1	PUBLIC MEETING
2	BETTER BRITE CHROME AND ZINC SHOPS PROPOSED PLAN FOR INTERIM CLEAN-UP ACTION.
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5	May 9, 1991
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7	PUBLIC MEETING concerning the Better Brite
8	Chrome and Zinc Shops Clean-up Action plan, reported by MYRNA
9	J. WILLIQUETTE, Registered Professional Reporter and Notary
10	Public in and for the State of Wisconsin, at the DE PERE CITY
11	HALL COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 335 South Broadway, De Pere, Wisconsin,
12	on the 9th day of May, 1991, commencing at 7:35 p.m.
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14	SUSAN PASTOR, U.S. EPA, Moderator.
15	TERRY KOEHN, Wisconsin DNR.
16	DAVID LINNEAR, U.S. EPA.
17	KIM BRO, Wisconsin Division of Health.
18	SUE LOUISNATHAN, U.S. EPA.
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TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

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MS. PASTOR: I'd like to welcome all of you to our meeting tonight. Looks like it's almost standing room only. It's nice to see so many people interested in what we are doing at Better Brite. Sue Pastor. I'm the community relations coordinator for the Better Brite Chrome and Zinc Shops. I've met many of you already, a lot of familiar faces out I guess I'm familiar to some of you. Perhaps some of you don't know all the people up here. will introduce Terry Koehn from the DNR. He is the state project coordinator, and next to him is Dave Linnear, and he works with me at U.S. EPA in Chicago and he is the remedial project manager. He's Terry's They do the technical work for this counterpart. project together, and at the end of the table is Kim Bro and he works for the Wisconsin Division of Health. And if you noticed on your agenda -- I hope you all picked one up -- all of our names are on there and what we will be talking about, Terry will go into a little bit about all the different agencies represented here, and how they all fit in with the activities that happened in the past and what will be happening in the future. Dave will talk a little bit about the site history, describe the site for you a

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little bit and explain our proposed plan, our recommendation for what we are calling an interim clean-up. And Kim will be able to talk about any health issues pertaining to the site. Please hold your questions until after all the presentations are made. We will stay and answer them as long as we Hopefully we will be able to answer all of need to. If not, we are able to get them to your satisfaction. back to you or you can call us at the office any time. If you'd like, our 800 number for EPA is down at the bottom. You don't even have to spend any money to call. We are available, Dave and I, through this number. You can call us; we're pretty much on duty 8 to 4:30. You should be able to get ahold of us. just want to remind you it is a rather busy line and if you have a hard time getting through or don't want to leave a message, if you get the answering machine you can call on our direct lines. Just let us know that you called us long distance and we will call you right back so you don't really have to spend a lot of money on a long distance call that way, either, but we are available so you can talk to us pretty much any time you'd like, so any time you have something on your mind do give us a call.

After we answer all your questions, you'll

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notice at the bottom of the agenda there is a portion assigned for what we call public comments. We are in the middle of our public comment period. It goes from May 1st to May 31. So what we are asking you to do is to comment on what Dave will pretty much be talking about in a little while, our recommended alternatives, and there are two alternatives that you can basically comment on and Dave will tell you what those are in little bit. There are comment sheets in the back. you would like to give us your comments verbally, we have a court reporter at the end of the table. she's taking down the entire meeting, and that will all be public record and we will put the transcript in the That's the center we keep all information repository. of our documents in at the library right here in town. That should probably be available in two or three weeks so you'll be able to see exactly what went on here tonight.

If you would like to write your comments down, if you don't like to speak in front of a group, I have a comment sheet here. You can write these down and give them to pretty much anybody who has a name tag on. We will make sure that that is also part of our record. If you'd like to go home and think about it for a while or if you'd like to go through the

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documents, the proposed plan which is a rather technical document and it explains what we are talking about in a technical fashion, but if you really want to sit down and go through it and read it cover to cover and make a comment or maybe call us and discuss some questions then make a comment, you can do that too, but you have until May 31 to do that.

I just ask when we get to the public comment portion of the meeting, that you'll state your comment in a statement form, not a question because it's just comments for the record right now, and you'll need to say your name, spell it, if it's something that the court reporter would need spelled for her, and if you represent a particular agency or governmental body or just yourselves, she would like to know that too for the record. For the public comments we will respond to those later in a document called a responsiveness summary and that's attached to a document called a record of decision which ultimately outlines what we will be doing at the Better Brite site pertaining to this interim action so all the comments that we are hearing tonight will be considered before we make a decision. It's not set in stone what we are going to do tonight. We will wait for the public comment period to be over before we make a decision, and I expect that

that record of decision will be signed by our administrator sometime in June.

MR. LINNEAR: July.

MS. PASTOR: July, and that will also be part of our record, that document, so later on in July, early August, as quickly as we can get them copied and mailed, that will also be in the repositories. all public record so you can take a look at it. basically we are here to answer your questions, tell you what we are doing at the site right now and give you a little bit of history, a little bit of a look into the future and then and take your comments. also have some other handouts I just want to make sure you picked up. Some of them may look familiar to you. This fact sheet went to everyone on our mailing list. We have a very lengthy mailing list. If you didn't get one, please pick it up and do sign in on those sign-in sheets because then that ensures that you will be on the mailing list for future mailings. So basically, that gives you a free lifetime subscription to anything pertaining to the Better Brite site. It's not a lot, might be once or twice a year. But at least you'll be sure to get all the mailings or any letters or Whenever we have anything to say about the site, we'll let you know what we are doing, what's

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coming. You will be able to be informed right away, and the Division of Health also has a fact sheet on health matters pertaining to the site and they have some different handouts on various chemicals like chromium, for example, one you might be interested in, and do pick those up and if you need anything, see any of us for whatever it is you need and we will be glad to send them on to you or answer your questions or give you whatever it is you need.

So I guess I will now turn it over to Terry and let him talk about his explanation of the State's involvement here.

I work with the DNR and as was mentioned, I'm the project manager for the Better Brite site. It's noted for the previous introduction, there's a number of different groups that are involved in this project, and a number of them are represented here tonight. At this time I'd like to give you a brief introduction into the roles of the different groups that are involved in this work, and these groups are the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, EPA Emergency Response Branch, the EPA Remedial Project and also the Department of Health and along with them -- I kind of grouped them together is the -- I'll check this -- Agency for Toxic Substances

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and Disease Registry and they're referred to as ATSDR.

First I'd like to touch on the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. In this interim action for which the readable? proposed plan was prepared, EPA is the lead. effort in this will be mainly as a support group. also we end up having to pay our share of the funding. In general, the DNR is in agreement with what's proposed in this interim action but we will have an opportunity and we will be providing additional comments to them in terms of detailed plans of the actual work. This will include a technical review to assure that the actions will be in line with the goals of the eventual clean-up. Mr. Linnear will be discussing that in a little bit of detail later on tonight. Soon the DNR will be taking the lead at the site for the performance of what's called their remedial investigation feasibility study and that acronym is the RI/FS. RI portion investigates the degree and the extent of the site risk. The FS portion evaluates clean-up alternatives that are identified and then there will be a final remedy selected from that.

This investigation is needed to make sure that the remedial measures selected adequately address the problem and will actually clean up the

site. As you might expect, this will include installing more monitoring wells and taking out more samples. Activities are designed to address the extent and the degree of contamination that is coming from the site. The sampling previously performed was basically to identify immediate hazards to the residents in the area or to the environment. Prior to the initiation of the field work of the RI/FS, we will be holding another public meeting where you will have an opportunity to make your comments known to us on the proposed actions.

At this point the DNR is in the process of obtaining a contract with the consulting firm to perform the actual work of the RI/FS. With luck in our intentions are to have the work begin within one or two months.

Next I'd like to mention something about EPA's emergency response branch. Basically, they respond to immediate threats to the health of the people around these areas or to the environment again. They remove hazardous wastes from buildings that have been stored there, something like that. They decontaminate the building, vats, other equipment that might have been left on the sites. And this work has been performed at the Better Brite site. They also are to provide site security in terms of the risks that

have been identified to both people and the environment. In the case of Better Brite, they will also install a pre-treatment plant which treats water before discharge to the city sanitary system. Some of you might have been present at the open house that was held in February where you had an opportunity to see how that thing worked. The pre-treatment plant also was constructed to reduce the amount of contaminants at the source, at both the zinc shop and the chrome shop, and the efforts done by the emergency branch have done a great deal to help alleviate the problems at the site both in terms of direct contact and in the way of groundwater contamination.

Third, I'd like to mention EPA's remedial program. In general, the remedial people administer the remedial Superfund program in the specific case, that of the interim action though the remedial people are taking the lead. The RI/FS is separate from the interim action. However, they're both aimed at the final clean-up and they both will be conducted simultaneously to some degree. Throughout the RI/FS process, EPA will be acting as support for the DNR.

Last thing that I'd like to mention that the EPA does is to provide a large portion of the

funding to get this type of work done.

Fourth is where I've grouped together Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services and the ATSDR. These two agencies work real closely together to address health aspects at a project like this. ATSDR is basically the health counterpart to EPA. In general, they're responsible for identifying immediate health threats and also those of a longer term. Through health assessments and advisories they're able to recommend actions to be taken to reduce the threats to you as the public, and in this manner they are also very influential in directing the activities of the emergency response branch.

prior to the performance of a Superfund remedial investigation, they put together a health assessment based on the available data, and this health assessment is available at this time for your comment. Following the performance of the remedial investigation, they will prepare a new one which they refer to as a full health assessment and it relies on the data from the remedial investigation and the previous stuff.

Final member of the team that I'd like to mention is the City of De Pere, both its administration and its citizens. Although this group

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may not have a directly-defined role in this process, the city input and their cooperation are needed to assure that we can come to a successful result out of I hope that this discussion is all of our efforts. helpful in describing the roles of the different groups and agencies involved. As I originally mentioned it is a team effort. Now I'd like to turn it over to the next gentleman here.

MR. LINNEAR: If I start speaking and my voice starts dropping, let me know. Raise your hand because it has a tendency to do that. My name is David Linnear. I am R.P.M. for the U.S. EPA. In case you guys wonder what the R.P.M. is, that's the remedial project manager for the EPA. I'll just start this evening off by kind of giving you a brief description of who I am and what I will be doing. I've been working for the agency for about a year now, and I am responsible for, as Terry was elaborating earlier, I'm responsible for the interim action that we will be discussing here tonight. I'll be working with Terry who's my equal counterpart for the State in all aspects of the clean-up from this point until its completion.

About David Linnear. Let's see. I've worked as an engineer, civil engineer now for over I graduated from the Illinois Institute of ten years.

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Technology and I've been working in construction and engineering for some time so I'm a little acquainted with some of the construction practices that we will be dealing with. What I'd like to do is start this presentation off with just a brief site history.

Can everyone see that? The Better Brite site consists of two sites or two platings shops. There is the chrome plating shop and the zinc plating shop. sites are located approximately about a half a mile apart, and that's one of the reasons why this may be called one site because of the close proximity. site's also located about oh, a quarter of a mile away from the Fox River. We receive numerous reports from concerned citizens such as yourself and from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources that there have been spills that have occurred at the site, and that there's also been storage of hazardous waste at These basically are the primary culprits in the site. the ground water contamination and the soil contamination that we are currently dealing with today.

If we can just talk about the sites, this is the zinc shop. This is located on Sixth Street. The zinc shop was founded or excuse me, actually began operation in 1963 and ceased operations in 1989. At that time, the U.S. EPA emergency response

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branch basically came in and started to remove. removal consisted of the removal of basically drums that were in the facility, basically -- how can I put There were thousands of gallons of contaminated this? liquids that were removed, soils that were contaminated and equipment that basically ran throughout the facility that were removed as solid wastes. primary contamination concerned with at the site were chromium by-products. The removal also consisted of the installation of a groundwater extraction system located about there and the construction of some holding tanks for those groundwater extraction systems. I'll get up into a little bit more detail about exactly how those systems worked a little bit later on in the presentation.

The chrome slop is located right off Lande Street. It began operation in 1970 and ceased operations in 1985. The chrome shop originally was the zinc shop. It moved from Sixth Street over to Lande. The facility also had spill problems and the response team came on-site for the first time in 1985 at which time it removed liquid waste from within the structure, solid waste, and soils from around the structure, and disposed of them. The primary contenders concerned with at the chrome shop were also chromium by-products.

We also, or excuse me, I shouldn't say we but the emergency response team also constructed the pre-treatment facility that's currently in place. They installed a groundwater extraction system, and within a the facility are what I'll call holding tanks. I think some of you had the opportunity to go to the open house, you saw the facility in operation, saw how it operates. I'll kind of get into that in a little bit more detail about how it works a little bit later on in the discussion. At this time, the estimate of the EPA's cost for this removal and clean-up is around \$750,000.

What to talk about now is how all of this works, see if I can fill in my blanks. All right.

Let's discuss the zinc shop. The zinc shop -- I'm just going to do a real quick sketch here -- has an extraction system located about right here which consists of -- can you hear me back there? Okay.

Consists of a groundwater extraction system about, oh, say 15 feet in diameter, sits down in the ground probably another 15 feet. In the middle of it is a sump pump similiar to the pumps you have in your own homes branching out from a six inch diameter PVC pipe, you're familiar with that, which basically acts as the extraction of the contaminated groundwater, collects it

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in that holding area. That -- the extraction system can be or actually is physically connected to the holding tanks that are within the facility, or it can be connected directly up to a waiting tanker. Excuse me. My drawing -- I'm not -- okay, I'm just not an artist but I hope you get the general picture, which is going to be drawn off-site to Sixth Street. This is Sixth Street. This is the chrome shop. Okay.

Another one of the key things I want to talk about tonight is the exterior. The exterior of the building is not a real aesthetically pleasing structure. But structurely it's there. The exterior is made of a wooden plank sort of like siding but made of wood and beneath that is sort of a hard board sort of insulation. It's not the greatest and we are going to talk about that, too. Another key element is the approximate location of what I'm going to call the MW or the municipal well. This is one of the wells that supplies drinking water to the residents, okay. is kind of a quick -- pardon me? I should be on the It's over here. There it is. Thank you. right side. Those are basically the highlights of the structure, what's out there and what's going on with the zinc shop.

Let me try to walk you through the

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chrome shop. I should have had you guys come up here and draw this. Here is the chrome shop. This is the pre-treatment facility. And about over here is the old Better Brite chrome. The pre-treatment facility as I told you before, has got two holding tanks. Basically the holding tanks receive the contaminated groundwater from an extraction system that lies right about here. The old site, there's a birm. A birm is basically a mound of soil that's running on the site, and beneath that birm is buried another six inch PVC pipe which extracts contaminated groundwater and there is also a well buried beneath the site that's also extracting the groundwater and they are connected to these holding tanks, actually kind of merge them both going there. Those holding tanks actually contain the groundwater until they're treated and released to the City's waste system to treat, of course. The site is fenced, and it's basically capped with a clay cap so what we are trying to do is trying to make sure that the contaminated foundation is covered and that there is no allowance for any trespassing onto the site. That's basically the highlights of the chrome shop.

Which kind of brings us to why we are here today. By the way, while I'm trying to grab this overhead, one of the things that we have noticed from

visual inspection is that the operation of the pre-treatment facility is seeming to have a positive effect. We have a contractor who's on-site who's actually been watching the -- I'm going to say the surface run-off water. Originally, the surface run-off water was a bright yellow and seems like that coloration is starting to, despite -- I don't want to say it's clear but we are getting there, so visually it looks like the facility is actually having a positive effect which brings us to why we are here tonight. We are here tonight to discuss our, the agency's recommendations for the proposed plan which is to propose to either do option A or option B, or actually option one or option two.

option one is to basically not install any actual monitoring wells in the facility. Looking at the facility for the zinc site, about two hundred fifty feet away is the municipal well. Looking at trying to install a monitoring well between the facility and the municipal well to try and get some kind of a feel for the groundwater flow and the level of contamination. Also, not to install or let's say upgrade any site security right now. The zinc shop if you recall from that little slide -- let me throw it back up again real quick -- the zinc shop if you recall

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didn't have any fencing around it. You know, the building, even though the building is standing it doesn't have any fencing around it so we want to go ahead, try to provide the security necessary to at least try and prevent any easy access to the building. And also, with the chrome shop -- let's throw that back up for a quick second here. With the chrome shop as you can see, the fence is located here. And what we want to try to do is make sure that the fence is still sturdy and right now, I'm sure a few people can testify to, it's not the greatest but we will make sure it's tightened up. The other thing we want to do is try to make sure that the building exterior will be -- make sure the building exterior is closed in but we will get to all that, too, and the third thing would be no continued operation of the pre-treatment, okay. that is no action, okay.

Now, second alternative is to continue operation at the facility to secure the zinc and the chrome shop, install monitoring wells to determine flows, the particular flow rate or the flow pattern.

All right. I've got a few more. All right. So basically what we are recommending -- and this is just a broader description -- I want to read these to you.

We are recommending to do all the things I've just been

discussing. The alternatives for the proposed plan are basically pretty simple. We can either do nothing and let the system, you know, kind of run its course which would mean that the facility as it's operating now would cease operation in October of 1991, or we can do all of these things.

One of the things that, like I said, that needs to be mentioned is that we're looking at the

One of the things that, like I said, that needs to be mentioned is that we're looking at the total cost of about a half a million dollars to do this. And we want to get this thing started this fall, if not earlier. That would mean that we could definitely get out in public, start installing the fencing as necessary and at least start work on trying to get those monitoring wells in place. One of the burning questions that's probably come up about now is who pays for this?

PERSON FROM AUDIENCE: The taxpayers don't have any money.

MR. LINNEAR: EPA has a fund that's established to do this, okay. We will continue to pursue the responsible parties for the contamination of the groundwater and the soil to try and recover all past costs, okay. At this particular time I've kind of presented the alternatives which are, go back to them real quick, which is to do nothing or to do it all, and

I've tried to give you some type of a cost parameter that we are looking at and when we are looking at to try and get these things done. That's our proposed plan.

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At this particular time I'd like to turn this over to Kim Bro. Can we hold questions until the end? I'm sure there is a ton of questions out here.

I'll be glad to answer all of them. I'll be here all night.

Thanks very much, Dave. MR. BRO: probably need to clarify something. It occurred to me as I was hearing the presentation and Terry said it but I think I'd like to say it again. The comment period after we have question and answers really focuses in on the comments about continuing the operation of the system that Dave just described and taking the additional measures he described. At the same time, as Terry mentioned, the Wisconsin Division of Health in cooperation with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry has just released a public comment draft of what's called a Preliminary Health Assessment, and Terry described that. And so we have two simultaneous comment periods right now, and the benefit is that both of these documents are available at the same time and you can look at them and comment on them.

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The confusion is that the comment period tonight is aimed at taking the action. The comment period described in our Preliminary Health Assessment is for you to let us know at the Division of Health concerns you have about the Preliminary Health Assessment and any additional information, anything else that we can add to the document that can make it more accurate and targeted at the key concerns, and your comments on that document, the Preliminary Health Assessment, should be mailed to the Division of Health at the address that is either on the fact sheet, the site information sheet that we passed out tonight or it's also on the Preliminary Health Assessment document itself, and the deadline for those comments is June 7, 1991, okay. So just to be clear on that, we have two different documents we are talking about here and two different types of comments. The comments tonight are on the action, the comments postmarked by June 7 are on the Preliminary Health Assessment.

Every time a site is nominated for the Superfund list, we, meaning the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry or in Wisconsin's case, the Wisconsin Division of Health, are responsible for doing a preliminary health assessment. And that is the document that is now available. After the remedial

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investigation is done, we will update the information, take into account all the new information that's gained and do another health assessment that you will then have another opportunity to comment on it. what I'm going to say tonight is summarized in this facts sheet, and information about the specific chemicals are in the chemical facts sheets that are out If you didn't pick them up you can get those, so anybody who wants to get more specific than what I'm saying right now can feel free to do that, and look at that document, and then during the question and answer period if you have comments or questions, really questions about the preliminary health assessment information, I can answer it then. But then when we get to the comment period, focus in on the action that's necessary to keep that operation functioning and to take additional steps for protection.

Well, who's involved in doing the health assessment at a Superfund site? There are a number of people at the Wisconsin Division of Health who are involved in looking at the health consequences of contamination in Superfund sites. It's really a team. I'm here tonight but there's a team of us involved. I'm an environmental engineer and I look at how contaminants move through the environment and ways

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that people might come in contact with them but also involved in our team are public health people and we work closely with local public health agencies and people such as Shirley Rok here in the City of De Pere and also the Wisconsin Division of Health has a regional office in Green Bay and Dennis Hiebray is here tonight. He's somebody locally that you can call when you have questions and he can funnel them to us, so if you have concerns you don't have to call or write directly to us if you don't want to. There are people here in the community who can be of help. We also have people called an epidemiologist who look at patterns of how disease occur, and toxicologists who understand the specific chemical actions of toxicants at sites like this on our bodies and different organ systems. really work together as a team in evaluating what the consequences of contamination at the site are.

What are the kinds of steps that go into a health assessment? Well, we identify what we know about chemicals at the site that might pose a health threat. We look at what are the characteristics of the site itself? What about the site, what kind of actions took place there, what kinds of processes were used that might affect the chemicals? We look at the pathways that these chemicals might move through the

environment to a place where people might come into contact with them and finally, how's it that people interact with the contaminated media like soil and water, groundwater, air, and what kind of exposure do they get to these substances and then the whole team evaluates how these things work together and then we make conclusions of what kind of health effects might we see at a site like this, what kind of steps need to be taken to protect public health, and finally we recommend actions for the agencies responsible for management and actions for the community as well.

What are some of the uses of documents like health assessments? One is we identify where we need to look for more information. Where are some of the information gaps? If we see an immediate public health threat we call for some kind of action to be taken. At the Better Brite site, most of this action that we have called for has happened prior to this document itself, in the form of what we call consultations where we have written, we have looked at the information as it's gathered and then written statements to the DNR and to EPA saying we think these additional steps are necessary right now. And that has played a role in the actions that have been taken up to this point. We also issue advice to people in the

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community. When we started this process of the Preliminary Health Assessment one of the questions was asked, "Well, before your document comes out if we see more puddles in our back yards what do we do?" And it was a very good question and is an important one and in response we developed this facts sheet that's been available here on what to do if you happen to see the seeping sludge or the seeping bright yellow water in your backyard and you want to know whether it poses a hazard or not. Finally, we look to see if there's a basis for doing a long-term health study. Essentially if people have been exposed to the contaminants and we don't have information on what kind of effects we might see from these contaminants, we try to evaluate whether there's something we can learn from what happens to the people who happen to be in that unfortunate position and we can decide whether we can look at patterns of disease occurrence or simply track them over time and see if something happens, if particular health conditions develop so we can learn more about what kinds of problems these chemicals cause.

At this site, and I've just taken a simplified representation of what our concerns are, the company spilled contaminants out on the ground surface and also down into this upper layer above the bedrock

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that underlies De Pere. It's a silty clay material and it holds water very well and you all know about clay. It doesn't allow water to move very fast through it but it holds a lot of water. And it appears that quite a bit, many, many gallons of the contaminated material from the site went down into this upper layer, and this is the layer where we have information, meaning that there are monitoring wells around both the zinc shop and the chrome shop. We are concerned about these contaminants being in this area but one thing in terms of emergency actions is we have some time in terms of the public water supply, because there are many, many feet of material between where the contamination is known to be and where the city draws its water. it's -- the issue of the city water is one we are concerned about but one for which we have some time right now to be able to decide what action is necessary to protect it.

The other way in which this contamination that we know is in the area underneath the shops gets out to where people might be exposed to it is when it seeps either into a basement that also is in this clay material or when it seeps out the ground surface. And in this case we have situations that are well-known here about how this contaminated material is

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obvious and how people are concerned about coming into contact with it and we are hopeful that the systems that have now been put in place will tend to draw the contaminants that were underneath the shops in towards those collection systems so that we should not be seeing continued seepage into basements with contaminated water, should not be seeing continued seepage out to the ground surface while these systems are operating, but we are going to find out.

What are the contaminants that we are concerned about here? I have some examples of some of the recent measurements in the past few years that have been taken in the wells that are around the two sites and here at the zinc shop. You can see that chromium exists at levels that are way, way above what we would consider acceptable for drinking water and that is why we are concerned about the threat it poses in the long There is also cyanide that was used at the shop that is contaminating ground water and then the bottom three are chlorinated solvents and they also exist in that clay material around the zinc shop at levels that exceed what we would call the Wisconsin Groundwater Enforcement Standards, and these are the standards that we would apply for water that people would be drinking from private well supplies. It gives you some basis of

comparison for why we are concerned about the contamination that is there.

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What kinds of problems might these chemicals cause? The chromium, especially the form that is found at this site, is a irritant. cause -- it can upset internal systems when it's ingested, just cause irritation, make people sick. Ιf people consume these very high levels we might see some -- and they did it over a long time -- we might see some more chronic types of problems, kidney damage, for example. Cyanide is basically a problem to the And we know that some forms of cyanide nervous system. if they're high enough -- we hear a lot of cyanide as a lethal poison -- and in this case we are well below the level where that might happen, so it would be more in the situation of if people were consuming this water that we might have some problems with headaches. then the chlorinated solvents, one is dicloroethane and tetrachloroethylene. Our basic concern with these is their potential to cause cancer if people were exposed to these at these elevated levels before standards over a long period of time. Now, as it stands, nobody is consuming water from this area. As far as we can tell nobody is consuming water that is contaminated at these levels and that is definitely a positive thing here.

Over at the chrome shop, I put some older information from 1986 for what was in the shallow groundwater in the silty clay material and then you can see that the numbers of level of chromium then in the next line for what is there now is much, much lower in recent years so we have a much, much reduced threat in the surface material. We still have a concern as you look down at this one, where we monitor just the upper part of the bedrock below that and there are significant levels of chromium in that upper part of that dolomite bedrock.

Now, the city water supply as I showed before is still many, many feet down in the sandstone bedrock beneath this one so it's still a long distance. We have time to try to decide what action is necessary to take. But also in this lower area, there has been some benzene found, and benzene in drinking water is a concern also, as I mentioned for some of those other clorinated solvents, as a potential for causing cancer. And again, we don't have any indication that people actually are exposed to these materials in the groundwater.

so what are our basic concerns in terms of the way people are exposed to these things? Most of our concerns about exposure have been addressed already by the emergency actions that the EPA has taken,

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meaning if people are consuming contaminated well water, we want to know about it. If we are taking it from near the site and as far as we are aware, nobody is using private wells that extract water from that dolomite aquifer from an area near the site but we would like to see somebody go out and conduct a careful survey to make sure that there aren't any private wells that are still in operation. The area gets municipal water which is clean. Then touching or drinking the contaminated seepage water that comes out onto the ground surface or in basements from here is a concern. Now if people are sensitive to chromium, it's possible that the levels we see, that we have seen in surface water here could cause what would be a sensitization reaction, an eczema or a rash-type reaction in people who are sensitive. The levels that we have seen in the surface water off of the site, away from the site, are not the kinds of levels that we would expect to cause people to become sensitive to chromium. But the levels that people already are sensitive, it's possible that they could have a reaction, and the information on this is not complete. Nobody has come up with a level that they say is okay for people who are sensitive so we don't know for sure how much one can tolerate. hopeful that the systems that are operating right now,

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and if they continue to operate, will protect people from the seepage water, but we advise that people watch out for it, and then finally -- well not finally -- the insulation material from time to time on the zinc shop building has been exposed and some of that has had relatively high levels of cyanide in it, enough possibly to cause a child to become sick if they were playing around there pulling this stuff out and sticking it in their mouths, so that is why we have asked emergency response people to put siding covers over that lose siding to make sure that this can't happen. Also, we did find in one study that was done in 1987 that there was one spot over by the chrome shop in the surface soils where there were relatively high levels of lead and there hasn't been additional testing in this particular area near the tracks to see if that in fact was something that was just in that one isolated spot where that sample was taken or if it might be more widespread now. Since 1987 a considerable amount of earth moving has occurred in that area so we can't say what was there then is necessarily the same as what is there now and we think that it needs to be investigated further.

At the zinc shop we saw some high levels of lead right near the side, the area where the sump

was installed so those soils had been removed and we don't expect to see the lead problem there that was found in 1987. But what does that mean in terms of what we recommend?

First of all, it means that we'd like to see more soil sampling and this what is planned for the remedial investigation so that we can be sure that there aren't chemicals that are in chromium that are in the area that have not really been closely investigated. Now the areas that have been investigated are the residential soils near the shop, not so much the back side of the shop heading over in the zinc shop case where the trucking company is, or in the chrome shop case, over towards the railroad tracks. Those are areas where we'd like to see more sampling in particular because of the lead we saw but we'd like to see broader sampling for more chemicals all around the site.

We strongly encourage that monitoring be done of the contamination in the groundwater so we can get a better idea of just how far the contamination has spread from the site and get a better idea of what kind of a time line there is in terms of how much the concentrations are decreasing and how fast it's dropping down in the aquifer, above the aquifer used by

the city.

Thirdly, I mentioned we'd like to have a more careful search for private wells in this area to be sure that nobody is still using a private well. We think it's important that access to the zinc shop building materials be restricted, that there not be a situation that after a few months the plywood that's put up there starts to fall away and then we might see kids playing around and perhaps playing around with that contaminated material. We think the access should be controlled.

And finally, if people -- we think people should exercise caution. If you see puddles on the surface in this vicinity or in basement water and it is that bright yellow hue, it's important to note that and to call Terry at the Department of Natural Resources so that he can come out and check and see if in fact it is contaminated. The systems that are there should solve the problem but if for example there were a heavy rain and a power failure and there wasn't a quick enough response, perhaps we would have a situation where we could have additional seepage and we want to watch out for that. It's not one we expect.

One final thing I'd like to mention is that when we look at the contamination at these sites,

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we look for the kinds of health effects that we know about, from what has happened in other places, what has happened in occupational settings when people are exposed to these chemicals, but there are definitely health effects that are associated with being in this situation where we have a company that dumped material illegally in a residential area and they have done it for a long time and it's been a problem. It causes a great deal of stress for anybody who has to deal with the situation, and nobody can deny that that stress has important effects on the lives of the people who have to deal with the situation. The Health Assessment acknowledges that that is definitely a concern for the But what it people who are faced with that situation. does not say is that the chemicals cause those health effects necessarily. And so that's one thing to keep That we definitely have to -- we have to say that it's a sad situation and I'm sure that people here can have attested to that, and it's caused a lot of disruption for people in the community so we have come out now tonight and said the levels of the contamination that we see that are present in the soils now are not those, and actually since 1979, the Wisconsin Division of Health has said that the levels of contamination that we see in the soil at this site

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are not so much that we would expect to cause a health effect in the people who are using the soils and gardening in the soils, we don't see that and we haven't seen it with the sampling that's gone on through time. If people are sensitive then definitely we have a question mark. We don't know what levels of exposure to this stuff are enough to cause a reaction in a person who's sensitive. Just recently I found out about a test that we can use for people who are interested in it, maybe exposed to this material to identify if in fact they are sensitive to chromium. doesn't mean that the chemicals at the site caused that sensitivity, but that we can find out if in fact they are sensitive, and several of the people I've talked to are interested in pursuing getting tested to see if there in fact is sensitivity, so that is one option that we can follow up on. It doesn't solve the problem and it doesn't give us a lot of answers but it's one direction that we will be able to move from here.

We have -- the Preliminary Health
Assessment has had comments internally from several of
the agencies that are involved. It's gone to the
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, to the EPA,
been through several divisions at the Agency for Toxic
Substances and Disease Registry but the people who know

the most about this site are the ones who live right here, and the people who have worked on this Preliminary Health Assessment have put a lot of time into it, but I think if there are gaps we are very eager to know what you identify as those problems and we will definitely take whatever comments you give us into account when we make this a finalized document and when we move ahead then as the remedial investigation occurs to investigate further what kinds of health problems might be associated with this site. Thanks.

MS. PASTOR: Okay. You heard from everyone so if you have a question, raise your hands, and we will call on you, try to answer it.

(Reporter's Note: Some speakers from the audience did not identify themselves so they are listed as such in the transcript, and some names are spelled phonetically.)

MR. THOMAS ENGERS: I got a question for David, okay. You talked about the cost, and where you're going to try to get the money from. What are the chances of the landowners having to pay some of that cost?

MR. LINNEAR: When you say the landowners -- I'm trying to understand your question.

MR. THOMAS ENGERS: The people that live

around the site that have contamination on the properties having to pay for it.

MR. LINNEAR: What's the chances of them having to pay a percentage or --

MR. THOMAS ENGERS: We were told different at one time.

MR. LINNEAR: I'd like to know as to who told you that so I could maybe try and go back and correct that person. No. A lot of people here with me today can testify to that.

MR. MICHAEL COWAN: A year ago there was a meeting at the municipal center on the west side and it seemed that nobody knew how the groundwater flowed around that area because of the dam. Nobody had done any off-site ground or water sampling. I was told by one gentleman from the DNR, took my name, my address, my phone number. He said we will be in contact with you and we will do some sampling. I haven't heard anything. What happened?

MR. LINNEAR: I don't know because I wasn't there.

MR. COWAN: It's been a year since that meeting at the municipal center. All you people have done is put plywood up around the outside just to keep the inside from falling out of it. It's contaminated

with chromium, with zinc, with cyanide. We were told the building was going to be demolished. It's still standing.

MR. LINNEAR: Okay.

MR. COWAN: What have you done in the last year?

MR. LINNEAR: What we have done in the past year is that we have gone ahead and put up a pre-treatment facility at the chrome shop. We have been treating groundwater there since October of 1990. We have also taken the contaminated groundwater from the zinc shop and treated it at the chrome shop also so we are also trying to go ahead and reduce the contaminated water at the zinc shop.

MR. COWAN: And you still don't know how much contamination is on adjacent properties?

MR. LINNEAR: I'll agree with you on that point.

MR. COWAN: Why not?

MR. LINNEAR: That is one of the things we are going to go ahead and try to do.

MR. COWAN: Wouldn't it make sense to somebody if you have a contaminated site to sample things around it to see how far it's spread?

MR. LINNEAR: Yes, we do, which we intend to

do.

MR. COWAN: In over a year? That can't be done in a year?

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ LINNEAR: We intend to still do that. I mean, we have been sampling.

MR. COWAN: Intentions are great. Everybody has got good intentions.

MR. LINNEAR: True. All I can say, sir, is we will continue to try to take those samples and we are going to be sampling from around the site. I don't know who you spoke to in the DNR, who told you this. I would love to hear it so I can go out and find out what they've told you. What we are proposing to do today I think are things that we are going to do.

MS. SUE LOUISNATHAN: I would like to add something. I'm Sue Louisnathan. I'm with the EPA in Chicago. I might need to clarify a little bit about funding. Now we all talked about money at the beginning of the meter, who pays for all this? There is the Superfund which is a tax on those people that —companies that generate hazardous wastes and with that money we are able to take actions, two types of actions. One are the actions that have been taken at the Better Brite site. Those are actions to do, to take action on anything which is threatening public

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health and the environment but there's also some monies available in Superfund to take actions to do the kind of study that you're talking about, and we can only use that money on sites that are on the national priority list and Better Brite has just become one of those sites on the national priority list. Now it is eligible to receive additional monies to do the long-term studies and that's why Terry's here tonight. We have allocated money, given it to the DNR and they will begin the long-term study of the site so I just wanted you to know about the different sources of funding that we have available in the Superfund program, and we will address that concern through the long-term study but in the meantime, we are still going to be taking the actions to continue with the groundwater, pump and treat there and to do some things to improve the site security so --

MS. PASTOR: This is all what Terry was talking about in RI/FS, that is remedial investigation. The long-term sampling is part of that. It will be done.

MRS. KONRATH: I've got several. First I'm going to -- you are under a misrepresentation as far as how much stuff was spilled from the chrome plant. Mr. Zenner when he was here at the counsel meeting stated

because not only did they dump and pump it out the back door and store it, those tanks leaked for years and it was found to be leaking for years so that has to be taken into consideration, that that plant was allowed to run for seven more years after it was found to be a contaminated building and with all this stuff going on, the second thing many people are not aware of, are you going to do anything to stop it from going into the Fox River? Now right now, all the years it's been in operation, it goes directly to storm sewers, was only hooked to storm sewers. Now are you going to close off those storm sewers? Are you?

MR. LINNEAR: Are you asking --

MRS. KONRATH: I'm asking you, are you going to do something about keeping it out of the Fox River?

MR. LINNEAR: Mrs. Konrath, what we are intending to do to address the issue about what contaminations are going into the Fox River and what's going into the groundwater system is once again an elaboration and that's what we are going to do in remedial investigation. We have to continue.

MR. KONRATH: Okay. I'd ask you tell me how deep is the well that you have by the chromium plant? How far down does it actually go?

1	MR. KOEHN: Which one, the extraction well?
2	MR. KONRATH: Right.
3	MR. LINNEAR: Just in the bedrock.
4	MR. KONRATH: Did it go to bedrock?
5	MR. LINNEAR: Right at the top of it.
6	MRS. KONRATH: Are you planning on posting
7	these sites? I know you're not going to fence the
8	whole chromium site, but are you intending to let
9	people be aware that this is a hazardous waste site?
10	MR. LINNEAR: Are you asking are we going to
11	put up signs that say this is a hazardous site and you
12	should stay off it, don't play ball in here?
13	MRS. KONRATH: Great. I've been trying for
14	that for years. When you do your samples can you take
15	them deeper than the ones that were taken during during
16	the drought last April? They took samples of dust and
17	of course now that the drought has broken, most of those
18	places that samples were taken should be retested.
19	MR. LINNEAR: What we intend to do is we intend
20	to do an extensive and a total sampling of groundwater.
21	MRS. KONRATH: I don't know. You're not going
22	to ignore where they did it already then?
23	MR. LINNEAR: The whole gamut.
24	MRS. KONRATH: Thank you.
25	MR. COWAN: You're going to try to make use of

the data obtained with the other stuff?

MR. LINNEAR: And in terms of sampling there will be shallow samples; have to look at dust and the potential for airborne particles moving around.

MR. KONRATH: Because it sits in rings, you know. I've got samples.

MR. LINNEAR: If it's accepted by everyone to go ahead and do the alternative two here which is to continue operation, et cetera, when we do install the monitoring wells we will probably have some results in from that so like I say, we will be trying to do as extensive as possible. Any other questions?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Just one. Are you going to be able to use those wells that are already in?

MR. LINNEAR: We are doing them.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You say that you're going to do a long term study now. Isn't there something that you could put wells right in the people's back yards while you're doing the studies to make them feel safe in their own homes? We all have children. We all know that as a parent, you can tell them don't eat the dirt, don't touch, go play ball in that fence but as you know children, that they will do it anyway. Now, something should be -- you should be able to feel safe in your own home. I know we

requested wells at one time to be put in by and near our sump pumps and the DNR refused to do that, and now that was again like four years ago. Isn't there something you can do for some of the people that live in that area?

MR. LINNEAR: What we tried to do, what we have tried to do already and we will continue to try to do is look at whatever data we have got to try to figure out some level of contamination so that we can take actions, you know, for conditions that you're describing. If we see that the levels are excessive we'll try to take an immediate action. At this particular point we are still evaluating. From what you heard from Mr. Bro here, right now the levels are high enough for him to make recommendations that we are trying to actually face but that's about it. That's why we are continuing to do more sampling to make sure we haven't missed anything.

MR. WILLEMS: Kenneth Willems. I live directly east. I own the property adjacent to the railroad tracks across from the chromium plant, all the properties, and I challenge that soil facts sheet that you had up there where the clay, the buffer level of clay in the area was such. All my property adjacent to that which runs right into Better Brite is nothing but

sand and pea gravel when I built, the whole excavation nothing but gravel, a little bitty mound of black dirt. I trucked two thousand yards of clay onto my property just to give it a base. There was no clay in that whole area. How can directly across the tracks you can say that's solid clay? No way.

MR. LINNEAR: Okay. And I would not counter your challenge. What I would say, though, is that the cross-section that you saw was simplified and it was not -- it was not a typical cross-section of all the surrounding areas.

MR. WILLEMS: You were probably looking at a cross-section, maybe, of the whole city of De Pere but that particular area right there is nothing but solid sand and real light soil. There's no clay whatsoever. The only clay I ever seen over by Better Brite, I seen it trucked in by trucks many years ago. Down east and west of Better Brite is all clay. We live there.

MR. LINNEAR: We have seen examples that there are different different layers and things, the whole bit. We don't have a complete survey yet.

MR. WILLEMS: But it's right there. My land is there, their land goes right there. There's no differential. It goes right there. There's nothing in between. Right there, there's nothing but pure sand.

MR. KOEHN: At the Better Brite Shop, chrome shop we have put borings in in the past. Those portions are examined and the cuttings come up and the cross-sections that have been shown use that information and we are pretty sure that there is clay there. The other thing Kim was trying to show, that that cross-section is not so much the actual geology in the area but trying to show that although the municipal well is only 250 odd feet from the zinc shop, it has a long way to go vertically. He wasn't trying to show it as a geologic lesson.

MR. WILLEMS: I'm thinking that the groundwater seeping through the sand and everything is right there. Getting back to what the other lady said, we had sumps pumps pump that groundwater. That's contaminated water. It's coming directly through that vein. There's no way it's going to go past my land and just drop drastically down one way or the other. It has to stay in the same plane.

MR. KOEHN: Which are different layers, some sandy, some silty, some clay. At the chrome shop the predominant feature is the clay.

MS. PASTOR: After the meeting maybe you could show us where you live and we'd pinpoint it a little bit.

MR. LINNEAR: One of the things we could possibily discuss, if you have visible signs of contamination, we could talk about it, how we can address it. I mean --

MS. PASTOR: I know your face but I don't know your name.

MR. BAUMGART: Paul Baumgart. I had a question related to groundwater flow. It states here there's strong downward grading in the direction of the municipal well. And that municipal well is thought to influence that grading, in other words, draw it downwards. Is there any -- do you have any idea how strong that grading is towards the well and what influence the well has upon that force?

MR. KOEHN: I don't have numbers or anything like that with me. We do know that it is a fairly strong gradient caused by the pumping, but I don't have that with me. There was some work done by a consultant firm. I don't remember the year but one of the original studies when the wells were put in --

MR. KOEHN: Some modeling has been done to estimate the time that it would take to impact the municipal well. Seems to me it was in the neighborhood of 60 to 80 years or something on that order.

MR. BAUMGART: No idea as far as time?

MR. LINNEAR: Once again, that modeling doesn't incorporate, you know, the extraction systems in place now, and if you know anything about modeling, it's really -- Hopefully after we really get into the RI, remedial investigation, we will have some better data.

MR. KOEHN: And an awful lot of these questions are getting into what a RI is, as to what is a remedial investigation. You're also almost answering your question, why do a remedial investigation?

MR. SCOTT SCHMITT: In the health assessment you talk a lot about the chromium and the cyanide but what about these solvents a little more? Got two people who live close to here who developed cancer. That's what worries me is these solvents. The health assessment only tells about one case but there's actually been two.

MR. BRO: What?

MR. SCHMITT: Cases of cancer, actually been two. Isn't that kind a little ironic? Doesn't it concern your guys? You've got solvents that you say are cancer-causing, never really get into it or what the number means. Seems all you guys mostly talk about is chromium.

MR. BRO: We are definitely concerned about the potential for cancer but the situation with how these

solvents might get out and the ways that people would be exposed to them, the chemicals that we are concerned about from a cancer perspective are very volatile, so when the water comes to the surface they come out into the air. The levels that we see in this groundwater are not such that seepage water such as in the basement would have a sufficient quantity to pose a significant cancer threat. The time we would be concerned about that threat would be if that water were being run frequently in a home water supply situation and if people were drinking it.

MR. SCHMITT: Do you assure it's not, though? Could it possibly be coming in?

MR. BRO: It's probably there at very, very low levels, well below those that we would use for our drinking water standards, for example, so those chemicals are very likely there when that water seeps but at very, very low levels. How long it may take from when it causes cancers, it's years and years.

MR. KONRATH: 21, to be exact.

MR. LINNEAR: Did that answer it?

MR. KONRATH: Well, first I'd like to make a comment on what has just been discussed. You say 60 to 80 years before it gets to the well. I hope you're not as wrong on that figure as you were on the amount of

water you estimated to treat at the plant because it seems it's three times the amount now that was originally, yes, so I hope you're right on the 60 to 80 years; give you a little time. Also, on the drawing that you had, the second one, you said 1985 you removed some soils. What soil did you remove from my property?

MR. LINNEAR: What I was saying when I said that we removed some soil and we removed some solid waste was that some soil was removed from at least at the site that we know of. We also removed some contamination that existed inside the structure.

MR. KONRATH: You drew a box right where my property was.

MS. PASTOR: He claimed not to be an artist.

MR. LINNEAR: I wasn't trying to hit a specific spot. If it happened to fall there, I'm sorry. I wasn't trying to.

MR. KONRATH: Then the other questions are for Mr. Bro. You say that these different things, if we -- there's no real immediate threat now because there's no groundwater pooling and that stuff. Well, for 21 years, I have been in this.

MR. BRO: Right.

MR. KONRATH: I've been in these pools. I worked in this soil and that. Are you telling me now

that there's no health problem to me because you're not finding these levels that were there?

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The question was the levels now we MR. BRO: see are not levels where we would expect a health problem, and considering that the Konraths have been in this situation for years since this all occurred, isn't there a possibility that there's a health problem associated with it? And the answer, Marvin, is that the levels that we have seen over time, including those that were measured back in the late '70's, are not those that we would expect to cause health effects. The levels of chromium in the soils, in the backyard soils, are not those that we would expect to cause health effects and the only -- the unanswered question is and what that means is that they're not the levels where we would expect to see a person become sensitive to chromium as a result of what is there. But if you already are sensitive to chromium, I can't say what levels it would take to cause a reaction and so that is the question we still need to answer; that is, are there people there who are sensitive to chromium, and then what levels of exposure would it take to cause that reaction?

MR. KONRATH: Are you saying that there never was dangerous levels of chromium in my back yard?

MR. BRO: From the standpoint of being able to

garden and being able to use the back yards, the levels that we see there and that we have seen over time in the back yards are not those that we would expect to see health effects now.

MR. KONRATH: But then your figures, what your acceptable levels are, far exceeding all the samples that we -- the read-outs we got from the sampling from years ago far exceeded these acceptable levels. Well, why do you have an acceptable level when these high levels aren't dangerous?

MR. BRO: The danger in this case with the surface water, the highly contaminated surface water, the danger would be if people were out there drinking it. So what I'm distinguishing is what is the effect from it affecting, touching your skin as opposed to if you are out there and taking glasses of this stuff and drinking it and in this case, it would be very, very much, you know, ill-advised to do that and that was the advice from the very beginning is don't let people and especially like little kids, get into these puddles where they might be inclined to do something like that, but my understanding from talking with you is that you knew better and you didn't do that.

MR. KONRATH: I didn't know better early.

MR. BRO: Right, but you were -- you handled

this a lot, and that then is the real issue is the dermal contact with this, the skin contact, and based on the information we have been able to pull from looking at other situations where this occurs, that that then leaves it at the situation I mentioned.

MR. KONRATH: Then there's one other point I have to disagree with you on. You said that stress is there because you live in the situation and that but it is not caused by chromium. Well, the chromium caused the situation. The situation caused the stress so therefore, I think you have to call stress a health hazard due to these chemicals because the chemicals are what started the whole chain reaction. You can't disassociate them.

MR. BRO: Yeah. The only thing that I'm trying to distinguish when I say that, is there's no doubt that in the situation, now, the chemical could have been something other than chromium. And it's just the fact that you're in a situation that is very undesirable. You had a neighbor who's a bad neighbor, came along, dumped material illegally and did it for a long period of time, went bankrupt and left you with the mess and that is a source of stress. No matter what chemicals are involved that's a source of stress. But if we went someplace else, to another situation where

people have been involved in chromium and they didn't have it as a result of a bad neighbor, maybe where they're just they're working in it occupationally, the same level of exposure to chromium without the situation didn't cause health effects, and that's what I'm trying to distinguish is the difference between general effects of a chemical and the situation of being in a terrible mess with a bad neighbor.

MRS. KONRATH: The situation we have here, the stress is a health factor.

MR. BRO: Definitely the stress is a major concern and there's no denying that the stress is there.

MR. KONRATH: Okay.

UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN: I have a question for Dave. Before we were talking about when you were going to put these wells in and begin this testing. Now, do you have a time element, you know? When are you going to begin to put these wells down to test the soil?

MR. LINNEAR: Yes, I do. What I'm looking at doing is trying to get this done this fall, at least get it started, if I can, get out like to start fencing the zinc shop, the chrome shop, putting up some type of Visqueen or some type of maybe a siding over the wood zinc shop so the plaster board doesn't get, you know, weathered and allow the insulation to be shown.

1	MR. COWAN: Why didn't you tear it down?
2	MR. KONRATH: Why don't you fence it, at
3	least?
4	MR. LINNEAR: And fencing it. I'm trying to
5	do all that this fall.
6	MR. COWAN: Why didn't you tear the zinc shop
7	down, the building down?
8	MR. LINNEAR: We can do that.
9	MR. COWAN: Why not?
10	MR. LINNEAR: We could do that but if we do
11	that then we're possibly opening up the elements to even
12	more contamination because we know
13	MR. COWAN: it's going to have to come down
14	sooner or later.
15	MR. LINNEAR: Yes, it is.
16	MR. COWAN: Why not do it sooner?
17	MR. LINNEAR: We want to go ahead and tear it
18	down when we know everything we can about it before we
19	take it down, and not have created a bigger problem.
20	MR. COWAN: You already knew it's
21	contaminated, chrome and zinc and cyanide and zinc and
22	lead.
23	MR. LINNEAR: We don't know the levels. It's
24	visibly contaminated.
25	MR. COWAN: I was told it had been. That's

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2	walls, to test them.
3	MR. LINNEAR: Lab tested.
4	MR. COWAN: I was told that every board and
5	every rafter in there is contaminated, all the
6	insulation is contaminated.
7	MR. LINNEAR: I'm not denying it.
8	MR. COWAN: Why leave it up? You know it's
9	contaminated. Why leave it up?
10	MR. LINNEAR: The contamination is still inside
11	the structure.
12	MR. COWAN: If the structure is gone there's
13	no contamination.
14	MR. LINNEAR: No, after all the walls are
15	torn down, the foundation still sits there. That's why
16	we watch the site foundation.
17	MR. COWAN: Tear it down and cap it.
18	MR. LINNEAR: We still have to do some more
19	investigation.
20	MR. COWAN: How many years are you going to
21	be investigating?
22	MR. LINNEAR: The investigation is going to
23	go on until we can come up with all the possible answers
24	to all scenarios so we can clean up the entire site.
25	MR. COWAN: It's been 20 some years now.
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why the insulation had been hauled out of the outside

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They

couldn't even sell my property.

MR. LINNEAR: Why don't you make sure you give us your name and address before you leave, make sure one of us gets that.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Will there be a chance to review the RI/FS work plan at some point or before it's initiated?

MR. LINNEAR: Before it's initiated, yeah.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We're going to start work this fall. You haven't negotiated a contract yet. You don't have a lot of time left. Is there going to be time for public review?

MR. LINNEAR: I am going to refer that question.

MS. PASTOR: Generally what we do before we begin a construction project is we have another meeting to let people know what it is we plan to do because it may impact the things that -- you know it impacts them. We want to let them know when people will be at the site, when they are going to be working, what to expect to see so we can hold another session to let people know exactly what's going to happen before we get out there but we think that some of the things are pretty straightforward and will be easy to explain.

MR. LINNEAR: One of the things I hope -- this

may not answer the question but it might give you sort of a parameter what we are looking at. We try to analyze and look at every possible angle that we can, either we see contamination, how to identify the source of contamination and come up with the best remedy to try to remove the contamination to try to return the site to it's first condition. So I hope that culminates with the answer, sort of addresses the question.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I didn't think a lot of people had ideas where sampling was going to be taken.

MR. LINNEAR: We sort of do, but in the same sense, we don't want to say we know because if you go out there and you can't find anything, you might have to go farther than you thought you had to go, you might have to go deeper than you thought you had to, so we don't want to say, you stop right here. We are going to go as far as it takes to get it done.

MS. PASTOR: Chad; right?

CHAD SMET: Yeah. Is it possible that the contaminants are entering the water lines that are coming to the individual houses because they always check the city well but what if there is contamination as it was coming into the houses, in the lines that go through the contaminated ground?

MR. LINNEAR: Is it possible? Anything is

possible.

CHAD SMET: Shouldn't the actual water supplies in the houses be checked, too?

MR. LINNEAR: One of the test samples that we potentially do is called a tap sample where we sample the tap water, so that will be done. At that point we will know whether or not we are getting contamination.

MRS. DE VOS: Are you going to go up and down the street, sample everything or just pick and choose here and there?

MR. LINNEAR: No, what we have done, this gets back to how far do you go? What we have done in the past that I know of, that I can speak to -- maybe there's other people in the room with a little more experience and expertise -- definitely look at source contamination area, look around that area and then if we finds levels -- continue to go around until we find levels that are what we call background levels that are equal to the levels that would normally exist in some areas that receive the contamination.

MR. KOEHN: This has to do with the health thing as far as saying it's not a health hazard.

MR. HENDRICKS: That's a crock because me and my ex-wife over here, when we lived there before we left our house, we were raising two children, and my

daughter especially, she was sick all the time. She was losing weight and well, she was hyper to the point where you would think she would have to be locked up. Anyway, when we left our house, she doubled her weight in about six months. She actually grew hair.

MR. LINNEAR: Maybe we can talk to you after the meeting.

MR. HENDRICKS: So whatever. I got to get out of here.

MR. BRO: The situation that the Hendricks experienced is one that is clearly one that would lead one to be concerned about this and the only answer I have is that the type of effects that we saw are not those that we can relate to the chemicals that we see in the yards, so we have a situation where we have an individual family, an individual child where in one place, the child was not developing well, and when they moved, the child did but we cannot connect that. We cannot say, ah, this chemical is known to cause these kinds of effects and we can attribute it to this type of exposure. So that is a problem from the standpoint of we cannot find that connection.

MRS. DE VOS: Again, like I said, the grass is growing to your knees now behind their house. I don't think that grass or lawn or weeds have been cut

since you -- for the last five or six years. Now is there any danger in that we have grandchildren, I'm almost afraid to have them come over to the house.

MR. MANNING: They all come in the yard right next door to Hendricks' place. They don't check my land either. They said they were going to take care of the weeds. Why don't they poison the damn stuff?

MR. LINNEAR: What I can say is that I can look and see who cuts the weeds, try to get back to you is all I can say.

MR. MANNING: I live right next door to Hendricks' property. They don't come across the fence. They have got a fence there.

MS. PASTOR: Give us your name and address before you leave and we will have a list of names and addresses for various concerns.

MR. LINNEAR: Everything that's being said is being recorded. We will respond.

MS. PASTOR: That's why we are here.

MR. BRO: There was actually an earlier question that we should probably respond to. One thing we know about chrome is that high levels of chromium in soil, they're much more dangerous to plants at the level that they are -- they affect the plants long before they would affect people and that's one reason that the

Preliminary Health Assessment says that the problem of chromium in vegetables shouldn't be a problem. We did test one sample back when this problem was first identified and the levels weren't different from those that are commercially available but the reason is -- and we checked it out with people who are experts in this, is that the chromium will affect the plants. People have observed dead trees around there long before it would be at a level where we would say it would affect people, so there could well be an effect on the vegetation around there.

MR. SMET: Sue, could you clarify where the proposed -- the funding is proposed for \$750,000; is that correct??

MS. LOUISNATHAN: No, that is how much has been spent from the emergency program to take all the actions that we have talked about tonight. Now what we are going to have to do is get more funding for the sites but we can carry out the activities that we want to get done in fall.

MR. SMET: How much has been spent and how much is proposed to be spent?

MS. LOUISNATHAN: \$750,000 has been spent by the emergency program. In addition to that, \$800,000 has been obligated to the State of Wisconsin so that

they can begin this long-term study of the site, doing all the sampling that needs to be done, and then coming up with a feasibility study that tells us how we are going to clean up the site and then in addition to that we are going to have to obligate more money so that we can do some of these interim actions that we are talking about tonight such as putting in the monitoring wells, upgrading that pre-treatment system so there is going to be some more money that we are obligating based on what we say we are going to do tonight.

MR. SMET: We have \$750,000 in the Better Brite clean-up fund?

MS. LOUISNATHAN: You are right on this. That's Better Brite site clean-up, yes.

MR. SMET: And we have for sure \$800,000 proposed?

MS. LOUISNATHAN: Yes, monies given to the DNR so that they can do the long-term study of the site, taking all the samples, doing the groundwater investigation such as Terry is going to be in charge of that. And then in addition to that, perhaps a half a million dollars more to do these interim measures that we want to get done in the fall.

MR. SMET: Just speaking with the seven and a half already spent, eight hundred, that all came from

the Superfund?

MS. LOUISNATHAN: All came from the Superfund monies, yes. Different types of money. Now the \$750,000 is emergency money and as you can appreciate, we try to conserve that fund because it has to be available for when there's train spills and car spills and truck spills. Now we are into accessing money that's for sites just like Better Brite. They're on the NPL. Better Brite is eligible for funds on the It's a very high priority for both EPA and the DNR.

I want to get up the That's good. MR. SMET: The Superfund fund gets its money where? ladder here.

That is a tax on people MS. LOUISNATHAN: that generate hazardous wastes that produce chemicals. There's a certain tax that they pay that goes into the fund and that's part of the Superfund but there's also, whenever we spend the money we try and get the money back from people that have caused the problem. we also are constantly recovering money to add to the fund but, you know, this is a site where we think it's going to be pretty much using all of the funds. don't think that we are going to be able to find somebody who has the money to clean it up.

> Okay. Is it safe to say then that MR. SMET:

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1	none of this is direct taxpayer money?
2	MS. LOUISNATHAN: It's not direct taxpayer
3	money.
4	MR. SMET: Okay. Now, we are talking seven
5	fifty spent, eight hundred proposed, and you just
6	mentioned another figure of \$500,000 you're going to
7	need?
8	MS. LOUISNATHAN: It's a very rough estimate.
9	MR. SMET: But that all rounds out to about
10	two million bucks?
11	MS. LOUISNATHAN: Right.
12	MR. SMET: Would you say two million dollars
13	which would take me about three lifetimes to earn is a
14	reasonable cost for this?
15	MS. LOUISNATHAN: Well, I've been in this
16	field for approximately seven years and I can tell you
17	that dealing with hazardous wastes, it's very expensive
18	because, you know, drilling the monitoring wells,
19	collecting the samples, sending them to the lab like
20	the consultants, taking the waste away, like there was
21	a lot of that \$750,000 was for actual disposal fees
22	that we paid when we were carting the zinc stuff out.
23	MR. SMET: You don't have to go through all
24	that. Just is it a reasonable cost?
25	MS. LOUISNATHAN: I believe it's a reasonable

cost, again, that this Superfund cost is a factor but it's the action that we do to protect -- the reason the fund is there is so that we can spend the money, not worry about how much it costs because we want to protect. We are here to protect.

MR. SMET: Will the two million bucks put an end to the problem?

MS. LOUISNATHAN: No, I think that we will be spending a lot more money at Better Brite to take care of the problem, because we are talking about money to do an investigation. After we do the investigation, that we will probably be doing more clean-up there. That's going to cost money there, too, so I can't tell you at this point how much more. Part of what the DNR will do in its study is provide estimates to the EPA of what they think it will take to do the clean-up. It's our job, Dave and I, to make sure that those funds be obligated to the Better Brite site.

MR. COWAN: Nobody is going to be held responsible for it? Nobody's going to pay any penalties? Nobody's going to go to jail?

MS. PASTOR: We are trying.

MR. COWAN: I can't put my garbage out a day early without getting a warning ticket from the police. We have got a two million dollar mess and nobody's

responsible for it.

MS. LOUISNATHAN: I can't comment on what our enforcement strategy is. I'm sure you understand that's sensitive. We will do what we can to try and recover our money. That's the reason why Superfunds are really created because there are people that can through just inappropriate waste disposal practice create things that are very big problems and they don't have the money to clean them up.

MR. COWAN: Nobody's responsible for them?

MS. LOUISNATHAN: We call them orphan sites.

Nobody there that has the ability for funds to clean it up, and unfortunately, I think it's our assessment that Better Brite might fall into that category.

MR. KONRATH: With this assessment, I mean the study and then after the study, the clean-up proposals and the actual clean-ups themselves, what are we talking here in terms of years, something like your 60 to 80 years for this municipal well, or what?

MS. LOUISNATHAN: Not talking 60 to 80 years but our intention, and Terry can probably add to this, we will keep on taking actions based on the data that we collect so we are going to try and phase this project so if we collect facts that shows that there's a problem somewhere else on the site we are going to

stop and take the action and so you'll see a lot of different actions like this. As time goes on in meetings like this where we tell you that is what we are going to do now so before we can spend the Superfund money we have to allow public comments.

MRS. KONRATH: You have no idea of the amount of time it would take to clean up something like this totally?

MS. LOUISNATHAN: I could tell you there are a lot of projects that are going on three to seven years.

MR. SMET: One more question on the Superfund. This is the same as before. When you receive money from the Superfund, whatever the figure may be, does that Superfund have the money sitting in the bank or is the Superfund working on possibly applications that they are going to receive?

MS. LOUISNATHAN: We do have to work on allocations from the fund. Congress appropriates money to us, you know, that we use in the Superfund program so we have like the Superfund but Congress appropriates the money to us each year and what we tell Congress is that we have this many sites and this is the actions planned and then therefore we need money for this site. That's how we go through the process.

MR. SMET: But Congress has received that money from tax out of previous culprits?

MS. LOUISNATHAN: Yes, and the fund. It's -- MS. PASTOR: The money is not the problem.

MRS. HENDRICKS: This is not a question. For many of us there is a lot of frustrated people in this room. We have lived in it for ten years and no one's listening and none of the questions -- you just revert everything back to the tests, the tests, the tests, but is there ever going to be a time where you can actually do your job and say okay, this chemical causes cancer, this is what happened to your family, this is what happened to your girl? Will any of you ever be able to answer the true questions asked?

MS. LOUISNATHAN: I think the Superfund program was created to, you know, to discover, investigate and clean-up sites and that's kind of what our goal is and in helping us meet that goal, we rely on the health people to direct us in those actions but you know, I can't tell you that we will ever have the answer to that question because again, you're talking about things that happened maybe ten years ago. And you know, we may never know the answer to that question.

MS. PASTOR: One more question to the public

comments part of the meeting. If you have more questions we can stay and deal with that, but Scott?

SCOTT SCHMITT: Some of these health problems like the stunted growth and that, could that have anything to do with solvents? Have you ever checked that? You talked about chromium and that. The reason I asked was I was talking to a chemical engineer and things he said about chromium and cyanide were basically the same as what you guys said. I told them what was all there. As soon as I told him there was solvents they are like, oh, okay. That's a whole different story; they could go into all kinds of problems with solvents but you know, a lot of things, maybe a lot of these things could be happening from solvents, not the chromium.

MR. BRO: We did look at the health effects that are known for all of the chemicals that occur there, including the solvents and the problems of the solvents at these levels. Are those associated with long-term exposure like lifetime exposure to people who drink it and use it frequently, and we didn't see anything from the history on those solvents that we could attribute to the kinds of problems that were described so the answer is if there's something that's doing it, we haven't identified it yet. If there's

something that's there, it hasn't been found yet. It's not on the list of things that people are looking for, so we don't know the answer yet.

MS. PASTOR: Let's try to take public comments. One more?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Now Mrs. Hendricks, her daughter that she was talking about, all right, now all these toxic chemicals underground in the water, Mrs. Hendricks' home is right beside Konrath's home. Now let's say hypothetically I was to get married to Mrs. Konrath's daughter and moved in with them and she got pregnant, would my kid have to be housebound, too, not to have the problems that Mrs. Hendricks' kid has? Can you guarantee the chemicals will not get into this lady's home which is right across the street?

MR. BRO: The chemicals that we see there in the yards are not at a level where we would expect a problem.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Her daughter was very, very ill. That's why Mr. Hendricks walked out of the room. You're saying one thing and the doctors are saying another thing, and you know --

MR. BRO: Unless Allie has a different answer I think the doctors and I are saying the same thing.

It's we don't know what it is. Isn't that what it is,

Allie?

MRS. HENDRICKS: Right, because they don't know what it's capable of doing, but when she was losing all of the weight, the one and only thing I changed in her diet, okay, was the food which I canned from the garden which Jim from the DNR said he wouldn't touch. That was the only thing. She gained some weight, not enough to make a difference. She never hit the charts until she was what, six years old in average for height and weight, never, not once, and since I've moved, they have kept up with her and it's the greatest thing we have done.

MR. BRO: Absolutely.

MRS. HENDRICKS: So I guess it goes back to the standpoint because of your job you cannot say that that chemical -- I mean you can't put a claim on it but I can. Orally I'm not afraid to. I feel that chemical caused it. I'm not -- if anyone wants to sue me for that --

MR. BRO: At that location, meaning what we know, what's been tested and we have tested what we know is used but we don't know everything about every single chemical there and that is where I have to just leave it with a question mark because none of those that we have information on add up to that. That's as

far as I can get but I cannot deny it. I'm not about to deny that there was a significant change that occurred. I just can't, with all the investigation and looking at the chemicals and tracking down what kind of effects are associated with the chemicals, I haven't been able to find any correlation for the ones that we have studied there.

MRS. HENDRICKS: No, and I don't mean to sound that I'm blaming you, but you have to wonder how much longer their grandchildren and themselves can live in a place while everyone does their studies without it hurting them.

MR. BRO: That's a perfectly valid question.

MR. KONRATH: If you found this happening once or twice more, say in Appleton, Ashwaubenon, even out of the state, you could relate it to this problem and say maybe there's some connection with it. Then you would have new information and you could put it in your file. Why can't you do it with one case and say possibly these chemicals do cause this? We maybe have to study the country over to find another case like it. This might be the first one in the country.

MR. BRO: What Marvin was saying, could this be the first documented situation and what are we going to do with that news, and the answer is that is why

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there's this program in ATSDR. It's to look at the health consequences and the situations that we see around these sites and to pull all that information together so that they actually do a computer analysis and say where have we seen these kinds of health effects around these sites, and then what chemicals have we seen at these sites and do we see a correlation, and then it might provide information that we haven't had before. In addition to that, they look at all the chemicals and they do an evaluation of well, where are the areas that we have tested these chemicals, what kinds of problems, what are the information gaps, and so the situation I mentioned on how much chromium does it take to cause a reaction in a sensitive individual, the literature says we don't know. We know that they can react but we don't know how much it takes to cause it, so that will be, you know, one of the issues here, is if we have sensitive individuals to try to get to fill in some of those information gaps.

MR. KONRATH: Good. I hope you do.

MS. PASTOR: Public comments? I know everyone has a lot of things on their mind and a lot of different agendas. Everyone's got all different situations. What we really came for are your comments on just our alternatives. I just want to put this up,

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because we really need your comments on these two Basically, we are asking you to comment alternatives. on either of these. Now what we are proposing to do in the interim while we are going to start that long-term investigation, we still want to do these things. are proposing number two, to continue operation of the pre-treatment facility, to secure the chrome and zinc shops with fencing and make the zinc building more structurally sound and install more monitoring wells. That's what we are proposing to do right now. other alternative was nothing, so what we need your comments on is if you support us doing these things or nothing, so one second. This is the time where I really need you to give your name to the court reporter, spell it if you need to. If you represent an agency or a governmental body or something like that, she would need to know that, too, and if you could just That's really what tell us what your pleasure is here. we need to do, then we can get back to any other matters you have. We're not pressed for time.

MRS. HENDRICKS: I think Dave is the one I'm talking to. I don't think you can let them stop doing what they're doing. It's better than nothing. It is helping, so the more monitor wells you put in, the better you'll be able to monitor so I guess you can't

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on their line. Are they going to take any tests on my

I'm in

side? Tell me they didn't contaminate on my side. One year when the water table was up, it was all yellow. I told my wife to take some samples of it. I didn't know what the stuff was at the time. After Mrs. Konrath told me one time what the heck that was, I finally take a sample of it. When the water went down, it went down. When are you going to take any tests on my side? Like we were saying about the weeds, I got all those big weeds --

MS. PASTOR: Right now it's a comment, a statement on one or two.

MR. MANNING: Pardon me?

MS. PASTOR: We're just taking statements now. This is not for questions, just if you support one or two.

MR. MANNING: I don't know what you're talking about, one or two.

MS. PASTOR: The alternative is whether we want to do number two, we want to do all those activities and we want to know if the community supports it. That's what we are asking right now. We will either do all those things or nothing.

MAYOR NUSBAUM: Nancy Nusbaum. I also would very much support alternative two. I think from everything you told us there's still more that we can

comparison, if we were to do nothing or what we are proposing to do, so we are proposing to do something but we still have to look at no action. You never know. Someone out there may want us to do something.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Was there ever an alternative discussed of just totally obliterating the site, take it down, take 20 feet of top soil, whatever? Was that plan ever looked at?

MR. LINNEAR: That plan would have -- would require what we are about to do. The interim measure is a go-between between what emergency has done and what we intend to do, what emergency has done as an action and what we intend to do as a remedial action to clean up the entire site, bring the bridge together so it doesn't just stop while these two things are going on, so what we're talking about, total obliteration, that would definitely be the end remedial so this is in between.

MS. PASTOR: This long-term investigation will be starting that Terry will be in charge of. About the investigation, a lot of questions that you have tonight are probably questions that we also share with you and there will be another meeting to probably talk about really what's going to be happening, what's going to be looked at. The investigation really is a massive sampling, massive amounts of data gathering, filling in

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all these gaps that we have all those question marks, then there will be another meeting once we have all this information gathered, more alternatives, how to clean it up on a more permanent basis. This is just in the interim. Until we get to that point, we want to keep doing something until we get to that end point and there will be another comment period. I assure you that there will be more meetings, more alternatives than something or nothing. When we have a list of alternatives we will have a good list, at least a half a dozen or so, give or take, with something like from no action to total obliteration of a building to a few in-between steps will be looked at and I would imagine when we come back and have another meeting in whatever it takes, a year or two, you'll see a lot more information gathered and a lot of questions answered and some other alternatives, how to deal with it in the long term but right now we just needed your input on this interim plan.

MR. BAUMGART: They mentioned something about lead being very high there. Would you give me an idea where that lead may have come from, how high a concentration it was?

MR. BRO: That concentration in the soil was in the ballpark of two thousand five hundred parts per million, two thousand seven hundred.

MR. BAUMGART: Is that associated in any way to plating? The person I got the answer from there was Doug Russberg. Do you want me to repeat what he told me?

MR. BRO: There apparently were some sludges at the zinc shop that were known to contain high levels of lead and there was an employee at the zinc shop who informed the DNR that some of the employees were told to carry barrels containing these sludges and dump them alongside the railroad tracks in the wintertime so it's possible that a high level of lead was associated with that type of dumping in that area. Here is the answer. I gave you the wrong number. It was seven thousand nine hundred parts per million.

UNIDENTIED SPEAKER: Talk about those barrels of sludge, you know why the barrels of sludge were there? Better Brite had hundreds of empty barrels and he had them alongside their plant and all their equipment, the cables were frayed and when they dropped the cylinder it went to the bottom of the tank and they had to pump the sludge out as much as they could and into the barrels, not keep it from contaminating but to save the chromium, and they did that time and time again because all their equipment was real bad and anyways, well, half of it got in the barrels, half of

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it ran out one door, ran out the other door, put it in containers. They had big holding tanks along the railroad tracks and a high wind went through one day there, box cars parked on the siding and I have my dog kennels in the back and I work my dog along the tracks and was walking there. All the box cars were dripping because one of the tarps came loose. One of these big holding tanks which I didn't know was chromium at the time and it was dripping and blowing up in the air and blowing it all eastwards along the tracks. The box cars were dripping onto my property.

MRS. KONRATH: He's talking about a clean-up effort.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What about something like that? Finally the city came along and the city made them get rid of them barrels because they didn't look good because they cluttered up the area and they had to get rid of all the barrels so the next time they had a big spill and they pumped all the stuff ran right out in Marvin's yard. They pumped right out the back door because they didn't have any barrels in there to save it.

MS. PASTOR: I think we are losing people here.

MR. BRO: I heard that story. Essentially

the point you're making is that there's a need to much better define what kinds of contamination exist east of the shop and over along the tracks and to the other side.

MR. LINNEAR: But we are going to be going back out doing it differently.

MS. PASTOR: Anybody have anything else to say? Most people aren't even here any more. Thanks for coming, staying with us as long as you did. If you have any questions or anything you can still mail us those comments. Do use these sheets. Thank you for coming.

(Hearing concluded at 10:00 p.m.)

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