

SITE: Ram Leather  
 BREAK: 13.8  
 OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_

RAM LEATHER INTERIM PROPOSED PLAN MEETING

CHARLOTTE, NC

ORIGINAL

JULY 7, 2004

10151976



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2. ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ \* \* \* \* \*

20 I do have a court reporter here. She  
21 is going to record everything as part of Beverly's  
22 record of decision. Your questions and comments  
23 will be responded to in the responsiveness summary  
24 of that document. So at this time, I want to go  
25 ahead and introduce Rich Campbell who is sections

1 chief in the Superfund remedial branch and he'll  
2 take it from here. Just thank you all for coming.  
3 The restrooms are right behind this wall if you  
4 need to get up and go during the presentation.

5 MR. CAMPBELL: Hopefully we won't talk  
6 so long that you'll need to do that. If we do, you  
7 know where to find it.

8 Yes. As Angela said, I'm section chief  
9 in the remedial program. Beverly is the project  
10 manager working on this cleanup plan that we're  
11 here to talk about tonight, works directly for me.  
12 I've actually been in this position for a pretty  
13 short time, so I don't know a lot of details about  
14 the site myself, so Beverly is the site expert  
15 here. And as Angela said, she will talk about the  
16 cleanup plan, which is a separate action from --  
17 from the pipeline, but we do have Jeff Crowley here  
18 in the back of the room who is -- is the project --  
19 the on-scene coordinator as we call them, we have  
20 different titles for everyone, responsible for the  
21 pipeline project and he will be here at the end to  
22 answer questions. We also have folks here from the  
23 State of North Carolina and, I believe, from  
24 Mecklenburg County. Is there anybody else that I  
25 need to mention?

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1 All right. Let me go ahead and turn it  
2 over to Beverly and she will tell us all about the  
3 proposed plan and then we'll take questions.

4 MS. MILLER: If you need her to clarify  
5 something, please feel free to raise your hand.  
6 But if it's just a question or a comment, if you'll  
7 just hold that to the end. But if you need  
8 clarification, don't hesitate.

9 MS. HUDSON: Good evening. My name is  
10 Beverly Hudson. I'm the remedial project manager  
11 for the Ram Leather Care site. Tonight EPA will  
12 present to you the interim proposed plan which will  
13 outline alternatives for cleaning up contamination  
14 at the site.

15 First, I'd like to start by giving you  
16 some background information on the site and also  
17 give you a chronological update on past activities  
18 that have occurred so this -- so it will help you  
19 understand how we got to this point.

20 The Ram Leather Care site is located at  
21 15100 Albemarle Road in a rural area east of  
22 Mecklenburg County about 1500 feet west of the  
23 Cabarrus County line. The facility was a dry  
24 cleaning facility which operated from 1973 to 1993.  
25 Investigations conducted by the site owner and the

1 State of North Carolina showed that the soil and  
2 the groundwater as well as nearby private wells  
3 were contaminated with chlorinated solvents  
4 typically associated with dry cleaning operations.  
5 This is a slide that shows you the site vicinity  
6 map and the little white part in the center is --  
7 is the Ram Leather Care site and outlying of that  
8 is residential wells which are contaminated.

9 In April of 1991, Mecklenburg County  
10 and the North Carolina Department of Environment  
11 and Natural Resources, which is the same all over  
12 the state -- the state of North Carolina, inspected  
13 and discover -- their inspectors discovered illegal  
14 operations. They revealed that there were 49  
15 unsealed drums of hazardous waste on the loading  
16 dock. They also found illegal open burning filters  
17 (sic) containing tetrachloroethane, which is PCE,  
18 and that's the acronym that I will be using  
19 throughout my presentation. Well, there were  
20 notices of violations which were issued by the  
21 State of North Carolina for violating their  
22 groundwater standards and for unpermitted  
23 discharge.

24 In 1993, the Ram Leather Care filed for  
25 Chapter 7, voluntary bankruptcy, and in 1994, the

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1 State of North Carolina requested EPA evaluate the  
2 Ram Leather Care site for possible removal action.

3 Well, EPA did assess the site and at  
4 that time, they found that the levels were below  
5 their removal action levels, therefore, a removal  
6 action wasn't warranted at that time. So later on,  
7 a deep well was installed at the facility in  
8 Mecklenburg in the state of North Carolina. They  
9 sampled that well and found that it was  
10 contaminated, so they requested that the owner  
11 provide an alternate water supply to the residents  
12 whose wells were impacted and the owner did provide  
13 bottled water at that time.

14 EPA conducted a removal action at the  
15 site. They started in 1996 and in 1999, EPA  
16 initiated a fund financed Phase I remedial  
17 investigation/focused feasibility study, and this  
18 was performed by EPA's Science and Ecosystems  
19 Support Division out of Athens, Georgia.

20 In March of 2000, the site was  
21 investigated by EPA's consultant with our oversight  
22 and this was for -- we sampled additional --  
23 additional groundwater studies to conduct -- to  
24 delineate the groundwater and the bedrock aquifer.

25 In April 2003, the site was placed on

1 the National Priorities List. Now this is a list  
2 of nationwide priority hazardous waste sites which  
3 are eligible for federal cleanup monies from the  
4 Superfund trust fund.

5 In May 2003, EPA's emergency response  
6 and removal branch initiated an approved removal  
7 action and fact sheets were mailed to the citizens  
8 regarding the installation of a water line in  
9 February 2004.

10 In May of 2004, the Agency of Toxic  
11 Substance and Disease Registry assessed the public  
12 health and they had an availability session just  
13 recently where they were listening -- or taking in  
14 health concerns.

15 As I mentioned, a remedial  
16 investigation/focused feasibility study was  
17 conducted. The objective of this study was to  
18 determine the nature and extent of contamination,  
19 to look at what risk was posed to human health and  
20 the environment and to develop and evaluate  
21 protective alternatives.

22 As we conducted our remedial  
23 investigation, we found that there were groundwater  
24 contamination and the primary contaminants of  
25 concerns are 1,2-dichlorethene, chloroform,

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1 cis-1,2-dichlorethene, tetrachloroethane and  
2 trichloroethene.

3 Now this is a slide that shows you the  
4 wells in the site vicinity. It shows you all the  
5 wells -- the monitor wells that EPA installed as  
6 well as the private wells that are impacted.

7 MS. STANLEY: Excuse me, Beverly. I  
8 don't -- all the wells that are shown are not  
9 impacted, I don't believe.

10 MS. MILLER: Exactly. No, all the  
11 wells are not impacted.

12 MS. STANLEY: Right.

13 MS. MILLER: There was the four wells  
14 that are impacted, but those -- there are  
15 monitoring wells that are shown there.

16 MR. [REDACTED]: Beverly?

17 MS. MILLER: Yes.

18 MR. [REDACTED]: In looking at this plot  
19 here, that State well, can you tell me which of  
20 these wells here you show as being contaminated?

21 MS. MILLER: The four wells that are  
22 contaminated --

23 MS. HUDSON: Want me to walk up there?

24 MS. MILLER: Yes.

25 MS. HUDSON: There are four wells that



1 are contaminated, the [REDACTED] well, the [REDACTED] the

2 [REDACTED] --

3 PERSON PRESENT: [REDACTED].

4 MS. STANLEY: Not that [REDACTED]?

5 MS. HUDSON: Not this [REDACTED]. Where?

6 MS. STANLEY: Down. Straight down.

7 MS. MILLER: The PW-0113.

8 MS. HUDSON: This one? Okay. That's

9 the [REDACTED]. Yeah. Oh, okay. I'm sorry.

10 MS. STANLEY: The other [REDACTED] tested

11 clean.

12 MS. HUDSON: This one. And the --

13 MS. STANLEY: [REDACTED].

14 MS. HUDSON: So it's the [REDACTED] the

15 [REDACTED], this is the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED]. Those

16 are the only four wells that we found contaminated.

17 MR. [REDACTED]: What about the State well?

18 Now do you show that it was ever contaminated?

19 MS. HUDSON: No.

20 MR. [REDACTED]: Now I think this might

21 have been the well that treated it all because the

22 people that lived in that -- and they applied --

23 they had handicapped and mentally retarded children

24 in the homes. One of the requirements was since

25 they had well water that they had to be tested, and

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1 it was polluted to the extent that they couldn't  
2 drink it and they were not permitted a bath over  
3 one minute, two minutes max and it had to be a  
4 shower and they were furnished bottled water. And  
5 that's what I understand now in talking with some  
6 of your officers, there's no record of this well  
7 being contaminated.

8 MS. STANLEY: If I may -- if I may. I  
9 believe that well, Mr. [REDACTED], was right -- let's  
10 see. Is this -- this is your -- is this your home  
11 here?

12 MR. [REDACTED]: Yeah. Mine's next door to  
13 that well.

14 MS. STANLEY: This is yours? That well  
15 was here that --

16 MR. [REDACTED]: Pardon?

17 MS. STANLEY: That well that was here  
18 is a shallow well. Have I got that right?

19 MR. [REDACTED]: My well is approximately  
20 30 -- about 30 feet from the State well they show  
21 there, just to the right side of that.

22 MS. STANLEY: To the right side? I  
23 believe that the well that you show -- that we  
24 showed that -- it was right here, and I do have  
25 records of that well.

1 MR. [REDACTED]: You don't show any record  
2 of it?

3 MS. STANLEY: I didn't have records in  
4 our files. I don't think the EPA had that in the  
5 State files. I'm sorry.

6 MR. [REDACTED]: Fine. Go ahead. Thank  
7 you.

8 MS. HUDSON: Thank you. This slide is  
9 showing our investigation, the findings. What it  
10 does, it lists contaminants of concern and also  
11 gives you the maximum soil concentration levels and  
12 the ground -- no. That should be groundwater. I'm  
13 sorry. -- and the groundwater remediation levels  
14 that we're going to clean up too. That should be  
15 maximum groundwater concentration levels.

16 During our remedial investigation,  
17 there was surface and subsurface soil contamination  
18 and the remedial investigation revealed that soil  
19 contamination extended from the surface to a depth  
20 of approximately 26 feet below ground surface. The  
21 contaminants of concerns are PCE, which is  
22 tetrachloroethane, trichloroethene,  
23 cis-1,2-dichloroethene, pesticides, toxaphene and  
24 vinyl chloride.

25 The estimated volume of soil which

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1 would be excavated and treated is 3500 cubic yards.  
2 This slide shows you the area of contamination  
3 which is going to be treated and the area that we  
4 are referring to is right here, right behind the  
5 site. This is where the 3500 cubic yards is  
6 contaminated.

7 Also, in our remedial investigation  
8 findings, we found a ten-foot deep bore hole that  
9 was drilled in the area of the soil and it was  
10 contaminated with 78,000 parts per billion of PCE.  
11 We found that there were chlorinated solvents  
12 detected in four drinking water wells and in onsite  
13 and offsite wells at concentrations above our  
14 health-based benchmark. There was no release to  
15 surface water pathways and we found that we didn't  
16 have existing data that was sufficient enough to  
17 determine the likelihood of attaining long-term  
18 objective over all the portions of our groundwater  
19 plume. Therefore, a phase groundwater response  
20 action is appropriate for this site.

21 We are conducting -- we're doing an  
22 interim action at this time because we are going to  
23 continue to study the groundwater, so there will be  
24 a second phase and we'll -- we'll continue to study  
25 the bedrock aquifer. So this is an interim action

1 decision.

2 MR. [REDACTED]: When you talk about the  
3 four drinking water wells that were found to be  
4 contaminated, how far out from the contamination  
5 did you test?

6 MS. HUDSON: We tested within a mile  
7 radius of the site during 1999 and during that  
8 investigation, we found only four wells that were  
9 contaminated.

10 MR. [REDACTED]: A mile?

11 MS. HUDSON: Yes. One mile. That was  
12 during our remedial investigation.

13 MS. [REDACTED]: Can you tell me the one --  
14 the one mile well, the well that's one mile from  
15 that site because I'm seven-tenths of a mile?

16 MS. HUDSON: And we didn't -- your well  
17 wasn't tested? We tested all the wells on Coble  
18 Road. None of those came up contaminated.

19 MR. [REDACTED]: I'm less than a half a  
20 mile and you've not tested me either so --

21 MS. HUDSON: Well, we have a list of  
22 all the wells we have sampled, and we've gone and  
23 tested wells again. So if you'd like to give us  
24 your name, we'll make sure that your well is tested  
25 at this time. But we sampled all the wells that

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1 were on Coble Road and we only found those four  
2 wells which were contaminated.

3 As part of our risk assessment, we  
4 conducted a human health study, and what this risk  
5 assessment does was estimate the human health risks  
6 associated with current and future conditions. The  
7 risk assessor will seek to determine whether the  
8 hazard assessments at the site would present danger  
9 to you and your family. We would look at cancer  
10 and noncancer risks, we would look at cleanup  
11 levels based on future residential land scenario,  
12 consumption of groundwater and we'd also look at  
13 the exposure pathways by evaluating injection  
14 (sic), inhalation, dermal contact with surface soil  
15 and groundwater.

16 Under our human health risk assessment  
17 findings, we found that there were no unacceptable  
18 risks to human health presented by soils onsite.  
19 However, we found for -- that there were -- there  
20 was a carcinogen risk and the carcinogen for a  
21 child to adult resident in a future use scenario is  
22 three times ten to the minus three, which is  
23 outside EPA's acceptable target range of ten to the  
24 minus four to ten to the minus three.

25 Also, there was a noncarcinogen risk

1 which was greater than one and anything that's  
2 greater than HI equals one is considered a  
3 noncarcinogen risk and -- for a potential for a  
4 child resident in a future use scenario with HI  
5 equals 33.

6 So based on the results of the risk  
7 assessment, a cleanup action must be taken to  
8 protect you and your family. Therefore, we looked  
9 at different cleanup alternatives for soil. There  
10 were three alternatives that we evaluated. The  
11 first one is a no action at a cost of \$21,000.  
12 This no action serves as a baseline for which all  
13 the other alternatives are measured and under no  
14 action, no response would be performed.

15 The second alternative is onsite  
16 treatment with soil vapor extraction. That costs  
17 \$1.15 Million. And in that alternative, we would  
18 excavate and transport the soil to a central area  
19 onsite. We would treat it and remove all the  
20 contaminants by inducing airflow through the soil  
21 matrix.

22 The third alternative is excavation,  
23 offsite transportation and disposal at Subtitle C  
24 or D landfill. The Subtitle C landfill would cost  
25 2.15 Million and the Subtitle D landfill would cost

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1 1.15 Million.

2 MR. CAMPBELL: You want to explain  
3 what -- what those are, what the difference is  
4 between Subtitle C and D?

5 MS. HUDSON: Yes. The Sub -- let's go  
6 back to C and D. The Subtitle C landfill --  
7 Subtitle D landfill would be taken there if it's  
8 nonhazardous. If the soil is nonhazardous, it  
9 would go to a Subtitle D landfill, right, and it's  
10 cheaper.

11 Also, we looked at alternatives for  
12 groundwater. There were three alternatives also.  
13 The first one is no action at \$32,000. The second  
14 alternative, pump and treat with biological  
15 treatment and groundwater monitoring. In this  
16 alternative, we would use microorganisms to degrade  
17 contaminants in either -- groundwater either by in  
18 situ or ex situ treatment systems.

19 The third alternative is pump and treat  
20 and physical/chemical treatment and groundwater  
21 monitoring. This costs \$926,000 and in this  
22 alternative, we would pump the water from an  
23 existing well there onsite to a wastewater  
24 treatment system and the contaminants would be  
25 removed by air stripping, granular activated carbon



1 or ultraviolet radiation.

2 The EPA-recommended alternative for  
3 addressing contaminated soil, we recommended  
4 Alternative S3, which is excavation, offsite  
5 transportation and disposal at a Subtitle D  
6 landfill. And as I stated, we would excavate the  
7 soil and take it to a Subtitle D landfill which we  
8 feel that the soil would be nonhazardous.

9 For groundwater, EPA's recommending  
10 groundwater 3 -- G3, which is pump and treat with  
11 physical chemical treatment and groundwater  
12 monitoring. We would pump the contaminated  
13 groundwater from an existing extraction well to an  
14 onsite wastewater treatment system and we would  
15 remove the contaminants through a granular  
16 activated carbon system similar to the system that  
17 they have on the four resident -- the three  
18 residential wells that's impacted already, and it  
19 would discharge the water to the surface water.

20 Also -- can you go back to that one?

21 MS. MILLER: Yes, ma'am.

22 MS. HUDSON: Also, as part of this,  
23 recommendation, EPA would monitor the groundwater  
24 on a continuous basis and we will be sampling  
25 residential wells. And if you want your well

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1 sampled, as I stated, would you please leave your  
2 name with Angela at the end of the meeting? We'll  
3 make sure that your well gets tested again.

4 And as a threshold criteria, based on  
5 all the information available at this time, EPA and  
6 the State of North Carolina believe that the  
7 preferred alternatives would be protective of human  
8 health and the environment and would comply with  
9 our ARARs, which is applicable relevant and  
10 appropriate requirements.

11 The next step. The next step is that  
12 we're going to have a public comment period. This  
13 public comment period ends August 7th, 2004. EPA  
14 will respond to all comments received and the  
15 responses will be summarized in a document called  
16 an interim record of decision. EPA's final choice  
17 of remedy will be documented in the interim record  
18 of decision and will be issued by September 30th,  
19 2004. The interim record decision will become part  
20 of the administrative record in the information  
21 repository and the remedies that we prefer would  
22 estimate to take one year for soils and up to five  
23 years for groundwater. And that ends my  
24 presentation.

25 MS. MILLER: Now we want to open it up

1 to not only questions. If you have comments or a  
2 statement that you would like to go on record, if  
3 you could just stand up, if you would say your name  
4 and spell it so my court reporter can -- can get  
5 that down accurate. So does anybody have  
6 questions, comments?

7 Also, tonight before you leave, if you  
8 have a written comment you would like to submit,  
9 inside your proposed plan there is an area --  
10 there's a sheet where you can fill that out and you  
11 can give that to me as well or you can go home and  
12 sleep on it and send it in tomorrow. Does anybody  
13 have any questions, comments? Do you need to -- do  
14 I need to bring the site map up here? Does anybody  
15 need to refer to that?

16 MR. [REDACTED]: I'd still like to know --  
17 you know, when you say you tested within a mile of  
18 the site, I'd love to know where you tested because  
19 nobody that -- I mean, it seems like there's a  
20 handful of places that you've tested that were all  
21 within Mecklenburg County.

22 MS. HUDSON: Well, the contractor,  
23 which was CDM, sampled in 1999. That's the  
24 beginning of our remedial investigation. We  
25 sampled wells that was on Albemarle Road, Coble

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1 Road, Alvin Hough Road and we have a list of wells  
2 that we sampled. So --

3 MR. [REDACTED]: I'd love to know who on  
4 Alvin Hough. I'm the first house on Alvin Hough --  
5 or second house on -- on the left and I'm like  
6 maybe a quarter of a mile from the site.

7 MS. HUDSON: What is your name?

8 MR. [REDACTED]: [REDACTED]. And as  
9 close as I am -- and from the previous meeting that  
10 was held in May, the discussion was that the  
11 groundwater contaminants were moving in that  
12 direction, although from everything that I've  
13 heard, there's been no real testing of -- of the  
14 groundwater contaminants and where they've moved in  
15 a few years now. And with the fact that we've had  
16 a drought and then excessive rains, you know that  
17 everything underground has moved around  
18 dramatically, and so it's like do you have a clue  
19 really of -- of where anything is anymore?

20 MS. HUDSON: Well, we did sample on  
21 Alvin Hough Road and we will be sampling again and  
22 definitely we would like to sample your well. If  
23 you could just leave us your address and name and  
24 we'll sample your well. We're going to sample all  
25 wells again this summer and we're going to retest

1 them. So -- and we will send the results to you.

2 MR. [REDACTED]: So, in other words, it's  
3 a very random testing you did?

4 MS. HUDSON: No. No. We sampled --

5 MR. CAMPBELL: It wasn't every well  
6 within a mile though.

7 MS. MILLER: No, it wasn't every well.

8 MR. CAMPBELL: I think that's maybe  
9 where the confusion was.

10 MS. MILLER: Here's the site and this  
11 is Alvin Hough, right?

12 MR. CAMPBELL: Right.

13 MS. HUDSON: And we did sample it on  
14 Alvin Hough Road.

15 MR. [REDACTED]: When you --

16 MS. MILLER: [REDACTED]. For the  
17 record, [REDACTED].

18 MR. [REDACTED]: I'm sorry. In this  
19 testing -- of course, you and I have met a number  
20 of times. But my daughter's house is approximately  
21 5, 600 feet from mine and her well is 384 feet deep  
22 and I -- to my knowledge, I don't think it was ever  
23 tested. We suggested that it be tested, but if --  
24 I don't know whether it was federal EPA people  
25 testing, the County, the State, but it's been

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1 tested by all three. But if I recall, it's far  
2 enough away, it's not necessary to test.

3 I also have another well that's in back  
4 almost a quarter of a mile from -- less than a  
5 quarter of a mile from mine, maybe 1,000 feet. And  
6 if I recall, they said it wasn't necessary to test  
7 either. So I just -- I don't know. You may have a  
8 record of that. You know, this goes back 10, 12  
9 years ago.

10 MS. HUDSON: Well, we did sample your  
11 well --

12 MR. [REDACTED]: Right. My well was  
13 sampled.

14 MS. HUDSON: -- in '99, and if there's  
15 another well that you know that you would like to  
16 have sampled --

17 MR. [REDACTED]: Well, I have another well  
18 back about -- less than 1,000 foot from the one  
19 that I use. My son uses it for his mobile home.  
20 And my daughter's well, like I say -- and I  
21 understand this dry cleaning fluid is heavy. The  
22 deeper your well, probably -- the more likely  
23 chances you might have some contamination. Her  
24 well is 384 feet and I -- I may be wrong, but I  
25 can't remember it ever being tested even though we

1 asked.

2 MR. [REDACTED]: Because it also sounded  
3 from what we were told before that the wells that  
4 were tested, they weren't that deep because mine is  
5 385 feet like, you know, his daughter's and, again,  
6 you know, that's a whole different strata of water.

7 MS. HUDSON: Well, we did -- we also  
8 did a well survey and we know how deep the wells  
9 are so -- and we tested the wells and those four  
10 wells were the only ones that were contaminated.  
11 We will sample the wells again as part of our --

12 MR. [REDACTED]: Again, a random well  
13 survey --

14 MS. HUDSON: Right.

15 MR. [REDACTED]: -- for what that's worth.

16 MS. HUDSON: And we will sample again,  
17 and if you'd -- again, if you'd leave your name and  
18 address and telephone number, we will sample your  
19 well and we will definitely get the results back to  
20 you.

21 MS. STANLEY: The [REDACTED] well has just  
22 recently shown contamination. We sampled that many  
23 times --

24 MS. HUDSON: Right.

25 MS. STANLEY: -- and I think just the

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1 last time --

2 MS. MILLER: Just recently it came up  
3 contaminated.

4 MS. STANLEY: Yeah. And I'm not sure  
5 if it's above drinking water standards. I think it  
6 would have passed city water standards.

7 MS. HUDSON: So that's -- that's a new  
8 well that came up contaminated, the [REDACTED] well.

9 MR. [REDACTED]: That's not what they told  
10 us in the May meeting.

11 MRS. [REDACTED]: Well, see, [REDACTED] and  
12 [REDACTED] is two separate houses back there.

13 MS. MILLER: Right. Exactly. And  
14 they're -- they're two of the four. Ms. [REDACTED] was  
15 asking if [REDACTED] made five wells that were  
16 contaminated, but --

17 MS. HUDSON: No, it's four.

18 MS. MILLER: No, that's one of the  
19 four.

20 MS. HUDSON: That's one of the four.

21 MS. STANLEY: That's one of the four  
22 and it just recently showed. The [REDACTED] well is  
23 running about 24 or 25 and so is the [REDACTED] well,  
24 22, 23 parts per billion. And the [REDACTED] well was  
25 quite high.



1 MS. MILLER: Mr. [REDACTED]?

2 MR. [REDACTED]: While you have this map  
3 here, I see that shot there doesn't show the State  
4 well and --

5 MS. MILLER: Do you want me to get the  
6 one up there that does?

7 MR. [REDACTED]: No. I'm just curious, is  
8 there any record of that well being contaminated,  
9 you know, at a state or EPA level or a county  
10 level? And I know that it wasn't contaminated.

11 MS. STANLEY: Is that State well the  
12 one that they installed to study the different  
13 cracks, the fractures?

14 MR. [REDACTED]: No, no, no.

15 MS. HUDSON: The fractures?

16 MS. STANLEY: No?

17 MR. [REDACTED]: That belonged -- that  
18 property belonged to [REDACTED] at the time.  
19 The renters who were living there, they applied for  
20 a daycare for children, and the County came out and  
21 tested their drinking water since they were on well  
22 water and they were furnished bottled water for  
23 several years. But now I -- everybody's forgotten  
24 about this well now.

25 MS. HUDSON: Did you all sample that

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1 one, Jeanette?

2 MS. STANLEY: I sampled it, yeah.

3 MS. HUDSON: You sampled that one,  
4 didn't you?

5 MS. MILLER: Lisa, can you --

6 MS. CORBITT: I'm Lisa Corbitt. I'm  
7 with Mecklenburg County. I've actually been out  
8 sampling since the beginning of time. No. Since  
9 the beginning of finding contamination. I do not  
10 remember that well. I sampled Mrs. [REDACTED] who is  
11 now a [REDACTED] resident's well and that's where we  
12 found the contamination. However, when you said  
13 something tonight, I will check with the  
14 environmental health group. If they sampled a well  
15 for -- if the health department sampled it for a  
16 daycare, then it may -- they may have a record that  
17 we would not have. I do not -- there's a lot of  
18 reasons you can turn a well down for a daycare, and  
19 I don't -- I can't speak to that because I'll have  
20 to check with him, but I'll be happy to see if they  
21 have a record on it.

22 MR. [REDACTED]: But I'm not sure. That  
23 well may have triggered this whole thing off. I'm  
24 not sure.

25 MS. CORBITT: Actually, it was Mrs. --

1 MR. [REDACTED]: I can't remember those  
2 dates that far back, but --

3 MS. MILLER: The [REDACTED] well.

4 MS. STANLEY: It was Mrs. [REDACTED]'s  
5 well because she drilled one in the front yard.  
6 She had a spring. I don't know if y'all remember  
7 that.

8 MR. [REDACTED]: Yeah. I know -- I know  
9 where it's at.

10 MRS. [REDACTED]: But she had a spring back  
11 there, and honestly thinking -- you know, trying to  
12 think of a better water source and, you know, not  
13 understanding the contaminant, she put a deeper  
14 well in because we did find a contaminant in the  
15 spring. And when she did that, the levels were  
16 very high at that point and EPA came in and did an  
17 emergency response.

18 MS. HUDSON: Right. That -- that well  
19 was about 204 parts a billion of PCE.

20 MRS. [REDACTED]: All these wells that  
21 you're talking about I'm sure you're not aware of,  
22 but this is all family, all this area except the  
23 [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] so we're well familiar  
24 with -- with what all's gone on.

25 MS. STANLEY: We also have sampled the

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1 [REDACTED] on the corner very recently and it's clean.

2 Mrs. [REDACTED].

3 MR. [REDACTED]: Yeah. But as Jack was  
4 saying, he had no idea how deep the well was.

5 MS. STANLEY: No, we don't know that.

6 MR. [REDACTED]: And I'm across the street  
7 and I'm quite deep.

8 MS. STANLEY: Oh, I know. I understand  
9 the concern. I don't want to --

10 MR. [REDACTED]: Yeah. And again, I mean,  
11 I mentioned this to a couple of people, but why  
12 does Cabarrus County not seem to be represented in  
13 this whole thing? I mean, Cabarrus County line is,  
14 as you mentioned in your talk, 1500 feet from the  
15 contamination site. Have they been part of your  
16 communications?

17 MR. CROWLEY: They've been part of  
18 mine.

19 MR. [REDACTED]: Well, because you're  
20 trying to do the water, yeah. But, I mean, I just  
21 find it rather curious that, you know, Mecklenburg  
22 has been -- I mean, I've seen them at the two  
23 meetings that I've been to and, you know, Cabarrus  
24 is like, well, hello, what's going on here?

25 MR. CROWLEY: I can't speak to any

1 sampling because I've not been doing any. I've  
2 been going based on you guys' results, so --

3 MR. [REDACTED]: Well, I'm not even  
4 talking about sampling, but do they even know  
5 there's anything wrong? I mean, have you -- has  
6 the EPA talked to Cabarrus County's, you know,  
7 health people?

8 MS. HUDSON: I spoke with them.

9 MR. CROWLEY: Have you?

10 MS. HUDSON: When we were talking about  
11 the water line, I did speak with them about that.

12 MR. [REDACTED]: About the water line?

13 MR. [REDACTED]: But what happened in the  
14 last 14 years prior to this?

15 MR. [REDACTED]: Right. As far as  
16 contaminations. You know, have they been, you  
17 know, spoken to about this because it's right on  
18 their border?

19 MR. CROWLEY: What's probably happening  
20 is since the plume hasn't crossed their county line  
21 yet, they're not worried about it yet.

22 MS. STANLEY: It's really out of their  
23 jurisdiction.

24 MS. HUDSON: Yeah. It's out of their  
25 jurisdiction.

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1 MS. STANLEY: Groundwater  
2 contamination.

3 MR. [REDACTED]: Well, I hope it is. I  
4 hope it's out of their jurisdiction because I hope  
5 it hasn't crossed. I just don't feel confident  
6 that that's true.

7 MS. MILLER: But back to Mr. [REDACTED] s  
8 concern, Lisa, y'all can exchange phone numbers,  
9 names and --

10 MS. CORBITT: I have Mr. [REDACTED] s  
11 number, and we can --

12 MS. MILLER: Okay.

13 MS. CORBITT: And I cannot guarantee  
14 I'll find a record on that -- that well, but I  
15 certainly -- when you key it in, there's a person I  
16 can ask that's been here quite a while, and I'm  
17 going to ask two questions, what do y'all sample  
18 for for a daycare facility, an in-home daycare, and  
19 did you sample -- and I'll need to get the  
20 gentleman's name if you remember it who requested  
21 it. That might help me.

22 MRS. [REDACTED]: We can give you the  
23 address.

24 MS. STANLEY: Was it [REDACTED]?

25 MS. CORBITT: I've got the address.

1 MR. [REDACTED]: [REDACTED] owned the  
2 property. He rented it to a [REDACTED].

3 MS. STANLEY: And we'll get their  
4 street address too. It's somewhere --

5 MR. [REDACTED]: It's [REDACTED].

6 MS. STANLEY: [REDACTED].

7 MRS. [REDACTED]: Because we own that land  
8 now.

9 MS. STANLEY: And that State well is  
10 that well?

11 MR. [REDACTED]: That is the well.

12 MS. STANLEY: That's the [REDACTED] well,  
13 that one that the State --

14 MR. [REDACTED]: We bought the property  
15 from the State.

16 MS. STANLEY: And the State owns that  
17 well?

18 MR. [REDACTED]: We -- I own the well.

19 MRS. [REDACTED]: We --

20 MS. STANLEY: You own the well, but  
21 it's labeled State?

22 MS. CORBITT: To try and address the  
23 randomness of the sample, there is some rhyme or  
24 reason to it, although it may not appear to you.  
25 We don't always have well construction records and

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1 if there's not a well tag on there, we may not know  
2 the depth. But we have a very systematic way of  
3 sampling and we start where we find the  
4 contamination source and work our way out. And if  
5 we do get clean wells -- and we've actually gone  
6 beyond the clean wells. Again, I know you're  
7 Cabarrus and I'm Mecklenburg.

8 MR. [REDACTED]: Right.

9 MS. CORBITT: And I understand that  
10 concern, but we have gone beyond the clean wells in  
11 Mecklenburg further out. And once we start seeing  
12 clean wells, then we monitor at that point and we  
13 do go back and resample to make sure you haven't  
14 had movement from that not just at Ram Leather  
15 Care, but we deal with this across the county. And  
16 we have a -- a program that, you know, states how  
17 we do this, so it's not completely random. So --  
18 so there is a rhyme and reason.

19 MR. [REDACTED]: And you sample -- and you  
20 sample at different depths as you're going out,  
21 wells at different depths?

22 MS. CORBITT: Certainly if we have that  
23 information. Every piece of information we use in  
24 designing where you're going to sample. But I'll  
25 be honest with you, especially on the older wells



1 and homes, many times we don't have well tag  
2 information on the wells. It just doesn't exist  
3 unless somebody's kept it or they remember. We'll  
4 use anything we can get and we try to err on the  
5 side of con -- being very conservative. And in --  
6 you know, that's why -- and you'll see wells down  
7 Coble Road that have been -- that have been sampled  
8 further away than -- you know, they're clean wells,  
9 but -- but I understand the concern and -- and it's  
10 a hard thing. I work for Mecklenburg County and  
11 it's difficult for me to go across the county line  
12 because --

13 MR. [REDACTED]: Sure.

14 MS. CORBITT: -- they're paying for  
15 that sample.

16 MR. [REDACTED]: Right. Now is -- and is  
17 it true that it's moving that way, the  
18 contamination? That's what they told us in the May  
19 meeting.

20 MS. HUDSON: Well, actually, the -- we  
21 have not fully characterized the site yet. That's  
22 why we're doing the interim action. And we're  
23 going to go back and do another study and we're  
24 going to characterize the site better and the  
25 aquifer so we can get a better handle on where the

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1   contamination is moving. So this is an interim  
2   action followed by -- we're going to do another  
3   groundwater marking study that characterizes that.  
4   We haven't fully characterized the site yet.

5               MR. [REDACTED]: And then for those homes  
6   that you find the contaminated wells, you are  
7   bringing this water line in for them, is that  
8   correct?

9               MS. HUDSON: Exactly.

10              MR. [REDACTED]: And that's at EPA  
11   expense?

12              MS. HUDSON: Those four wells that we  
13   found contaminated, that's at EPA's expense. And  
14   as part of our remedy that we're proposing to you  
15   all tonight, it's going to consist of a groundwater  
16   monitoring program. We're going to monitor  
17   groundwater, we're going to sample additional wells  
18   and we're going to characterize the site fully and  
19   that's what this -- that's part of our groundwater  
20   monitoring we will be doing in our second phase.

21              MR. [REDACTED]: Just out of curiosity,  
22   you're talking about moving the soil to a Type D  
23   landfill or whatever it was. What's done with it  
24   there? Does it just sit there contaminated or --

25              MS. HUDSON: No. We excavate it and we

1 take it to -- actually, we -- we're going to take  
2 it to a landfill in North Carolina. I forget the  
3 name of it.

4 MR. CROWLEY: The way it works is a  
5 Class D landfill is basically a nonhazardous  
6 landfill. It's kind of the same landfill your  
7 trash goes to. A Class C landfill has a special  
8 permit where they can take hazardous materials kind  
9 of like, you know, a special place where you can  
10 dispose of radioactive materials. And what they do  
11 on theirs, they may do things like incinerate it  
12 or, you know, build an in situ, you know, disposal;  
13 you know, and --

14 MS. MILLER: You know what in situ is?

15 MR. CROWLEY: In the ground.

16 MS. MILLER: Yeah. Technical term  
17 for --

18 MR. CROWLEY: Basically you have to  
19 have a special permit from the government which  
20 will state that you'll be able to take that kind of  
21 waste, and basically they just take it and once we  
22 dispose of it there, they deal with what -- you  
23 know, they take care of it, burning it or whatever  
24 they may do with it. They go all the way up to A.  
25 A is really bad stuff.

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1 MR. [REDACTED]: But this is going to a D?

2 MR. CROWLEY: D -- she said C or D.

3 MS. HUDSON: C or -- C or D. D if

4 we -- if it's not hazardous.

5 MR. [REDACTED]: But, I guess, if you're  
6 moving it, isn't it hazardous?

7 MR. CROWLEY: Well, the way they do  
8 that is they keep -- what they'll do is they'll  
9 keep taking out the dirt and they'll run tests on  
10 it, TCLP --

11 MS. HUDSON: TCLP.

12 MR. CROWLEY: -- which is toxic  
13 characteristic leaching procedure. And there are  
14 certain levels and you'll keep scraping away until  
15 you get to a certain level and everything below  
16 that level will go to a certain landfill.

17 Everything higher than that will go to another  
18 landfill. They keep scraping away until they get  
19 to clean.

20 MR. [REDACTED]: Okay. Thank you.

21 MS. MILLER: It's hauled off, it's  
22 covered, you know, tarped and all that good stuff.  
23 Is there any more questions, comments, statements?

24 MR. [REDACTED]: I have a -- go ahead.  
25 I've been talking.

1 MS. STANLEY: I would just like for you  
2 to provide a little more explanation on the  
3 significance of the August 7th comment period and  
4 what that means for --

5 MS. MILLER: Okay.

6 MS. STANLEY: -- for this proposal.

7 MS. MILLER: Okay. You want me? Okay.  
8 The comment period started today with the public  
9 meeting and we wanted to explain the interim  
10 proposed plan and then give you 30 days to comment,  
11 give us your thoughts, questions, concerns on this.  
12 That's why we have a court reporter and it's  
13 transcribed, this meeting is. And your comments  
14 can -- need to be mailed or postmarked by August  
15 the 7th and you can send them to Beverly. In your  
16 package, it says where to send them to. If you  
17 have comments, you already know your comments, you  
18 can give them to me tonight. Our phone numbers are  
19 in there or you can call -- you know, call back --  
20 give us the comments over the phone. Beverly's  
21 E-mail is in there. You can send it via E-mail.

22 If you have neighbors that couldn't be  
23 here tonight, maybe they didn't get the fact sheet  
24 because we did mail them out last week and I know  
25 several of you did not get yours, just have them

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1 call us or send it in, just as long as it's  
2 postmarked by August the 7th. The comment period  
3 is 30 days. It's actually a little -- little more  
4 than 30 days, but it closes on the 7th. And then  
5 after the comments are received, that gives Beverly  
6 until September 30th to have a final document so  
7 she can get started.

8 MR. [REDACTED]: I guess I have just one  
9 last comment and that is simply communication.  
10 Communication on this whole thing has been marginal  
11 at best. I received something years ago when the  
12 Ram -- the first thing about the Ram Leather -- I  
13 want to say maybe it was '99 was the first thing  
14 that I had heard about it then heard nothing until  
15 the event in May. Your mailing list is woefully  
16 inadequate. You're talking about a mile vicinity.  
17 You don't have half of the people that live within  
18 a mile on your mailing list to be reacting and  
19 responding to this.

20 MS. MILLER: I think the mailing list  
21 goes out a little -- sorry to interrupt, but it  
22 goes out further than a mile.

23 MR. [REDACTED]: Okay. Then it's even  
24 worse. You know, I mean, that -- that makes it  
25 even a bigger problem because the -- where they --

1 MS. MILLER: I'm not saying it  
2 includes. It starts around --

3 MR. [REDACTED]: Right.

4 MS. MILLER: -- the site and it goes --  
5 I know it --

6 MR. [REDACTED]: Well, I mean, but as far  
7 as who you're actually getting, you're not getting  
8 a lot of the people that live around there. I  
9 mean, the [REDACTED] as an example didn't get this  
10 mailing, you know, and they're --

11 MS. MILLER: They're -- they're on the  
12 mailing list. They just haven't received it.

13 MR. [REDACTED]: Okay. How long have you  
14 known this was going to happen, this meeting, and  
15 you mailed them Thursday? I mean --

16 MS. MILLER: We mailed them out -- we  
17 mailed them out Thursday. I couldn't -- I couldn't  
18 mail them -- I'm not trying to make any excuses,  
19 but I can't mail them until the division director  
20 approves it and he just approved it Thursday.

21 MR. [REDACTED]: Well, but that's -- see,  
22 that's all -- and I'm not ragging on you.

23 MS. MILLER: Right. But we will work  
24 on it. I just inherited the site about a month ago  
25 and we will work on the communication.

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1 MR. [REDACTED]: Okay.

2 MS. MILLER: We will work on it. It's  
3 difficult especially when you're in the RIFS stage,  
4 which we're still kind of in the remedial  
5 investigation, because it looks like nothing is  
6 going on, but it's really like minimum of two years  
7 nothing but testing, and usually we come back with  
8 this type of meeting to tell you what we found and  
9 how we propose to clean it up.

10 Well, in this case, it's just taken  
11 longer and if there's, you know, nothing to report,  
12 there's really nothing to send out.

13 MR. [REDACTED]: Sure, there is. Sure,  
14 there is. To say that there's nothing --

15 MS. MILLER: Yeah. Well, you're --  
16 you're right.

17 MR. [REDACTED]: You know -- you know,  
18 just to keep us -- to keep us up to date --

19 MS. MILLER: You're right. You're  
20 right.

21 MR. [REDACTED]: -- of what's going on.  
22 It's like -- it's our health, it's our welfare that  
23 this is all being done for. You know, just keep us  
24 informed.

25 MS. MILLER: We will. Start --



1 starting today, communication will be much better.

2 MR. [REDACTED]: Okay.

3 MS. [REDACTED]: Is someone going to address  
4 the city water that's supposed to be coming out our  
5 way?

6 MS. MILLER: Yeah. If you have  
7 questions about the water line, we do have Jeff  
8 Crowley who can address that.

9 MS. STANLEY: Mr. [REDACTED], could you  
10 leave your mailing address?

11 MR. [REDACTED]: It's on -- I signed in.

12 MS. STANLEY: Oh, when you signed in?

13 MR. [REDACTED]: Yeah. And I will make  
14 sure I get with -- for the testing with Beverly.

15 MS. STANLEY: Okay.

16 MR. CROWLEY: I guess, do you want me  
17 to answer questions or explain the whole project?

18 MS. MILLER: Yeah. Do that.

19 MR. CROWLEY: Okay.

20 MR. [REDACTED]: Yeah. That one.

21 MR. CROWLEY: Well, initial -- she  
22 briefly talked about it in her presentation.  
23 Initial removal action was started in '96 and that  
24 consisted basically of just installing wells at the  
25 four -- at three of the homes because at the time,

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1 the [REDACTED] well was not showing any contamination.  
2 It was the [REDACTED], the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED]  
3 home. They involved deep wells with  
4 carbon-activated filtration systems on them, which  
5 is basically a big -- looks like a big scuba tank  
6 about this big. Water comes in, filters through  
7 and it's cleaned.

8 So the plan at that point was the EPA  
9 was going to change the filters for the next time,  
10 which would have been every year. Then the State  
11 of North Carolina was going to replace them for  
12 three years -- is that right?

13 MS. STANLEY: That's right.

14 MR. CROWLEY: -- three years, which  
15 would have ended in 2001, and after that, I guess  
16 it was left up to the residents to change their own  
17 filters.

18 Well, the filters, each one costs about  
19 \$3500 to change, so needless to say -- needless to  
20 say, they weren't being changed and the State  
21 brought their concerns up to actually Beverly.  
22 Beverly notified us, so what we did initially is we  
23 went out and changed the filters, and there is a --  
24 what is it called? There is an agreement that we  
25 will change them for the next five years right at

1 the moment.

2                   However, as the year went along, they  
3 proposed a water line project to us and so we went  
4 ahead with that. And at that time, the [REDACTED] well  
5 was showing contamination also, so what we did is  
6 we wrote an action and it was approved to provide  
7 drinking water to the [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and  
8 [REDACTED] homes.

9                   Mecklenburg County didn't have a  
10 ten-year -- a 10-year or 20-year plan to get water  
11 out to that part of the county as part of their  
12 existing water line, so the closest tap-on point is  
13 in Cabarrus County at the corner of 24/27 and --

14                   MS. MILLER: Flowes.

15                   MR. CROWLEY: Flowes Store Road so that  
16 water line -- the water line is coming from there  
17 and the line's going to be an eight-inch water  
18 line. Cabarrus and Mecklenburg proposed to us to  
19 put in a 12-inch water line because it's a very  
20 developing part of the county. However, the way  
21 the regulatory requirements work in our branch is  
22 that we can only pay for the immediate action that  
23 needs to be done, which is the four homes that have  
24 contamination.

25                   So we proposed -- the city of Midland

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1 is the town where the tap-on point is. We proposed  
2 to them, if you pay for the difference in the water  
3 line, we can install it. Well, after speaking with  
4 the mayor -- I think Mayor Whit -- Whitley,  
5 Whitney, something like that, he -- the town, they  
6 didn't have the funds to do it, so we went ahead  
7 with the eight-inch line. And I think Diane's come  
8 around and got access from everybody that was going  
9 to be affected. It's going to come along the north  
10 side of Albemarle Road and basically come down to  
11 the [REDACTED] home and bore underneath Albemarle Road  
12 and the railroad track to provide water to the  
13 other three homes.

14 Other than that, that's about the whole project  
15 right there. Mr. [REDACTED]?

16 MR. [REDACTED]: You -- you say the  
17 eight-inch water line. Most of that property,  
18 practically all of it from Flowes Store Road up to  
19 the Cabarrus County line, is zoned general  
20 commercial and us good taxpayers are paying tax  
21 rates on that. And for commercial development, you  
22 have to have adequate water and sewer. Now does  
23 this eight-inch line, would it meet -- would it  
24 support industry?

25 MR. CROWLEY: Honestly, I have no idea.

1 I -- I was -- I proposed the project to my -- the  
2 engineering department that -- of my contractor  
3 and, like I said, the regulatory requirements for  
4 me are that I can only do what's necessary to get  
5 those four homes connected. And, you know, it was  
6 a very -- that was the first thing brought up in my  
7 meeting. Concord is the main office for all of  
8 Cabarrus County. They handle everything. Proposed  
9 to them in a meeting. I said, as long as you pay  
10 the difference in the cost of the line, we can do  
11 it. I can have my contractors do it. I just can't  
12 pay for --

13 MR. [REDACTED]: What is a normal size  
14 water line?

15 MR. CROWLEY: Eight inch.

16 MR. [REDACTED]: Eight inch?

17 MR. CROWLEY: The reason why they  
18 wanted to go bigger was because of the developing  
19 going on, and when --

20 MR. [REDACTED]: I've talked with the City  
21 of Concord also and this line will be available for  
22 tap-on by, I guess, whoever's in the vicinity.  
23 And --

24 MR. CROWLEY: I can give you a contact  
25 for that.

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1 MR. [REDACTED]: Well, I already have one.

2 MR. CROWLEY: Oh, okay.

3 MR. [REDACTED]: My question is: There's  
4 going to be no tap-ons made during the construction  
5 of this water line? And to give you an example --  
6 and I've done chewed Janet's ear over this. Those  
7 costs are very minimal if it's done while the line  
8 is being constructed. To give you an example, I  
9 just tapped onto that in some other -- another  
10 county. It costs you \$100 for the tap-on if you  
11 waited -- if you signed up before the line was  
12 constructed. Once they went past your property and  
13 you decided you wanted to tap on, it cost you  
14 \$2,000. And, see, the City of Concord is not  
15 allowing those tap-ons. They're -- they're taking  
16 advantage of the taxpayer and I don't have the  
17 liberties to put on, but as someone that supports  
18 their salary, I think that's a sham to the  
19 taxpayers.

20 MS. [REDACTED]: I believe they came out to  
21 our house to have us sign off to have them come by  
22 our property if they have to come on our side of  
23 the road. She told us we could pay the tap-on fee  
24 at the time they were running the line and it would  
25 cost us either -- I think it was like \$1700.

1 MR. [REDACTED]: \$1725.

2 MS. [REDACTED]: Yeah. -- for this small  
3 line and almost 2,000 for the big line.

4 MR. [REDACTED]: Yeah. Three-quarter line  
5 is 1725 and the one-inch line is 1925 or 1950.  
6 Taxpayers shouldn't have to suffer that. It should  
7 be coordinated with the construction or tell them  
8 you'll take it to the Mecklenburg County side.

9 MR. CROWLEY: That is the main issue  
10 that's kind of holding up the construction, the  
11 permitting issue between the two counties. How --  
12 who pays for what is kind of a big issue. I know  
13 what I can pay for and everything else either has  
14 to come from either one of the counties. Far as  
15 putting leverage on them, I don't think  
16 regulatory -- I can do that, to put pressure on  
17 them to hook everybody else up because it's very  
18 cut and dry what my branch is allowed to do in  
19 terms of financing so --

20 MR. [REDACTED]: But you're footing the  
21 bill, but then it's benefiting the people affected  
22 by this incident here. I can understand that. But  
23 it's just -- as a taxpayer, I resent that kind of  
24 attitude to the people that pay your salaries to  
25 take advantage of you for every dollar they can.

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1 And that's just like my Cabarrus properties on  
2 general commercial, the --

3 MR. [REDACTED]: Couldn't you allow  
4 tap-ons?

5 MR. CROWLEY: I -- the way that -- the  
6 way that our branch works is we have -- we're  
7 different than the -- the remedial branch. They  
8 deal with more long term. We -- we deal with very  
9 short term. We put basically -- we put Band-Aids  
10 on things and then pass them on to them. We do the  
11 really hazardous stuff. You know, we have higher  
12 levels than they do for cleanup standards. You  
13 know, we actually do emergency responses, you know,  
14 a tanker blowing up on the highway, that kind of  
15 thing also. But the reason why we have the site is  
16 because the four wells have levels above our  
17 standards and -- which are separate from their  
18 standards, and regulatorily -- I guess -- is that a  
19 word, regulatorily?

20 MS. MILLER: It can be a word today.  
21 It sounds good.

22 MS. HUDSON: Sounds good.

23 MR. CROWLEY: Regulatory, I can only --  
24 I can only fix the immediate concerns. I -- you  
25 know, I completely understand the future needs



1 and --

2 MR. [REDACTED]: But like if Mr. [REDACTED]  
3 was willing to pay for a tap-on --

4 MR. CROWLEY: I think he'd have to  
5 pay --

6 MR. [REDACTED]: Even though you're  
7 building it, he can't do it through you.

8 MR. [REDACTED]: But until that water line  
9 is completed, they are not allowing the tap-on to  
10 take place. Then they'll go back, dig into it and  
11 you'll pay the high rate for the tap-on.

12 MR. CROWLEY: I'll -- I'll put a call  
13 in to Janet tomorrow and ask her about that. I  
14 agree with you. I mean, I agree with the 12-inch  
15 line to tell you the truth, but, like I said, I can  
16 only --

17 MR. [REDACTED]: I know.

18 MR. CROWLEY: I'm like different than  
19 the counties and everything. You know, our money  
20 comes from, you know, Congress and all that stuff.

21 MR. [REDACTED]: But there may be other  
22 ways to put pressure on them.

23 MR. CROWLEY: I'll give her a call and  
24 ask her about that. Like I said, you know, for all  
25 those -- for those of you who don't know, the main

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1 contact about the line in Concord is Janet  
2 Churchwell. I have her number if anybody wants it.

3 MR. [REDACTED]: I've got it.

4 MR. CROWLEY: Other than that, that's  
5 about all for -- we're probably going to get  
6 started in -- Jeanette?

7 MS. STANLEY: If other wells do become  
8 contaminated in the future, like if this pump and  
9 treat doesn't reverse the groundwater flow and  
10 prevent the plume from migrating and if other wells  
11 do come -- do become contaminated, can the citizens  
12 then get free connections or -- it may depend on  
13 the level of contamination in their wells, I  
14 understand.

15 MR. CROWLEY: The site's kind of  
16 interesting because when I got it, it wasn't on the  
17 National Priority List.

18 MS. STANLEY: Right. Yeah.

19 MR. CROWLEY: And that's what we used  
20 to finance our project. We signed before it was on  
21 the National Priorities List. About a week later,  
22 it was put on the National Priorities List which  
23 made it go to the remedial branch. So I would say  
24 all future costs associated with the site would be  
25 possibly to -- is that right, Rich, to the remedial

1 branch?

2 MR. CAMPBELL: I mean, removal action  
3 has yet to still be done.

4 MR. CROWLEY: Yeah. If that comes up,  
5 then that's something we can address at the time it  
6 comes up. I mean, I've thought of that myself  
7 so --

8 MS. STANLEY: It could be that somebody  
9 who's contaminated in the future could still get a  
10 connection in here without paying.

11 MR. CROWLEY: That's very conceivable,  
12 yeah.

13 MS. STANLEY: It's conceivable.

14 MR. CAMPBELL: It's certainly possible,  
15 but the -- the -- the decision process -- we have a  
16 decision process we go through, you know, for any  
17 actions we take, and that's not established in  
18 advance in your action --

19 MR. CROWLEY: The whole -- the whole  
20 purpose -- tell me if I'm wrong, but the remedial  
21 is to mitigate the source and -- so that it doesn't  
22 spread.

23 MS. HUDSON: Right.

24 MR. CROWLEY: So I guess we can say I  
25 hope that works.

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1 MS. CORBITT: We do have other sites in  
2 Mecklenburg County that have city water available  
3 that EPA has stepped in and assisted in getting  
4 them hooked onto city water when the well's been  
5 contaminated, so that's probable if the level of  
6 contaminants is at a certain -- you know, it  
7 depends on what level the contamination is at. But  
8 we've dealt with that in other parts of the county;  
9 other projects, and so there are avenues to address  
10 that.

11 MR. [REDACTED]: We're talking about maybe  
12 future contaminations. Of course, we all know that  
13 these fluids migrate and they get into the water  
14 table. Do you have an estimation of how long there  
15 would be a possibility of that contamination  
16 reaching out into other wells or do you know?

17 MR. CROWLEY: I haven't -- honestly I  
18 haven't been doing any studies on that. That's  
19 been the remedial folks that have been doing all  
20 that studies. I guess that depends on, you know,  
21 the gradients underground and soil types and  
22 everything like that how fast it moves.

23 MS. HUDSON: Right. In our second  
24 phase, we're going to be studying the site in more  
25 detail. We'll be doing modelling and we can answer

1 questions like that. And we just haven't fully  
2 characterized the site yet, so we will characterize  
3 the site, delineate the site, and we'll be able to  
4 know how far we think the contaminants would  
5 travel. There are various studies, modelling  
6 and --

7 MR. [REDACTED]: Would you drill test wells  
8 onsite and, if so, how deep?

9 MS. HUDSON: Pardon me?

10 MR. [REDACTED]: If you drill test wells on  
11 the site, how deep would you drill them?

12 MS. HUDSON: Yes. We put deep wells  
13 in, three deep wells.

14 MS. MILLER: Do you want me to show the  
15 slide with the wells?

16 MR. CROWLEY: Yeah. I think there are  
17 some monitoring wells on the site.

18 MR. [REDACTED]: While you're pulling that  
19 up, how long do you expect this -- this survey of  
20 the area to take to know what's going on with the  
21 water table and things like that? Do you have any  
22 idea?

23 MS. HUDSON: How long would the --

24 MS. MILLER: The investigation?

25 MS. HUDSON: The investigation?

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1 MR. [REDACTED]: Uh-huh.

2 MS. HUDSON: Actually, we're going to  
3 start investigating the site, we're going to start  
4 characterizing it. This is the first phase.

5 MR. [REDACTED]: Uh-huh.

6 MS. HUDSON: And after you submit your  
7 comments and we respond to all your comments, then  
8 we'll document everything into a record of decision  
9 by the end of September 30th. Then we'll start on  
10 our second phase as well. We'll start this remedy  
11 and concurrently we'll start collecting additional  
12 data to characterize the site. So we do it  
13 concurrently.

14 MR. [REDACTED]: Right. But the  
15 characterization of the site, when do you  
16 anticipate having any information on, you know,  
17 what's going on, where it's moving and so forth?

18 MS. HUDSON: We're going to have to  
19 install more wells, more deeper wells and -- I  
20 don't know. Once we get the resources, I get it  
21 approved through my manage -- management and then  
22 we could go out and do it. So usually it takes  
23 from a year, 18 months to character -- fully  
24 characterize the site.

25 MR. [REDACTED]: That's kind of what I was

1 looking for.

2 MS. STANLEY: And I believe once the  
3 soil is removed, that will keep the groundwater  
4 from getting any worse.

5 MS. HUDSON: Right. And once we clean  
6 up right here, when we take this away, that will  
7 help, you know, mitigate the source, keep it from  
8 leaching into the groundwater. But we did install  
9 monitoring wells onsite and we also installed some  
10 deep wells, about three deep wells. Here's some  
11 monitoring wells here that we installed.

12 MR. [REDACTED]: Do you know the depths of  
13 those, Beverly?

14 MS. HUDSON: The monitoring wells are  
15 not very -- they're -- they're shallow -- the ones  
16 onsite are very shallow, I'd say about 30 feet.  
17 But the deep wells we installed down to about 200  
18 feet or more.

19 MR. [REDACTED]: Are they installed on the  
20 contaminated site?

21 MS. HUDSON: Actually, they were -- we  
22 were trying to characterize the site at the time,  
23 so we installed --

24 MR. [REDACTED]: Let's go back to the  
25 question. Were there any deep wells put -- the

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1 highest level of contamination is just to the rear  
2 of that building, I believe.

3 MS. HUDSON: Right here. Right. There  
4 is --

5 MS. STANLEY: There's an old drinking  
6 water well on that site. Do you see that DW-0 --

7 MR. [REDACTED]: But how deep -- how deep  
8 is it?

9 MS. STANLEY: 520 something.

10 MS. HUDSON: It's 510 feet or -- yeah,  
11 500 something feet.

12 MR. [REDACTED]: That's what I was getting  
13 at. Okay.

14 MR. CAMPBELL: Is that the well that's  
15 going to be pumped?

16 MS. HUDSON: Yes. This is the well  
17 that we're going to use to -- as our existing well  
18 to pump and treat right here because that -- that  
19 well is highly contaminated there. We installed  
20 some deep wells offsite, I think it was about three  
21 deep wells offsite, and we need to install more.

22 MR. [REDACTED]: That one that you see at  
23 the top of the map there, if I understand, that  
24 one's 300 feet deep.

25 MS. HUDSON: Yeah, we installed some



1 very deep wells.

2 MR. [REDACTED]: This is why I was asking a  
3 while ago, this map here, where is the well to my  
4 house? Why -- why is it not on there?

5 MS. HUDSON: Well, that's a good  
6 question. This is your house right here.

7 MR. [REDACTED]: No. No.

8 MR. [REDACTED]: The one in front.

9 MR. [REDACTED]: Right there.

10 MS. HUDSON: And you have a well -- you  
11 have a well --

12 MR. [REDACTED]: It's approximately --  
13 maybe 30 feet from that State well.

14 MS. HUDSON: 30 feet from the State  
15 well?

16 MR. [REDACTED]: Yes. Uh-huh.

17 MS. HUDSON: We sampled your well .  
18 though. Maybe we just omitted it.

19 MR. [REDACTED]: I want to know why is my  
20 well -- personal well not shown on this.

21 MS. HUDSON: It should be.

22 MR. [REDACTED]: Huh?

23 MS. HUDSON: It should be on there.

24 MR. [REDACTED]: I know it should be, but  
25 why is it not?

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1 MS. HUDSON: I think that was just an  
2 oversight on our part.

3 MS. STANLEY: You see the two houses  
4 down on the left? They aren't labeled either.

5 MS. HUDSON: Yeah. It was just an  
6 oversight on this slide here. But we did sample  
7 your well. We have the data there.

8 MR. [REDACTED]: I just had them sample a  
9 month or so ago, but my concern is, you know,  
10 you've got some of those wells on there, some you  
11 don't. And nobody seems to remember this State  
12 well record of being contaminated or what so --

13 MS. HUDSON: That was an oversight, but  
14 I'll look in my remedial investigation report and  
15 make sure that well is on there, on our records.  
16 But it's an oversight on this slide.

17 MR. [REDACTED]: Can you tell me what you  
18 found in these test wells?

19 MS. HUDSON: In the monitoring wells  
20 or --

21 MR. [REDACTED]: Yes.

22 MS. HUDSON: -- the deep wells?

23 MR. [REDACTED]: Any -- all of them.

24 MS. MILLER: We found -- we found that  
25 all the -- all the wells that were -- that needed

1 to be hooked up to the water line, they were above  
2 our --

3 MR. [REDACTED]: I'm talking about your  
4 test wells.

5 MS. HUDSON: The test wells, we found  
6 that -- we found PCE as well as TCE in those wells.  
7 The shallow wells, we haven't found any  
8 contamination there.

9 MR. [REDACTED]: When you say shallow  
10 wells --

11 MS. HUDSON: Down to 30 feet deep.

12 MR. [REDACTED]: Okay. That's --

13 MS. HUDSON: Okay. The deep wells --  
14 we found contamination in the deep wells --

15 MR. [REDACTED]: But you have one right  
16 next to this Glosson right here. Can you tell me  
17 what was located in there?

18 MS. HUDSON: We found  
19 tetrachloroethane, which -- it was found. PCE --

20 MR. [REDACTED]: Is that a -- is that a  
21 gasoline and petroleum substance?

22 MS. HUDSON: It's a volatile organic  
23 compound, we found that in there. And --

24 MR. [REDACTED]: And at what depth did you  
25 find that?

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1 MS. HUDSON: We -- we drilled down to  
2 about -- anywhere from 200 to 300 feet deep and it  
3 varied. What we did, we sampled at various  
4 locations and we found those -- at the different  
5 locations, we found contamination in those wells.

6 MR. [REDACTED]: You have that one here and  
7 you have the one up there that's next to the drive  
8 to the -- where's the house -- childcare center?  
9 It's probably just --

10 MS. HUDSON: Probably back up here  
11 somewhere.

12 MR. [REDACTED]: Behind the -- where it  
13 says wells.

14 MR. [REDACTED]: But from what I  
15 understand, when those wells were put in, that one  
16 and the one at the [REDACTED] about 182-and-a-half  
17 feet in each one of them, you found a gasoline  
18 solvent.

19 MS. HUDSON: In the [REDACTED] well?

20 MR. [REDACTED]: In both of them. And  
21 that's my understanding. I can't verify that  
22 information, but I believe you'll find I'm correct.  
23 Is that -- did that come from the site or where did  
24 it come from?

25 MS. HUDSON: Actually, what we found in

1 those wells were volatile organic compounds and  
2 they were the contaminants that we mentioned in the  
3 slide, the groundwater contaminants that I  
4 mentioned.

5 MR. [REDACTED]: But you think that came  
6 from the RAM Suede Leather --

7 MS. HUDSON: Yes. That came from the  
8 operation process that had occurred at that time.  
9 We feel that those contaminants did come from that.

10 MS. MILLER: Rich?

11 MR. CAMPBELL: I wanted to mention that  
12 there is an administrative record for the site.  
13 And I don't -- I don't know the location of that  
14 myself, but --

15 MS. HUDSON: Yeah. Right.

16 MS. MILLER: It's at the Mint Hill  
17 branch library.

18 MR. CAMPBELL: And that presumably  
19 contains the report --

20 MS. MILLER: All the data, right.

21 MR. CAMPBELL: -- and all the data. So  
22 if you care to get into the details of it, that  
23 would be the place to go.

24 MS. MILLER: Right.

25 MS. BAITH: It's at the library, but

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1 it's not up to date because we went and checked it  
2 out.

3 MS. MILLER: Well, now this -- this  
4 meeting, there should be all -- I mean, it  
5 should --

6 MS. [REDACTED]: Should be up to this  
7 meeting?

8 MS. MILLER: It should, yes, because  
9 actually, the guy that put it together went on  
10 vacation last week and he sent me an E-mail. He  
11 said it -- it will be there. Because everything --  
12 all the records are supposed to be in there the day  
13 the comment period starts.

14 MS. [REDACTED]: Okay.

15 MS. MILLER: So it should all be in  
16 there. But, I mean, don't hesitate. You've got  
17 our number. Our 1-800 number's in there. You've  
18 got our direct numbers. Don't ever hesitate to  
19 call when you've got a question or a concern.

20 MS. HUDSON: Mr. [REDACTED], as Rich stated  
21 also, the administrative record would have all the  
22 information in there, but the wells that you asked  
23 about, the deep wells, we found PCE at 66 parts per  
24 billion, we found chloroform at 9 parts a billion  
25 and we found -- we did find the isopropyl ether at

1 29 parts per billion. And all that information is  
2 in our remedial investigation study that is --

3 MR. [REDACTED]: Well, in laymen's terms I  
4 guess, did you find anything at those levels that  
5 would be harmful to well water for drinking, levels  
6 enough to be of concern?

7 MS. HUDSON: Yes. Yes.

8 MR. [REDACTED]: And can you identify where  
9 that came from? Did it come from the Ram Suede  
10 Leather because God knows what was dumped over  
11 there in the last 15, 20 years.

12 MS. HUDSON: Yeah, we believe that the  
13 contamination was contributed to by the Ram Leather  
14 site from the illegal operations and practices  
15 that --

16 MR. [REDACTED]: So apparently there's not  
17 one direct water flow in your water table, it's  
18 going in multiple directions. How -- how does --  
19 usually a lot of times water will flow in one  
20 direction in the veins in a certain area. But now  
21 you've got the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] well going south and  
22 these other wells going west and how do --

23 MS. HUDSON: That's because the aquifer  
24 is fractured. It's a fractured bedrock and it's  
25 going in different directions. And, like I said,

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1 we haven't fully delineated it yet, but we do know  
2 that -- it's hard to delineate it, so we need to  
3 install additional wells to characterize it better  
4 and that hasn't been done yet.

5 MR. [REDACTED]: Wouldn't it take an  
6 awful -- a large amount of contaminant to spread in  
7 that many different directions? I guess what I'm  
8 asking you, is there not a great deal of  
9 contamination at this site?

10 MS. HUDSON: Well, you know, right  
11 behind this site there, there was a ten-inch drill  
12 hole that -- during this operation, we found about  
13 28,000 -- it was parts a billion of PCE. There was  
14 a hole that was drilled right there and that's  
15 where all the contamination was -- was contributed  
16 to that and also those drums that were left out on  
17 the storage area. They were left over -- the drums  
18 were left over, which allowed rain to enter into  
19 them and it just --

20 MR. [REDACTED]: Well, that hole, was it  
21 drilled by the previous owner or how did it get  
22 there?

23 MS. HUDSON: I don't know. We found  
24 that during our remedial investigation.

25 MR. [REDACTED]: And I guess my question,



1 how did this happen? When this thing was put up  
2 for zoning, at the meeting I believe that the  
3 Mecklenburg County zoning people requested, well,  
4 we -- we will monitor it, it won't pollute  
5 anything. Where were they at?

6 MS. HUDSON: Well, the County --  
7 Mecklenburg County and the State of North Carolina,  
8 when their inspectors went out, they found this --  
9 this type of --

10 MR. [REDACTED]: I told them it was  
11 catastrophic.

12 MR. [REDACTED]: Yeah, but it -- you know,  
13 they found it and it's been going on for years.  
14 You don't contaminate that much in just a year or  
15 two.

16 MR. [REDACTED]: You can.

17 MS. CORBITT: And they -- they  
18 actually -- they actually did have -- when we first  
19 went out, there were reports previous -- on  
20 previous investigations that the waste product, the  
21 tetrachloroethane, was being disposed of properly.  
22 I was not here for the zoning. I'm not going to  
23 even, you know, try to address zoning to you. But  
24 we did have where there was a track record of  
25 disposal of the waste as a -- when you produce

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1 tetrachloroethane as a waste product, you have to  
2 dispose of it properly. And when we went out on  
3 this inspection, it was not. You're talking --  
4 when we start talking about drinking water, we're  
5 talking parts per billion, remember, and -- and so  
6 it doesn't take a great deal of quantity to impact  
7 a well.

8 MS. [REDACTED]: Didn't he pour this right  
9 into his septic system as well?

10 MS. STANLEY: The septic tank appeared  
11 clean.

12 MR. CROWLEY: I was checking my data.

13 MS. HUDSON: Yeah. It was clean. It's  
14 clean.

15 MS. STANLEY: And to the best of my  
16 knowledge from my examination of the old records,  
17 it was disposed of properly, I agree with you,  
18 Lisa, and there was some misunderstanding or a  
19 regulation -- some of the regulations had changed  
20 and there was some misunderstanding about the last  
21 two years on disposal. It seems like the waste had  
22 accumulated in those last two years of operation  
23 when they found the violations.

24 And as far as the hole, Mr. [REDACTED] said  
25 that they had tried to install a second well out

1 there and had hit refusal and they had moved it.  
2 And where you see the DW-011 (sic), there was  
3 actually another well even closer to the building  
4 that was found contaminated. This DW-011 was a  
5 newer well. And -- and Mr. [REDACTED] reported that  
6 they had tried to install a well, so that hole may  
7 have been the attempt to install the well when they  
8 hit refusal. So I don't know if it was -- you  
9 know, what the purpose of the hole was, but  
10 that's --

11 MR. [REDACTED]: I think we all know now.

12 MS. STANLEY: Well, I don't know.

13 It --

14 MS. MILLER: Jeff?

15 MR. CROWLEY: Tell me if I'm wrong on  
16 this, but what I have in my records is that from  
17 1984 to 1988, they took all of these drums and  
18 stored them in the back of this facility and --

19 MS. HUDSON: Was it four years?

20 MR. CROWLEY: Yeah, four years. And  
21 they're mineral spirits. And then in 1988, they  
22 thought that mineral spirits weren't a hazardous  
23 waste anymore, so he disposed of them by dumping  
24 them, I guess, down the well or on the ground,  
25 somehow. And who knows how long he did that for

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1 because the earliest record of being onsite is  
2 1994 -- '91.

3 MS. CORBITT: 2.

4 MR. CROWLEY: So that's four or five  
5 years that he could have been dumping things in the  
6 ground, and so it's very plausible that there is a  
7 large amount of chlorinated solvents in the ground.

8 MR. [REDACTED]: But I don't know how you'd  
9 determine how much he's disposed of, but do you  
10 have an accurate record of how much of that  
11 cleaning fluid's come in and chemicals versus what  
12 was disposed of? And, again, that's only as good  
13 as his bookkeeping records probably.

14 MR. CROWLEY: Correct.

15 MR. [REDACTED]: And so I wouldn't put a  
16 lot of faith in the -- in the quantity on that. I  
17 know the gentleman and there's probably a lot more  
18 that wasn't accounted for.

19 MS. CORBITT: I think the point is that  
20 we're trying to rectify the problem. I mean, I  
21 don't think we're ever going to fully know what  
22 happened, but we've got to address what's there  
23 today. It's not going to really help us to guess  
24 what happened and how it got there.

25 MS. MILLER: And that's -- I'm sorry.

1 MR. CAMPBELL: I thought it might help  
2 to explain a little bit about just the nature of  
3 these -- these chlorinated solvents. What happens  
4 when they are spilled on the ground is they seep  
5 through the ground. A certain amount of that  
6 material adheres to organic material in the ground,  
7 which is what we have in this soil area. That  
8 material, over time as it rains, it slowly leaches  
9 down into the groundwater. If you don't do  
10 something with that soil, it will contaminate the  
11 groundwater for a pretty long time to come. All  
12 right. Some of the material continues to seep all  
13 the way down to the water table. And it's -- it  
14 doesn't have a real high solubility, these  
15 chlorinated organics, so a small amount of it will  
16 dissolve and then move with the groundwater. Then  
17 the groundwater is in this fractured bedrock, which  
18 means you have little channels through the rock,  
19 and it's hard to chase those channels, which is --  
20 makes it difficult to -- to characterize and model  
21 what's going on there.

22 Now you'll also have some -- what we  
23 call a nonaqueous phase. That's pure product that  
24 doesn't dissolve in the groundwater that will seep  
25 down until it hits what we call a confining layer,

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1 which could be rock or it could be a clay lens.  
2 And it will pool up down there and then it will  
3 just sit there and slowly over time dissolve in the  
4 water and move away. And what we're trying to do  
5 is -- with this action is deal with the soil source  
6 so we don't continue to have this material slowly  
7 dissolving out of the soil and getting down into  
8 the groundwater, and we're trying to deal with the  
9 concentrated material that we know is right beside  
10 the building that we're finding in that well. If  
11 we're -- if we're lucky, we'll draw some of that  
12 pure product in. We'll get some control of that --  
13 over that source.

14           The other thing that happens, when you  
15 pump that well down, with -- without that  
16 happening, you have groundwater flowing away from  
17 there. And when you start pumping it down,  
18 you're -- you're drawing the groundwater back in,  
19 so even if you don't catch everything, it keeps it  
20 from moving away. So you've accomplished, you  
21 know, some remediation of the source, the -- the  
22 concentrated material that's in the soil and in  
23 the -- that well, and you've also hopefully  
24 controlled the spread of it. So I think that's an  
25 important thing to understand in what we're trying

1 to accomplish with these two actions.

2 MR. [REDACTED]: The water that you're  
3 pumping up and treating, where did -- what -- what  
4 happens with that?

5 MS. HUDSON: It will be discharged to  
6 the surface water. Once we treat it, it will be  
7 clean and it will be discharged to the surface  
8 water by --

9 MR. [REDACTED]: Just to soak back into  
10 the ground then, is that what you're saying?

11 MS. HUDSON: Yes.

12 MR. [REDACTED]: I believe you said your  
13 contamination was, what, 26 feet below ground  
14 level?

15 MS. HUDSON: Right. Yes. It went down  
16 to 26 feet.

17 MR. [REDACTED]: Is that how deep you go  
18 and excavate or remove the soil or --

19 MS. HUDSON: Yes. We're going to go  
20 down to -- to 26 feet.

21 MR. [REDACTED]: Is that to the rock level  
22 where your dirt comes out?

23 MS. HUDSON: No. That's not to the  
24 rock level, no.

25 MR. [REDACTED]: Well, I have three wells

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1 on my side at about 18 feet. Each one of those  
2 goes down to solid granite rock.

3 MS. HUDSON: I think the bedrock goes  
4 down to about 25 feet, but we're going to go down  
5 to 26 feet.

6 MS. STANLEY: That area of --

7 MR. [REDACTED]: And my property sags down,  
8 but they're about the same. All three of my wells,  
9 they're at 18 feet and you're into granite rock.  
10 It's not very good soil and I just wondered if you  
11 go down to rock level to --

12 MS. HUDSON: Oh, no. We're not going  
13 to go down to bedrock. We're going down to 26 feet  
14 and that's where most of the contamination --  
15 that's where the contamination lies, right there.

16 MS. MILLER: Ms. [REDACTED]?

17 MRS. [REDACTED]: You were talking about  
18 wells that have not been tested within a mile.  
19 And, I mean, I was born and raised where we're  
20 living, so I know most of the people within that  
21 area. My main concerns, which we stated earlier,  
22 were my two children that are married that live  
23 behind us and my -- my concern is the grandchildren  
24 in -- in these two facilities, these two houses.  
25 So you're telling me tonight that because theirs



1 weren't tested, if their name is put down, you will  
2 test their wells?

3 MS. HUDSON: Yes. We will test their  
4 wells.

5 MRS. [REDACTED]: I just want it on record  
6 that those two wells will be tested if their name  
7 is down.

8 MS. [REDACTED]: When will this take place?

9 MS. HUDSON: Actually, as soon as I can  
10 get the approval from management. Hopefully we'll  
11 try to get it done by the end of summer or early  
12 part of the fall. But as soon as I can get  
13 approval, we'll get -- get your wells tested.

14 MR. [REDACTED]: It takes that long? Good  
15 'ole government.

16 MR. CAMPBELL: We might be able to  
17 get -- I mean, if we -- if we have to go through a  
18 contractor, it does take some time, but we may be  
19 able to get our own field people to come out. If  
20 we are able to get on their schedule, we might be  
21 able to do that pretty quickly. We'll do the best  
22 we can.

23 MS. MILLER: Are they in Mecklenburg  
24 County?

25 MRS. [REDACTED]: Charlotte address.

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1 They're on Cabarrus but they've got a Charlotte  
2 addresses.

3 MR. [REDACTED]: They're in Cabarrus  
4 County. They're over in Cabarrus County. And that  
5 might be the reason they've never been tested. You  
6 know, we've asked that they be tested. But  
7 those -- those kids are now 15 years old. They  
8 were babies when this started.

9 MRS. [REDACTED]: Well, one of our children  
10 is living on our land. It belongs to [REDACTED] and I.  
11 He has a trailer on our land. But as close as they  
12 are, the County is -- doesn't -- doesn't bide with  
13 me not testing them.

14 MS. HUDSON: Okay. Well, we'll have a  
15 list at the end of the meeting and we will -- just  
16 put your name and address and make sure you put  
17 your telephone number there and we'll make sure  
18 that we get your wells tested.

19 MS. MILLER: And if y'all have any  
20 questions, don't hesitate to call. Keep that line  
21 of communication open, Mr. [REDACTED].

22 MR. [REDACTED]: That's right.

23 MS. MILLER: We really thank y'all for  
24 coming out tonight and hope you have a better  
25 understanding. When you receive your fact sheet in

1 the mail, Mr. [REDACTED], you're going to know all  
2 about it.

3 MR. [REDACTED]: I've got a copy here.  
4 I'll check my mail.

5 MS. MILLER: Let me know when you get  
6 it.

7 MR. [REDACTED]: Just for the -- just for  
8 the record, how many citizens are here, just  
9 citizens? Let's have a -- if you're just a citizen  
10 here for the meeting --

11 MS. CORBITT: I'm a citizen too.

12 MR. [REDACTED]: Well, local -- local --  
13 affected by this.

14 MS. STANLEY: You know what he meant.

15 MS. MILLER: Four.

16 MR. [REDACTED]: How many is actually --

17 MS. MILLER: Five.

18 MR. [REDACTED]: Five? Okay.

19 MRS. [REDACTED]: But I think the week of  
20 the 4th was probably a poor week to choose for  
21 vacation. I don't think this was a very good week  
22 that was chosen. I understand your timetable and I  
23 understand you have to choose a week, but the week  
24 of the 4th wasn't a very good choice, especially  
25 with no communication out there.

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1 MR. [REDACTED]: Can you not get from tax  
2 records addresses of people who live within the  
3 area or some better way to --

4 MR. [REDACTED]: The tax people know us  
5 all.

6 MR. [REDACTED]: Yeah, the tax  
7 collectors --

8 MS. MILLER: We got -- we got a lot  
9 because Diane and I had to go get access for Jeff.  
10 On north and south side, we got everybody that owns  
11 property and lives on --

12 MR. [REDACTED]: On 24/27 then.

13 MS. [REDACTED]: But is that just in  
14 Mecklenburg County?

15 MS. MILLER: Pardon?

16 MS. [REDACTED]: Is that just in Mecklenburg  
17 County?

18 MS. MILLER: No.

19 MS. [REDACTED]: You did Cabarrus County?

20 MS. MILLER: We go -- we go all the way  
21 to Flowes Store up Flowes. And there's about 190  
22 people and I've looked -- because sometimes in  
23 small towns I have more regulatory people than I do  
24 citizens, but in this case, it's definitely more  
25 citizens.

1 MR. [REDACTED]: Thank you.

2 MS. MILLER: Thank you for coming out.

3 We appreciate it.

4 MS. STANLEY: If you know people who  
5 want to be on the mailing list --

6 MS. MILLER: Oh, yeah.

7 MS. STANLEY: -- just send them to --

8 MS. MILLER: Because let me tell you,  
9 how we get started is -- back in '99 when they had  
10 the RIFS kickoff meeting, that's how they get  
11 started, and then from meetings or communication  
12 that we have from there, that's how we just keep  
13 adding to our mailing list. So, I mean, you know,  
14 if you know anybody that --

15 MR. [REDACTED]: I got that first one, but  
16 I never got anything again.

17 MS. MILLER: Right.

18 MS. [REDACTED]: The Pony Express.

19 MS. MILLER: But if you -- if you know  
20 anybody -- like Jeanette said, if you know anybody,  
21 tell them to call me up if they're not on it.  
22 Okay? Thanks for coming out.

23 MR. [REDACTED]: Thank y'all for your  
24 presentation.

25 (WHEREUPON, the meeting was concluded)

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1 at 8:38 p.m.)

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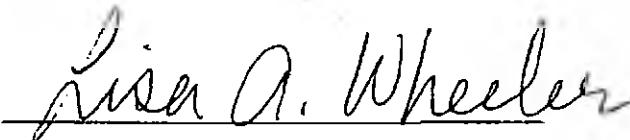
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## 1 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

2  
3 I, Lisa A. Wheeler, RPR, CRR and Notary  
4 Public for the State of North Carolina at Large, do  
5 hereby certify that the foregoing transcript is a  
6 true, accurate, and complete record.

7 I further certify that I am neither  
8 related to nor counsel for any party to the cause  
9 pending or interested in the events thereof.

10 Witness my hand, I have hereunto  
11 affixed my official seal this 23rd day of July,  
12 2004 at Kannapolis, North Carolina.

13  
14  
15   
16

17 Lisa A. Wheeler, RPR, CRR  
18 My Commission Expires  
June 7, 2008