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SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

DOCKET NO. FD 34797 (Sub-No. 1)

Transcript of Proceedings

of the

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

NEW ENGLAND TRANSRAIL, LLC, d/b/a WILMINGTON & WOBURN TERMINAL RAILWAY --CONSTRUCTION ACQUISITION AND OPERATION EXEMPTION -- IN WILMINGTON AND WOBURN, MASSACHUSETTS

## LOCATION:

Wilmington Middle School 25 Carter Lane Wilmington, Massachusetts Tuesday, October 25, 2016 5:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

## APPEARANCES:

Mr. Scott Graves - Facilitator - ICF

Ms. Danielle Gosselin - Surface Transportation Board

Ms. Elizabeth Diller - ICF

Mr. Neil Sullivan - ICF

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PROCEEDINGS	
MR. GRAVES: We're going to get going in	
about five minutes.	
If you need the facilities and don't	
already know, if you go out these doors and	
down the left hallway, the restrooms are on	
the right just past the cafeteria. I think	
the girls room is first and then the boys	
room.	
(Recess.)	
MR. GRAVES: Welcome, everybody. My name is	
Scott Graves, and I'm facilitating this	
meeting.	
I'd like to introduce Danielle Gosselin.	
She's a lawyer and she's going to provide a	
little bit of a background and introduction	
for us.	
Then we'll have the public comments.	
OPENING REMARKS	
MS. GOSSELIN: Good evening and thank you for	
attending this Public Scoping Meeting on the	
Environmental Impact Statement for the New	
	MR. GRAVES: We're going to get going in about five minutes.  If you need the facilities and don't already know, if you go out these doors and down the left hallway, the restrooms are on the right just past the cafeteria. I think the girls room is first and then the boys room.  (Recess.)  MR. GRAVES: Welcome, everybody. My name is Scott Graves, and I'm facilitating this meeting.  I'd like to introduce Danielle Gosselin. She's a lawyer and she's going to provide a little bit of a background and introduction for us.  Then we'll have the public comments.  O P E N I N G R E M A R K S  MS. GOSSELIN: Good evening and thank you for attending this Public Scoping Meeting on the

I'm Danielle Gosselin and I'm here

England Transrail project.

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representing the Surface Transportation

Board's Office of Environmental Analysis.

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Also seated at the table with me are
Neil Sullivan of ICF, the project director
for our third-party contractor team;
Elizabeth Diller, ICF project manager; and
Scott Graves, also from ICF, who will serve
as our Facilitator.

I hope you had a chance during the Open House to look at the information boards and talk with some of the project staff about the proposed project and the associated environmental review process.

The Surface Transportation Board, or the Board, is a federal agency with licensing authority for the construction and operation of rail lines in the interstate rail network.

The Board, through its Office of
Environmental Analysis, or OEA, is also the
lead agency responsible for preparing this
Environmental Impact Statement, or EIS.

The EIS will identify and evaluate the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed action and alternatives.

There is one cooperating agency working with the Board in preparing the EIS, the Environmental Protection Agency, EPA. EPA has decisionmaking authority independent of the Board.

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EPA was invited to be a cooperating agency due to its special expertise in environmental matters at this site and its role in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund process).

OEA will continue to coordinate with EPA throughout the development of the EIS. Some EPA representatives are also here tonight.

As you may know, variations of the New England Transrail project have been before the Board dating back to 2003. For purposes of this EIS, we are focusing on New England Transrail, or NET's current proposal before the Board. The Board is conducting a new environmental review in this case and developing a new record.

For more information about the history of the case, please visit the Project

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website, newenglandtransraileis.com, or the Board's website, stb.gov.

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NET's current project plans involve the acquisition, construction, and operation of various rail lines and the construction and operation of transloading facilities on and adjacent to property currently owned by the Olin Corporation at 51 Eames Street in Wilmington. The property was listed as a Superfund site by EPA in 2006.

NET anticipates moving goods and materials, such as bricks, newspaper, steel, glycols, biofuels, liquid natural gas, vegetable oils, wood chips, sand and gravel and transloading them from railcars directly onto trucks, into holding tanks, or into a warehouse on site for temporary storage.

According to NET, the proposed project would add rail transloading capacity close to Boston and allow for lower rail rates and improved service scheduling for customers.

The purpose of this meeting is to hear your environmental concerns related to the proposed project, including potential

alternatives, and their impacts.

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Our hope is that the information you provide today will help frame our analyses and help the Board understand the issues that are important to your community.

The public comment period will last until November 29th, 2016. OEA will then revise the Draft Scope of Study and issue a Final Scope of Study, incorporating public comments and concerns received during the comment period.

OEA will consider all comments received when preparing the Final Scope of Study.

Hard copies of the Draft Scope of Study are available at the sign-in desk at the entrance to the -- to the meeting space.

After the Scope of Study is finalized,
OEA will begin preparing the Draft
Environmental Impact Statement, or EIS.

In this EIS, OEA plans to cover the following environmental resource areas: transportation systems, safety, land use, recreation, biological resources, water resources, geology and soils, air quality,

noise and vibration, energy resources, socioeconomics, cultural and historic resources, aesthetics, and environmental justice.

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Additional resource subject areas can be added as a result of comments and information received during the Scoping process.

The Draft EIS will reflect OEA's independent analysis of the potential environmental impacts that could result from the proposed project.

When the document is finalized, OEA will issue the Draft EIS and provide another opportunity for the public to comment.

During the formal comment period, we will host a public meeting similar to this one.

After the Draft EIS public comment period closes, OEA will consider all comments received and address those comments in a Final EIS. The Final EIS will present OEA's final conclusions and recommendations for mitigating possible environmental effects.

Before making its decision in this case, the Board members will consider the entire

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environmental record, including all public comments, the Draft EIS, the Final EIS, and OEA's final recommended environmental -- environmental mitigation as well as the record on the transportation merits.

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If the Board approves the project, it may impose a series of final environmental mitigation measures which the Applicant must implement as a condition of the Board's license.

There is additional information about the Board's environmental review process on the poster located in the hall and on the project website.

Thank you again for coming and for your participation in the environmental review process.

At this time, I would like to hand the meeting over to our Facilitator,

Scott Graves, who will go over the meeting format and some ground rules before we begin to hear public comments.

Thank you.

MR. GRAVES: Thank you, Danielle.

Before we get started this evening, I'd like to go over a few housekeeping items and walk you through the process we'll use to take public comments and discuss some of the ways that you can comment outside of this meeting.

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As a matter of courtesy to your neighbor sitting next to you and to those who are providing comments, I would like to take a minute to silence your cell phones or put them on vibrate for us, please.

And, then, if you have to take a call, obviously feel free to do so; but if you can step outside of the auditorium, that would also help as a matter of courtesy.

For those who don't know, the restrooms are out of the auditorium and down the corridor to my left, all the way down, the -- it's the little boys and girls. And I think the girls is first, and then the boys is -- is second down that corridor.

Obviously, the exits are well labeled.

But if we need to get out of the building in a hurry for whatever reason, there's the

doors that we came in. And then to the right here and to the left there are exits as well, and to the back, there's an exit (indicating).

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So there are several ways that you can provide comments into the Draft Scope of the EIS here this evening. Obviously, we're going take oral comments here in just a few minutes.

You can also provide handwritten comments and place them in the Comments box located in the Public Comment area just outside of the auditorium.

We've provided forms for your convenience to use, and there's some pens out there as well. You're not required to use those forms, but certainly they're available for your convenience.

You can also provide oral comments directly to our court reporter, who's sitting up here, who will transcribe them into the meeting record.

That's presuming we end a little early and have some time before the court reporter

has to leave. So she'll be around for a while after the meeting tonight if people don't want to provide public comments, but would prefer to have their comments put into the record just by speaking to the court reporter.

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You can also submit comments outside of tonight's meeting. Written comments can be mailed to the Board using the U.S. Postal Service. You can also submit your form -- your comments electronically via email.

And the email address and the mailing address are also on the -- the hard-copy forms that are just outside of the auditorium here. So If you haven't had a chance to pick up one of those, you can certainly do so on your way out.

All comments, oral and written, are going to be given equal weight and consideration, and all comments are due by November 29th, 2016.

For those who want to speak, if you haven't already done so, please sign in at the table in the auditorium where you come

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in. There's a little box on the table to indicate that you want to provide public comments.

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That will help me because that's the -the medium that I use to identify the
speakers to come up and speak.

For those who have signed up to speak -I think I've got about ten cards here -- I'll
just call you up. I'll start with two people
at a time, and that way we have people begin
down the middle of the aisle so they can get
out. We have empty seats reserved down here.
But we can start with that.

Then, after each person speaks, I'll call up another name. When you come up on to the microphone, please state your name. If it's not like a one-syllable name, sometimes it's helpful to spell it for the court reporter as well.

I'd also like to thank everyone in advance for your cooperation and courteousness to those who are speaking.

In order to accommodate everyone who wishes to speak, we're going to provide five

1 minutes per speaker -- or up to five minutes.

2 And obviously, you don't need to take the

3 whole time, but if you do, we have five

4 minutes.

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And as a helpful reminder of the time passage, we have some color cards up here that Elizabeth is going to flash for you, so -- just to give you a little bit of a 30-second warning when -- when your time is about to expire.

11 MR. MICELI: Can I make a comment? This is

12 an important thing in this town, and you're

13 | limiting everyone to five minutes, and you're

14 running it like you're running a debate. I

15 think that's atrocious.

16 MR. GRAVES: And --

17 | FEMALE AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'll second that.

18 FEMALE AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'll third it.

19 MALE AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'll third it.

20 MR. GRAVES: At the start of this evening

21 when we arrived, we had an informal open

22 house prior to the meeting; and during the

open house, many of you were able to engage

24 in some conversation with the project team

and the Board.

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In this portion of the meeting, the Board is here to listen to you, to hear your comments, and so they won't be able to answer questions during this portion of the meeting.

But there will be some little bit of time potentially at the end of the meeting where we can engage in some additional back-and-forth conversation out in the open house area.

So at this time, I'd like to call up our first two speakers. We have Representative Miceli here.

(General applause.)

MR. GRAVES: And I'll also have Mr. Jeffrey
Hull. If you want to come on down here, sit
down and get ready. Mr. Hull.

Go ahead, Representative Miceli.

19 PUBLIC COMMENTS

MR. MICELI: Let me say this. When this reared its ugly head a few years back, I went to Washington, D.C., on my own dime -- no Town money, no State money, no election

money -- because I thought this was going to

be a very serious problem. I guess I understated the importance of the problem.

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I went there and at that time a senator from New Jersey, a U.S. Senator,

Senator Lautenberg, he was on before I was.

And he made a presentation, and he had a very graphic presentation. It's too bad we don't have it here tonight.

And he showed all of these railroad cars -- not side cars. These were passenger cars -- loaded with waste. And I know we're talking about a different issue tonight --

13 (Reporter's Note: Adjustment made to microphone).

MR. MICELI: Oh, gee, imagine me. Can we start from the beginning? I was going to say my five minutes isn't running, is it?

But seriously, he had a very graphic presentation. Folks who had been working this area took off, and they left New Jersey with a very, very serious problem. It was very graphic.

And I feel -- and I'm going to have to go back in history. Olin Chemical is

. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

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compounding the felony. They started this and now we're being told even before all of the reports are done that the clock is running; that we've got to go -- be here tonight to talk about what is going to be done in this area.

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I'm trying to be very emphatic in a short period of time, but if I want more time, I'm going to get it.

I was going to say that this is a disgrace. None of the work has been completed. You have people here tonight from the EPA who are trying to find out what's happening.

So I'm very, very, very upset. This is wrong. This shouldn't be happening tonight. Nothing should be happening until all of the reports are completed, and none of them are.

We've got a site that's basically a Superfund site. We've got a company that disregarded all of the problems that they created, and now we're being pushed into a situation.

And you're talking about -- we don't

even know what's being talked about as far as transportation is concerned. We've been told there's going to be LNG. There could be anything. I think the garbage is out of the question, but that's nothing.

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Let me tell you, Folks, if you leave here tonight and you're satisfied with this, you're crazy. Because what's going to happen is the worst single problem -- environmentally speaking -- not just in Wilmington, in the whole surrounding area.

You will have the trucks coming up here, hundreds of trucks every day, and no one really knows how to run this operation.

This is the wrong time. This should be -- we shouldn't stop here. We should really fight this thing to make sure that it doesn't happen.

And this is way out of line tonight. I can't believe we're having this hearing tonight, and we haven't even completed our work on the site yet.

And this is -- as I -- when I -- when I left Washington, D.C. -- I'm really mad about

this. When I left Washington, D.C. -- and I'm not trying to impress anyone -- I got the feeling back a few years ago that the people were very sympathetic to our cause.

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Looked at our town, looked at the way it's laid out -- and the people sitting on the Board at that time, I got the feeling -- and I'm a pretty good politician. After Lautenberg made his presentation -- and I'll give him the credit, but I came up afterward.

And we talked about the problems that we've got; that, you know, maybe this is something that's going to be put on the back burner and maybe forgotten about. I know there's no approval yet, but, boy, I'll tell you. I've never seen anything fast-tracked like this.

The City of Boston has waged all kinds of battles against LNG. And we're talking about maybe -- "maybe" because there's nothing definite -- maybe about something like this is being in the transportation situation.

But I'll say this: You're taking

I sincerely hope that you bury this thing once and for all.

Thank you very much.

(General applause.)

MR. GRAVES: Mr. Jeffrey Hull?

MR. HULL: Good evening. My name is

Jeff Hull. I'm the Town Manager in

Wilmington.

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Just, if I could, for the record for purposes of the Open Meeting Law, I would note that we have a majority of the Board of Selectmen present here this evening, but they will not be deliberating with regard to this matter or any other.

I would just ask that given the fact that I'm speaking on behalf of a number of department heads and personnel that I have more than five minutes. But to that extent, let me begin.

Since 2005, Wilmington has taken great interest in the proceedings and the proposals of New England Transrail for building on the Olin Superfund site. Everyone who has followed the proceedings before the Surface

Transportation Board knows of these circumstances.

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This may be a crucial turning point in the fate of the site and our community. NET has advanced a new concept for a facility (rail-to-truck commodity transloading), and STB has decided to consider permitting for this project and therefore to review its environmental implications.

The, quote, "troubled history of this property," end quote -- and these are the words of the Surface Transportation

Board -- the unfinished Superfund investigation and cleanup there, and the aggressive use that NET proposes combine to reinforce the Town's concern.

We believe that there are so many environmental problems, issues, uncertainties, and constraints that it would be premature to evaluate this project fully.

Under the circumstances, it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to do justice to the process. But if an environmental impact review is performed, the

review needs to be especially rigorous.

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Wilmington submitted preliminary comments on the environmental issues for the proceedings on September 9th. We will submit further detailed and technical comments on the proposed Scoping document by November 29th.

My purpose here is to highlight the unique nature of the local environmental concerns and some, but not all, of the subjects that STB needs to include in the scope of Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

By way of background, there has been very real hardship for Wilmington and its residents ever since the contamination was discovered at this property.

Wilmington lost all use of five of its original nine public drinking water wells in 2003 because of contamination from the Olin Superfund site.

And the Town has had to purchase and import much of its water from the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority at a

wholesale cost higher than the water can be produced from the Town sources.

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DEP ultimately handed over control of its site investigation to EPA, which declared the Olin property a National Priority List Site.

It took many years to identify the scores of carcinogens and other contaminants present in the soil and groundwater there -- including nitrosodimethylamine, or NDMA, which is considered highly toxic and a carcinogen.

That environmental disaster on

Eames Street has placed significant health

and economic stress on the 22,434 residents

of Wilmington.

As a result, the Town's drinking water resources are uniquely vulnerable to further impacts, and the Town is determined to protect its remaining supply and to avoid further contamination of the already tainted public drinking water wells.

Wilmington is especially sensitive to a development of this type on this parcel in

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the wake of all that has occurred to this point.

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The Office of Environmental Analysis must develop a thorough scope for an EIS to ensure that the proposed development does not undermine progress that has been made and any further progress that can be made, both at the site and with the affected groundwater and other sources.

The Ongoing Remediation: The site and the area that surrounds it have been subject to huge adverse environmental impacts and environmental injustice.

Remediation efforts are underway but have not been completed. In fact, EPA has not completed its investigation of groundwater impacts of the Olin contamination or even begun to evaluate the options to clean up the site and the groundwater.

At this point, any new development that proposes to store, move, and distribute hazardous materials at the site is simply irresponsible and should not be permitted until the Superfund investigation and

remediation selection processes are completed. That was the position of EPA and the STB until recently.

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Our concern is really the unpredictable outcome. How will the remediation efforts be affected by this new development? Will an NET transloading facility -- with 32 acres of paved surfaces and structures, 800 truck trips per day, and hazardous material transloading -- complicate or limit the efforts to clean up the site?

What guarantees can there be that NET construction and operation of this rail and truck facility will not hamstring responsible remediation of the existing contamination area?

We respectfully ask OEA to include an additional Impact Category to specifically address the impact of the proposed development on the ongoing Superfund processes at the site.

After all, the Olin site investigation and remediation are -- will be essentially features of the environment at that property.

I would also like to talk specifically about the notable impacts. The Scoping document is mostly generic. To ensure that the scope of review is adequate to address the actual risks and impacts to this particular site and our community, the scope must be fleshed out to include more specific considerations.

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As the document notes, the National Environmental Policy Act requires STB to evaluate direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts.

Time is limited this evening, so I will only mention a handful of specific considerations. Wilmington's written Scope comments will be addressing these considerations in much greater detail.

First, Traffic and Access: The project would use both railroad and trucks on a large scale in this suburban setting, six or seven days each week. Transportation impacts should be broken down for rail and for trucks, and the hours of operation should be clarified.

Also, the trucks -- traffic study area should be expanded to include and take into account the busiest intersections and interchanges in the area, both in Wilmington and Woburn, and need to include the interchange with Interstate Route 93.

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Many of the intersections that would receive NET truck traffic are already failing within a level-of-service rating of "F."

Those include the Eames Street/Woburn Street intersection close to the site.

This substandard operation of these intersections does -- does not mean they cannot deteriorate further. In fact, OEA needs to give detailed consideration to the additional costs and challenges imposed if this development exacerbates traffic at those locations.

NET says that 400 trucks entering and 400 trucks leaving the site each day would follow predictable routes away from residential areas. Experience, including the trucking operations associated with existing industrial sites in town, suggests that

practices will not be consistent.

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Truckers' schedules, business imperatives, bad weather, and road closures often affect routes. And unlike many other industrial facilities that generate truck traffic, NET would not own or control the movement of these trucks.

Finally, mitigation measures should be identified that are both realistic and enforceable by NET.

Public safety: Regarding the public safety, the EIS scope should include whether emergency response would be adequate for this facility, which would have 800 trucks -- truck arrivals and departures each day through a single access point with many of them carrying flammable liquids and other hazardous materials.

The risk of spills or fires involving those materials or of derailment of railroad cars carrying those materials is heightened because of the existing site conditions.

Closure of Eames Street during NET railroad deliveries could make it especially

hard to ensure adequate emergency access.

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Land Use: OEA should evaluate the land use impacts not only for construction and operation generally, but also the practices that would be used for NET's proposed stockpiling of liquids and solids on site before transloading and the proposed railroad maintenance facilities. NET has not spelled those practices out yet.

Groundwater resources are vulnerable to any spills. NET has said it would not transfer hazardous materials within the Groundwater Protection District that covers part of the site. But storage of such materials and of road salt also should not occur within those protected areas.

In addition, some of those activities would occur adjacent to the 20-acre portion of the Olin site that is protected by a recorded conservation restriction.

Bear in mind that the Olin site lies on a regional hydraulic divide, includes several groundwater plumes, is connected to the Maple Meadow aguifer, and is linked to

contamination of both public and private wells.

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Special attention, therefore, must be given to the additional stress and risks the project may impose on those resources.

Likewise, attention must be paid to how NET would manage the huge burden of stormwater flowing from 32 acres of new paving and structures.

The proposed oil separators are not up to the task, and there is no one plan or explanation so far as to how the site design would incorporate stormwater structures above ground or below ground without invading already contaminated soils or the groundwater.

Biological Resources: NET would remove at least 166 very large hardwood trees in three areas. That should be evaluated closely in relationship to the wildlife habitat edge within an already significantly disturbed and connected ecosystem.

Water Resources: In deposit of -- any deposits of fill materials to wetlands and

other waters of the United States that is not directly due to CERCLA cleanup activities would require an Army Corps of Engineer Permit. That, in turn, would require the issuance of a MassDEP Water Quality Certificate.

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The EIS, therefore, should include an alternatives analysis for the avoidance, minimization, and mitigation of each impact, as required for the Army Corps 404 and MassDEP 401 permits.

Geology and Soils: The evaluation of geology and soils should include the handling of soils during the construction of a facility as well as a careful analysis of the impacts to the DAPL contaminant cell from construction and the constant movement of massive loads of trucks, materials, and railcars above it during NET's operation.

Moreover, vibrations from the construction and operation of an NET facility could open new fissures or change the underground pathways for contamination that are already in the groundwater, much less any

new contaminants.

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Noise and Nuisance: The site operations are proposed to be located approximately a thousand feet from residents on Cook Ave. and within 1500 feet of residents on both Main Street and Eames Street.

Noise analysis for both the construction periods and all shifts of operation for Phase I and II should be conducted with mitigation identification and demonstrating conformance with applicable noise standards.

Environmental Justice: Federal law requires that, quote, "No group of people should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial development," end quote.

The neighbors -- neighborhoods near the Olin site have borne a disproportionate burden already in terms of groundwater impacts, other contamination, and impacts from site investigation.

Among other things, some of the private drinking water wells have been rendered questionable for use. OEA should be sure to

scrutinize the impacts of the proposed development on groundwater resources, noise, air quality, and traffic for all our vulnerable residents.

In conclusion, the stakes for this proposed development at this location and at this time in history of this site in Wilmington are too high and -- to ignore or consider lightly.

The environment at issue here is an unusual one. It is one Wilmington and its residents have lived and struggled with for decades.

The fact that it is undergoing change from the Superfund cleanup process, including changes we don't even know about yet, underscores the need for OEA to take special care in preparing a Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Thank you.

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(General applause.)

2.2 MR. GRAVES: Thank you.

> I'd like to call up Michael McCoy and James Ficociello.

Would you please state your name for the record.

MR. McCOY: Yeah, thank you.

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My name is Michael McCoy. I live at 11 Treasure Hill Road, and I do serve on the Board of Selectmen -- for 27 years. I'm not someone who's lived in the community for five or ten years; I've lived in this community for 57 years. My roots run deep in this community.

And I remember many years ago when the State advised us to pass the baton, let's say, to the EPA relative to -- well, it was a Superfund site. And we did that. And I remember meeting this gentleman back there (indicating), and I said, "I do have faith in Big Brother" -- which is the federal government -- "and I really hope that you folks step up to the plate."

And I think you have, but you need to step up to the plate a little bit more to make sure that you take care of the residents here in the town of Wilmington.

I owned and operated a restaurant for

31 years not too far from there. It's probably five Tom Brady passes away. And that's on a good day. So my roots do run deep in this community.

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And, you know, many, many years ago, we had to shut down -- because of the Olin and the plume, we had to shut down five of the seven drinking wells in that area. Back then, that was perhaps one of our greatest natural resources, having those wells.

We used to sell water to Burlington and to Woburn. We don't do that anymore. We are now at the mercy of the MWRA.

And I'll be honest; back in 2003, we had a former Town Council, and I -- the best vote I ever made was to vote against something; it was the Olin agreement.

Because we got \$3 million from Olin to tap into the MWRA. We should have had more contingencies and more strength. Then maybe we might not be here today, but that's here nor there.

And I understand that you have a job to do, and you basically promote Transrail. And

I know you go into the lion's den many times and you're the enemy. But, you know, people have legitimate and not-legitimate concerns.

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We have legitimate concerns in this community. And we're really hoping that you'll let them do their work; and I'm really hoping that the federal government stands up to the plate.

Because I'm gonna say it again: I got faith in Big Brother; I expect that you're going to do your job. And I would hope to think when the decision comes that you don't come here into the Town of Wilmington and New England Transrail.

Now, I just want to visualize something. All of us, when we drive down the street and there's a vehicle in front of us, a truck, and a little pebble breaks off and it hits your windshield and it -- there's a little bit of a crack. And as time goes on, that crack gets bigger and bigger and bigger. It's like a spiderweb because of the vibrations in the car.

We're talking having Transrail with

hundreds and millions of tons coming over that site. We're talking -- now I'm hearing 700 truckloads. I was reading -- because as a member of the Board, they were talking about 365 truckloads per day off and on that site. Look at the vibration.

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We had a plume that actually shut down those wells. What are we going to do with all this heavy weight that's on the site day in and day out? What other carcinogens are in there that we're not aware of?

They talked about MRSA being in that drinking -- being in that part of that area.

That's the same chemical that Erin Brockovich fought years ago. It's a serious problem,

Folks.

You know, I'll say it again. I know I'm repeating myself. I know you're in the lion's den. This is legitimate. We hope you look within yourself and to do something that is right. There is no way Olin Chemical should get away with that.

And I'll be honest; I wish we had a stronger agreement back in 2003. We may not

- have been here today, and it's a sad thing. 1
- 2. And I really hope that the EPA steps up to
- the plate and really works with us, because 3
- all of us live in this community. 4
- 5 And I -- you know, I've got a couple of
- lots. I own my house lot and a lot probably 6
- 7 down on Wilder Cemetery. I'm not going
- anywhere. I love this community and help our 8
- 9 town. Please.
- 10 (General applause.)
- 11 MR. GRAVES: Thank you.
- 12 James Ficociello and Sam LaFollette.
- DR. FICOCIELLO: For those of you who don't 13
- 14 know me, I'm Dr. Ficociello from town.
- daughter told me to wear the most expensive 15
- 16 thing I have, and this is it. Okay?
- 17 me quite a lot of money.
- I'm going to address --18
- MR. GRAVES: Dr. Ficociello? 19
- DR. FICOCIELLO: 20 Yes?
- 2.1 MR. GRAVES: It helps the court reporter if
- 22 she can see you.
- DR. FICOCIELLO: Yes. 23
- 2.4 The Town has done a very good job

Page 39 outlaying the technical issues. 1 Representative Miceli and -- and Selectman 2. McCoy have also come along. Let me address 3 some issues, okay, from a Board-of-Health 4 5 standpoint, which, okay, I was on for 30 6 years. 7 Technically, the material in the ground that we should be most concerned with is, in 8 fact, hexavalent chromium. Absolutely true. 9 10 It's the material that was at Love Canal. It's the material that they made the movie 11 12 "Erin Brockovich" about. It's a deadly 13 poison. It's on the surface water already. 14 Secondly, NDMA. NDMA is a material we don't even know what the thresholds are; 15 16 we're still ongoing with this. We do know, 17 however, that it's in the surface. It's in the test wells, okay? Along up on Cook 18 Avenue, I don't know what the kids are 19 20 drinking. We don't want -- it's supposedly 2.1 bottled water. Okay? 22 But there's a need up there for Town

water because are we going to wait for 25 years and find out we were wrong?

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So let me give you some idea. Every locomotive weighs 250 tons. That's half a million pounds. Each boxcar loaded with debris weighs 400,000 pounds. That's basically a million pounds right there. They're talking 40 or 50 boxcars a day.

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You can do the math. It's hundreds of tons. It's 32 million pounds just of trash in addition to the locomotive every day, twenty-four hours a day -- rather, seven days a week? Six days a week? Year after year?

We know for a fact, okay, that when we have an episode, the Earth has an episode in Nepal, a seismic event, an earthquake, they can feel it in the earthquake center in Colorado.

They're telling us that 150 yards is enough to ensure that vibration won't be transmitted over to the hexavalent chromium plume? I don't know where they're getting these numbers, but it doesn't work for me.

If the concerns here that we're expressing are incorrect, what did we lose?

An easy way to get rid of trash in and out?

Possibly. Okay? Contamination of the wetlands? Probably. Okay? But what if the concerns here are correct?

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I grew up here in North Woburn. Okay?

I know for a fact that when I talked to them,
the Board of Health in Woburn, in Reading,
and especially in Burlington -- where they
have their reservoir sitting right there -are very concerned about this project.

The water flows from us south. Are we willing to take that chance? Because if we're right and the concerns that we're expressing tonight are true, what do we wind up with in North Woburn, another Love Canal?

I mean, there's hexavalent chromium.

There's NDMA. We're not -- these are not something that we think is in the ground.

These are materials that are already on the surface water.

For this project to go forward, okay, is something that we should really consider stopping any way we can.

But we're hoping, okay, that since you people that are here, okay -- and all of

these folks, by the way, are doing this out of the goodness of their heart -- okay, that we put an end to this right here, right now. There's no reason for it.

Again, we don't -- I'm not even going to address the traffic issues. All I'm going to address is the vibration that will be transmitted through the bedrock into the site that's already showing percolation. Okay?

If you really want an example, Folks, take a walk down Eames Street. Stand on the bridge and watch one of the passenger trains go by and see the vibration.

Can you imagine what all those trucks and all that weight is going to do to that site? No way this thing should never go farther than this meeting tonight.

Thank you for your time.

(General applause.)

MR. GRAVES: Thank you.

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Now Sam LaFollette and Michael Raymond.

22 There's some chairs reserved down here for

folks if you want to sit down in front.

MR. LaFOLLETTE: My name is Sam LaFollette.

I live at 875 Main Street.

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The way I hear people talking about it,
I live at -- the traffic on Eames Street is
bad as it is now. They're talking about all
of these vehicles that they're going to bring
in here and the loads they're going to be
taking out. There's going to be tons and
tons of roadwork done.

Twenty-four hours a day they're going to run? When are we supposed to get some sleep down there?

I happen to be one of the people that's got four wells from the contamination on my property. I don't need any more.

It just -- we have at least an accident a week down there. If not one week, we might not have any, but the next week, we'll have three. So you don't have to take my word for it. Go out and check at the police department. They will tell you how many accidents we have down there now.

With all this traffic and the impact, the damage, the noise, the dirt -- that's why I'm against it.

1 Thank you very much.

(General applause.)

MR. GRAVES: Thank you.

Michael Raymond and Erik Anderson.

MR. RAYMOND: My name is Michael Raymond.

I'm a former Alderman in the City of Woburn.

I'm also a founding member of the Woburn

Neighborhood Association. It's an 8

9 environmental association that's been

10 involved with Wilmington for the past

11 15 years.

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12 We've served on and off committees, water committees, with the Town of 13 14 Wilmington; and we have a good working

relationship with all the environmental 15

16 groups within the town.

> I have four concerns that I would like to speak about tonight. But what I'm going to do is I'm going to speak briefly about the four concerns, and then I'm going to list our comments or the concerns in writing and get them back to you before the 28th.

The first one being -- the first one being we're concerned about the traffic.

We're concerned about the -- the 400 to 800 trucks a day. We're concerned about the -- the trains. We're concerned about the -- which truck routes will be taken.

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We're concerned about environmental spillages. You know, if there's accidents, what's going to happen? But that's all -- that's all been stated by speakers and stated eloquently by the speakers prior to my getting up here. But that's one of my concerns.

The second concern would be that this -the plan that we've seen, the Draft, is very
sketchy in the fact that it doesn't come
right out and mention solid waste and trash.

But like Representative Miceli said, eight or nine or ten years ago when we saw the original plan and then we saw what was happening in New Jersey at some of the sites, it was really -- it was really eye-opening and it was terrible for -- and it should not even be considered for this area because it's a residential area. And we'll make our comments further on that.

And the third concern would be is New England Transrail thinking of running at the same time that the cleanup is -- hasn't been completed yet by the EPA, or the EPA hasn't really come out with a final? And that's dangerous based upon what's in the ground.

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What's in the ground, like Selectman McCoy stated, is not -- hadn't even been identified. When the original tests were done on the -- on the plume that moved away from the Olin property, I think they -- they identified 200 different chemical compounds and still didn't finish identifying all of the compounds that were in there.

And I hadn't seen any research after that, so I don't even know what chemicals are in the ground or what -- you know, and how dangerous is that going to be.

My last concern is probably my most important reason for being here tonight, and the problem is bureaucracy.

We have two Superfund sites. We have the Olin property, and we have the Industri-Plex in Woburn. They're run by two

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different EPA project managers.

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I know Jim runs the Wilmington and -and on the Woburn side, and I met with the
Woburn people. They're not as concerned
about the Wilmington side or anything
happening from the Olin property because they
have their own problems.

And if I talk to Jim -- and I'm not putting words into Jim's mouth -- he's not as concerned about the stuff that's happening in -- in -- in Woburn.

But basically what's happening is the

East Ditch of the Olin property is emptying

into Woburn. That's -- whatever

contamination is there is coming into Woburn.

Now, the East Ditch. For those of you who don't know the East Ditch, the East Ditch runs along the railroad tracks of the tracks that they'll be using to bring the -- whatever they're bringing in.

So if there's a spillage, it's going to go into the East Ditch and probably wind up in Woburn. Woburn right now is on -we're -- our project right now is we're at

the cleanup of the surface water, and that's where we are right now.

So right now what we're doing is everything coming from the industrial -from the Industri-Plex is being dredged out in a holding area, and then the water leaving the holding area is actually pretty clean.
And that travels all the way through to Medford on the Aberjona River.

So right now, we've taken -- our remedies are in place, and in fact, most of the construction is done, and it's up and running.

So if we should have an environmental problem from this project here, it would be like starting all over again with the project that's in Woburn.

And I'll formalize my comments. I'll put my comments in. But I just wanted to bring those four up tonight.

Thank you.

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(General applause.)

23 MR. GRAVES: Thank you.

Let's have Erik Anderson and

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2 MR. ANDERSON: Hi, my name is Erik Anderson.

I live over on Aldrich Road. Unlike many of you, I've only lived in town four years.

But I read this document (indicating), and it's pretty obvious why New England wants to -- New England Transrail wants to build at the Olin site: It's because it's going to be cheap.

They looked at two other sites locally in Boston Metro, and then they picked the Olin site. Because Tewksbury is too small, and North Billerica is too far away.

Now, I look at the history of the Olin site, and I see one thing: a company poisoning a community. And we're here tonight because they'd like to sell some property and make a little bit more money because, We can't find a cheaper site.

So at home, I have a three-year-old, and I have a six-year-old. And I'll be damned if I'm going to stand around and let them be poisoned for the next 20 years to save New England Transrail a couple thousand dollars.

11/1//2010

Page 50

Thank you.

(General applause.)

MR. GRAVES: Thank you.

Cheryl Maxwell and Gennaro Grasso.

MS. MAXWELL: Hello. Cheryl Maxwell.

753A Woburn Street. We are along

Eames Street, so we get constant traffic

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I'm really upset to begin with to get a notification stuck in my door last Thursday for a meeting today that I couldn't plan but I was able to make it. I really felt that the citizens needed more time to get their information together.

I personally can't cover -- I'm grateful for the people that have spoken before me.

But I also, in with this gentleman being a pediatric nurse, I think we should consider our children in this community, the damage from the chemicals, the hazardous waste emissions. What the outcome will come from the damage of the soil? The air pollution that we get already.

I know myself, I pray every day when I

cross the road to get my mail, the traffic alone -- and it doesn't matter if it's 6:00 in the morning -- which is the worst -- or 11:00 at night. We have constant bombardment on Woburn Street. I am concerned about the safety.

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Also, one other thing that wasn't brought up, one time someone had mentioned about the rodent infestation all these carts will bring in, the trains and everything.

Not to mention the water issues. Apparently, by law, these train vehicles -whatever the word is -- the boxcars need to be washed down and cleaned daily. I can't even run and water my flowers, let alone clean out boxcars. I mean, what are the water issues on that?

Also, are you going to be reevaluating, reassessing our property taxes in that area? Should something come about? I mean, obviously, people aren't going to be ready to come in and move in and purchase a home when they have this Superfund site and all this going on out back.

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I'm really concerned about the toxic effect in the area, not only the emissions that are going to be given off, but the chemicals. Our children. Possible miscarriages from what develops from this. It's mind boggling of how it will go. I do not want this in my area. We're already bombarded down there.

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There's -- I'm not -- I just don't want it. Everybody else is more well versed, and I will be putting more into writing. I didn't have much time to do a lot of research.

But I want you to consider what people have to go through down on our end already -- already before you get this up and running.

And one other thing to investigate.

These trucks that are going to be coming and going, 400 in and out, they have to be a certain -- I believe a certain size. They also have to be so many feet in transportation, so you want to investigate that.

And my last thought is so,

Page 53 hypothetically, if this should occur and 1 2. there's a disaster at that, do the Wilmington citizens have to pay for -- not only, I mean, 3 financially -- monies to recoup should 4 5 something go wrong? You've got to consider that, too. 6 7 I'm just frustrated because I really think Olin is trying to pull a fast one. And 8 9 Shame, shame, shame. shame. 10 Thank you. (General applause.) 11 12 Thank you. Gennaro Grasso and MR. GRAVES: 13 Kathleen Barry. MR. GRASSO: Hello, my name is 14 Gennaro Grasso. I live at 885 Main Street 15 16 almost right across from Eames Street. I 17 won't be too long because all that speak 18 before me, they all lined it up pretty well 19 what's the problem there. We've lived in 20 this neighborhood all our life. 2.1 A lot in my neighborhood, we have to 22 work two jobs just to keep my house up. You ever thought of -- you have a house, right? 23 2.4 Why don't you try to put this project in your

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neighborhood and see how it affects your own
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    home life? Try. It would be a good idea,
    no?
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          This project is a disaster. Are you
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    people in your right mind trying to put a
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    project like this where people live not too
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     far from it?
          What's gonna happen to us? Can we sell
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     the house or go to our Town Manager and say,
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    Hey, I don't want to pay no more taxes
    because I can't afford to stay here? Is he
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     gonna like that?
          Just think about it tonight when you go
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    home or maybe before you go to bed. What did
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    we do to these poor people down here?
    projects should being located in the desert
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    way far away from people, no in the
    neighborhood.
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          Please, think about it.
          Thank you.
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               (General applause.)
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    MR. GRAVES:
                  Thank you.
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          Kathleen Barry.
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    MS. BARRY: My name is Kathleen Barry, and I
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actually am here to -- I have a bunch of different hats that I wear. But I first want to ask a question to Danielle Gosselin -- you said it's a new record and a new review.

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Any of the previous comments that have been made through the history of this since 2003 going to be brought forward?

I think it's very, very important and vital that we -- and on record that we -- when we fought this -- and I went down to the hearing that Jim went to and appeared before the Surface Transportation Board and testified.

I wasn't allowed to go down, but my representative, U.S. Representative along with Representative Miceli's office pushed to have a representative from this community to go down and testify in Washington. And I paid my own way. It was on April 19th, 2007; Patriot's Day. I remember it well.

And we had both U.S. Senators that had written comments about this project that should be brought forward, and we had our U.S. Representatives. We had a team that

fought this project from the start.

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New England Transrail -- it's not a railroad. It's a trash transfer facility that has proposed this same project over and over again with different iterations every time they find out that they can't do something. They go back to the drawing board, and -- and a leopard doesn't change its spots.

This is a trash transfer station.

Don't -- don't let them fool you. And the reason they seek your exemption is so that they do not have to be subject to any overseeing agency, including our state and local overseeing bodies, so they can bring in whatever commodities they want, and the day-to-day operations are going to go unsupervised.

And that's the reason they -- they asked for the exemption years ago. And trust me. That's why they want the exemption today. So that's quite concerning.

I went down to Washington to testify before your Board because of -- of a cancer

study that was being conducted by the

Department of Public Health, and I was a

representative of that cancer study from the

residents' point of view.

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I represented 20 families whose children had been diagnosed with cancer and who the Department of Public Health had suspected a environmental exposure.

The Department of Public Health here in Massachusetts continues to look at this as a contaminating source. They are working with Professor John Durant from the Tufts
University to look at how NDMA has entered into the water distribution system. That study is due at the beginning of this upcoming year.

I have been in touch with the Mass.

Department of Public Health, the

Environmental Bureau lead agents, the
epidemiologist there. And he has assured
me that a conclusion will be in the first
quarter of next year.

Three children have -- three of those exposed children have died. This site is

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Page 58 1 contaminated. It's -- so many, many chemicals have migrated off. I don't know 2. what the toxic soup is; nobody really knows. 3 But NDMA was the one that they studied 4 5 comprehensively. So we don't even know exactly what we've 6 7 been exposed to over the years, any one of us, before those wells and aguifers were shut 8 9 down in 2003. 10 But to add insult to injury, to allow to this to come in to this site after we've 11 12 worked so hard and working with the EPA in determining the extent of the contamination, 13 14 to allow this site to continue to go forward -- and it's like they're pulling the 15 16 wool over your eyes. 17 They're going to say, Oh, now it's a railroad. Well, no, it's not. It's a trash 18 transfer station, and it's -- and -- and they 19 20 don't want anybody seeing what they're doing. 2.1 Thank you. I'll be writing and 22 submitting formal comments by the 29th. 23 Thank you. 2.4 (General applause.)

1 MR. GRAVES: Thank you very much.

We now have about an hour left in the 2. scheduled time for the meeting. Is there 3 anybody else who would like to make a 4

5 comment? We invite you to come up.

We have three hands. Once we have finished that, assuming there's a little bit of time left, the team will be out in the foyer again; and we'll have an opportunity to do some -- some more questions.

11 So we have -- I'm sorry, sir. Why don't 12 you come up here and have a seat. I'm sorry.

- 13 I don't know your name.
- 14 MR. REYNOLDS: Paul Reynolds.
- 15 MR. GRAVES: Can you come up and sit down,
- Paul. 16

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- 17 And why don't you come on up here,
- ma'am. And your name? 18
- 19 MS. SULLIVAN: Suzanne Sullivan.
- 20 MR. GRAVES: Thank you.
- 2.1 And then Representative Miceli.
- 22 MS. SULLIVAN: My name is Suzanne,
- S-u-z-a-n-n-e, Sullivan. Thank you. 23
- 2.4 I think some of the comments have been

excellent, but there are some things that haven't been brought up.

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It's not clear if New England Transrail is given carrier status whether or not they have to identify to the community what things they would be hauling in and out of their site.

One of the things they list on there is LNG and other explosive materials. I want to see where the blast zone is for what they will be bringing in and how many families will be sacrificed if there is an explosion.

I don't think a lot of people realize in this audience that they're proposing to haul LNG, and the research we've done has shown that LNG is actually in an experimental phase for hauling on railroads. I think they've done some up in Alaska where, you know, obviously, there's not dense populations in Alaska.

I suggest everybody go home and look this up on the internet. This is a huge concern. And I just would like to remind you guys -- and not that I really need to, but

the railroads that comes through Wilmington, we have three separate railroads.

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When they were built back in the old days, they were meant for hauling either people or some cargo, but not hazardous waste and materials. They go through neighborhoods. I live right by a railroad. If anything were ever to explode, we'd all be gone.

So I would want to know what the blast radius is if there's an explosion. I'd also would like to know exactly how the exemption works and I'd like that to be covered and whether or not our fire department would be involved with any hazardous materials or any blasts that may occur or any explosions.

I'd also like to know about what if there's a terrorist attack? I know that's a concern all over our country with these types of materials traveling on rail lines that they leave us vulnerable to terrorist attack. So I want to know what's going to be done about that.

I also want to know if you're going to

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examine cancer rates in the area, both not only childhood cancers -- you just heard from Kathy Barry to childhood cancer. We have twice the state average of cancer in our children when the wells were on. I don't know what the rates are now because we're still waiting or the cancer study, unfortunately.

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I'd also like to know what the air quality impacts are going to be and coupled with the already air quality impacts in that area. I'd like to have the E.J. locations, the environmental justice locations, from, I understand, were where Mike and Linda Raymond, where Mike came up and actually environmental justice area.

And in the old days and even when New England Transrail first came in the area, and Wilmington was also considered environmental justice because there was more industrial and commercial compared to residential.

So the residential people in that area in that sense had already bore more of the burden of that type of development. I don't

know if that's still the case.

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I want the pavement runoff evaluated. want to know also what it's going to do to the existing contamination there, how it's going to change the hydrology.

I'd also like to make you aware that New England Transrail is planning to fill in more wetlands on the site in the year 2000 when they had their first environment and environmental study done through the State.

They had already filled over the amount of abutments that were allowed. And as mitigation, they gave a conservation easement on the back part of the wetlands. they're proposing to fill more wetlands. want to know what that's going to do to the hydrology.

And a lot of the area on that site, it's a Zone 2, meaning that that contributes to our Town wells. That's our drinking water. And I've been serving on the Wilmington Environmental Restoration Committee as a citizens group working with the EPA since 2005/2006 -- ten years.

And Olin still has not completed the work that they need to do. I resent the fact that I have to stand up here and even bring these issues to you.

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Sorry, Jim. But I take issue with Mr. Jim DiLorenzo, and he knows that. And we've worked closely with him.

I want an example of another Superfund site where there's no record of decision, and a project like this is coming forward where the public has to do what we're doing here tonight.

And I want an example of a project on a Superfund site where the communities are not in favor of it. We want a record of decision before there's any development of the site.

(General applause.)

As far as potential alternatives, I can see maybe a solar farm there; that would be good. Or how about if you were to put it in a neighborhood like in Wellesley where there's not as high of a density of population.

I know that there was a comment from a

gentleman from Wellesley saying, Oh, this is a great project. Well, then, maybe you should put it in Wellesley.

As far as the water resources go, Maple Meadow Brook is, as you heard Mr. Hull state, part of our water supply. And what we want to do is we want to clean that water up eventually so we can reuse those wells.

And what I want to know from the Surface Transportation Board when you do this environmental review is how this project is going to impair that.

Thank you.

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(General applause.)

15 MR. GRAVES: Thank you.

Sir, when you come up here, could you please say your name and spell your last name for the reporter? That would help. Thank you.

20 MR. REYNOLDS: Okay. My name is

21 | Paul Reynolds, R-e-y-n-o-l-d-s.

My concern is about veterans. I'm a special disabled veteran. I have a death sentence, and it's due to contamination.

And last year, I put a very good friend of mine in the grave who's from Wilmington. He grew up here. He was 36 years old, grew up with my son. Unfortunately, he was contaminated by this water.

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I myself would like to have this recognized in your review to have at least someone who is -- who represents either from Washington, D.C., or the State of Massachusetts -- protection of veterans.

I also have some experience in Germany with a big site like this, very much. The toxins are terrible. They're uncontrollable. Everything looks good in writing or in proposed packages; but in reality in a working situation, as months and years go by, the standards are not kept up. It's unfortunate.

The inspectors are not professional enough. They're too political. And I'm afraid the same thing will happen here.

Two incidents of contamination sites are in Florida, which is very bad. A lot of the feedback I have been given through my

veterans affiliates, now who are retired, have gotten toxic chemical problems from it.

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It's bad enough that we who served the United States have gone to foreign lands and have been exposed to toxins in different ways and different forms, and now we have to suffer the consequences.

I myself is proof of the living condition of it. I don't want to see future people from Wilmington experience the same thing in growing up all their life, not getting any protection or assistance along the way and then ending up dead in a very short life.

That's all I have to say. Thank you.

MR. GRAVES: Thank you.

Representative Miceli?

MR. MICELI: Is anyone from Olin here tonight? Is that a fair question?

I guess the answer is no. I always felt -- and I'm not trying to be sensational, and I appreciate this extra time here -- that someone should have gone to jail for what they've done.

You know, they've really, really done a job on this town, and yet they're moving to sell this to Transrail and compound the felony. Transrail are no slouches. You heard the gentleman say that they looked around for the cheapest site, and this was it.

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But then they went to the next step as far as uncaring and unthinking people go to. They hired one of the best lobbying firms in the City of Boston. I met with them and I told them as far as I'm concerned, it's a wasted discussion because I'd be opposed to this from the beginning. I was very much involved in obtaining some of that money for the cancer study.

And I'll say it again. I hope you don't misinterpret what the Town Manager said when he read that report. We're not looking for mitigation. We're hoping -- we're hoping that someone uses some commonsense.

Environmental impacts -- the EPA isn't even through with their study.

Ask yourself this question: Why are we

moving ahead with this hearing tonight?

There shouldn't even be a hearing. I hope -and I said this when I was in Washington.

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I hope that you look at this and that we don't revisit it again and that your report is negative, that they shouldn't be given any permits to go ahead with their project.

And, as I said, they haven't got a good reputation, and if you look at -- if you look at what happened in New Jersey, let that be an example of why this thing won't work here.

Do you know that we have more industry per capita than the City of Pittsburgh and we've got our share of chemical companies?
We've been to war with them.

And we had a cement company that was going to locate in that area recently with a multitude of trucks, and we had to beat that at a local level. And thank God the Board of Appeals granted a negative decision. But that area's been ripe for years, people keep looking at it.

But Olin Chemical, instead of closing up their tent and just going off and leaving

that site alone, they're going to sell it.

And they're not going to sell it to, like someone said, some company that's going to utilize solar panels there.

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They're going to just compound the felony and really make a tough situation for our community.

Thank you for coming tonight, but -- but I hope the report coming from you is negative, and I hope this thing is killed.

And I hope we're not back here revisiting this situation once more.

And I want you to thank all the people that got up tonight and did a marvelous job, and -- you know, citizens, Dr. Ficociello on the Board of Health, Selectmen, and what have you.

And this is a real, real serious situation, and I just hope we use some common sense. I appreciate your being here. I just want to see a negative report on this so that it goes away once and for all.

And I know that Jim DiLorenzo and a few of the others, sometimes we have differences,

but I've never questioned his integrity. But I'm questioning this company's integrity about why they would go to a lobbying firm first. And they didn't just go to a lobbying firm; they went to the best in the country who have offices in Boston.

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So I'm going to wrap up, and I appreciate the extra time. And as I said, I hope you don't misinterpret the Town

Manager's report as that we're looking for any mitigation. We're not looking for mitigation. We just want this thing to go away.

This has already affected a lot of people. That cancer study bore that out, and some of those cases have been settled from what I understand.

So really take a good look at that. You look like sincere folks. And take a good look at it and do what's right for the community.

I'll say it again. More industry per capita than the City of Pittsburgh and you know the problems that are involved with that

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Page 72 1 city. 2. Thank you. (General applause.) 3 4 MR. GRAVES: Thank you. 5 All right, sir. If you could please state your name and spell your last name for 6 7 us. Thank you. MR. GORDON: All right. I'm State 8 9 Representative Ken Gordon, G-o-r-d-o-n; and I 10 represent Precinct 3 in Wilmington, which is 11 where this site is that we're talking about. 12 I think that the testimony that was given prior to mine is relevant, and it's 13 important, and it's moving. You've heard 14 from Selectmen. You've heard from my 15 colleague, Representative Miceli, who 16 17 eloquently stated the objections of most of the residents, of the vast majority of the 18 residents, here in Wilmington. 19 20 The objections concern health issues. 2.1 The objections concern traffic issues, and 2.2 these objections affect our way of life. 23 I think this hearing is premature. But 24 I know that in hearing all of these opinions,

I hope that you'll take all of them into consideration. I know that there's a lot of work left to be done on your part.

And I hope that, as Representative Miceli said, the result will be that we will not be moving forward on this application.

Thank you.

(General applause.)

MR. GRAVES: Thank you.

Is there anyone who hasn't had a chance to make a public comment yet who wants to come up and to make a public comment here?

13 MS. STEVENSON: I have a point of

14 information.

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MR. GRAVES: Why don't you please come up to 15

16 the microphone and state your name and spell

17 your last name also.

MS. STEVENSON: My name is Martha Stevenson, 18

19 S-t-e-v-e-n-s-o-n. I'm the president of the

20 Wilmington Environmental Restoration

2.1 Committee that Citizens TAG assisted with

22 working with Jim DiLorenzo on the Superfund

23 site.

2.4 I think it would be helpful for all of

us here if you could lay out a timeline. 1 You've sort of described what the process is. 2. We have until the end of November, for 3 example, to submit written comments on the 4 5 scope. Then the scope comes out, and then it's 6 7 up for comment again; is that correct? Or do you go immediately to the Draft Environmental 8 9 Impact Statement? 10 MR. GRAVES: During this portion of the 11 meeting, we're not actually answering 12 questions. We will have some time at the 13 end --MS. STEVENSON: Well, I would hope you'd be 14 prepared, then, when we're done to give us 15 16 some guidance on the timelines as to when typically -- six months, 12 months -- and 17 what each of the comment periods would be for 18 19 each step of the way. 20 I think we had somebody here who

I think we had somebody here who complained tonight that she was only notified last Thursday of this meeting anyway. And that's thanks to the Board of Health and our group canvassing the neighborhood personally.

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So it's extremely unfair that people are getting the information late in the game.

And it would be helpful when some of these things come up from the STB or from the consultant that you could hear one saying, Pay attention to this. You have so many days or hours and -- and who to call for help.

Because, clearly, there's interest and a lot

10 Thank you.

of concern.

11 MR. GRAVES: Thank you.

12 | Sir?

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MR. DONOVAN: I'm Deputy Chief Donovan,
Wilmington Fire Department, a resident of

15 | 229 Salem Street in Wilmington.

I'm referencing a document I have here to -- the Clarification Supplemental Information document regarding what will be on the site. And by reading this, as far as being brought in by rail, we would have primary liquid commodities of LPG, and I've also seen in documents that there's a possibility of three 90,000-gallon tanks of

liquid propane, which would be brought in by

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rail and then offloaded onto trucks and transported from there through the community.

That's one of my main concerns is that that's being transported throughout the community. There's really no easy access to the major highways without going through the community.

Also, it's referencing ethanol, biodiesel, and glycols.

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My other concern is access to that property. There's only one way into that property from Eames Street that I can see from all the mapping. And there's railroad tracks on both sides, and then on the far end is woodland where the Woburn line is.

And the other thing that I'm concerned about is that if these railcars are blocking Eames Street when they're coming in and loading and unloading, whatever they need to do to access that site, I'm concerned that we're not going to be able to get access to the other properties on Eames Street.

So if we go for a response and come down to that area and make a left onto

Eames Street and we're blocked by the train, then we have to go all the way around, it's going to take a really long time to get 3 around to the other properties, Apria, 4 Swanson, Pepsi, Tecomet. They're all up there.

So those are some concerns that you people should be looking at as far as where are these trucks going to sit and load and unload some of these hazardous materials, not to mention the ability of our department to handle a major incident at that site, which would really stretch our resources.

Thank you.

(General applause.)

MR. GRAVES: Thank you.

17 If you care to speak, come on down.

18 There are three reserved seats down here, and

19 we'll just get you in the gueue.

20 Ma'am, If you could please come up and 2.1 state your name and spell your last name,

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23 MS. BALESTRIERI: My name is

2.4 Kellie Balestrieri. And that is

B-a-l-e-s-t-r-i-e-r-i.

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I am a resident of Eames Street. I live in my husband's family's home. That home was built in 1929 by his grandfather. So we were there before the industry was.

My main concern -- and I want you guys
to look really down deep inside yourselves -what is your life worth? What is the value
of you? And how can you diminish my life?
How can NET -- or New England Transrail
diminish my life, my children's lives, my
husband's life, my mother or father's lives?

It's a family neighborhood. I have new neighbors that just moved in. They have three beautiful little girls. They had no idea what they were moving into.

How can you diminish our quality of life, our lives? Would you want this? Would you want 800 tractor-trailers going by your house day and night? When am I going to sleep? Am I going to be able to open my windows to get fresh air?

I just finished renovating my house. I did some, you know, two new beautiful

Page 79 cosmetic renovations inside. Am I going to 1 2. be able to sell this if this goes through? 3 No. 4 So my house is now worthless. My life 5 is now worthless. So you can thank New 6 England Transrail for that. 7 And think deeply inside, would you want this to happen to you? Would you want this 8 9 in your neighborhood? 10 Thank you. (General applause.) 11 12 MR. GRAVES: Thank you. Sir? 13 14 MR. MARTIN: My name is John Martin, M-a-r-t-i-n. I live on Woodside Ave., which 15 is in that neighborhood as well. And I -- it 16 17 was comforting to see many of my neighbors here tonight. We were also all here together 18 19 fighting the Tresca disaster last year with 20 them wanting to dump salt and cement all over 2.1 this neighborhood. 22 And, you know, with everything that's 23 been said about what's wrong with this, I 2.4 just wanted to mention that, you know, it

couldn't be more clear that the citizens of the town, of that neighborhood, don't want this; that our elected officials don't want this.

Other businesses in that area don't want this. Our neighbors, Woburn and Burlington, and other towns don't want it. Okay? So every now and then, you get an opportunity in your career or your life to do the right thing. This is an opportunity that you have to do the right thing. Okay? And it should be done.

Because this -- to go back in there with this after the disaster of the Olin thing is just a slap in the face. Of all the things that could be done in there, this is a slap in the face to Wilmington.

Thank you.

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(General applause.)

MR. GRAVES: Thank you.

Is there anyone else who hasn't made a comment but who would like to make a comment?

MR. SPINAZOLA: Yeah. My name is Raymond

Spinazola Junior, S-p-i-n-a-z-o-l-a. I'm a

master's-of-social-work student at Salem State University.

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I have just a short comment. I just wanted to make sure to emphasize to all of you to, you know, kind of take a look at faces here. I mean, these are human beings who are being issued by this.

A lot of times it's easy for the issue to become kind of blurred when you're just looking at paperwork, a bunch of statistics and figures. But I think a forum like this is extremely crucial, because it allows you to see -- it humanizes this issue.

These are human beings here being affected. You know, it's not just a pile of stats or a loads of paperwork and numbers and everything.

It's important to consider what these people are saying closely. Because, I mean, it impacts human being lives, as the lady spoke, you know, a couple of people before me made it clear.

Just to make it short, I mean, you have to really consider everything that's being

said here. Because, I mean, it affects 1 2. families, and the radius of impact affects the people around them and their entire 3 4 network in a very adverse way, which I think 5 everybody who spoke before me has made it 6 clear. I'm going to try to not be too redundant. I just wanted to make that clear. 7 8 Thank you. 9 (General applause.) 10 MR. GRAVES: Thank you. 11 Any other comments? 12 Okay. I think we've got the space until 8:00. I think the team will be out in the 13 14 foyer out here to respond to specific questions about the site and -- and engage in 15 16 any sort of conversation or provide information. So we'll be here for about 17 another half hour. 18 19 And with that, we're adjourned in here. 20 Thank you. 2.1 (Recess taken.) 2.2 COMMENTS ON THE RECORD 23 MS. DOMEK: My name is Robin Domek, 2.4 D-o-m-e-k. I live at 8 Denault Drive in

Wilmington. I wanted to get my thoughts together.

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I wanted to let it known that at the corner of Woburn Street, Oxbow Road, and Eames Street, there's a bus stop for children where they stand and wait for the bus, and it's usually at approximately 6:30 in the morning. And especially during the hours when the time change happens, that -- it's dark out there.

And it's already dangerous as it is right now with the traffic that goes through there. You know, there often are many accidents in that general area. But especially dangerous, I think, for truck traffic coming from Eames Street.

When a tractor-trailer moves down that street, comes down Eames Street and takes a right -- or even a left, but usually they will take a right to go onto Woburn Street -- they have to swing wide.

And they go into the opposite lane of Woburn Street, which stops traffic. And sometimes they even have to back up a couple

of times to get themselves through that intersection.

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And it makes that intersection extremely dangerous in general but especially when there's children standing there. And sometimes they're standing there for five or ten minutes, sometimes half an hour if the bus is late or whatever.

So I object to having the New England
Transrail utilizing the property on Eames
Street that would develop the traffic, you
know, much more.

In fact, just this past year, a company was trying to install a concrete plant in there. I'm trying to think of the name. I even know the name. I could probably look it up.

But the concrete company wanted to move into the spot across from Olin, and they estimated that they were going to have between, I think, 80 to, say, 150 trucks a day in and out of basically the same area.

And that was a concern which I guess has been turned down. I don't know if that's --

just the traffic was the reason it was turned down. Probably not, but I'm not sure.

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But to increase the traffic in the area by 7 to 10 percent -- I mean seven or ten times more traffic than -- allowing 800 trucks to come and go is like almost 700 percent more than what it would have been with the concrete plant.

If it's not good enough with -- if the traffic was a problem with, say, an average of 100 trucks a day, what makes 800 better? And that's -- that just doesn't seem possible. I don't know.

Oh, and to add to my statement, it's the bus stop, traffic -- oh, and the noise at night, noise at day and night.

What kind of noise is that going to generate in the area for residents?

Especially at night, I already hear the whistle of the trains that do come by at nighttime. And I can't even imagine to add more of these whistles and engines to a generally peaceful area.

I think that's it. I think those are

		Page	86
1	the things.		
2	MR. DOMEK: And I'm Richard Domek, and I		
3	think she said it all. I don't have anything		
4	to add.		
5	MR. GRAVES: Thank you.		
6	(Whereupon, the Public Scoping Meeting		
7	was concluded at 7:47 p.m.)		
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	Page 87
1	CERTIFICATE
2	
3	COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS) SUFFOLK, SS. )
4	I, Valerie L. Shand-Salama,
5	Professional Shorthand Reporter and Notary Public in and for the Commonwealth of
6	Massachusetts, hereby certify that:
7	The foregoing transcript of this Public Scoping Meeting is a true and accurate transcription of my stenotype notes to the best
9	of my knowledge, skill, and ability.
10	I further certify that I am not related to any of the parties in this matter by blood or marriage and that I am in no way
11	interested in the outcome of this matter.
12	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal this
13	15th day of November 2016.
14	
15	Notary Public
16	My commission expires 12/21/2018
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18	*********
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22	THE FOREGOING CERTIFICATION OF THIS TRANSCRIPT DOES
23	NOT APPLY TO ANY REPRODUCTION OF THE SAME BY ANY
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