point I want to address:

1 You're not the first person that has mentioned,
2 "What is the future use of the property?" We don't
3 know.

4 We -- DHEC does not own the property. As part
5 of the bankruptcy, a trust was set up -- a trustee,
6 and that property is ultimately under the -- the
7 control of the trustee. DHEC is there to oversee
8 the cleanup, but once it's cleaned up, the trustee
9 will -- will really have options for what to do
10 with it. It could be sold; it could be leased.
11 There -- there's a lot of options that -- that --
12 but the trustee will have the ultimate decision on
13 -- on the outcome of the future use of the
14 property.

15 The -- there will be restrictions on the
16 property. In our lifetimes, you will not be able
17 to drink the groundwater on that property. You
18 just -- there's no technology, no amount of money
19 that you can throw at it that'll clean the
20 groundwater up to where you can drink it in our
21 lifetimes. That's just -- that's reality, so there
22 will be some restrictions on the property. But we
23 see all across the state, there are properties like
24 this, blighted industrial properties, that are
25 redeveloped. If you go to Charleston, they're

1 everywhere. I mean, Charleston's a hotbed of
2 redevelopment on contaminated property. If you've
3 got good public water available, you can generally
4 find a way to redevelop it.

5 So I can't tell you that three years from now
6 or thirteen years from now that this will be
7 redeveloped somehow, but, certainly, it -- it will
8 be available for some type of reuse in the future.
9 And that will be -- you know, a trustee will --
10 will have some input in that -- in how the property
11 is -- is managed in the future.

12 MR. LYNCH: Y'all do know the City of Rock Hill, that
13 lift station you're pumping it to has had two big
14 fish kills in the last few years. You might want
15 to look into that, too.

16 MS. VINCENT: Could you repeat that? I'm sorry.

17 MR. LYNCH: You might want to check. The -- the City of
18 Rock Hill lift station that you mentioned earlier
19 -- I didn't know you were pumping over there --
20 they've had two big fish kills in the last five
21 years because I have a mill pond downstream, and
22 they killed them all. And -- but you might want to
23 look into that and just see if you -- I -- there's
24 some ponds downstream that it would collect in,
25 depending on the gravity of the pollutant. It

1 would be trapped in some of these pond areas. If
2 you want to check downstream, we can arrange that
3 for you, too.

4 You might -- there's two mill ponds south of
5 that site; they've been there since the 1700s.
6 They're impoundments.

7 MR. STEWART: Okay. Thank you.

8 MR. LYNCH: Uh-huh.

9 MS. VINCENT: Thank you.

10 MS. COX: On that -- just to --

11 MS. VINCENT: (To Ms. Cox) I think he was --

12 MS. COX: -- finish up --

13 MS. VINCENT: -- next.

14 MS. COX: -- that comment. Well, he's my cousin.

15 Can you just -- can you test the -- can you do
16 some testing on that landfill property just to see
17 what's going on there? I mean, I throw that out
18 there.

19 MR. STEWART: The landfill property -- I don't want to
20 pass the buck, okay? But we do -- we have a group
21 within DHEC, our solid waste division. They're in
22 the same bureau we're in. We work, you know, down
23 the hall, around the corner from them, so we speak
24 to them. They -- they are managing that project.
25 They are the ones responsible for permitting it and

1 determining what can and can't go there. We will
2 certainly go back and pass these concerns along to
3 them. I -- I can't take our program out to that
4 property and start collecting samples, but we will
5 -- we will contact them tomorrow. We'll follow up
6 with them tomorrow and -- and bring these issues to
7 them. I'm -- I -- I -- I'm sorry, but that's not
8 our area of expertise and -- and knowledge, and
9 we'll do what we can to relay those concerns to
10 them.

11 MR. PLATT: My name is John Platt, and I'm a resident
12 off Rambo Road. And my concern is -- is: Why now?
13 Why -- why is -- is all this action transpiring?
14 Because, you know, just getting it maybe back to
15 par or back to safe is -- is not a big win for
16 everybody here. That -- you know, getting it back
17 to where you're not going to die from it or it's
18 not going to, you know, make you ill, that's the
19 way it should've been the whole time. So we really
20 don't have anything to gain to get back to just
21 there and -- and to the way it should've been when
22 your job and the job of the government should've
23 been done correctly.

24 However, all the sudden, there's this hotbed
25 of activity, which there's usually money behind

1 that. Usually, it means somebody has something to
2 gain, something to profit from; otherwise, activity
3 like this doesn't happen if somebody's not, you
4 know, paying people to get up and show up at this
5 time of day and do these -- these certain things,
6 so, you know, that's my concern there.

7 Since we don't have a lot to gain from it, the
8 way I see it, if the filtration system is working
9 properly right now and is stopping the contaminants
10 from going into the river, going into the
11 groundwater, or transferring any further -- and I
12 know you said that's a Band-Aid, but if it's a
13 Band-Aid that works right now and it's cost
14 effective -- it doesn't require us to borrow money
15 from anybody who later on might say we owe them
16 something, doesn't require a ton of electricity,
17 doesn't require a lot of work -- I don't understand
18 why that's not still an effective solution.

19 And at some point, during your presentation, I
20 heard you mention something about -- I heard you
21 mention something about a filter wall or wall that
22 could be built around it. That in time, if leakage
23 did happen, it would -- it would basically -- that
24 would solve the problem as the leak went, you know,
25 outward, it would hit the wall that was made of a

1 certain material that was like a filter, and then
2 during that progression, that would provide the
3 cleansing over a long period of time. That
4 combined with -- you know, a filter-wall combined
5 with the existing Band-Aid-filter system seems
6 extremely cost effective. And from what you're
7 telling us, we're not in danger, and -- and that's
8 fine. And -- and that would -- that would resolve,
9 you know, the most of these problems.

10 But -- but yet we're trying to take a \$35
11 million jump here and a five-year project on
12 something that's 35 years old. And we're being
13 told we -- we can't be -- we can't know who's
14 spending the money behind it, you know, what their
15 intentions are, if we owe them something after it's
16 done. We don't know if the trustee is the old
17 company or the old CEO or the old owner. We don't
18 know who the -- the receiver is, the person who is able
19 to make the decisions for this bankrupt company.

20 And I don't know if you guys can answer this,
21 but if it -- if it becomes usable as a landfill --
22 it's not great -- you know, in Chattanooga, they do
23 great things with old landfills. They turn them
24 into parks, and they turn them into, you know,
25 wonderful community centers. But if -- if this is

1 so bad, you can't ever use the water, and -- and
2 after all this effort, it gets -- it gets cleaned
3 up enough where it's only good enough to be a dump,
4 you know, that's -- that puts us right back in the
5 same boat. None of us want to get it back to par
6 to just dirty it up again.

7 And, you know, I don't understand why all this
8 activity is happening with all this money behind it
9 with all these secrets. There's -- there's no
10 disclosure. We pay the salary of all the
11 government employees. There's no disclosure here
12 of how you -- what action you guys -- you -- y'all
13 are taking and how this is all being resolved. And
14 I -- I think that that's, you know, a huge
15 injustice. And I -- you know, so once again, I --
16 I don't understand why the money's being spent to
17 this point. I don't understand why the efforts are
18 being made, and I certainly don't want the effort
19 to be made just to turn it into a dump.

20 So is there a place where we can locate the
21 people who -- the people or person and the trustee
22 who can make the decision on, once this property is
23 clean, how it can be used, and if it's sold, who
24 receives the proceeds? Can you answer either of
25 those questions? Who the person is that makes the

1 decision within the trustee, or, if it's sold,
2 where or how the proceeds are used?

3 MR. STEWART: Okay. The -- the custodial -- it's a
4 called -- I believe the correct term is a
5 "custodial trust" or "trustee." And that was
6 established by the bankruptcy court. It is a --
7 the name of it is "Restoration and Redevelopment,
8 LLC." The trust was really established -- was
9 established for the benefit of the state, of -- of
10 DHEC, and EPA. There was not enough money to clean
11 up the site based on the bankruptcy proceeds. So
12 the trust is to manage this small account. It's
13 been managed, I think, very well. We've gotten a
14 lot of work done over the last 11 years.

15 As far as the timing, we've -- we've reached
16 the progression of completing the investigation and
17 evaluating alternatives. It's time now to select a
18 remedy. And that's normally when we have the big
19 rush of getting parties to the table to
20 participate, to help fund it.

21 When -- when all is said and done at the end
22 of the day, the community, DHEC, no one owes these
23 parties anything. They're -- they're signing on --
24 they will be signing on, we hope, to pay for a
25 cleanup. On the tail end, they get nothing other

1 than protections through a settlement agreement
2 that keep the -- the government from going back and
3 suing them to clean it up because they've --
4 they've got protections.

5 The trustee -- I would think that input to the
6 trustee on the long-term management of the project
7 would be appropriate -- not project, but the
8 facility. Once it's cleaned up, ultimately, we
9 want to see this site where it's clean, where it
10 can be reused for anything. As I said earlier, we
11 don't believe the groundwater can ever be used in
12 our lifetimes. But, as far as how the property is
13 redeveloped in the future, it will not be a
14 landfill. It -- we -- we have no intention of
15 that. We want it to be able to be used for
16 something productive. I -- I can't tell you what
17 that is right now, but it will -- it will be
18 cleaned up for some appropriate use in the future.

19 MR. PLATT: And so where -- where would the proceeds go
20 if the land is sold?

21 MR. STEWART: Right now, the state is out -- out of our
22 hazardous waste contingency fund, we've expended in
23 excess of a million dollars that we have not been
24 reimbursed. There is not enough money in the trust
25 to reimburse our costs. At the end of the day,

1 when all the assets of the company of the property
2 are dissolved, if there's no longer the trust
3 needing to manage paying taxes and other things
4 like that on the property, somebody comes in and
5 purchases it, if -- if DHEC is out half a million
6 dollars of -- of unreimbursed cost and there's a
7 half million dollars left in the trust, I think the
8 way it works is that half a million dollars will be
9 transferred to us to make DHEC whole, to make the
10 state whole, and that would be it. If there's
11 excess money in that account, which I can't imagine
12 there would be, but if there is, I'm not sure how
13 that works. I -- I'm not the brain trust of the --
14 of the custodial account.

15 MR. PLATT: So if that land was sold for \$20 million,
16 you don't who would get that \$20 million?

17 MR. STEWART: I do not know the answer to that.

18 MR. PLATT: Because like I said, we're just trying to
19 get back to even, so if there was any money to come
20 back in after bringing us even, you know, it should
21 definitely go to, you know, a healthy and
22 productive community project or to the citizens of
23 the community. There's no way whatsoever it should
24 go to, you know, one of these industrial businesses
25 or, you know, something outside of this community.

1 MR. STEWART: Right.

2 MR. PLATT: Is there any way for --

3 MR. STEWART: One -- one thing that I wanted to address
4 that you mentioned a few minutes ago was you didn't
5 want former operators -- these guys that ran the
6 business -- you didn't want them being some
7 beneficiary of this. They are not. They are in no
8 way, shape, or form connected to the custodial
9 trust, not -- not one bit.

10 MR. PLATT: All right. Also, I was wondering, do you
11 know if any chemical -- if this chemical
12 contamination has negatively affected any humans or
13 animals that reside in approximately a ten-mile
14 radius of this site? And if you do not, who -- who
15 or which government department would be able to
16 advise that?

17 MR. STEWART: Okay. I'm going -- I'm going to address
18 that in a couple of different ways. The facility
19 is no longer operating. We do not believe there is
20 any contamination, at this point in time, that is
21 leaving -- continuing to leave the property
22 boundary. So that we do not believe anyone is
23 currently being exposed.

24 Now, when the facility operated and the
25 incinerator was running, we don't know what may or

1 may not have happened -- what may have gotten
2 beyond the property boundaries through the air. We
3 do not know. We will never know. If some --

4 MR. PLATT: So there was -- so there -- so before your
5 time, your department doesn't have any records or
6 acknowledgments or testing or conclusive studies
7 that show whether or not humans or animals were
8 affected by this place as long as your department
9 has been around?

10 MR. STEWART: I -- I am not aware of any.

11 MR. PLATT: And -- and --

12 MR. STEWART: But I -- my involvement with this project
13 started 2000 -- December 2003. I do not know about
14 anything before that.

15 MR. PLATT: Do you -- do you know -- do you know where
16 in your department we would contact -- an archive
17 or a -- a history person within your division that
18 we would contact to ask that question who would be
19 able to say, you know, yes or no to that question?
20 "Yes. We have it on file. Yes. I can get it to
21 you. No. We do not. It doesn't exist," you know.

22 MR. STEWART: We -- we would start -- we will start with
23 our -- what's called our "RCRA permitting program."
24 That's -- that's the group within our agency that
25 -- that oversaw the operation of the facility.

1 That's where we would start.

2 MS. VINCENT: Define "RCRA."

3 MR. STEWART: When I said "RCRA" -- I'm -- I'm sorry
4 that -- that stands for the "Resource Conservation
5 and Recovery Act." That's a federal law that has
6 to do with the management of hazardous wastes, from
7 the time they're generated until they're disposed,
8 destroyed, whatever happens to them. And -- and we
9 have a group within DHEC that oversees that part
10 of --

11 MR. PLATT: How could --

12 MR. STEWART: -- items --

13 MR. PLATT: -- I contact them? Do you have a consumer
14 representative that only handles stuff like -- I --
15 I could call them and I could say, you know, "I
16 have this question" or "I have this request"
17 instead of what you do on daily basis, and they
18 have access to answer those questions knowledgeably
19 or provide me with that information if I -- if I
20 were to contact them?

21 MR. STEWART: If I can get your contact information
22 afterwards, I will get you some names.

23 MR. PLATT: Okay.

24 MR. BERRESFORD: I want to speak to something that you
25 said earlier. You talked about the -- if the pump-

1 and-treat is keeping it from getting to the creek,
2 why don't we just keep doing that? There is a cost
3 involved with pump-and-treat, and it is not a
4 extremely cheap cost. We're spending over \$200,000
5 a year to continue to operate that. Our concerns
6 is that, if we don't do anything else, we're going
7 to continue to run that for a lot longer than we're
8 going to be here. And over time, you're going to
9 spend all of this money -- it may be a lot longer
10 time frame, but you're going to spend a lot of
11 money, and you're not actually have cleaned up the
12 problem. You're -- you're -- you've got that Band-
13 Aid effect. You're keeping it from getting to the
14 creek. That's the purpose of the pump-and-treat,
15 but you're not addressing any of these other areas.

16 MR. PLATT: Once, again, I'm concerned about -- about
17 the health of the people in community, so I'm not
18 concerned about me personally moving in on that
19 property and living there, you know, ever. So, if
20 that Band-Aid kept it from going to everyone else
21 -- I mean, if you got \$40 million from these PRP --
22 PLP, whatever -- these -- these groups of people
23 who feel like they have, you know, some
24 responsibility and they're trying to contribute
25 some -- graciously trying to give us some money to

1 fix this problem. I mean, if you got \$40 million
2 from them, you could run 200,000 bucks all year,
3 you know, every year running that Band-Aid, and you
4 could build a wall around it and you could send us
5 all some money.

6 MR. BERRESFORD: Well --

7 MR. PLATT: Not -- not saying I --

8 MR. BERRESFORD: There's -- there's also --

9 MR. PLATT: -- I'm just saying when you put it that
10 perspective -- when you're saying is 200,000, yeah,
11 that's a lot of money if you don't have this
12 settlement coming up. The settlement coming up,
13 you guys are trying to, you know, utilize -- and
14 it's also kind of a Band-Aid because it -- it will
15 not make the drinking water ever drinkable in our
16 lifetime, so, I mean, it is also not a -- a
17 complete resolution within our lifetime either.

18 MR. BERRESFORD: And we --

19 MR. PLATT: But it is very expensive.

20 MR. BERRESFORD: One of the things we talked about, too,
21 is there's several different types of contaminants.
22 We've got your chlorobenzenes. You got your
23 chlorinated solvents. You've got BTEX compounds.
24 When you talk about building a wall, it's very
25 difficult to build a wall that's all-inclusive of

1 all those compounds. So to treat everything with a
2 permeable reactive wall, that becomes very
3 difficult. That's why when we had to break things
4 down as different parts and pieces and say, "We can
5 do this here and it'll work. We can do this here
6 and it'll work. We can do this here and it will
7 work." The reason that one wasn't pursued further
8 is, once again, it -- it's like putting this art
9 back there. It'll treat some things; it won't
10 treat other things. Things may get through it.
11 And then you're still having to pump and treat, so
12 you're left, kind of, back where you were without
13 actively treating the problem, which is the
14 contaminated soils that are continuing to
15 contaminate the groundwater.

16 MR. PLATT: We would also -- I mean, like I said, I
17 don't think either -- either one of them is -- is
18 -- either one of them is a definitive solution, I
19 don't think. And -- and earlier when she -- when
20 Christi said if -- if any of us had any input that
21 was relevant in this -- you know, do we? And if we
22 did, how would it make this decision different?
23 And, you know, both of you, kind of posed the idea
24 that if -- if we could prove that one of those
25 solutions that you're trying to use isn't proper or

1 isn't effective or doesn't work, that would be one
2 way that we could, or if we could propose a way
3 that did work, that would be another to say, "Hey.
4 That's Option Number 4 that we hadn't considered."
5 So I'm simply working with you guys together here.
6 You know, I've know you've already done a lot of
7 work, and nobody would want to start from zero.
8 But, you know, in that concept of -- of -- of
9 sharing, "Hey, here's another idea that might be
10 viable and that might work and -- and, you know,
11 with all that money, you know, it may have the
12 longevity to work," because on top of the wall and
13 the -- and continuing the filtration system, with
14 that much money, you could still have people to go
15 and check it quarterly or weekly or monthly or
16 annually, you know, to make sure that a leak didn't
17 happen, and if it did, you know -- so, you know,
18 simply offering that as a -- as a viable solution
19 because that seems like the only way that our input
20 would make a difference here.

21 And I hope you guys do take that seriously
22 because I do think it really is an option. I'm not
23 saying, you know, change everything and make a
24 decision right now. I'm saying, under that
25 context, that's a viable option I believe exists.

1 And, if you hadn't thought of it, you hadn't
2 considered it or a hybrid version of it, you know,
3 it seems pretty cost effective to me and -- and
4 easy to -- and easy -- not a five-year thing, not a
5 big electricity thing, and an easy thing to -- to
6 handle.

7 The -- the last question that I had was
8 regarding the chemicals. There was -- there was
9 nothing I saw in the PowerPoint and nothing I saw
10 in here, specifically, that described or explained
11 how each of these chemicals would affect a person.
12 And I don't know any of them by their -- you know,
13 by the names that you list up there. And so I'm
14 also wondering, in that report or somewhere, is
15 there a place where I can locate each of the
16 chemicals that you found and, you know, how
17 detrimental they are to -- to humans and animals
18 and -- and what those symptoms might be so that I
19 could, you know, be aware of that. Because --
20 because right now just saying that they exist and
21 they're there and putting them on the screen, I
22 don't know what that means, and I don't know what
23 they would do, and I would like to. So is there a
24 place I -- is there a place I could find that?

25 MR. BERRESFORD: What -- what we basically did is, once

1 we got this data -- and this is in the RI report --
2 we looked at --

3 MS. VINCENT: Remedial Investigation.

4 MR. BERRESFORD: -- Remedial Investigation Report, we
5 looked at risk. What's the risk to people who, in
6 its current state, would come in contact with it?
7 What's the risk if it was residential? What's the
8 risk if it was an industrial worker? What's the
9 risk for a trespasser coming across it?

10 But that's not telling you necessarily the
11 specific risk for a compound. It's taking the
12 thing as a whole. It does have some discussions of
13 the compounds and how they contribute to the risk,
14 and then it gives you a risk number for the site.
15 And based on that risk range that we fell into,
16 that's what prompted to us, "Okay. Based on this
17 risk, we need to do something to clean this up."
18 There are no operations going on here at the
19 current time, so you don't have people actually
20 being exposed to them. But if there was an
21 operation to come in, the conditions would have to
22 change for that to happen. And so we started
23 evaluating it.

24 There's a lot of information on risk in there.
25 Whether it's exactly what you're looking for, I'm

1 not certain. If you want to take a look at it and
2 get back with me, we can put you in contact with
3 our toxicologist, who's not here tonight. But she
4 might be able to answer some of those questions
5 better as to what the effects of these chemicals,
6 looking at the concentrations we have, kind of --
7 kind of the questions you're asking.

8 MR. PLATT: Yeah. Well, I mean, I -- I would think that
9 the department that you -- you are in -- my
10 understanding of it is that you're concerned about
11 the health and wellbeing of our community. So that
12 being said, I would think it would be a priority to
13 know each and every one of these chemicals and
14 their possible effect. I mean, I would think that
15 that be a priority y'all would have and that you
16 would -- you would want to try and get it to my
17 hands without me having to try and call somebody,
18 find something -- it seems like something that
19 should've been mailed to us already. "Hey, these
20 are the chemicals that were here. Here -- here's
21 the way they could affect you." You know, this is
22 one of those particular things -- you know, some of
23 these other ones, maybe, I'm digging a little bit.
24 I -- I -- you know, did you guys ever know if --
25 that it could be harmful, and, you know, who -- you

1 know, what's the trustee going to do, and, you
2 know, who -- who are the people in the -- in the --
3 in the settlements? This is a -- a simple health
4 question that I think I shouldn't have dig for. I
5 mean, I think -- is there any way that you -- you
6 guys could put together a -- you know, some kind of
7 -- some kind of form with -- with the chemicals
8 that have been -- that are on the property that
9 have -- have leaked, and what the possible exposure
10 or consequences could be and -- and distribute it
11 to everybody in this community so that we are aware
12 what has been contained but what -- what has been
13 contained since you've been working there, what may
14 not have been contained before, and what currently
15 exists there.

16 MR. STEWART: I think what we can --

17 MR. LYNCH: You could put the MSDS sheets on the site
18 next to the chemicals, and it could answer
19 everything you need.

20 MR. STEWART: We can -- we can put together a list of --
21 of chemicals by their classifications that EPA
22 uses, whether they're carcinogens or whether
23 they're not carcinogens. But we can't -- we don't
24 have that expertise to say, if there's 78
25 chemicals, that this one causes kidney problems,

1 this one causes liver problems, this one causes
2 respiration problems. We don't have that
3 expertise. We do have, as Lucas said, a
4 toxicologist that -- as a resource that can help us
5 provide that type of information. But we -- we
6 don't have that expertise, and we can't develop
7 that expertise. And so we -- we can get a list of
8 the different chemicals that were in those groups
9 of -- groups of BTEX and the other categories, and
10 we can break them down by which ones fall into the
11 carcinogens and the ones that are not carcinogens.

12 One thing I want to emphasize is that, unless
13 you're exposed, these chemicals are not creating
14 any problems. So you've either got to be inhaling
15 them, ingesting them, or coming into physical
16 contact -- dermal -- with your skin. So, as I said
17 earlier, we don't think there's anyone currently in
18 that category. And --

19 MR. PLATT: So I guess the long and short of it is,
20 basically you said that a lot of cleaning up would
21 have to do before anyone could even work on there,
22 and that, if someone went out there and played in
23 the dirt, they would probably die, so --

24 MR. STEWART: No, sir. I -- I --

25 MR. PLATT -- the long story short is that --

1 MR. STEWART: I am not saying that.

2 MR. PLATT: Well, that's what -- that --

3 MR. STEWART: I am not saying that.

4 MR. PLATT: That's what -- that's what y'all said
5 earlier.

6 MR. STEWART: No, sir. Lucas said we have we a risk
7 assessment that evaluates different scenarios.

8 MR. PLATT: Right. And you said -- and you said you
9 evaluated it where it was so bad that it --

10 MR. STEWART: But those are -- those are based on long-
11 term exposures. I want to stress that.

12 MR. PLATT: Correct.

13 MR. STEWART: They're not based on coming into contact
14 with --

15 MR. PLATT: Absolutely.

16 MR. STEWART: -- something one time --

17 MR. PLATT: Correct.

18 MR. STEWART: -- and having issues.

19 MR. PLATT: And that's -- and that --

20 MR. STEWART: They're based on long-term effects.

21 MR. PLATT: Right. But that -- that's why I said the
22 only thing I -- I seem to be getting from you is
23 just the fact that, if you went in there and got
24 long-term exposure, these particular chemicals are
25 not the ones that make you itch and scratch.

1 They're the ones that kill you. I mean, I'm --

2 MR. STEWART: There are -- there are chemicals out there
3 that, if you have long-term exposures, you could
4 potentially get different types of cancers. There
5 are some that could cause kidney problems, liver
6 problems, and a host of other problems.

7 MR. PLATT: Gotcha. That's exactly what I -- you
8 know --

9 MR. STEWART: Okay.

10 MR. PLATT: Okay. Thank you. Thank you for your time.

11 MR. LYNCH: Y'all can cure that. There are ESHA (as
12 spoken) records on that site, and all you'd have to
13 do is post the material safety data sheets on all
14 those mixtures. Get your toxicologist to put them
15 on your site, you know, that you have to give the
16 employee when they handle benzene or any of that.
17 You know what I'm talking about? It answers every
18 question, concentration, irritants, the whole nine
19 yards, and you can Google it. It's sitting there.
20 But there should be ESHA (as spoken) records left
21 over from ThermalKEM of everything that ever came
22 on that site -- well, kept by DHEC.

23 MR. STEWART: Well, what we -- what makes sense is
24 what's been shown in the sampling results. Those
25 are the things that we know are there now.

1 MR. LYNCH: Don't you think you ought to have a list of
2 what was there, and if you ain't finding it, where
3 is it? Huh?

4 MR. STEWART: I -- I don't know that we will ever know
5 exactly everything that was there.

6 MR. LYNCH: Every chemical that ever came on that site,
7 you and I, well know about ESHA (as spoken)
8 standards has to be reported, what it is, and the
9 ESHA (as spoken) person on site, who has to be
10 there, maintains the -- every chemical plant you
11 ever go in, they have to maintain those records and
12 when an employee says, "Hey, what's out in that
13 area?"

14 "You got chlorobenzene and you dichlorobenzene
15 out there. Here are the MSDS sheets. Here's how
16 you handle it, and what concentrations, all the
17 irritant symptoms, ingestions, inhalant, all the
18 cautions. Oh, there some sodium dioxide out there?
19 Here's that MSDS." Every single chemical plant in
20 -- in the state of South Carolina has that. And
21 it's all reported through ESHA (as spoken), health
22 and safety. I know you guys have heard that.

23 MR. STEWART: Yes. We've heard of that.

24 MR. LYNCH: Okay.

25 MR. BERRESFORD: OSHA.

1 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Not -- not just chemical plants, but
2 we have to keep it --

3 MR. LYNCH: They have to have it.

4 AUDIENCE MEMBER: -- just for our --

5 MR. LYNCH: Why don't y'all put that on the --

6 AUDIENCE MEMBER: -- cleaning materials.

7 MS. VINCENT: Let's have one at a time, please.

8 MR. LYNCH: You have the ThermalKEM records. Why don't
9 you put it on the file?

10 MR. STEWART: I do not know if we have those records or
11 not. I -- I do not know.

12 MR. LYNCH: The toxicologist should have them.

13 MR. STEWART: They may. I -- I do not know.

14 MS. VINCENT: Okay. We need to have the mic on you, or
15 we won't have this in the transcript.

16 REPRESENTATIVE KING: Hello, I'm Representative King.

17 And first of all, I want to apologize to my

18 constituents for how I look. Secondly, I am

19 really upset that this meeting is happening, and I

20 know that DHEC has not contacted me. They've come

21 into my district, and I don't want my constituents

22 to think that I do not care about what they care

23 about. This has been an issue for quite a while.

24 We need answers. We need to know what's going to

25 be done to the site. And I would like to have this

1 presentation done personally and at -- from this
2 point on, I would like to be notified of anything
3 that's going on in that site, as well as anything
4 that happens in this district that DHEC comes in
5 and talks to my constituents; I want to know about
6 it. I didn't receive a mail-out, an e-mail, or
7 anything. Totally disrespectful.

8 MS. VINCENT: I believe you were on the mailing list.

9 MR. KING: I did not receive anything.

10 MR. STEWART: Okay. Well, we did --

11 MR. KING: And -- and -- and -- and to clarify that, I
12 want it certified so that my constituents will know
13 that I signed for it because I don't want my
14 constituents to think that I will allow something
15 like this to happen and I'm not here. From this
16 point on, I want it certified to me.

17 MR. STEWART: Is there -- are there any other comments
18 on the proposed remedy?

19 DR. CHAPPELL: I don't want to take up any space of
20 anyone, but thank everyone for coming. It ought to
21 be packed full. And Dr. Martin Luther King showed
22 me, you don't get any results because usually
23 people are scared of a large crowd of people. This
24 ain't big enough. This is something everybody in
25 this community ought to have an interest in, so get

1 your neighbors to come at any next hearing you may
2 have. Thank you guys and gals for coming. You
3 have my admiration and sympathy, even sometimes I'd
4 like to shoot you, but I love you, and I look for
5 you to do the right thing. And I don't know how
6 you're going to do it. You're the same one I -- I
7 -- (indiscernible) allowed the mess to happen,
8 doesn't have the IQ to correct the mess. And I say
9 that with all respect for you coming in to our
10 county tonight. I served my people for 23 years.
11 Ms. Christi Cox is going is going to take my -- the
12 seat that the people honored me to let me sit in.
13 Mr. King here is a State House representative, and
14 I hope you go down there and do something to your
15 black caucus. This is a black section here.
16 They've dumped on us and the working people long
17 enough. They wouldn't put it uptown on Main
18 Street. You wouldn't put it up Rock Hill at the --
19 out there at the Winthrop Coliseum, all that open
20 acreage. You put out there in the working people's
21 position and here you come again, I'm going to
22 repeat it, with another dump right on top of this
23 one. And -- and this -- I don't think anybody
24 dreaded all the chemicals and the different
25 substance you found here. And I don't want to

