

OLD MIDLAND PRODUCTS SITE
OLA, ARKANSAS

PUBLIC HEARING
OLA COMMUNITY CENTER
OLA, ARKANSAS

C A P T I O N

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on Wednesday, December 9, 1987, a Public Hearing was held in the Ola Community Center, Ola, Arkansas, commencing at 7:00 o'clock, p.m., in the above-entitled cause for public input into the Superfund Project for the Old Midland Products Site, Ola, Arkansas.

LARRY W. SHEPHERD, CCR
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MAYOR J. O. PENNINGTON:

We appreciate everyone's presence. And, the purpose of the meeting is to further discuss the pollution of Old Midland Products Site. And, I will now turn the program over to Lloyd George, our Representative.

REPRESENTATIVE LLOYD GEORGE:

Thank you. This is part of the requirement under the Environmental Toxic Waste Site, that you get input from the public, whatever. As you'll recall, we met here when, a year ago or so?

MS. GREENEY:

Yes.

REP. LLOYD GEORGE:

Whatever. A year ago to discuss these situations. And this meeting is to bring you up to date about what has been done, what the future plans are for the Old Midland Site down Highway 10 here about a mile or so. And, they're going to answer some questions. We have the federal people here out of Dallas from the EPA; we have the State Pollution Control people here. We'll get an opening statement from the Feds; we'll get an opening statement from the State; and then we'll allow them to call on whoever their expert people are, to give you a brief summary about where we are and what the plans are. They will field questions. Several of these

faces that you see that don't live around here are with them. They've brought expert people to answer your questions. Let's please hold our questions, and make notes or whatever, until they give a brief explanation, and then they'll field your questions. Is that okay? Is that procedure all right? Any objections to that? Okay, who is going to speak for the EPA? Please introduce yourself, so the people will know. The EPA will be first.

MS. ELLEN GREENEY:

I'm Ellen Greeney, the Community Relations Coordinator for EPA in Dallas. We have several people here tonight I'd like to introduce. We have Carl Edlund from EPA in Dallas. We have Tim Mahon, Remedial Project Manager. And from the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease is Carl Hickam; he serves as our public health advisor. From the Arkansas Department of Pollution and Ecology, we have Doice Hughes, who was the project engineer for the Site for the State. The purpose of our meeting here tonight is to discuss the studies that were conducted on the Old Midland Site, and to explain to you the alternatives that are being considered. A Fact Sheet on the proposed plan of action is available. I hope all of you had a chance to pick it up, or you already received it in the mail. It explains the Site conditions, the health assessment that was conducted at the Site, and the various alternatives that we have come up with

for correcting this problem.

We placed a complete set of the Remedial Investigation Report and the Feasibility Study from the document here in the city hall for your review. Work at the Old Midland Product Site is being administered through the Superfund Program. Congress established this trust fund to address problems at abandoned hazardous waste sites throughout the nation. In order for a Site to be eligible for funding for a long-term remedy, it must be placed on the National Priority List. And the Old-Midland Site was added to this list in July of 1984.

Remedial action under Superfund is an orderly process requiring several phases. The Remedial Investigation is the phase in which data are collected and analyzed to characterize the nature and extent of the contamination. The Feasibility Study then follows to determine the various alternatives for clean-up. These alternatives and proposed remedy are released for public comment.

The proposed plan for the Old Midland Site was released to the public November 16, 1987. The comment period began November 27th and closes December 31st. Comments will be taken until that time. There is an address, I believe, on the last page for you to send your written comment, in case you don't have any comments or questions tonight. At the close of the comment period, we will evaluate all comments

received and an EPA Regional Administrator will select a remedy in conjunction with comments and correlation course of the State. A responsiveness summary documenting all comments and EPA's response will be sent to all commenters.

Doice?

DOICE HUGHES:

This has been quite a challenge and I've thoroughly enjoyed it. A tremendous amount of work has been done at the Site. We started out over a year ago and finished up last fall. During the process, we drilled a lot of holes, built a lot of fences, and there were a lot of people who worked on this Site. Most of the work was done by a very small group of people, but there was a lot of help in the background. In order for ya'll to know who actually did the work, every day type work, rather than background type work, people who who spent a lot of time on the Site, I'd like to point out some of the guys in the room.

Gary Martin, he did a lot of the contact-management work, and incidentally, did an excellent job. With IT Corporation, it was Al Hesack and Dennis Reece. And, with those two guys, it didn't take me too long to figure out who was the boss because Dennis did all the work. And secondly, Dick Cassat, is sitting back there, the one who grins; he can't say anything without grinning. He does our technical section, and he was a lot of support for that

project. And, also, there is so many people unseen at EPA, and the front-runner, Mr. Tim Mahon, who wears about a size sixteen shoe. And in case you have any problems spotting him, he's the one turning red, real red. I'm glad I don't have to ride home with him.

It was a very interesting project. We did come across some surprises. There were some of the things that we found that were going for us; some things we found were going against us. One of the more interesting things to me is that if the owner-operator had not dug two particular lagoons that he did, there probably would not have been any ground water contamination. There were two circular lagoons, number one and three, I believe, are the numbers, which went down into the ground water ^{bearing} veins zone, and during the process, he contaminated the ground water.

The other areas -- I found contamination in a little pool, probably generated by intersection into the ground water at those lagoons. There is one -- we drilled one monitor well, in particular, I feel I should point out. That is the one immediately north of the lagoon area. Remembering that the flow of the ground water is to the north-northwest. Prior to drilling that particular hole, -- I would have bet anyone it would have shown some contamination, but it didn't.

The only areas of ground water contamination that we found

were immediately in the area where these two lagoons were. We have that particular little area pretty well delineated. It is relatively small. It's only about, roughly eighty to ninety feet by two hundred and eighty feet, which is very, very small in this type of business. Another thing we had good going for us here is the impermeable layer, immediately north-northwest of the contaminated pool. The flow had migrated a short distance in the ground water bearing zone and apparently run into this fairly impermeable zone and stopped there. Otherwise, it would probably have traveled a whole lot further.

Another thing we had going for us is that the ground water out there is under hydrostatic head. This means that the ground water down beneath the surface is actually trying to come up to the surface. And when we draw our piezometric maps, which is nothing more than a water pressure map, the water table, if we could get there, would be up near the surface level. This is really brought to light when you drill one hole, oh, down around twenty feet and water climbs up the hole. We drilled another one right beside of it on fifteen feet and it stays dry. And the little contaminated pool we have is in a way trying to capture that. Because the ground water is lighter than the water to get the water pressure -- is trying to force it up. Now, when the well was drilling into it, well it immediately started climbing

up the hole.

We have fairly well delineated the area of contamination. I don't know if we could define it much better, really. It's primarily in the area of the lagoons, the old plant operating area, and some down the sediments, a little bit of contaminated sediments, and the drainage pathways. It goes to the railroad tracks, and then, we found a little bit on the north side of the railroad tracks, but here, you know, you wonder exactly where the drainage is coming from, although, it is probably from the old plant area.

You got to bear in mind that the railroad track is made, uh, the crossties, from the same material that we were looking for at the site. So, if one road runs into another one, it's sometimes difficult to decide which is what. The ground water, again, is pretty well isolated, and I don't think it will be all that big of a problem to remove it, and pump it out. The old buildings, all of those will certainly have to come down and be disposed of. We did not find any contamination over in the areas of the, what is called or what I call, the "sawmill". The new facilities that were put in there sometime ago, that apparently had never been operated -- all of that is clean. We didn't find anything over in there. So, it's all back there in the area of the fences and down the drainage pathways.

During the process of doing our work out there, we tried

everything possible to make sure that there was no health effect to the people or to the environment. It's quite easy when you start on these projects to become a part of the problem. That's something you have to always be on guard. We had a meteorological station set up, which monitored the weathering. We also had three monitoring stations sampling the air. All of those results from all of the activities out there came back clean. So, we didn't have anything going into the area as a result of our operation. At times when the temperature was warm, we could certainly smell some odors up there around the old lagoons, which is the area of the highest -- in all, we were quite pleased with the project. It went off smoothly, and I feel like we put together a pretty good Remedial Investigation. And, I'll pass it on to Mr. Tim Mahon for a minute and let him go forward with it -- receive full credit.

TIM MAHON:

Thank you, Doice. My shoe size is only fifteen, but if anybody wants one of those sleeping bags, Joy and I will split the fee. I'd like to start off the same way Doice did. He pointed out we had a really good team on this. And we've gotten some comments from our headquarters there in Washington and our regional office which is based in Dallas. And the headquarters people had given us a lot of compliments on the way this Site has been going. And that

is certainly due to a great part to the people Doice pointed out. And that is just another way of saying thanks.

We had -- Doice's study; The study that Doice has just described, told us about the problem. I'm going to tell you about how we got the solutions. We looked -- we got a range of solutions, that are currently existing according to technology today. We looked at these currently existing technology according to some variables. A few of you, a few of which we got from the last meeting here. The costs and protecting ideas that you people brought up. We looked, also, according to how they responded to the regulations and statutes, which come into play in any certain situation like this. We looked at quite a few items. Then, as Doice described, there's kind of a two-part problem here. There's the surface contamination, and then there's the ground water contamination.

This solution that we recommend for the surface problem is we're going to incinerate the waste. We'll take all the contaminated soils, the sludges from the lagoons, and the drainageway sediments down to a level which is protective of the health and the environment, and we'll incinerate those. We'll take the ash that comes out of the incinerator, put it in the excavated areas, cover it with a vegetative^{-ed} topsoil, so that it still will be aesthetically pleasing besides clean when it is done. The surface lagoons, -- the water

from that will be taken and filtered through a carbon filter so that we will be able to just dump it right into the drainageway sediments, the drainageway, which will be cleaned afterwards, and it would meet all the current drinking water standards.

The other -- we considered a few other remedies for the surface control problem. Those were basically -- there were about four or five others. The first one was "No Action", which we were asked to consider. We rejected that one because there were, -- it would leave the potential Site hazards there and would still require perpetual and costly maintenance and operations and monitoring. The second one we looked at was "Containment" based on geology, which Doice described to you. What we would do would be just like to make a clay barrier to keep all the waste there. But since the geology that's existing is a fractured layer of ^{shale} shells, it's technically infeasible to do that. The third one is "Landfill", which does not meet the existing statutes and regulations in place. The fourth one that we looked at was "Bio-treatment". This one, according to available data now, for the particular waste that we have at this Site, it does not appear to be feasible for this waste. The last remedy that we looked at was "Incineration", which is what we're doing, but we'd use a different water treatment. This time, instead of infiltration, we'd use what's called UVE~~s~~ to

UV^{light} on

clean the water.

This one provides us with the same walk away remedy that the other incineration would give us. But, it's due to the process cost, for UV Ozonation, it is a lot more expensive, therefore, we decided to go with the ability to walk away from the site for ^{least cost} ~~last cause~~.

The other problem that was down there was the lighter than water oil phase. What we're going to do for that is to take an accelerated, what we call an accelerated pumping program, we place four wells, four pumping wells surrounding the existing plume, which is very small, so we'll be able to do it, pump the oil up and we'll get some water with that. We'll take what we get and we'll mix -- we'll do a separation, separating the water and the oil. We'll treat the water, the way its been described in the report, with carbon absorption, and the filtration. And the oil is able to be just taken to a commercial incinerator or burned in our incinerator on-site. The other remedies that we considered for this were the "No Action", which is again, would leave the site contaminants there and would require perpetual monitoring the contaminant, which was technically infeasible. On minimized pumping program, which would just use two instead of four pumps, -- that one would take more time and therefore, would cost more money. And finally, the last one was interseption with a French drain. That one

would require significantly more time and quite a bit more money. So, we elected to go again with the incineration of the surface sludges and pumping and treatment of the ground water problem.

Let me just emphasize that this is just a proposal. We're coming to you now to state, and the EPA has agreed on this, and we're coming to you for your comments and any sort of input or questions you have would be greatly appreciated. Thank you very much.

ELLEN GREENEY:

Thank you very much, Tim. This concludes our formal presentation. I'm sure you've noticed our court reporter. In order for us to have an accurate trascription of tonight's meeting, we use a court reporter's services at these type of official meetings that we have. And we'd like for you, if you have any questions or comments, before you start talking, to give us your name for the record, so that we will be able to get you a copy of our written summary once it is developed. Do we have any questions or comments at this time?

JOE DAWSON:

I have a question, ma'am. I'm Joe Dawson from Ola. What's your time table?

ELLEN GREENEY:

For the remedy?

JOE DAWSON:

Yes ma'am. How far along, how many months, years, weeks, or

...

ELLEN GREENEY:

...Assuming incineration?

JOE DAWSON:

That you're proposing to recommend?

TIM MAHON:

The remedial design process, in which, assuming we go with this remedy, will go through a design period in which we can take design of the accurate system, clean-up system, for this particular waste so that the incinerator comes out totally harmless. And does not endanger anybody at all. That's going to take, it's estimated about eighteen months. Then, after that, there will be for the ground water clean-up, the estimation is approximately one to five years, due to a bit of uncertainty with the existing conditions and pumping. And the incinerator will take approximately seventy weeks itself.

JOE DAWSON:

Seventy weeks?

TIM MAHON:

Seventy weeks.

ELLEN GREENEY:

Okay?

CARL EDLUND:

You made a point to clarify the ground water at the incineration be done at the same time? All right, sir, then

TIM MAHON:

Right.

CARL EDLUND:

But then, of the incineration chosen that would be about two and half to three years for completion of the incineration part with pumping continuing for perhaps a bit more.

ELLEN GREENEY:

Okay. You had a question?

DON DIXON:

I'm Don Dixon from Ola. I'm a landowner, north of highway, old Highway 10. Did ya'll test north of Highway - I think I read in that report where you did. You found no evidence of any PCB's or creosote?

TIM MAHON:

Nothing outside at all, sir.

DON DIXON:

Creosote?

TIM MAHON:

Nothing.

DON DIXON:

That's kinda hard for me to believe because some ten years ago, they had a bad spill. And they called me at my place

of business over in Russellville, and wanted some hay and stuff. And, we dammed that up down there at the mouth of that creek. And we had contaminant from there plumb back to the highway. And then, that creosote would dry in the summer and that summer when everything would dry, those rocks were solid black -- with creosote, pena, or whatever. And trees died down there, and it's hard for me to believe that some ten years later there'd be no traces of that.

ELLEN GREENEY:

Doice, could you answer?

DOICE HUGHES:

Yes, sir, we took seven samples in the drainage ways that drained the -- where the operating area was -- on up to a little bit past the railroad track. We found a little bit of PCB in the drainage ways. I think a little bit of it extended on past the railroad tracks, as I recall. Now Dennis, is that true?

DENNIS REECE:

There were traces down to the highway.

DOICE HUGHES:

We also -- one area I wanted to make certain that we had control of, and that was the ground water contamination. I wanted to make sure it did not extend past the railroad tracks. So, we deliberately spaced three shallow marking wells on the south side of the railroad tracks. And those

tests came up clear.

DON DIXON:

I'm talking about the land north of old Highway 10. I can't visualize spending a million dollars and not testing any further than Highway 10 or the Rock Island Railroad.

DOICE HUGHES:

In other words, you're suggesting that we need to go farther north then, aren't you?

DON DIXON:

I think if you're going to spend a million dollars, I'd go north of Highway 10. Because that's the city's way, and there's definitely, in the last ten years, there has been layers after layers of whatever is in the plant there around that. And I thought I'd read somewhere in the report where ya'll had even tested the wildlife area on down in Petit Jean Bottoms. Is that right?

DOICE HUGHES:

The water, the water people in that department have done some testing in that regard -- biologist. Dick, can you gather information we could add to that?

DICK CASSAT:

I really can't quote anything that would have been done recently on that. I don't remember for sure.

DOICE HUGHES:

Now, exactly where did the spill occur? Where was it -- at

the railroad tracks?

DON DIXON:

Well, it come right under the railroad trestle there and right on down that creek and runs right through our property into Keeland Creek.

DOICE HUGHES:

Was it spilled from the back of operating area itself?

DON DIXON:

I don't know where -- yeah, I'm sure it was. That's where it come from. I don't know how it got loose or what, but it was about ten o'clock one morning, I can't recall the date or time or; it seemed like it was in early spring. I'd say ten years ago. It's been quite a few years ago. But, it was heavy enough that it killed trees down that bank. We dammed it up to keep it from getting into Keeland Creek. And, of course, it just laid there and then when the creek went dry --- that's the reason I'm saying, I don't think you went far enough with the study. I can't see how you can keep from finding traces of something that far. Well, it's -- probably it won't make any difference, but I don't think you were very thorough in your report.

DOICE HUGHES:

Well, this is a very important point. Excuse me, Dick?

DICK CASSAT:

One thing, Doice, we did do was to take a piece of sediment

samples in Keeland Creek, pretty far down from the Site.
But those have not been...

DON DIXON:

... You say pretty far down? Is that north of Highway, Old Highway 10?

DICK CASSAT:

I can't tell you specifically the location because I didn't take the samples. It is supposed to be upstream and downstream of a sewage treatment plant, that I assumed to be ...

DOICE HUGHES:

... Well, what I'd probably need to do in regard to this, and it is certainly a very important point, is that during our Remedial design of it for the next phase of work, is to very simply consider some samples been taking farther north of the old operating area, to make sure that it is, you know, safe on farther north than what we sampled.

LLOYD GEORGE:

Mr. Dixon talks about Highway 10 and the Site's on it, and then there's a railroad track near Old Highway 10, and his farm runs along the side of it. And the drainage ditch runs right through Mr. Dixon's farm on the other side of Old Highway 10. And then, that runs on through it, and it runs into Keeland Creek. Mr. Dixon's point is he wants some tests taken on his property on the north side of Old Highway

10 down to Keeland Creek. If I'm helping anybody besides myself.

CARL EDLUND:

Yes, sir. Mr. Dixon, we'll look into that and see if we can't help ...

LLOYD GEORGE:

Okay. You got his name on the record.

CARL EDLUND:

Okay. Let's -- we'll have to clarify the record about what exactly was sampled and we'll take a look at that and we'll come out with an answer when we come back with this written record as to whether or not we do some more sampling. We appreciate that information.

LLOYD GEORGE:

Does this help, Mr. Dixon? Now, can we assume that you will contact him sometime and let him know exactly what the problem is. He'd like to be considered.

CARL EDLUND:

That's the reason why -- this is not a court reporting, uh, court proceeding. We do have a court reporter to make sure we got it on the record and will be in the record, and I promise you, we'll look into it and see what we can do about it.

DON DIXON:

This is the same creek that in your report, where you are

discharging your water after you're treatment would go. It would go that same route. That's the only route it can go. I mean, that's the only logical -- it's going to flow north and that's just where it's got to go. There's the drainage

DOICE HUGHES:

There's the drainage ditch right there at the Site, and go North and wind up in Keeland Creek. It's that little creek that runs into the main creek.

CARL EDLUND:

We would treat this water before it discharged -- to drinking water standards.

ELLEN GREENEY:

Are there any more questions?

JIM WOOD:

I'd like to ask a question.

ELLEN GREENEY:

Yes, sir. Your name?

JIM WOOD:

Jim Wood. My interest, is mainly, -- I'm a member of the Yell County Wildlife Federation. Our interest has to do mainly with Petit Jean Wildlife Area, which is downstream of this Site, and also, the Santa Fe Regional Duck area that was built about two years ago. We're concerned about contamination mainly where you shift it from one place to the other, you know. Sometimes we clean up these sites, and

then the contamination gets shifted from one place to another, and we really don't clean it up, you know. Or thoroughly. And maybe you can tell me if you -- do you prepare environmental document to help -- for example, do you prepare an environmental assessment at the Site's specific document on this major action here that's going -- the Major Federal Action? Do you go back to the Code of Federal Regulations on National Environmental Policy Act and prepare us an environmental document to look at how we arrive at a conclusion and how we develop analysis and all of this sort of thing?

ELLEN GREENEY:

It's not a separate documentation. It's called an Environmental Impact Statement. We don't have a separate document called that, but we have to adhere to and meet all the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act.

JIM WOOD:

Do you prepare an environmental document under this 40CFR1500 series?

ELLEN GREENEY:

Not as a separate document. It's woven into the Feasibility Study itself.

CARL EDLUND:

There are several components to satisfy that. There is an Endangerment Assessment that looks at the environmental

risks at the Site poses on a long term. There is a Health Assessment that is prepared by, uh, is done by Agencies for Toxic Substance Disease Registry, which used to be C.D.C. There is the Remedial Investigation Report that Doice described. There is the Feasibility Study that Tim described. There's a lot of reports that are packaged together. Then there is a Record of Decision, which is another report that knits all of that together. And what it does, it tries to explain the rationality of environmental harm that may be protected, et cetera, and what the different options are. And actually this meeting is in preparation for writing that Record of Decision. And that satisfies this fact, the National Environmental Policy Act.

LLOYD GEORGE:

Jim, excuse me. Could you be the spokesman for the Yell County Wildlife Association on this matter? Can we use one vocal point? The Wildlife Association spoke to me about this, -- can you be their spokesman?

JIM WOOD:

I can probably tell you most of their concerns, you know.

LLOYD GEORGE:

Okay. What I'm asking you people is to get Mr. Wood's address, Jim Wood's address, and can you make available to him, I think, he's already gone into some stuff that's kinda --- what's been done is been done. He wants to know what

you're fixing to do.

ELLEN GREENEY:

Right.

LLOYD GEORGE:

Can you make all of that available by mail to Jim and with the understanding that when he makes the report to the Wildlife people, because many of them has contacted me, and if he has any further questions, he can write back to you for further information.

ELLEN GREENEY:

Yes.

LLOYD GEORGE:

Jim, will that help you, to get it in writing?

JIM WOOD:

Well, I'd like to get any information you might have from time to time, as the project develops, to stay abreast of whats going on.

ELLEN GREENEY:

Did you receive the Fact Sheet from EPA?

JIM WOOD:

No, I haven't received anything.

ELLEN GREENEY:

Okay. Then I need to add your address to the mailing list.

LLOYD GEORGE:

Get him on your mailing list.

ELLEN GREENEY:

If you didn't receive anything by mail, then I don't have you on the mailing list.

JIM WOOD:

Now, what I -- my question is to you, you probably will get the gist of my question, is since it is a major Federal action, normally, this triggers a requirement for either an environmental assessment, which is a detailed document that arrives -- it shows how you arrived at the conclusion and all that like. But, if all you said there, sounds like to me like that this doesn't really qualify your action here as for environmental assessment or environmental impact statement or environmental document under 40 CFR.

CARL EDLUND:

Jim, there's been a finding that goes beyond those requirements that exceeds the requirements of National Environmental Policy Act. So we don't prepare us that document because what we're talking about is more than that. It's more than that. It goes beyond that.

JIM WOOD:

Are these the Site's specific findings?

ELLEN GREENEY:

Yes, sir.

JIM WOOD:

Each Site has separate findings?

CARL EDLUND:

Yes, sir.

JIM WOOD:

Are those findings available now in this material I'll get?

CARL EDLUND:

Yes, sir. They should be available in the library in ...

ELLEN GREENEY:

It's at the Ola City Hall, too.

CARL EDLUND:

Yeah. We try to make all of that information available at the information depositories.

JIM WOOD:

Could you put it at the Dardanelle Library, too?

ELLEN GREENEY:

Yes.

JIM WOOD:

It's part of the Yell County Regional Library.

ELLEN GREENEY:

Okay.

LLOYD GEORGE:

How do we, excuse me, how are we going to get these -- all of these addresses and everything?

CARL EDLUND:

We have cards.

LLOYD GEORGE:

I mean, if we want to get Mr. Wood on the list, and the Dardanelle Library and...

JIM WOOD:

I'll give him my address.

LU HARDIN:

Hey, Jim, if you want to, excuse me, I'm about to lose my voice, drop by my law office tomorrow, pick it up in the morning and you can take it with you and keep it three or four weeks. It will be at my law office. I've got a complete copy and it will be awhile before they can get it to you. And, it's about that thick. So, if you want to drop by the law office, just -- I'll tell them you're coming and you can pick it up and keep it as long as you want.

JIM WOOD:

Okay. If I -- James Lee has one too, he said ...

ELLEN GREENEY:

Yes.

JIM WOOD:

So, if I don't get his, I'll ...

LU HARDIN:

You'd better because it will take a better part of a night to read the whole thing. It has about a thousand pages.

GARY MARTIN:

Regarding your comment, the Fact Sheet that was handed out is a summary of the Environmental Findings, which is a brief

summary of that document.

ELLEN GREENEY:

Are there any other questions or concerns? Last chance.

JUDGE JAMES LEE WITT:

I'm Judge Witt, Yell County. How long before that property -- after it's cleaned up, how long before that property will be back in production as far as somebody doing something with it?

ELLEN GREENEY:

Once the incineration process is complete? Tim?

TIM Mahon:

Judge Witt, once the process is done, part of the beauty of the remedy is that it's going to be, what we've been calling it, is a "walk-away remedy". So once all the pumping is done and all the monitoring is done to insure everything is clean, which we've planned for one year, after that, about eighteen-months time period. Plan for one year of monitoring, then assuming that everything comes up clean, then we'll be walking away.

CHARLES BOLLAN:

And then, I'm Charles Bollan. And then, who will have it?

CARL EDLUND:

Well that's -- I may need to consult on that, but what Tim is saying is part of the -- the way Superfund works is that we go out and find responsible parties that clean up the

Site; we prefer to have them do it. Sometimes there are corporations or companies that have gone belly-up and bankruptcy. But, if you don't have viable responsible parties there to clean it up, we go and spend the money, but then, we go back and try to recover the cost from anybody who might be legally responsible for the Site. Obviously, the Site itself is an asset because somebody owns that. The banks or whatever else got made somehow, uh, become part of the -- the sale of the Site, will become part of the money that's used to offset the money we've spent to clean it up. So, the title work and things like that might take a little longer after the Site has been cleaned up, I guess is the point I'm trying to make. It's a little difficult to predict that in the future. In fact, they -- maybe some of that can be done side by side during the clean-up. The legal work that's necessary.

CHARLES BOLLAN:

So, we're talking six months or a year or five years?

CARL EDLUND:

We don't know. I'll tell you the absolute truth, we're just the point of cleaning up sites now. The EPA has gotten a lot of flack about not moving too quickly. So, I haven't gotten that far with sites yet. I would hope it's not that, -- I would hope it's not any five year period. I would hope it's over quicker. I think it's a good comment. It's

something that I appreciate your putting into the record, and maybe it's something we can incorporate into our plans, to try to get things done, side by side instead of consecutively.

LLOYD GEORGE:

Let me inject something here. I know, I know what Mr. Bollan's feelings are here, I know what he's talking about. This came to my mind. He's talking about the Site there that has a new mill and plant on it. And now, that isn't included in it. I mean, the use of that -- aren't you, Mr. Bollan? Isn't that what your addressing the department here tonight?

CHARLES BOLLAN:

I had interest also in the one involved in Plainview. I wanted to get...

LLOYD GEORGE:

...But, let me ask you this, because if we could ever get that open, we could have some jobs. The Site where the facility has been built which is east of the lagoon, is that tied up -- is that land tied up in there?

CARL EDLUND:

I don't know. Do you know?

ELLEN GREENEY:

Over here where the sawmill is?

LLOYD GEORGE:

Okay. I won't delay anytime. Answer that to me by letter because I thought that was what you were talking about.

CHARLES BOLLAN:

Well it was partially.

LLOYD GEORGE:

I got to know if we could possibly get that plant down there operates. Ought to be jobs for ...

CARL EDLUND:

I believe it is -- I believe, legally it is a part of the Site because its all one parcel and ...

LLOYD GEORGE:

No, no, no. I was involved in that. We bought that and built it because we had to clean up the Site, so we just bought it all to build that mill down there at the Site. I suppose, it's a technical thing, but I'd like to have an answer about that in case we could open that facility and hire some people whether it's involved in the lagoon or not.

ELLEN GREENEY:

Okay. We'll check into this. Any other questions at this time, or comments? Not commenting or asking questions tonight, that's okay, you can still write any comments or questions either one, if you like.

LLOYD GEORGE:

If there's not any more questions, I'll close and hand it back to our mayor. Senator Lu Hardin is here and Judge Witt

is back there, and I'm here, the mayor is here. If you have any questions, this is at the City Hall and as Mr. Wood's asked, it will be at the Dardanelle Library.

JIM WOOD:

It would be real neat if it could be put there.

LLOYD GEORGE:

Can you handle that?

ELLEN GREENEY:

No problem.

LLOYD GEORGE:

All right. That'll be done and you'll notice their address and everything is in here if you have further questions and to even make it easier on you, I've already spoken to Senator Lu Hardin. We're available, and of course, the mayor here is available. If you want something, I'm available to you anytime. Ask me and if I don't know the answer, I'll get the answer from them from writing letters or phone calls. I'll get an answer or whatever it takes. I'll turn it back to our mayor, Doctor Pennington. O'Neal?

MAYOR PENNINGTON:

I think this has been a very fruitful meeting. The purpose of this meeting was to inform the public and I think that with the news media here and the people that are here, it will be informed as we could with it. And, I think that input from the public helps this in the outcome to turn out

to be like we all want, a healthy, well, clean environment, and clean soil, and get it back to normal use. And, I think that's what we are all looking for and I think, by our working together, it will come out that way. It's just going to take a few more years. We appreciate everybody and I believe this closes the meeting unless somebody has some more questions.

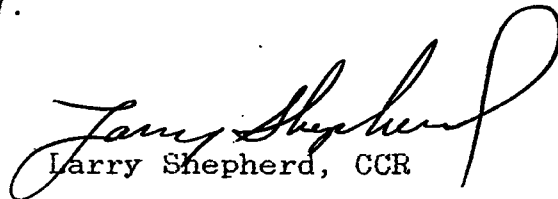
CARL EDLUND:

Thank you very much.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Larry Shepherd, Official Chancery Court Reporter within and for the Fifteenth Chancery District of the State of Arkansas, do hereby state that the 32 foregoing typewritten pages, constitute a true and complete transcription of the proceedings in the captioned case at the time and place named in the caption herein.

Witness my hand as such, Chancery Court Reporter and Notary Public, on the 22nd day of December, 1987.


Larry Shepherd, CCR

LS # 136

COST: [#]132.30