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#### STRASBURG LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE

#### PROCEEDINGS

MS. BARNETT: First of all, thanks a lot for coming out tonight.

My name is Amy Barnett and I am the Community
Relations Coordinator for the Strasburg Landfill Superfund
site.

We are here specifically to talk about the Strasburg site tonight and even more specifically than that, we are here to talk about restricting access to the landfill because we have been having some problems with people going on the landfill and various vandalism, things like that.

If you did not get a copy of the proposed plan, if you could raise your hand, somebody will bring you one.

Anybody who doesn't have one?

What that document talks about is all the alternatives that we went over in trying to, you know, alternatives for restricting access to the landfill and that's what we are going to be talking about tonight, all of the alternatives for restricting access, as well as EPA's preferred alternative.

Here to talk about it tonight in addition to myself we have right here Mr. Jim Harper, who is the Remedial Project Manager for the Strasburg Landfill site. To my left we have Mr. Walter Graham, who is Chief of the Eastern

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#### STRASBURG LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE

Pennsylvania Section. And we also have various members of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources in the audience.

Our agenda is after this introduction we will have a brief presentation of alternatives for restricting the access to the landfill, as well as our preferred alternative. Then we will take questions and answers, any comments that we have and we are going to be here tonight for as long as anybody has questions. You know, we don't have anywhere else we have to be after this, so I want you to know we are going to be here as long as you have questions.

One thing I do ask is hold your questions until Jim gets through his presentation. It should be pretty short. So if you have a question in the beginning of the presentation, it may be answered by the end of the presentation. So just hold your questions until he is done. Then we can go on with those questions. Okay.

Another thing is that no question is too silly.

Chances are if you are wondering about something you think is silly, somebody is wondering the same thing. Please ask whatever you feel like asking.

We are going to do our best to answer all the questions that you have here and now but some of the questions may take some research back at the office. However, I will be

#### STRASBURG LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE

happy to coordinate in getting back in touch with people to give them answers to things that we had at this meeting.

Now, my address is in the proposed plan. Again my name is Amy Barnett. My phone number is in there as well. However, I just want to make one correction to that phone number. The correct number is 597-6915. I think it's in there as 6905. The correct number is 6915.

It's in there right now? Okay. Maybe I saw an earlier draft where it was incorrect.

If you would like to send comments, written comments in or anything like that, you can send them to my attention at that address.

The comment period runs from April 18, 1991 through May 18, 1991, so if you want to send in a written comment, please make sure that it's postmarked on or about that date.

If you would like to see other information about the Strasburg Landfill, we are talking about technical information or things like that, you can check at the Coatesville Area Library on Lincoln Highway. That's where we keep information about the site. If you ask the librarian she should know where those things are.

Also in the Coatesville Area Library we have something called the Administrative Record. The Administrative Record is a collection of all the documents

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STRASBURG LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE

that we used to come up with alternatives for restricting access to the Strasburg Landfill. So if you want to see everything we looked at to come up with these alternatives, you would want to look at the Administrative Record.

The Administrative Record is in big black binders, three inch black binders.

Okay, if everyone has not signed in on the sign-in sheets, please do so on your way out. What we use these sign-in sheets is to update our mailing list. However, if you would prefer not to be on our mailing list, all you have to do is put your initials on the sign-in sheet just so we can count how many people were here.

Okay. At this point I would like to introduce Jim Harper, who is the Remedial Project Manager. He is going to talk about alternatives for restricting access.

Jim?

MR. HARPER: Thanks.

Good evening. I want to use the podium over here.

First I also want to thank you for coming here tonight on this beautiful evening to talk about the Strasburg Landfill. Some of you I have met and spoken to myself and some of you remember my predecessor Mr. Nick Denardo, who was involved in remediation of this site before I was responsible for it. And I know some of you have spoken to him.

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#### STRASBURG LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE

I have read through the transcript of the last public hearing and I appreciate some of your concerns. And because of that, I want to take one second just to point out that what we are here talking about tonight is another interim measure.

Those of you who have gone to the Coatesville

Library and as Amy pointed out looked through the

Administrative Record you will have seen two volumes there.

They are marked draft. This is the remedial investigation

that we are just completing. It's still in the draft form.

And what we are planning for this site is we want to develop a

full remediation for this site, a comprehensive plan and we

expect to have that done somewhere between three and six

months -- well, certainly say six months from now and

hopefully by -- our goal is to get it out by the beginning of

October. That's the real purpose of this document.

A secondary purpose of this document is to support an interim decision that we think needs to be done at this point in time. That decision is that after I have been to the site and viewed the conditions at the site, that I think that it is pertinent as a quick step measure that we erect a fence around the Landfill and I will get to that. That's the real purpose of this meeting, to discuss the fence.

I suspect that most of you have issues concerning

#### STRASBURG LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE

other things other than the fence but -- and I will try to answer as many of those questions as I can -- but most of those will be answered in a subsequent public meeting that we will have on the full package on this -- on the remedy which comes out in another proposed plan. That will probably be out in three or four months from now. So let me get started.

We are here -- again, our purpose here tonight is to just talk about a fence.

I want to thank DER who is here. They are no longer in Norristown. They have also moved. Bruce McClain is here, who is the State DER -- new State DER Agent. They are now located in Conshohocken, in the Lee Tire Complex.

MR. McCLAIN: Former Lee Tire Complex.

MR. HARPER: I'm sorry.

As Amy pointed out, I think we have a rather small group here. Maybe we can do this in a more informal type of manner. Normally the way I like to handle presentations, I would speak, you could all make presentations and then I could write down the comments and then respond back to them all at once. But it seems to me we have a small enough group here I may be able to respond back to them on a one to one basis.

We have some hand-outs over there. You all got a copy of the proposed plan. It's pretty straight forward. Really not too much there.

#### STRASBURG LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE

We are going to put a fence up that's going to be, you know, it's going to be like every other fence you have seen. It's going to be a cyclone fence. We are looking at approximately eight foot high. That's basically what this is about. It's going to have four gates.

History of the site. Now, looking around, knowing some of the people here, I feel rather embarrassed talking about the history of the site. I feel embarrassed because a lot of you people know this site better than I do and you could give a lot better presentation than I can.

As you are aware, the site was purchased in 1973 by a group called the Strasburg Associates. The property is approximately 220 acres. And they picked it up with the idea to develop it into a landfill. Though opened it as such in 1979.

Shortly after they opened in 1979 they transferred or changed the name in the ownership and the new ownership became known as the Strasburg Landfill Associates, commonly known as SLA.

The facility accepted both municipal sludge waste and industrial waste for approximately one year from it's opening until about December of 1979 when DER visited the site and observed siltation in a nearby stream, Briar Run, and they ordered a number of corrective actions taken at the site.

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#### STRASBURG LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE

They didn't take the corrective actions. There was a period of negotiations that occurred there and finally in April of 1983 DER ordered the site closed.

Subsequent to that time or right around that time we started to observe Volatile Organic Compounds in the ground water. These were observed on the property itself. Those results has been recorded and they are presented in some of these documents -- certainly presented in the former Administrative Record which was present for the first Record Of Decision.

Subsequent to that EPA performed a pre-remedial series of investigations, including preliminary assessments and site investigations and based on those inspections, EPA developed a hazard ranking score and proposed the site for the National Priority List, sometimes referred to as the Superfund List.

The site was put on the Superfund List in March of 1989.

Quickly after that -- probably within six months of EPA putting the site on the -- I'm going to refer to it as the NPL -- EPA issued the first Record Of Decision on the site, which was basically directed for those who are aware to collect and treat leachate that was coming off the Landfill, which EPA did that or used as a mechanism to do that an

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#### STRASBURG LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE

unilateral Administrative Order to one of responsible parties, to a company that's been taken over -- parent company is called Clean Harbors. To this day they continue to operate the leachate collection system on the site.

The contaminants we found at the site, have been observed at the site, we have observed them in monitoring wells on the property and in two -- actually one of the homes -- two home wells. We found a number of Volatile Organic Compounds, including compounds such as trichloroethane, toluene, benzene, and also in the soil we have found concentrations of vinyl chloride through some of the soil gas measurements that we have run.

If you live in the area or live near any landfill one of the things that you get off a landfill, all landfills generate, all that contain a lot of waste is methane gas.

It's a natural by-product of organic substance degradation.

And it mixes with various other things and it's emitted into the atmosphere.

When I first looked over the site, the site was pretty dormant and I didn't observe much activity at the site; although it was evident that there was some activity in terms of equestrian events, horseback riding occurring on the site. I observed an occasional jogger.

Maybe it's just me coming on board, I have certainly

#### STRASBURG LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE

notice certainly a large increase in recreational activity at the site and that has raised a lot of concerns to me. I see a lot of hunting going on on the property now. There is also skeetshooting at the sides of the Landfill, steep part. If you have been in, seen it now, there is broken clay pigeons out there, shotgun shells on the top. So I imagine somebody is doing target shooting up there.

There are ruts in parts of the Landfill where dirt bikes and all terrain vehicles have been using the property for recreational activities. And there has been not really too much but there has been some vandalism in and around the treatment tower itself, including recently it was reported to me -- Clean Harbors reported somebody trying to steal a blower motor off of the leachate treatment part of the treatment system.

My concern there naturally aside from the fact that I would be concerned they would disrupt the treatment process there, we do have storage capacity and the unit is checked on periodically so it is maintained, but what I observed, what appears to be observed, whoever tried to steal that unit was not successful in removing it because of the way the Federal government, Federal and State government requires these units be wired. It's our estimation that the person or thief apparently received quite a shock when they didn't properly

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#### STRASBURG LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE

disconnect it and I really don't want to go out there and, you know, find an unfortunate individual out there on the site when I come out to do an inspection.

So what I have identified is three risks associated with the onset of the recreational uses.

First of all, there is the direct contact threat.

There is leachate coming out of the Landfill. We have measured concentrations of materials out there still continuing to leach out. And anyone that would come into contact with those materials because they are Volatile Organic materials runs an increased risk of various diseases.

The second thing is also the effect on the Landfill itself. What we see is the grooving and tearing of the Landfill. Landfills are not meant to be or not designed to be used as -- or most of them aren't designed to be used as recreational facilities. What we see in there is grooving into the Landfill.

The Landfill is designed so that there is a plastic cover in there with dirt on top of it. Now there is grooving through the dirt, it will get down to the plastic covering, we will start wearing through that. Pretty soon three things are going to happen. It's going to allow for more rain to get into the land for erosion to occur through these grooves.

The other thing that's going to occur is that as we

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#### STRASBURG LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE

start to wear grooves in these landfills, we are going to start cutting down into where some of these other materials are buried, safely disposed of down in there. And we are going to increase the risk of the first thing, which is more direct contact and more exposure; something we don't want to have occur out there.

Thirdly, the third risk that I see there is that as I mentioned earlier, there is methane gas there. Methane that we have measured down there is present in levels of about five parts per million -- five to 15 parts per million. pretty low concentration. However, there are pockets of Methane doesn't exist -- you know, there is little gaps, pockets in any kind of landfill through settling, things like that. Methane kind of concentrates in those pockets. the concentration of methane in one of those pockets is up to above five percent, which is in a range of ten thousand times higher than what we have measured in the air over the Landfill, there is a possibility that one of these pockets could ignite or potentially explode. There is what we consider fire or explosion potential through any sort of methane pockets, especially with somebody using an internal combustion engine up and down the Landfill. Landfill fires are difficult to put out.

If you are aware of any type of a -- with gas, gases

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STRASBURG LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE

and gas vents, there is a venting system throughout the Landfill. There is problems there. It's a potential that we don't, you know, it's not an acceptable risk to us. We want to eliminate that kind of risk. That's the reason that we want to take somekind of measure to keep people off of there.

So what I did was I looked at five different alternatives for this to restrict access to this Landfill.

First thing we looked at is one that EPA requires that we always look at, which is considered nothing. What happens is we do nothing.

Well, there is really two parts of that. In the first part, to do nothing would mean to turn off the existing leachate collection system and walk away from the site and do nothing. That's not something we are going to consider in this option because we have already put ourselves on record that we feel that the leachate collection and treatment system is important. It needs to be done.

Second thing we would look at under that alternative would be no further action. What if we don't do anything, anything additional, we don't do anything additional, we are going to run into the problems that we had there. We think there is enough of a risk there that we are going to run into a problem. We feel there is something that needs to be done.

Next thing we looked at was -- the second

#### STRASBURG LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE

alternative we looked at was putting up additional signs. I have put about twelve signs around the property. The good news is they haven't been vandalized. They are all still there basically where I put them. The bad news is that nobody seems to be paying attention to them. They are -- they just seem to go right by them. I think I have placed them in all the locations where everybody would be likely to access the property. I don't think that putting additional signs up there is going to serve as a deterrent to keeping people off the site. These signs that are on the site now, they chose to ignore them, go onto the property.

The third alternative we looked at was a fence. I just talked about. I want to point out I would use the overhead but it doesn't seem to be appropriate here. I am going to come over here.

I don't think you can all see this very well but this is the property -- well, it actually extends out. Here is Strasburg Road coming along here (indicating). This is the entrance to the property right here (indicating). This is Persimmon Drive on the other side. The property actually extends up through here (indicating). Here is Wheatland Drive here (indicating). Here is Briar Run. This property extends all the way down through here, up through here. It covers 220 acres.

#### STRASBURG LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE

What we are looking at is fencing not the entire 220 acre property because most of that -- most of that area really doesn't have any sort of a risk to it. What we are concerned about is this area in here (indicating), almost this lined area where the Landfill itself exists.

This area up here that's sort of shaded is called a borrow area. It's the area where they borrowed soil that they use as a mix. When you are operating a landfill, everyday that you accept trash or waste you cover it over with soil. You have to get that soil from somewhere. That's what they did was they took soil from here and over here and they added to the Landfill property.

So what we are going to do is run a fence line down here (indicating) and extent it down on the other side of this road.

You can come up afterwards, take a look at this line. Approximately where this red line is is what we are looking at to do in terms of a fence.

So the borrow area doesn't contain hazardous waste.

It's just excavated area where soil has been removed.

The Landfill property is pretty much where my hand is. That's about a 22 acre area. The fence itself will extend around that area. It's going to be a long fence. The fence is going to be approximately 7,500 feet long, which is a

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STRASBURG LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE

mile and a quarter.

The fourth option I looked at -- that, by the way, is the preferred option we are proposing tonight.

The fourth option that we have evaluated was to build a fence like that but to install in the fence some sort of remote sensing capabilities so that if the fence were to be compromised in some manner, that an alarm would go off either notifying some sort of local officials or state officials that a compromise has been made and to alert them to take appropriate action to respond to the intrusion.

The cost of a remote sensing device for a fence that size would increase the cost of the fence approximately fifty percent. At this point in time I didn't feel that it was appropriate to spend that kind of money for that kind of a result. We are going to look to see what the fence does. We will keep it in the back of our minds as an alternative that we may have to implement or look to implement some other change at certain points in time but we think that the type of individuals who are using this for a recreational facility, that the fence itself will discourage them from trying to access the Landfill itself.

Then the fifth option or fifth alternative that we evaluated was having an on-site guard present, somebody that would be involved on the site; we have somebody stationed

#### STRASBURG LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE

there 24 hours a day, just basically keep people off the Landfill. We would put in a guard shed and basically keep them off the Landfill.

I discounted that alternative because I felt that, first of all, we would be placing the guard, because you would have to be close enough to the Landfill at all times to be able to observe what was going on there, the guard himself would be at risk. And secondly, it would be difficult for one guard to be able to patrol the site.

If you have seen the site, it's vegetated and you can't -- you can only see approximately twenty percent of the Landfill from any one vantage point. If he had to patrol the entire thing, perhaps his vehicle could be doing as much damage to the Landfill or whatever as some of the off road track vehicles themselves.

In addition to that, the cost involved with a guard would be over twice what it costs for the fence maintenance.

So because of that, we have eliminated the alternative of looking at a guard option.

That's basically all I have to say at this point in time.

Does the State want to comment or no or -- if not we will open it up for questions.

MS. BARNETT: I would like to say before people

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#### STRASBURG LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE

ask questions, because we do have a stenographer recording, we want to make sure to get everybody's comments, that sort of thing, please make -- please state your name just before you ask your question. That would help out a lot.

Okay, there is a woman in the back there. I saw your hand go up first.

MS. JEFFERIS: Deborah Jefferis, Township Supervisor.

Newlin Township Supervisors have discussed your alternatives. We feel knowing the individuals that are currently accessing the Landfill, we feel that a fence without sensing capabilities would not be successful. We feel it would be cut pretty quickly.

MR. HARPER: Would you elaborate on that?

Do you have knowledge of individuals that are accessing the site?

MS. JEFFERIS: We see them. We know who they are.

I mean, I don't want to bring up names but we have a general idea who are in the neighborhood, what individuals are using the site, as most of the people in this room do. They are not the type of individuals who a fence is going to stop. That's just our opinion.

MR. HARPER: Okay.

MS. BARNETT: All right. I sort of can see where

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#### STRASBURG LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE

your point comes up there. I think that when you are talking about putting up a fence, you are also talking about asking the citizens who live in that area for cooperation, you know, saying to people this is not the right thing to do, that sort of thing.

So I think you are right. A fence in itself is not going to stop them from going on the Landfill but --

MS. JEFFERIS: It will stop people and horses but I don't believe horses went up and down the Landfill anyway. mean, that area is within fox hunting -- range of certain fox hunts in the area. And they do go over there when the fox They don't run over the Landfill. runs by.

Most people that violate the Landfill are dirt bikes. And skeetshooting, probably would stop those types of people. But dirt bikes, I don't think so. That's what Bob and I thought.

Ask some of the other neighbors.

MS. BARNETT: Yes, gentleman in the blue shirt?

My name is Bill Cummings and I live MR. CUMMINGS: within earshot of the Landfill. Our farm borders the Landfill.

I could not agree more. A fence absolutely will not They cut our fences. They pull our gates down. stop them. We felled trees to try to keep the ATV's from tearing our hay

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fields up.

We called the police. Police come up, chase them in squad cars, cannot catch them.

They are highly motivated individuals. A fence will not stop them.

MR. GRAHAM: Got any good ideas?

MR. CUMMINGS: A combination perhaps. The sensing device would be helpful, although it is expensive. I can understand that. Some type of limited guard type in times of peak uses. There's no mystery what time peak usages are.

I sort of disagree this is a new phenomena. It's not a new phenomena. It has been a recreational area since they abandoned it. We have had problems ever since it has been there. But that's another issue.

MR. HARPER: I'm sorry. The point that I was raising was not that it's a new phenomena but just seems that the usage has really mushroomed. There seems to be a lot more usage. I'm not saying it wasn't observed before.

MR. CUMMINGS: I would probably recommend a guard, you know, Saturdays during dear season, weekends when the ATV's are out there.

MR. GRAHAM: They are the big times?

MR. CUMMINGS: You are talking about 12, 15, 18 -- you are not talking about one 12 year old kid. You are

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STRASBURG LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE 11 talking about serious guys backing trucks up, pulling them 2 off, just driving all over that thing. 3 MS. BARNETT: So you would say that the peak times are summer weekends, those are big --Summer weekends -- depends. MR. CUMMINGS: 6 MS. BARNETT: During hunting season. 7 In the evenings in the summer. MR. CUMMINGS: 8 Hunting, obviously during hunting season. But I think a fence by itself in a hope that's going 10 to stop these people -- they cut our's. They had no problem 11 cutting our's. We don't have any cyclone fence. They hook up 12 a chain, pull the gate over. 13 MS. BARNETT: Okay. 14 MR. CONNELL: Gene Connell from West Bradford. 15 comments -- one a suggestion. I know you are worried about the guard, human life 16 Maybe a compromise would be guard dogs inside the 17 fence. 18 MS. CULBERTSON: No. We already had trouble with 19 dogs in the Landfill. 20 MR. CONNELL: In what manner? 21 MS. BARNETT: Can you wait. 22 MR. HARPER: Can you wait. 23 MR. CONNELL: It's just a suggestion.

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#### STRASBURG LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE

Can you see the fence you are proposing from Strasburg Road?

MR. HARPER: No.

MR. CONNELL: You cannot?

MR. HARPER: No.

MS. BARNETT: I want to get that one comment from you. If you could give your name.

MS. CULBERTSON: Cathy Culbertson and I live adjacent to the Landfill.

At one point there were packs of wild dogs living there which came, attacked my dogs. And they were shot by the guy that was monitoring the Landfill, which was also sad but they were a menace.

MR. CONNELL: Gene Connell, West Bradford.

You put dogs inside of a fence.

MS. CULBERTSON: When the fence is cut, they are out.

MS. BARNETT: We have a woman in the back.

MRS. PLEVYAK: Arlene Plevyak, West Bradford. I am across from the Landfill.

The idea that you put a sensing thing on that fence is not going to be worth anything because the State Police won't come. We have had -- when the whole thing started we called them, would say somebody is dumping at night.

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1	They don't come. It's not important. They have
2	they do really have more important things to do.
3	If they are not if you are going
4	to if you can't catch them now, when they cut the
5	fence how are you going to catch them when the fence
6	buzzes.
7	What prevents people from going out
8	just to set the sirens off just for the heck of it. I
9	think that's what the kids will do.
10	MS. BARNETT: Okay. Woman in the
11	white shirt?
12	MRS. CUMMINGS: Janet Cummings. I
13	live adjacent to the landfill also.
14	My comment about the fence is it may
15	not stop them but it is a deterrent. Makes life a
16	little more difficult. Just makes it a little rougher.
17	Like my husband was saying, we keep
18	cutting down trees, try to block the way. It doesn't
19	stop them but it's annoying to them. Got to be some
20	kind of deterrent. Just makes life a little tougher.
21	With the State Police, as far as we
22	call the State Police quite regularly for the all
23	terrain vehicles and dirt bikes. It's only going to

hassle. They do come. Their comment to us is that they

have no access. I mean, their cars are not four-wheel drive vehicles. They have no access back there. They will come right to our house and wait and try and catch them and say, our problem is we want to help you, we can't get back there. So that's another consideration.

If it were something that -- with notifying the State Police, they have to be able to get back there with the vehicles that they drive, which are not four-wheel drives. And in bad weather -- well, I did have one very young State Policeman who last year just gave it all gung ho, went through our farm like heck in his car. I mean, he came back with twigs, everything else hanging off the thing. And he tried, he really did.

So I don't think it's fair to say they don't. He really tried. But he can't catch all terrain vehicles in his automobile. It was impossible.

MR. HARPER: I just want to make one comment on this. You know, I think one thing that a lot of you are focusing in on is the problem with the all terrain vehicles, dirt bikes on the landfill.

The point I want to raise is -- I want to come back over here to the map so that I can

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point this out again. That is that the problem that you are raising is really a two-fold problem.

First of all, it's only part of the problem that I am trying to address. What I hear you saying is you have a problem with ATV's and dirt bikes on the farms on both sides of the road here, let's just say this whole area, tearing through farms, tearing through areas.

Certainly if they -- well, it might be annoying if they are restricting themselves to a two hundred twenty acre site but apparently they are not doing that.

Unfortunately, we are looking at this from a risk standpoint. We are looking at it from the idea of a risk, of addressing the risk associated with this landfill. We are not really looking at this point in time to restrict access to the entire two hundred twenty acre property. What that means is that the problem is going to continue. We are not going to eliminate the problem. We are not here tonight to eliminate the problem of ATV's, dirt bikes cutting down hay fields or going onto other areas of this property.

What we are talking about is at-

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tempting to keep them off this twenty-two acre area, which is the landfill area. What that means is that if we just want to cut this off -- let's say -- let's just round it at twenty acres. That leaves two hundred acres open for use for dirt bikes at this point in time. There is not really a whole lot we can do.

Your frustrations, we share it. As a homeowner myself I appreciate your concerns. But there isn't a lot that we can do realistically to somebody who is determined to go onto a property that nobody lives on.

MS. BARNETT: Can I have the woman in the back first.

MS. JEFFERIS: Deborah Jefferis,
Township Supervisor.

Do you know what the term attractive nuisance means?

MR. HARPER: I sure do.

MS. JEFFERIS: It's a legal term used mainly for swimming pools.

I have kids -- I live half a mile from there. I have kids that I see that are underage, under sixteen, going up the railroad tracks on their dirt bikes to get to the landfill. They come to the

landfill and not to the whole property, they are mainly going to the actual landfill itself because they like to go up and down those steep slopes. And it's just -- it's like a drawing card.

I own one hundred fifty acres across

I own one hundred fifty acres across the Brandywine from there. I can watch them, what they call motocross or something. They like this landfill thing because it's up and down.

And I also resent your comment in your paper here where it terms it a grassy hill. Well, from my side of the creek I don't see a stitch of grass over there.

MR. HARPER: Okay.

MS. JEFFERIS: May I ask you to please plant some? That would be nice to get some grassy cover on that thing or plant trees on it or something because it looks like hell from the other side of the creek. It's just a dirt pile.

That's an attractive nuisance.

Draws motor bikes.

Motor bikes are a problem all over the world, I presume, but that's a drawing card.

MS. BARNETT: Man in the blue shirt?

MR. CUMMINGS: Bill Cummings.

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1	I would like to agree again I am
2	a reluctant observer. I don't have any option other
3	than observe. And that is where the majority of the
4	dirt bike activity is, it's right on the landfill be-
5	cause that's the steepest hill.
6	If you restrict them from there, you
7	have taken in large part you have taken a lot of
8	their interest away from them.
9	Riding across, although they do it
10	on a hay field, riding across a flat, open field is not
11	you know, the fun part.
12	MS. BARNETT: Yes?
13	MS. CULBERTSON: Cathy Culbertson.
14	I want to know if you have been
15	in touch with the State Police at Embreeville about
16	this problem.
17	MR. HARPER: No, we haven't.
18	MS. CULBERTSON: Is there still
19	someone in the trailer at the landfill?
20	If so, how often is he there?
21	MR. HARPER: There is no one at the
22	trailer at the landfill.
23	MS. BARNETT: Do we have other com-

MR. CUMMINGS: Tom Cummings.

In other words, what you are saying, you are going to fence in twenty acres and, fellows, now we have two hundred acres and you boys just go down there and have fun.

MR. HARPER: Well, I hope they stay off the property. We have posted the property.

MR. CUMMINGS: I know, but come on now, you know nobody pays no attention to that.

But that's what we are telling them now. Here is twenty acres we don't want you to fool with but the other two hundred, have fun, boys.

MR. HARPER: No. We want them to stay off the property because, you know, this is private property. They are trespassing when they go on the property.

what we are saying, from a risk standpoint -- we are a risk based agency. The risk associated from a health standpoint, that's what I explained to you earlier is associated with the area we want to fence in. That's what we are trying to contain.

The remedy that the EPA deals with is protection of human health, environment. The area that

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we feel that the risk is involved with is the landfill area. We would like to be able to come up with a solution for, you know, the rest of the property but we don't have a good solution for the rest of the property.

The feasibility and working area we

are concerned about and the health and risk we are concerned about. We are concerned about all, you know, the people that are present here, in addition to the bikers themselves. We are concerned about their health and well-being. And we have to look at it from the aspect, what do we need to do to protect the health of this area. That's the focus of this proposed plan.

That's the focus of this study.

What we are looking to do is to protect them from the landfill as best we can in terms of a feasible alternative.

MS. BARNETT: Man in the gray?

MR. ZARZYCKI: Walt Zarzycki.

What kind of signs are you putting up there? What do they say?

MR. HARPER: They say hazardous materials, caution, keep out, I believe.

MR. ZARZYCKI: Any reference to

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dangerous to health?

A VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: It's a superfund site.

A VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: They ride right past them.

MR. ZARZYCKI: Perhaps you can put a fence with more and larger signs indicating risk.

MS. BARNETT: I would be happy to do a media campaign about that.

MR. GRAHAM: One thing that I would like to say here is that we have frequently gone into places like schools, we have addressed students on the health risk of landfills in particular for different reasons but if you know or have an inkling of the people that are involved in these activities and you know where we can find them, certainly we can target a media campaign, we can go into the school, we can go wherever, assuming they are going to school.

We are looking at what I understand from you all here tonight, probably the focus of most of their activity is on the landfill itself because that's where they want to ride their bikes. And that may be very hard for us to stop them totally.

I think your comments about the days

and times are important because maybe we can try to address that. That's the purpose of having the proposed plan and getting the comments because we don't know what you know. You live here all day with it, you live here all month, all year. You know what happens week to week, month to month, season to season.

The deer season comment, you know, that's a comment we hear periodically. Maybe we can address that either with the State Police or through the media campaign. That's something we can take a look at. They are valuable comments.

But we do have to address the risks at the site. For better or for worse we have to protect the health of the bikers.

MS. BARNETT: I myself, in fact, have recently developed a program that talks about safety in the vicinity of superfund site to present to both elementary schools and secondary schools. You know, if there is a need for that, I would be happy to come out, talk to some of the school kids about these sorts of things. I mean, that can sometimes help to go directly to the people who may be going on there, saying, look, this is why you shouldn't be on there.

We have a hand in the back.

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MRS. PLEVYAK: Arlene Plevyak, West Bradford.

I would like to comment on the signs.

We fought the landfill a long time for health reasons and one of the reasons was property values. When that white sign went on Strasburg Road, it might as well have said Love Canal.

On top of people having trouble selling their properties, and actually where we are, we are quite a distance back, we don't have a problem with the runoff but we got the sign. And if you put up more signs, you might as well burn our houses down. Nobody will ever sell anything.

I think it's appropriate to have some signs but I don't see the need to place them all along Strasburg Road or around all the property when the landfill itself, the dangerous area is in the middle, not really near that.

I think if you fence it off the way you are planning, that's going to take the danger away from anyone who comes in.

MS. BARNETT: Okay. Put the signs on the fence.

MS. PETERSON: Nancy Peterson from

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the Philadelphia Inquirer.

What are the risks? I mean, these guys are going up and down the landfill. They are churning up dirt. With what they are breathing, what are their chances of getting lung cancer, pancreas cancer; what are the risks from this?

MR. HARPER: Okay. Well, the risks are exactly as I said. There is -- right now what we have identified is what is considered a low level risk. It's explained in the proposed plan. There is a statement in there that discusses the risk of the site.

Basically it's an exposure risk.

The risk -- I am just briefly going to touch on this. If you really want to get a good answer on this, you should discuss it with -- we have a toxicologist assigned to this site. His name is Reginald Harris and you can get a real detailed and in depth involved answer from him. He is the appropriate person to discuss this.

But I mean, the answer that I will give you now is, I mentioned some chemicals before, benzene, toluene. We mentioned volatile organic materials. These are substances that are present in the leachate. There is exposure. There is a risk

associated with walking on the landfill itself, from breathing chemicals.

There is also a risk, we looked at it from the idea of a dirt biker on the site, that if he rides, if he would slip and fall in a leachate pool, would be say completely immerged in the stuff, didn't bathe for a while, we have to take a conservative risk approach, what would be his exposure limitations. Let's suppose he was a real bad biker and slipped and fell in a leachate pool four times a year. You know, that's the kind of risk we have to look at.

In addition to the risk associated with normal splash up, you ride -- some dirt bikes don't have fenders, no splash guard protection. There is a risk associated with skin exposure on your hands, face.

We have viewed it from the aspect that if he or she is riding their bikes in the winter, they are probably going to have more clothes on, more protected than if they were riding in the middle of July. So we looked at it from that aspect.

But basically we are looking at it as a slightly increased cancer risk. Maybe perhaps a one in one hundred thousand increased risk. Something

that the agency looks at, schetthing -- we are not willing to assume that kind of a risk.

MS. PETERSIN:: How about damage to the bike? Stuff gets in the waay, eats the tires away, bike parts. Maybe they care abbout that. Probably have a lot more invested in the bikee than they do themselves.

MR. HARPER: That might be true but I think that when -- you know, I am not a bike expert and I don't know what normal weear and tear on those things is anyway. I haven't seen any studies that show the chemicals that we have present at that site, the concentrations that we have present at that site are any danger to the bikes.

MS. JEFFERISS: Deborah Jefferis.

You realize there have been biking accidents, people very badly impured at that site.

MR. HARPEE: I haven't seen any reports on that.

MS. JEFFERISS: Oh, yes. One kid broke his back, mad to be air--vacked out. Quite a few broken arms, broken ankless.

MS. BARNETT:: It stands to reason.

There are quite a few accidents with those types of vehicles anywhere they are used, so that would be

reasonable.

MS. JEFFERIS: You figure anybody with a broken back is laying somewhere right on the landfill.

MR. HARPER: You're right.

MR. GRAHAM: In all likelihood.

MR. HARPER: I don't mean to make light of that because that's something -- that's one of the things I tried to point out when I made my earlier presentation. I don't want to go out there -- when I mentioned some vandalism, trying to steal parts from the stripper tower -- I don't want to go out, see somebody electrocuted, hanging from some live wires out there. I don't want to find some kid laying out there with a broken back or something from a biking accident.

Now, the kind of accidents that you are describing, those were not something that are really unique to a hazardous waste site. Any big dirt pile anywhere is going to have the same type, same frequency of unfortunate type of accident that you are going to get from any site. That's, you know, really a different kind of an issue.

I really can't address the hazards of

dirt biking on hilly areas and equate them to, you know, this site.

There are other hills on this property, the other two hundred acres, which Mr.

Cummings referred to. There are a lot of hilly areas we are not going to fence in. They are still going to be out there. That is a concern.

But I have a concern, same concern at my house. I wouldn't want them, you know, biking on my back lawn either because there is also a risk associated with that.

MS. JEFFERIS: I really -- my biggest concern is their destruction of the cover of the land-fill.

MR. HARPER: Exactly.

MS. JEFFERIS: And then once the cover is destroyed, you get more leachate, so you have more of a problem, more of a potential problem --

MR. HARPER: Exactly.

MS. JEFFERIS: -- to people.

But just the fact that it is a dirt bike as opposed to a person walking or a person riding a horse, I think people with dirt bikes have more tendency to fall on the ground really.

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MR. HARPER: Well, we did look at that.

MS. JEFFERIS: More exposed area than say somebody who is walking.

MR. HARPER: Well, you're right. We looked at that. And that was certainly was something that we took into account in doing this type of an evaluation.

This isn't a landfill where we have people living on there, have that kind of exposure.

It's not that. It's not something we don't routinely do but it's a different type of exposure route that we have to evaluate.

On the other hand, someone walking across the landfill, takes longer for them to walk across the landfill than it does for somebody to dirt bike across it, assuming they are only doing it once.

So we have to look — the big issue here is duration of exposure also in conjunction with the chemicals that are present there. So there are a number of factors that go into developing, doing a risk assessment for the site.

MS. JEFFERIS: I hope you can just eliminate all exposure.

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MR. HARPER: So do I.

MS. BARNETT: Yes?

MRS. CUMMINGS: Janet Cummings.

Will there be vehicle access to this fence on the exterior of the fence like --

MR. HARPER: Yes. If I didn't mention it before, I apologize.

We need to get into the area so we can continue working there. We are planning on four gates.

the site. If you are familiar with the site -- it sounds like a lot of you are at least somewhat familiar with the site -- we have a command post which is a small boxed in area with razor wire sort of at what would be the northern end of the landfill. And the road sort of splits, goes around two ways of the landfill.

The gate, the fence would be -- that command post area would be outside of the fenced in area. There would be two gates on either side, basically two gates to the west, two gates to the east, two on the north side, two on the south side.

MRS. CUMMINGS: Part two of the

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question.

Would it -- could it be planned so that the State Police would be able to have access to that?

I guess one of my concerns is that when that area is fenced off, then, of course, they are going to seek other grounds. The other grounds are going to be obviously our properties. They have been using them and they will make their own terrain, they will make their own hills, valleys or whatever.

MR. HARPER: I'm aware of that.

MRS. CUMMINGS: So if they -- if the State Police would be able to have access because, like we were saying before, the big problem is they do not have access to the farms. If they could have free access, of course, that means everybody else -- I'm just saying if it could be worked out some way, we can call them, they can be able to get up there somehow without having to cross hill and dale.

MR. HARPER: We have a locked gate. We only have one locked gate that really controls the main access. I believe they do have keys to that.

MRS. CUMMINGS: They do have keys to that?

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MR. HARPER: I believe.

MR. CUMMINGS: Bill Cummings.

If I may make a comment about your locked gate, I can walk through it. They ride around it. I mean, that's pretty much a joke. That's a gate — that's really not a gate by any stretch of the imagination.

MR. HARPER: You're right.

MR. GRAHAM: What I hear you saying is a locked gate is keeping the police cars out and nobody else.

MR. CUMMINGS: That's right.

MR. HARPER: The other people that it does keep off the property, for instance, during hunting season is the idea the gate is there, there is a sign on the gate that identifies it as landfill. That does keep out larger vehicles, somebody that's not willing to expose a vehicle, to drive around it, drive through the woods. So you are right.

It's really obviously not meant to keep everybody out because there is no gate -- no fence around the whole property. It's just there to indicate to people that they are not welcome to go onto the property.

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MS. BARNETT: Yes?

MRS. CUMMINGS: My name is Jan

Cummings.

I would like to know who tells those people that they can go on that property.

Now, at gunning season they come on our property and tell us that they have access to that landfill, that they can gun there.

MS. BARNETT: That may be something that they are assuming or that may be something that they are fabricating.

We would not have told them.

MRS. CUMMINGS: I was under the impression that was the gentleman that gave them permission that they could gun on that property.

MS. BARNETT: I can't think of any-body who would do that.

MR. HARPER: I don't know. I would like to know who has the authority to give them permission.

We are collecting names. We have a civil investigator involved in collecting what we consider -- what we call responsible parties for the site.

I see signs around the edges of the property, in fact, on your side of the property, where there is signs that say no hunting, yellow signs with black print on them. They are all messed up but they are still there.

MRS. CUMMINGS: On our side of the property?

We have put signs up every year and as fast as we put them up, somebody comes along, tears them back down again.

MR. HARPER: Okay. You know, I really can't answer that question. It's certainly not anybody at the EPA that tells them that.

And we don't think that anybody should be on that site. That was the purpose of the signs to begin with.

MS. BARNETT: I can also, you know, when we make a decision on what -- how exactly to restrict access, what I usually do, I put out a press release. I can make that sort of thing very clear in the press release, you know, ask the press to emphasize that point, that it is not to be used for hunting, it is not to be used by, you know, neighborhood people or anything like that. So that's one of the things that I

can do to try to make it clear to people.

We have Mrs. Jefferis in the back.

MS. JEFFERIS: Deborah Jefferis.

You know my name by now.

I have a bird's eye view of this whole piece of ground. There's probably more hunters per square inch there than any other property in Chester County.

But one point I want to make, there was a man who lived in Great Oak Farm. Maybe you know his name.

Kathy, do you remember it? What was his name? Orange trimmed farm right at the entrance of the landfill.

A VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: He used to rent the property.

MS. JEFFERIS: He rented the property and farmed it and he -- Reese (Correct name is Reeser) --

MR. HARPER: Mr. Reese?

MS. JEFFERIS: Mr. Reese. Mr. Reese would chase people off the property and Mr. Reese also invited people on the property. And I don't know if that's continuing or not, but that was the case for quite a while.

And he did have a whole set of children that used dirt bikes also.

MR. HARPER: Mr. Reese continues -I observed the property today and apparently he is -the property is turned over. Looks like there is
farming activity occurring at least on part of the
property.

I do know there is a sort of back entrance to the landfill area that Mr. Reese has been maintaining under some sort of verbal agreement with the owners of the property. I will speak to him.

MS. JEFFERIS: Mr. Reese is one of your main problems.

As far as hunting goes, I know the Lee family hunts up there.

MS. BARNETT: Hunts up on the landfill itself, that's what you are saying, or landfill property?

MS. JEFFERIS: Nobody would hunt on the landfill itself. They would hunt in woods surrounding the landfill.

There is so many hunters up there,

I don't even know where they come from.

The problem is everybody in the whole

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neighborhood, I mean, like my farm, I have one hundred fifty acres. Nobody hunts on that because they know I am there and I will prosecute them. But they know nobody is there.

Okay. Well, I will MR. HARPER: certainly speak to Mr. Reese about that and we will certainly --

MS. JEFFERIS: Make sure he understands he doesn't have the right to invite people to recreate or hunt on that entire property.

MR. HARPER: I will do that.

MS. JEFFERIS: That's one of your

problems.

MS. BARNETT: Yes?

MS. CULBERTSON: Kathy Culbertson.

I'm a little confused. The owners of the property have control of it, the owners of the property being SLA?

MR. HARPER: Well, I mean, it's still their property, that's correct.

MS. CULBERTSON: Did you not have a lien against it?

MR. HARPER: Yes, we do.

MS. CULBERTSON: Okay. I am confused

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because the owners -- I want to know if they -- could you comment on the suit to rectify the landfill?

MR. HARPER: We have had difficulty

MS. CULBERTSON: You have? Who is it you can't locate?

MR. HARPER: Erlich for one.

MS. CULBERTSON: Erlich is no longer

in Philadelphia?

in locating all the owners.

MR. HARPER: No, according to our information. We have not been able to locate him.

We have a civil investigator. Her name is Miss Joan Banks and she is leading the investigation into determining -- both locating and determining all of the owners of the property and all of the people who were contracted to have waste hauled to the property. And all these people combined and the haulers who did the actual hauling, all these people combined go into a group that we refer to as responsible parties.

There are subcategories within the responsible parties group -- owners, transporters and generators. And it's only been recently that Ms. Banks has taken over the operation and --

MS. CULBERTSON: Well, I think he was a member of the Pennsylvania Bar. Might be one place to look for him.

MR. HARPER: Well, we checked the Pennsylvania Bar and --

MS. CULBERTSON: He is no longer a

member?

MR. HARPER: We are checking. We are checking some other operations. In fact, some of the other companies that we have discussed, that we have talked to as potentially responsible parties have looked to help us in assisting and developing a list of full potential, you know, potentially responsible parties.

MR. GRAHAM: I think it's important you know that we are actively pursuing, vigorously locating potential responsible parties for this site. as well as our other sites. We have developed a very significant strength in the office in both civil and criminal investigators, as well as outside networks and that process goes on as long as we work and the goal of the program is to make the responsible parties --

MS. CULBERTSON: Financially responsible for cleaning it up, which is all --

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theoretically it's all very nice. But how long have you been looking for these guys?

MS. BARNETT: A while.

MS. CULBERTSON: Yes.

MS. BARNETT: That is true.

MS. CULBERTSON: Three years.

MS. BARNETT: If anybody does have any information, we would be happy to take it and inform Joan Banks about it. I think Joan Banks is personally invested in finding these people. I have talked with her about it.

If anybody does have any information, please feel free to call me about it and I will talk with her about it.

MS. CULBERTSON: I know he was a member of the Bar, had an office I think at 17th and Spruce.

MR. HARPER: We are aware of that.

MS.CULBERTSON: Okay. Now, I have

some other questions.

I see that the leachate trucks come and go out through the Reese entrance. I assume that's what you mean, the road across from his house. There is a tank truck that sits there all the time. It's a

1 dirt road right below the landfill entrance. 2 Is that the road you are referring 3 to when you say he maintains that? 4 MR. HARPER: Right. 5 MS. CULBERTSON: There is a tank 6 truck that sits there all the time. It is also where 7 the truck -- I assume it's the truck that is hauling 8 the leachate. 9 MR. HARPER: Leachate is no longer 10 hauled. 11 MS. CULBERTSON: Leachate is no 12 longer hauled? 13 MR. HARPER: No. 14 MS. CULBERTSON: Where is it --15 MR. HARPER: It's treated on site. 16 MS. CULBERTSON: It's treated on site? 17 MR. HARPER: That's what I talked 18 about. 19 MS. CULBERTSON: How? 20 MR. HARPER: Where I said they were 21 trying to vandalize it. There is a treatment system 22 right at the base, on the eastern side of the landfill. 23 MS. CULBERTSON: I see a tank truck 24 going in and out of there on that dirt road.

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1 MR. HARPER: Well, I don't know what 2 they are hauling. 3 MS. CULBERTSON: Maybe they are 4 taking something in. 5 MR. HARPER: I don't see anything 6 going into --7 MRS. PLEVYAK: Nothing is going in, 8 nothing is coming out of that property. 9 MS. CULBERTSON: There is some sort 10 of machine that automatically just runs this stuff 11 through the air; is that correct? 12 MR. HARPER: It's -- they filter it 13 and they strip the volatile organic chemicals off; 14 that's correct. 15 MS. CULBERTSON: By exposing it to 16 the air? 17 MR. HARPER: Right. 18 MS. CULBERTSON: Then they are in 19 the air, correct? 20 MR. HARPER: Right. 21 MS. CULBERTSON: Then --22 MR. HARPER: When you compare what

MR. HARPER: When you compare what goes into the air because of the leachate coming out compared to what is coming off the landfill, it's -- you

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can't even measure it, it's so miniscule. MS. CULBERTSON: You can't measure it? 2 It's immeasurable? 3 MR. HARPER: When you compare it to what is coming off the twenty-two acre landfill itself!, 5 no, you really can't measure it. 6 MS. CULBERTSON: There was a time --remember this -- when the DER -- anybody from DER re-8 9 member several years ago you went there and had some 10 machinery and what was it -- remember this? Come or. 11 Think. You don't remember this? 12 A VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: Measuredl 13 the air. 14 MS. CULBERTSON: Remember this? 15 There was something terribly disturbing and you went away to get more equipment. That was the end of it. 16 MR. HARPER: I know what happened, II 17 18 know what happened. 19 20 21

MS. CULBERTSON: What was that? MR. HARPER: It wasn't DER. was our contractor. MS. CULBERTSON: That was EPA?

MR. HARPER: Yes. The issue is wa are using a number of sensitive air monitoring pieces

of equipment. One of the pieces of equipment measured all organic chemicals in the air, all volatile organic chemicals.

MS. CULBERTSON: Okay.

MR. HARPER: Another instrument measures other than methane.

The normal one we go with is the one -- it's almost like a safety tool we use because we are concerned about everything. For example, firemen would use something like that if they were going to an explosive zone. We want to see if the vapors would increase where an explosion might emanate, something like that. We use that as a safety tool.

The instrument we use is sensitized to a much lower level, a breathable level.

What happened was that we used it on the site. We were measuring. The needle went up to what I mentioned earlier, which was approximately fifteen parts per million on one of these instruments, which is a very low level but still on this instrument pegged the needle on the landfill. But it was all methane.

We subtract out the methane gas and the amount of chemicals that are present there are less

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than five parts per million.

MR. GRAHAM: Some of you may recognize me. When Nick Dinardo was working on site last year -- you have to understand Nick has not left. Nick is sitting just a few feet from Jim, right now is working on some other projects at this time. We haven't lost his institutional memory.

We came out here and held a public meeting at that time also to discuss the action for the leachate treatment. And that was a Record of Decision from before. That system was put in place then, is still operating.

MS. CULBERTSON: I assume someone comes regularly and like analyzes the leachate?

Are you taking samples, having them analyzed?

MR. HARPER: Right.

MS. CULBERTSON: How long?

MR. HARPER: It's a permitted discharge.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

Every sewage treatment plant, industrial outfall in the

United States has -- hopefully has that. The

acronym is NPDES. That's part of the Clean Water Act.

It's a national program that we -- it's called the

if you discharge into a stream, you have to monitor, you have to annalyze what you are putting into the stream and you have to send results of that analysis to the state to which you discharge, sometimes to the county.

is monitored byy Clean Harbors and the results of that sampling is seant to DER.

MS. CULBERTSON: Is there a point at which it might not be feasible to strip it?

MR. HARPER: I'm sorry, perhaps could you clarify your question?

MS. CULBERTSON: If the leachate is concentrated whith say these things --

MR. HARPER: Oh, I see.

MS. CULBERTSON: -- combined form

new chemicals --

MR. HARPER: Alright. If it were shown that, veel, then the discharge would be what we consider to bee out of compliance. Then appropriate measures would have to be taken to either reconstruct the stripper account or configure the treatment system. It would brize the discharge back into compliance with

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what would be acceptable to be discharged into Briar

MS. CULBERTSON: Are you discharging anything into Briar Run at this point?

MR. HARPER: That's correct, we are.

MS. CULBERTSON: You are?

MR. HARPER: That's correct.

MS. BARNETT: Maybe you want to

MR. HARPER: Okay. That's what we are talking about that we treat.

MS. CULBERTSON: You run the water through the air. After it's run through the air, it goes to Briar Run, into the Brandywine?

MR. HARPER: There are several steps it goes through. Goes through a whole treatment

That was the purpose of the first record of decision, which was two years ago. That's what Mr. Graham just pointed out. That's what Mr. Dinardo was here talking about two years ago.

At that time we developed -- you know, initially the leachate was being collected in tank trucks -- I think that's what we were referring to-

hauled off the site to a sewage treatment plant. What happened to it when it goes to the treatment plant, it goes through the same type of aeration type of system. It's discharged to a creek or river through the sewage treatment plant. This is the mechanism for all treated waste water for the United States. It all ends up in a stream.

MR. GRAHAM: We will be glad to talk about leachage and so on after the meeting, if you would like. But right now let's see if we can concentrate on the fence, which is the purpose of tonight's hearing. If you have questions concerning leachate or stuff, we would be glad to stay as long as you want.

MS. JEFFERIS: I have one further comment before I leave. I have to go.

I want to thank you, Newlin Township wants to thank EPA, thank you for helping us with our problem.

Number two, there is a young man who has moved into the corner on Brandywine Creek Road and Strasburg Road, has a little nursery.

MR. HARPER: Okay.

MS. JEFFERIS: He invites friends over to run up and down your landfill. You might want

to stop and talk to him too. 1 MS. BARNETT: Do you know what his 2 name is? 3 MS. JEFFERIS: I think --4 MR. HARPER: I know where he is. 5 MS. JEFFERIS: Razmusines (sic) --6 what is it? Do you know the guy? He's young. He's 7 in his twenties. 8 There is quite a group that meets 9 there. They even have a little dune buggy type thing. <sup>-</sup> 10 MR. HARPER: Is this like a Saturday 11 12 morning type thing? MS. JEFFERIS: I really don't know. I 13 have heard numerous complaints from citizens about 14 this individual. 15 MS. BARNETT: Runs a nursery as in 16 plants, not babies? 17 MS. JEFFERIS: Trees. 18 MR. HARPER: Trees. I know where it 19 is. It's trees. 20 21 MS. BARNETT: Do we have other comments about restricting access to the landfill? 22 23 MRS. CUMMINGS: Janet Cummings. I have a question. It's going to sound goofy. 24

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MS. HARPER: That's alright.

MRS. CUMMINGS: When we are talking about trying to restrict the hunters, do the hunters compromise their health by eating -- if they kill a deer, are eating the meat, kill a deer, the deer eats the grass, drank anything from puddles that form in the landfill, then can you not consider them contaiminated?

I'm a trout fisherman. Valley Creek has been contaminated. They put th is in the paper.

It's in the little fishing manuals. It is a contaminated creek. The fish are contaminated. Why they continue to stock it, I don't know, but they tell you you can fish there but everything has to be released. You can't eat it. And it certainly reduces the amount of people who will fish there.

If they're eating deer meat, I'm sure there is someplace on this, either someone will shoot a deer, will let the poor thing lay there -- I'm sure there is somebody like that. I can't imagine there is too many people. But I would consider that as a deterrent.

If that, you know, that's the case, you are saying you have press releases, you know, Amy,

that coming be publicized. That may be a deterrent, you know.. Eat deer, you will glow in the dark.

maybe thatt's something, if it's true, something like

MR. GRAHAM: That's very difficult to say. We have studied in other cases the affect of hunting inn a landfill area. Our recommendation has always been, still is, that a landfill is not a place to play our hunt.

larly when dealing with volatile chemicals, these are going to build up in the meat. It's very difficult to analyze from them because there is so many chemicals in your boody that are similar to the compounds that we see. It's easier when you have more complex organic compounds or the metals which stay.

We see a higher risk actually in things like rabbit, people who hunt rabbits.

But it is important for any of the hunters to know it's not good to be on there.

It's more difficult for deer because they wander. They don't necessarily stay in one place. But it's a good point.

MS. BARNETT: At this point we would prefer too take it from the standpoint of saying the

landfill is not for hunting, the landfill is not for playing. As I said before, I would be happy to talk about that in a press release.

MR. CUMMINGS: I guess you get the feeling we are pretty sure your fence is not going to work. If not, let me say that. It's not going to work. I mean, you will not keep one hundred percent of those people off that land.

Would make a statement that it escalates the risk. I mean, you could make some kind of generic statement around hunting time in the paper that might say, you know -- I realize you can't say you will glow in the dark, but you could say it escalates your risk. That would be a true statement.

MR. GRAHAM: Even active hunting there escalates the risk of exposure.

MR. CUMMINGS: The point we are trying to make, if you can deter people. Wives have a tremendous influence on husbands. They bring a deer home. Where did you shoot this. I shot it in the Strasburg landfill. They might remember that they had read in the paper that wasn't a very good thing to do. Everything helps. I guess that's what we are trying

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to get, as much possible stoppage as we can.

MS. BARNETT: We have a very substantial mailing list for this site. In fact, I sent out about three hundred letters telling everybody about tonight's meeting. You know, I would be happy to put that as a subject in our next facts sheet, something about, you know, hunting increases the risk.

MR. CUMMINGS: But the people you are mailing those letters to aren't people that you have -- people who are doing this aren't reading your letters.

MS. BARNETT: Are they getting it and just not reading it or they are not getting it? MR. CUMMINGS: They are not getting it. A VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: They are

not on the list.

MR. CUMMINGS: They are not going to be on your list.

MS. BARNETT: Is there anybody who will volunteer that I can send them a bundle, they will drop it in their mailboxes? Do we have any volunteers?

A VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: It's illegal.

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MS. JEFFERIS: Will your fence keep deer out? Will it be high enough? Deer travel about a five to ten mile Obviously the deer will be on my land. MR. HARPER: We are planning on an eight foot fence. My experience, even with barbed wire on a fence, eight foot fence, deer can clear that. DER commented at Moyer's it has stopped the deer from coming in. MS. JEFFERIS: I presume, since as I said before, there is no grass on this thing --MR. HARPER: There is a lot of grass. Maybe just the side. You know, I don't want to argue with you, whether there is grass. MS. JEFFERIS: I will invite you up to my farm. A VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: We have a pretty side. MR. HARPER: There you go. MS. JEFFERIS: I must have the wrong side. I see it from the Brandywine side. There is --

MS. JEFFERIS: I must have the wrong side. I see it from the Brandywine side. There is -- I mean, I can take you up there tomorrow morning, show you the landfill, bird's-eye view. No grass. Looks like a dirt pile.

MR. HARPER: I want to -- I don't mean to cut you off, but the next ROD we are going to talk about when we get to the full remediation of this thing is going to address grass, restabilization.

MS. BARNETT: When we say ROD, I want to make it clear that's record of decision. It's where we talk about, you know, doing specific things for a specific portion of the site.

MS. MOHR: Nancy Mohr, that's M-O-H-R.

Is there a fine for trespassing if somebody gets caught?

MR. HARPER: I don't know.

MS. MOHR: Maybe if you did a good job of catching a few people, they were fined, that might -- word might get around that way too.

MR. HARPER: I don't know. Is there a fine if somebody goes on somebody else's property, trespasses?

MS. MOHR: Depends on the person.

MS. BARNETT: If somebody were to trespass on your property and you called the police, the police caught them, would they be fined then?

MS. MOHR: If they are prosecuted,

yes.

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MS. BARNETT: Too, we have --MR. CUMMINGS: Oh, absolutely. Bill

Cummings.

You have to press charges against that person and then they go stand before a Magistrate. But there is no automatic fine. You must, as a landowner, you must press charges. They must -- the police have to apprehend them and you have to press charges.

The problem is always the first step, not the second, but --

MS. BARNETT: In this case since we are not the owner of the property, it would be very hard for us to press charges.

MR. CUMMINGS: Therefore, they are never going to have charges pressed. These people know They understand that all they have to do is just outrun them on your property or that property and they are never going to be fined. They know that.

Mrs. Mohr in the back? MS. BARNETT: MS. MOHR: Then since you are supervising the property though, could you not, I mean, if you have the ability to tell people to stay off, to build fences, do things like that, could you not have

a sign saying there is a fine; it's your fine that you impose?

MR. HARPER: That's a legal question.

It sounds like a good legal question. I don't think we

It sounds like a good legal question. I don't think we can do that, but I will check into the answer on that.

I will ask our attorneys.

MS. BARNETT: Did you sign in, put your phone number on there? I can call you about that later.

Do we have other comments on the fence?

MS. CULBERTSON: Cathy Culbertson.

I think it would be very important,

I think you should call the State Police at Embreeville

and discuss with them the problem you are having and

make keys or at this point a key -- to have a key for

the gate that --

MR. HARPER: Yes.

MS. CULBERTSON: Well, give them a key to that gate and then maybe they can do something. But I think you have to get in touch with them, talk to them.

MRS. CUMMINGS: Janet Cummings.

Could we have another meeting after

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the fence is erected, in place for a while, could we have a meeting again to discuss what is happening since the erection of the fence and could there be State Police present, because I can guarantee you it's going

Could we do that?

MS. BARNETT: I don't have any problem with that.

to be hell, it's going to be a problem.

MR. HARPER: I don't have any problem with that either. I can't speak for the State Police.

MR. GRAHAM: I think rather than maybe a formal meeting like this, what we can do is just get together, find a place that's convenient to you all and sit around and talk about it.

MS. BARNETT: I think the State Police would be more likely to attend that sort of --

MRS. CUMMINGS: They can come to my house. They know it.

MR. GRAHAM: Nick Dinardo did work with the Embreeville Barracks. They did have a key. I assume they still have the key.

But it's difficult. Once they get in there, where are they going to go. It's just a matter of a few yards off with the motorcycle and the

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cars are stuck.

But some of the comments that were brought up here tonight about more ferocious fines may not be appropriate near the street where it's going to be more of an impact on property value, but maybe up close on the landfill, on the new fence, more ferocious signs, whether or not we can issue on the spot citations and fines -- I don't think we can, although we do have the ability to issue cease and desist orders for those people that we do know are accessing. We can put those things together, along with the dates and times that you people have suggested, weekends, maybe try to work with the police to take a look in those areas, get together and talk about it, see how it's working.

You are the ones that are living with it. You are the ones that are affected. You are the ones that see it, hear it. All we are trying to do is protect everybody out there. You are going to be the ones that let us know how effective it is.

MS. CULBERTSON: When do you think the fence will be erected?

MR. HARPER: That's a good question.

I think that what we have to do, the first thing we are going to do is sit down and try to get some sort of

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consent decree with some of the responsible parties and see if we can get some private funding to proceed that way, which is the same way we did it with the leachate treatment system.

That's the reason why we are here tonight, the fact we split this part of the remedy off as a separate interim action, we didn't wait until three or six months from now because we want to get it done as soon as possible.

going to be in by this point in time. What I am saying, we are going to proceed with a record of decision. We have to go through a formalized procedure of decidings this needs to be done or what it is.

And we will certainly take your comments into account when we develop wheat remedy it is we are going to put out at this location.

Once that decision is made, we are going to proceed to take the most expeditious manner we can to get the fence or whatever remedy is -- restriction is imposed at this site.

is. CULBERTSON: Can you give me any
kind of ball park guesstimate in terms of months or
years, if it's ====at?

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MR. HARPER: It's really difficult for me. Hopefully it's not a year. Hopefully we are talking months.

MR. GRAHAM: I think we can give you some ball park figures from past efforts. First thing you have to understand is that we have not made the decision to put the fence in. That's why we are here.

We need to hear from you all what should be done.

MS. CULBERTSON: I understand it's a process but you should have some idea how long it takes.

MR. GRAHAM: After the end of the comment period, the record of decision is prepared and published. That would take some number of weeks, several weeks after the time that the comment period closes. We would hope to, say by the beginning of July, have that issued.

That would allow us then to go into the responsible parties who we think are potentially responsible or are responsible, ask them if they would be willing to do the work under a consent decree. We normally give them -- this is under the requirement of law -- sixty days.

MS. CULBERTSON: Two months.

MR. GRAHAM: Okay. They can at any time during the period sign a consent decree with us. That can be a matter of two weeks or it could be the sixty days.

If we are in the midst of negotiations, we can give them up to another two months. That's it.

That's all they get.

If we don't come to a successful conclusion for the consent decree, the agency has two options at this point. We can either go ahead with our money and seek to recover our costs at some time in the future or we can issue an order against the companies or the responsible parties we feel we have enough evidence against. That's what we did for the leachate treatment system. There were unilateral orders issued against companies to install the equipment. They did do that.

in the back, that's sometime needed, the hammer on a unilateral order is if a responsible party fails to implement the order, the agency can then either take them to court or go ahead with our own money. Should we go ahead with our own money, we then sue them for treble damages. That's a substantial hammer.

So far we have issued a great number of orders. Our region has a very high percentage of enforcement cases. They have all been successful.

MS. BARNETT: Mr. Cummings?

MR. CUMMINGS: It would seem to me there is no possibility from what you just said the fence could be up this summer.

MR. GRAHAM: No. The possibility exists that we could have a consent decree in the summer and they could start working on the fence in the late summer.

again, it would probably not be until the fall if we had to go through the consent decree process and legal issue. There is no way to avoid that, unfortunately.

MR. CUMMINGS: I must have misunderstood you. You said the agreement period is May 30th. You said two weeks after that is June 15th. You then tell them they have two months to answer. That's September to me. You know they are not going to answer you until the absolute last moment of the last day.

MR. GRAHAM: They may. Many companies have signed on right away.

MR. CUMMINGS: Has this particular company had any track record of doing that?

MR. HARPER: We are not talking about

one company.

MR. CUMMINGS: The parties, have they

any track record of any urgency of activity?

I mean, would it be reasonable to

assume --

MR. GRAHAM: I don't know.

MR. CUMMINGS: I would not think so.

MR. GRAHAM: I don't know whether we

can assume.

You are talking about probably the end of August if the whole sixty days is used.

MR. CUMMINGS: The point I'm trying to make is the peak period of recreational use you have just missed. I mean, it's nice we talked about this fence. It's nice that it will probably help. Unfortunately, the peak period of usage, there is no possibility it's going to be up. And your rutting would be worse.

I just -- there is -- I understand, you know, there is a very slow process. But you should come to understand the damage will be much worse three

1	months from now, three, four months from now than it
2	is today.
3	MR. HARPER: We are aware of that.
4	MS. BARNETT: Do we have any other
5	questions or comments on the alternative for restricting
6	access to the landfill, anybody?
7	Okay, at this point I would like to
8	say thanks a lot for coming.
9	If you have any other questions, we
10	will be up here to answer them later.
11	Do we have one last question?
12	MS. MOHR: Not about the access. I
13	wonder who monitors the quality of the discharge into
14	Briar Run.
15	MR. HARPER: I'm sorry?
16	MS. MOHR: Quality of discharge into
17	Briar Run.
18	MR. HARPER: Who monitors the quality
19	of the discharge?
20	MS. MOHR: Yes.
21	MR. HARPER: Samples are periodically
22	taken both by the company and I believe DER also is
23	up taking samples.
24	MS. MOHR: What is periodically, do

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you know how often?

MR. HARPER: The company, I believe, is required to take a sample once per month.

A VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: What

MR. HARPER: Well, the company that's operating the system right now, Clean Harbors, out of Boston, Massachusetts.

They are a local outfit. It's a national company. Their headquarters is in Boston.

MS. CULBERTSON: We used to have our wells tested fairly regularly and my well hasn't been tested in over a year, two years, even as much as -- I don't know.

How long have you had your filter system in -- at least a year.

Is there any plan to test residential wells?

MR. HARPER: Excuse me. Some of these wells, we just did a -- we just sampled some of the wells a few months ago.

MS. CULBERTSON: You did? No you didn't. Wrong landfill.

MR. HARPER: Some of the wells. I

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1 didn't say --2 is. CULBERTSON: I don't know 3 anyone on Wheatlaand that had samples, nor on Laurel 4 Road --<u>5</u> MR. HARPER: I have some of the 6 data. 7 MS. CULBERTSON: You sampled the ones 8 you put the filtering system on. MR. HARPER: DER? 10 MR. McCLAIN: Bruce McClain, DER. 11 We just sampled -- in fact, Zarzycki's 12 is one of the wellls we sampled. I'm not sure whether 13 your well was sammpled but I do know we sampled about 14 eight of them c: Wheatland Drive. 15 MS. CULBERTSON: You did? 16 MR. McCLAIN: Yes, we did. 17 MS.CULBERTSON: I usually hear that 18 sort of thing. 19 MR. McCLAIN: We did sample those. 20 We tried to sample others but we were unable to reach 21 them for samplings. But we did sample some on Wheatland 22 Drive. We did saample Zarzycki's. We sampled other

ones around the llandfill. I have seen some of the

results from thaum. That was in March. I haven't seen

1 | all the results.

MS. CULBERTSON: Pretty much the same

3 | or better?

MR. McCLAIN: The ones that are worse are on the southwest side. The ones on Wheatland Drive are very good -- fairly good compared to what -- very good compared to the ones on the southwest side.

MR. GRAHAM: If there are any other questions relating to sampling, we would like to take those after the meeting. If there are any other questions about restricting access at this time -- okay, thank you very much for coming. We will be up here to answer questions.

(HEARING CONCLUDED)

## CERTIFICATION

I, COLLEEN M. PIMER, a Court Reporter for Chester County, Pennsylvania, do hereby Certify that the proceedings, evidence and statements are contained in the notes taken by me on the hearing of the above cause and this transcript is a correct transcript of the same.

Colleen M. Pimer