1
2 NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
3
PUBLIC HEARING
4 on
ONONDAGA LAKE CONSENT DECREE
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DATE: OCTOBER 19, 2006
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TIME: 7:08 to 8:50 p.m.
10
LOCATION: Art and Home Building
11 Martha Eddy Room
581 State Fair Boulevard
12 Syracuse, New York
13 BEFORE: Kenneth P. Lynch
NYSDEC
14 Regional Director
615 Erie Boulevard West
15 Syracuse, New York 13204-2400
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1 Onondaga Lake Consent Decree - 10-19-2006

2 SPEAKERS:

3 Bob Czaplicke
Jim Farrell

4 Jeff Freedman, Ph.D.
Bill Pease

5 Thane Joyal, Esq.
Susan P. Hammond

6 Sherry Mossotti
Bryan Campbell

7 Erin B. Cunningham
Ms. Furlong

8 Russ Andrews
Terry Brown

9 Lindsay Speer
Bob O'Leary

10 Casey Cleary-Hammarstedt

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2 (The hearing commenced at 7:08
3 p.m.)
4 MR. LYNCH: It looks like we're
5 ready. Good evening, everyone. My name is Ken
6 Lynch, I am the regional director for Region Seven
7 New York State D.E.C., and I want to welcome you all
8 to tonight's Onondaga Lake meeting.
9 We're actually going to conduct the
10 meeting in basically three parts tonight. The first
11 part will be a short overview of the lake cleanup;
12 what's happened recently, what we've done since we
13 last met, about a year and a half ago, here in this
14 room, just to bring you up to speed on all the
15 activity going on, with the cleanup of Onondaga Lake,
16 and to focus on the recent consent decree that was
17 signed with Honeywell.
18 The second part of the meeting,
19 will be set up to take official public comment on
20 that consent decree, which I'll talk about. And the
21 third part, if there are any questions that you may
22 have of D.E.C. and staff here tonight, we will field
23 and answer questions to the extent possible, and then
24 also be available after the meeting. We have a lot

of displays, and a lot of experts here to talk to you about the lake cleanup.

So, getting right into the presentation. The purpose of tonight's meeting. We want to -- like I said, we want to update you on the progress that we've made since we've last met, I think it was February of last year. We want to outline the consent decree that was recently by the state and Honeywell, and we want to receive your public comments in regards to that consent decree.

There's been a lot of progress made on the lake, in recent years, specifically since we last met here in February of 2005. We're not going to talk an awful lot about the improvements at the county wastewater treatment plant, but that is a big part of the lake cleanup. Under a separate agreement with Onondaga County, there are significant improvements being made to the METRO-treatment plant, and also to address combined sewer overflows. Those improvements are resulting in significant water quality improvements to Onondaga Lake.

Although we're not going to talk a lot about those improvements tonight, I am going to

give a little pitch for the Onondaga Lake Partnership, which is holding their annual meeting on October 30th, and the focus of that meeting is going to talk about some of the improvements to the lake water quality, so I encourage you all to come out for that meeting also.

We're going to give you an overview of the four-hundred-and-fifty-one million-dollar remedial plan, that was finalized by the New York State D.E.C., and the E.P.A., last July. When we last had a public meeting in February, the purpose of that meeting was to discuss that proposed plan. After that public session, and after responding to all of your comments, we finalized the plan in July of 2005.

There's been a lot of progress to upland sites. The plan that I just referenced talks and addresses the lake bottom itself, in cleaning up the sediments. But there's more to Onondaga Lake cleanup than just addressing those sediments. We must also address the upland sites that are still impacting the lake. There's been a lot of progress on cleaning up those sites. There's been a lot of

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2 additional investigation in the lake, and near the
3 lake, partly in response to the finalized plan, and
4 the commencement of some preliminary design work, so
5 that we can get into implementing the plan.
6 The primary purpose of this
7 meeting, is to talk about the consent decree, that
8 was signed by the D.E.C., state attorney general's
9 office and Honeywell. We really want to focus on
10 that agreement. That was -- that is why we're having
11 this public meeting tonight, and a public comment
12 period. And we'll get into the details of that, and
13 respond to your questions in regards to that consent
14 decree.
15 And as a reminder, this is part of
16 the public comment period, for that consent decree
17 that started on October 12th, and will run through
18 November 13th.
19 The record of decision, or the
20 final plan, that was approved by New York State
21 D.E.C. and E.P.A. last July 2005. I just want to
22 give a brief overview of this plan. There's been a
23 lot of discussion about the plan, both recently and
24 in the past, and I wanted to reiterate the main

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2 aspects of that plan, which was approved last July,
3 and is proceeding, and is the subject of the
4 agreement with Honeywell. Basically, it's an
5 agreement to implement the plan that was approved
6 last year.
7 The plan establishes goals:
8 Achieves sediment concentrations that are protective
9 of fish and wildlife; achieve concentrations in fish
10 tissues that are protective of humans and wildlife,
11 that consume the fish; and achieve surface water
12 standards. Basically, clean up the sediments, and
13 clean up the water quality.
14 The plan addresses remediation of
15 all areas in the lake, where the surface sediments
16 exceed cleanup levels. Basically, we split up the
17 lake into eight separate sections, determined what
18 type of contaminants were in each and every section,
19 and then determined what cleanup levels were
20 necessary to achieve those goals that I previously
21 stated. The plan calls for dredging of an estimated
22 two point six million cubic yards of sediment, and a
23 capping of an estimated five hundred and seventy-nine
24 acres of the lake.

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2 The most highly contaminated
3 sediments that are dredged will be disposed of off
4 site, and the remaining sediments will be disposed in
5 an engineered sediment containment area, in one of
6 Honeywell's Solvay wastebeds. Part of the plan
7 includes an oxygenation pilot study of the deeper
8 portion of the lake to see if we can reduce mercury
9 from entering the water.
10 The plan also includes habitat
11 reestablishment. Obviously, when you dredge a lake,
12 you're going to cause some problems with the habitat.
13 We are requiring as part of the plan, for Honeywell
14 to reestablish what they tear up as they do the
15 dredging.
16 The plan goes further than just
17 reestablishment. It calls for enhancement of habitat
18 in certain areas.
19 Very important to this plan, is a
20 long-term monitoring of the water, the cap, the fish,
21 of the sediment, of the consolidation area where we
22 take the sediments, to make sure everything is
23 working properly, and to make sure this remedy is
24 protective of human health and the environment.

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2 As I previously stated, the
3 estimated cost of this plan is four hundred and
4 fifty-one million dollars. And again, this is a plan
5 that was approved by both D.E.C., and the state of
6 New York.
7 Over the past year or so, I've
8 heard a lot of comments from people. Is this
9 Honeywell's plan; is this the state's plan; or is
10 this a different plan? This is a plan that was
11 approved by both the state and federal government.
12 What we are announcing -- what we announced last
13 week, and are talking about today, is Honeywell's
14 agreement to implement that plan. Not a compromise
15 of the plan that was -- that was approved last July.
16 That's the brief summary of the proposed -- or the
17 approved plan.
18 a, and we're anticipating to announce a proposed
19 plan, sometime in 2007.
20 Wastebeds one through eight, which
21 run along the western shore of the lake, are being
22 investigated to determine what type of remedial
23 action will be necessary for those.
24 And the Salina landfill, which is

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2 not located right on the lake, but potentially
3 impacts the lake from contaminants coming down Lake
4 Creek, is going to be addressed with a proposed plan,
5 announced sometime before the end of this year.
6 So, as I stated, the plan itself,
7 that we announced last year, addresses the lake
8 bottom, and that's very important to address the
9 sediments, and to clean up the lake bottom itself,
10 but equally important is addressing those upland
11 sites; and as I stated, there's a lot of progress
12 being made.
13 This just gives you an example of
14 some of the cleanup activity that is going on. This
15 is the former L.C.P. site, and the cleanup that's
16 been -- that has been substantially completed at this
17 time. Not only did we address the on-site mercury
18 contamination, but we addressed a lot of off-site
19 impacts, from that on-site contamination in the
20 wetlands and streams, that are nearby the L.C.P.
21 Site.
22 I mentioned the barrier wall along
23 the western shore of the lake. Part of what we call
24 an interim remedy, is to cut off the groundwater that

is currently impacting the lake. There is still contaminated groundwater from upland sites reaching the lake, carrying contaminants to the lake, and impacting the lake itself. Part of the plan, is to cut off that groundwater with a barrier wall. Collect the groundwater, take it back to the completed wastewater treatment plant and treat it, and discharge it back to the lake, consistent with our water quality standards.

And so, it's very important that, prior to starting any dredging activity, or any cleanup activity in the lake itself, that you eliminate the damage that is being caused now, through groundwater -- contaminated groundwater reaching the lake. So, it's very important that we construct this wall. Honeywell commenced last week, the first section of this wall, approximately twelve hundred feet, along the western shore, and this is just an example of the steel that they're driving to start the commencement of that barrier wall.

By the way, a couple of people have asked me, is it going to stay that high? No. The barrier wall is going to be driven all the way down

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2 below grade level, so you won't actually see the
3 wall, as you're driving down 690. I mentioned
4 collecting that water behind that barrier wall, the
5 contaminated groundwater, and having to clean it up
6 before you discharge it back to the lake. And this
7 is a treatment plant, located on the old Willis Ave
8 site, that through piping underneath 690, the
9 collection of the water, caught at the barrier wall,
10 will be pumped back to this treatment plant, treated,
11 and then ultimately discharged to the lake. In
12 addition to actual cleanup working going on, on the
13 upland site, there's been an awful lot of additional
14 investigation, since the announcement of the plan
15 last year.
16 A lot of people have talked about,
17 "well, you -- you announced the plan last year, in
18 July, but what has happened since? It took you this
19 long to get an agreement with Honeywell. You've lost
20 a year or so of time in -- in cleaning up the lake."
21 Well, that's not necessarily true.
22 There's been a lot of ongoing work undertaken by
23 Honeywell, even without an agreement to implement the
24 overall plan, to do further investigation in the

lake.

Just to give you an example, the amount of investigation that has been conducted over the past year and a half, about three hundred core samples in the lake, and that results in actually two thousand different samples taken from the sediments of Onondaga Lake itself.

On the wastebeds, there were further studies to be done, to look at the feasibility of putting the sediment containment area on those wastebeds. And near the shoreline, there was a lot of work, in regards to structural integrity of the barrier wall, and the relationship between that shoreline, and dredging close to that shoreline. You may have seen these boats out in the lake over the past year and a half, they are out there actually coring into the sediment, and taking samples, to determine, in more detail, the extent of contamination, to help us design the actual dredging project, design the barrier wall, and other factors associated with the cleanup of the lake. Now, I'm going to talk about the primary purpose of tonight's meeting, and last week, when we announced the

1 agreement with Honeywell, we referred to it as an
2 historic agreement. It is an historic agreement.
3 Honeywell has agreed to implement a
4 four-hundred-and-fifty-one-million-dollar cleanup
5 plan. I am not aware of any other agreement, of this
6 size and nature, and a commitment to address a
7 remediation project of this size in New York State.
8 Certainly the Hudson River cleanup
9 does rival Onondaga Lake cleanup, but that's more in
10 conjunction with an E.P.A. oversight cleanup. This
11 one is the largest D.E.C. cleanup in New York State.
12 What the consent decree is:
13 Basically, it's the legal requirement for Honeywell
14 to implement that
15 four-hundred-and-fifty-one-million-dollar plan. It
16 was signed by Honeywell, our New York State D.E.C.
17 commissioner, and the attorney general's office, and
18 it has been filed with the federal district court.
19 There is currently a legal action, and has been since
20 1989, where the state sued Honeywell's predecessor,
21 Allied, to address these hazardous wastes in the
22 lake. That ongoing litigation, at least a portion of
23 that, is proposed to be settled in this consent
24

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2 decree. And it's settled by Honeywell agreeing to
3 implement the
4 four-hundred-and-fifty-one-million-dollar plan.
5 The plan has not -- the consent
6 decree has not been entered with the court. It has
7 been filed. It is subject to this thirty-day public
8 comment period that we're holding now.
9 The major components of the consent
10 decree. Basically, this agreement requires Honeywell
11 to submit a remedial design, including a schedule and
12 citizen participation plan. Within a hundred and
13 fifty days of entering this consent decree with the
14 court, Honeywell needs to submit to the D.E.C., for
15 approval, a detailed schedule and outline of how
16 they're going to design this plan, and actually
17 implement it. Part of that is a citizen
18 participation plan, that's going to be proposed by
19 Honeywell. Much of the citizen participation will be
20 conducted by the D.E.C.
21 As I said, back, last year when we
22 met, and we talked about the lake. We are going to
23 make extra efforts to reach out to the public. To
24 make sure -- because this is a huge, and very complex

1 cleanup plan, to make sure that you are involved in
2 the process, and you are made aware of the developing
3 events, as this plan gets designed. It's a very big
4 plan. It, in some cases, is a very detailed plan.
5 But there's still a lot of work that needs to be
6 specified. A lot of design work that needs to be
7 done, and we're going to need you input, as we design
8 that. We're going to want your input, as we design
9 that. And we're going to want inform you, as certain
10 stages are improved, and as we move forward with some
11 of the cleanup work.
12 Once that design is -- design work
13 plan is done, they actually do the -- are required to
14 commence the design work. And once we approve the
15 design work, they're required to actually construct.
16 Do the dredging. Do the capping. Do the monitoring.
17 Do everything else associated with the cleanup plan.
18 And as I previously stated, they're
19 obligated to perform a long-term operation monitoring
20 and maintenance plan. That's to assure that
21 everything is working. They're obligated to pay
22 state costs. I mean, not only is Honeywell obligated
23 to pay the costs associated with designing, and
24

actually doing the work, they're obligated to reimburse the New York State D.E.C. for the expenses that we incur.

One of the benefits of having an agreement, with a responsible party for a hazardous waste cleanup, is that the costs are covered, not only of the cleanup itself, but the costs of our oversight of the cleanup. So, it's certainly a benefit to the taxpayers.

And last, but certainly not least, it -- the consent decree provides for a financial assurance information from Honeywell. One of the things we heard a lot about during the review of the proposed plan in 2005, was that, "well, how do we know Honeywell's going to be around next year; or five years from now; or twenty years from now, to make sure that all this work gets done, and to make sure that it's properly monitored?" The consent decree has a provision, where on a yearly basis, the state will receive financial information from Honeywell, to make sure they are still viable to proceed with the required work under this agreement. If at any time that we believe that there may be a

1 problem with their financial ability to undertake
2 this obligation, we can require additional financial
3 assurance.
4 In addition to all those
5 requirements that I went through, that requires
6 Honeywell to undertake certain obligations under the
7 consent decree, the consent decree also speaks to two
8 other things. A proposed explanation of significant
9 differences, and a statement of work.
10 And simply put, an explanation of
11 significant differences, is a proposal to slightly
12 modify the cleanup plan, in respect to one aspect of
13 the plan itself, and I'll get into the details of
14 that in a moment. It also includes a statement of
15 work. Basically a statement of work is more detail
16 than was originally set forth, in the proposed plan
17 itself. It offers some more design detail, that
18 based on information that we have gained, since the
19 approval of the ROD back in July, we are now
20 fine-tuning some of the design aspects associated
21 with the plan, in the statement of work.
22 Major components of the explanation
23 of significant differences, and I'm going to refer to
24

this as an E.S.D. I apologize for the abbreviation, but as some of you know, we live in on abbreviations. E.S.D. But is basically, as I stated, a slight modification in the proposed plan. Based on additional investigation that we conduct in 2005 and 2006, we have redefined some of the more heavily contaminated areas in the Southwest corner of the lake. Basically, we have found that some of the contamination in that area was not as bad as originally anticipated. We've also, Honeywell has conducted, and submitted to the D.E.C. For review, a geotechnical evaluation, and analysis of utilities, located along that Southwestern shore. And based on all that information, we have proposed to construct part of the barrier wall, twelve hundred feet of the proposed barrier wall that's going along that western shore, approximately fifty feet out into the lake itself. That does not necessarily mean that we are going to lose lake surface.

Also included in this proposed E.S.D., is language that will require Honeywell to mitigate for the loss of aquatic habitat, and construct a natural shoreline, lakeward of the

1 barrier wall. And just to give you a photo of what
2 we're talking about, you're looking at the
3 southwestern shore of the lake. This is basically
4 the southwestern corner, and the entire distance of
5 the proposed barrier wall, runs from this point,
6 which is about at the State Fair Exit of 690, if
7 you're heading west on 690, down to currently where
8 the causeway runs along the lakeshore, and then this
9 area right here you see, is actually the wall is out
10 into the lake. That is the proposed E.S.D., and
11 where we are moving the wall out into the lake. What
12 it will mean is, not dredging in this area. Instead,
13 we're capturing all the groundwater, and will be
14 putting wells behind this to collect the
15 contamination.
16 The primary purpose of that is that
17 we did not have the extent of contamination out here
18 that we originally anticipated. And probably most
19 importantly, that after some geotechnical studies, we
20 have determined that dredging right up next to this
21 causeway, could potentially cause significant
22 geotechnical problems, with not only the causeway
23 itself, but route 690.

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2 So, Honeywell has proposed, and we

3 are proposing, as part of the explanation of

4 significant differences, which is part of the consent

5 decree, to move this out into the lake a small

6 portion. Again, any lost surface area here, will be

7 mitigated by Honeywell somewhere else in the lake.

8 The rest of the barrier wall will

9 return back to the shoreline, and run all the way

10 down to Harbor Brook.

11 Statement of work. Basically,

12 attached to the consent decree, a defining of some of

13 the more design details, associated with the cleanup

14 plan. It provides design details in regards to

15 dredging and the barrier wall. It provides details

16 in criteria for the isolation cap, that is proposed

17 in the final plan. It allows for different

18 alternatives. We received some new scientific

19 information from the scientific community last

20 summer. Instead of oxygenating the lake, we may look

21 at other alternatives, to reduce the mercury

22 methylation in the lake.

23 It further defines the dredged

24 sediments, including a proposal to construct a

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2 sediment containment area, and an engineered cell,
3 and wastebed thirteen.
4 When the plan was announced last
5 July, it looked at the alternatives of -- or proposed
6 disposing of the sediment on the wastebed --
7 someplace on the wastebed. It specifically
8 referenced wastebed thirteen as the -- possibly the
9 best solution. But since that time, Honeywell has
10 conducted a feasibility study, to look at all of the
11 wastebeds, and see which one would be best. And
12 based on that study, we believe that wastebed
13 thirteen is the best.
14 And it looked at, that study looked
15 at a number of things. It looked at impacts on the
16 community. It certainly looked at the ability to
17 protect human health and the environment. It looked
18 at the stability of the wastebeds. It looked at the
19 accessibility of the wastebeds, for getting these
20 sediments to that area. And it looked at other
21 factors associated with putting a sediment
22 containment area up on those wastebeds.
23 One difference in the time frames
24 associated with implementation of this plan. When we

1 announced the plan, we anticipated that the design
2 process would take four years, and the actual
3 dredging would take an additional four years. After
4 further work and design, and investigation, we
5 believe that the actual design phase, because this is
6 a very complex process, may take a little longer. It
7 may take up to five years.
8 However, during that five-year
9 period, we will be requiring Honeywell to not only
10 continue the design of the dredging and capping
11 activity, but also design and construct the sediment
12 containment area, and the wastewater treatment plant
13 that's necessary to address the water collected in
14 that sediment containment area. And again, we're
15 anticipating four years for the actual construction.
16 The actual dredging and the capping of the lake
17 itself.
18 Just a little more detail in
19 relation to that sediment consolidation area,
20 proposed on wastebeds thirteen. It will be built in
21 accordance with state and federal requirements and
22 guidance to accept lake bottom sediments. The design
23 with include in impermeable liner, collection and
24

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2 treatment of the water generated, and a protective
3 cover for closure.
4 Again, a lot of those details are
5 going to be worked out during the design phase. As
6 we did last year, when we announced the plan, we will
7 meet with the town of Camillus, and we will keep them
8 advised of the details of the implementation and
9 design of the sediment containment area, and we'll
10 pay particular attention to the community concerns,
11 to address things like odor control, noise control.
12 If there is any lighting associated with the sediment
13 containment area, that will all be addressed during
14 the design phase, and will include input from the
15 public.
16 I previously mentioned the study
17 that looked at different locations on the wastebeds,
18 it looked at capacity, access, and geotechnical
19 considerations, location and current conditions, and
20 potential future use. One of the things that has
21 been discussed, quite openly in the -- recently, in
22 regards to the wastebeds is, you know, we have had
23 these waste areas for a long, long time, here in the
24 Syracuse area. There is a lot potential for reuse of

1 those wastebeds, whether it be planting willow trees,
2 for alternative fuels. Using those wastebeds for
3 recreational opportunities. There are other things
4 that the communities may call for. One of the things
5 we're looking to do, not only wastebed thirteen,
6 where the sediment containment area will be, but on
7 some of the other wastebeds, is looking to the
8 opportunity to reuse these brownfield sites. This
9 just gives you an overview of the wastebeds that were
10 considered, wastebeds nine through fifteen, all
11 located in the town of Camillus, and the town of
12 Geddes.
13 And if I can point to it here,
14 wastebed thirteen is the one that is being selected
15 as part of this consent decree.
16 And that concludes my
17 presentation/overview of the final plan, overview of
18 the consent decree, and the documents associated with
19 it. As I said, the next purpose of this meeting is
20 to collect your comments. And probably the most
21 important portion of this meeting is to collect your
22 comments, and we're going to move right into the
23 official public comment period. But before we do
24

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2 that, I want to just lay out some ground rules, to
3 make sure we all understand the purpose, and how we
4 will conduct ourselves tonight at the meeting.
5 Dawn right here is going to have a
6 microphone, and if you prefer to stay in your seat,
7 she will take the microphone right to you. If you
8 prefer to speak in front, you can come up front with
9 the microphone, and speak to the audience. Before
10 making your official comments, I would request that
11 you state your name, and spell your name. We do have
12 stenographer here, who is recording this meeting, so
13 we would like to make sure we're clear on your names
14 and spelling.
15 We ask you to be short and concise.
16 We have a decent crowd here tonight. We want to make
17 sure we here from everybody.
18 Try not to repeat over and over
19 again, statements that were previously made. Just a
20 reminder, that if you don't have an opportunity, or
21 you forget to say something, or you're not
22 comfortable speaking to the public, whether we
23 receive comments tonight from you orally, or whether
24 you submit written comments before the November 13th

deadline, all of those comments will be considered equally.

We're taking your comments for this period. We're not going to be responding to questions at this point. We'll do this after the formal public comment period. I'm not going to set a time limit. I'm not a big fan of limiting people's opportunity to speak, but I would ask you to be considerate of others who want to speak tonight. And if we have to move you along, we will, and maybe get back to you afterwards, or ask that you submit the remaining comments in writing. But I'll be pretty liberal with letting you speak tonight.

And last, but not least, just as we typically do at D.E.C. meetings, we will start off with a few public officials that have asked to speak at tonight's meeting, to make their official comments, and then we'll move into the rest of the speakers, in order that they were -- they signed up to speak. There was a sign-up sheet in the back, a little card to fill out, if you wanted to speak. If you didn't do that, and would like to, I'd ask you to go in the back of the room, and the two young ladies

back there.

Raise your hands. Thank you.

Will sign you up to speak, and they'll bring them up here, and have you speak.

At the end, I'll make one last plea for any public comments, if you don't have an opportunity to sign up.

Okay. That being said, we'll start with our first speaker, and that is Supervisor Bob Czaplicke, town of Geddes.

Do you want the microphone, Bob.

MR. CZAPLICKE: Yeah.

MR. LYNCH: Yeah.

O-1 MR. CZAPLICKE: Hi, my name is Bob Czaplicke, I'm the supervisor of the town of Geddes, and I'm here this evening to indicate how excited we

1 in the town are over the consent decree and the lake cleanup.

News of this consent decree has been very encouraging. Honeywell has done many positive things in our community throughout the last several years. They have -- and I think you saw in the -- in the presentation before, some of the things

they've done, and I won't mention all of them. But they've been a good partner in our community for refurbishing some of these areas, and I, for one, am very excited about this.

A little over a year ago, Honeywell showed our town plans for a Willis Ave ground treatment water (sic) facility, it's in effect. Honeywell transformed an overgrown former Allied property, into a wildlands and light industrial site. This improved the appearance of the area. The good is -- it is a good example of the turn around that has taken place.

Onondaga Lake cleanup is finally becoming a reality, and will bring many great new opportunities to our community, and 1, for one, am excited about it.

Thank you.

MR. LYNCH: Next is Jim Farrell, Onondaga County Legislator.

O-2

MR. FARRELL: Thank you. My name is Jim Farrell, I'm the Onondaga County Legislator for the Liverpool area. And tonight, I think I speak not only for myself, but for the vast majority of my

constituents.

1 Mr. Lynch, your office, the D.E.C., has previously done an excellent job of representing both the community and the environment, as we've seen. I think with this plan, you've done it -- you've done it again.

I think this plan, if -- if Honeywell -- if Honeywell does represent a good -- if they live up to not -- not only their legal obligations, as a good corporate citizen, but also their ethical and moral obligations, this community will benefit immensely, in moving forward on this, in not delaying it any further.

There's strong support in my constituency in continuing this.

(Off-the-record discussion)

MR. LYNCH: Dawn, is that mic working?

(Off-the-record discussion)

MR. LYNCH: Okay. Next speaker is Jeff Freedman, Onondaga Yacht Club.

O-3 You want to try that?

DR. FREEDMAN: As commodore of the

1 Onondaga Lake Consent Decree - 10-19-2006
2 Onondaga Yacht Club, I submit this testimony on
3 behalf of the families that constitute the membership
4 of our club, and also on behalf of other recreational
5 boaters who enjoy Onondaga Lake. I am pleased to 1
6 indicate our full support of the New York State
7 D.E.C. cleanup plan, which promises to bring Onondaga
8 Lake into compliance with the standards set forth in
9 the Federal Clean Water Act.
10 Members of Onondaga Yacht Club have
11 engaged in recreational boating on Onondaga Lake
12 since 1885. Presently, some sixty families comprise
13 our membership. In addition, this year we
14 established a Sea Scout Ship at the club, to enable
15 teenagers and young adults to use our club-owned
16 boats and facilities to sail on Onondaga Lake. Our
17 families and our club own about fifty boats on which
18 we enjoy boating, and boating-related activities
19 associated with our club, which is located adjacent
20 to Onondaga Lake Park Marina, in the village of
21 Liverpool.
22 As recreational boaters, who
23 frequent the lake daily during the spring, summer,
24 and fall boating seasons, we are appreciative of the

1 Onondaga Lake Consent Decree - 10-19-2006
2 reduced bacteria levels, the increased water clarity,
3 and the return of natural aquatic vegetation, and
4 native fish species, already evident in our cleaner
5 lake.
2 6 We thank Ken Lynch and his staff at
7 the D.E.C., the officials and staff at the E.P.A.,
8 and employees and representatives of the Honeywell
9 Corporation, all of whom have informed us, interacted
10 with us, and listened to our needs and concerns,
11 during this most recent planning phase of the cleanup
12 of Onondaga Lake. From our extensive boating
13 experience on Onondaga Lake, we know firsthand what a
14 magnificent treasure and resource our lake is, and
15 can be, to the citizens of Central New York, and to
16 tourists who visit us.
17 We envisage a time, not to far in
18 the future, when Onondaga Lake will abound with even
19 greater numbers of sailboats, fishing boats, and
20 rowing shells, every nice day of the boating season.
21 Enhanced educational sailing, rowing and fishing
22 programs for children, adults and seniors will enable
23 our citizens to enjoy what we at O.Y.C. have already
24 enjoyed on our lake.

1 Onondaga Lake Consent Decree - 10-19-2006
2 Boating on Onondaga Lake
3 complements the spectrum of recreational activities
4 in the surrounding Onondaga Lake Park, which is so
5 ably managed by Onondaga County Parks Commissioner
6 Robert Geraci, and Area Park Superintendent Robert
7 Ellis.
8 Our yacht club, our lake, and our
9 county have all adopted the name Onondaga, in honor
10 of the People of the Longhouse, who hosted the
11 councils, where reason prevailed, and where important
12 decisions were made. Sailing quietly on Onondaga
13 Lake, and canoeing on its tributaries, as we have
14 done, promotes a sense of peace and harmony with
15 nature, in full accordance with the philosophy of the
16 people of the great Iroquois Nation.
17 Recently, while boating on the
18 lake, I saw a juvenile eagle perched on the topmost
19 branch of an old dead tree. The image of that young,
20 strong eagle, on top of the old dead tree, is etched
21 in my mind as a dramatic and powerful symbol of the
22 rebirth of Onondaga Lake.
23 Later I saw the eagle circling over
24 Hiawatha Point. It is imperative that we begin this

critical phase of removing toxins from the food chain in Onondaga Lake, as expeditiously as possible. Not only for the generations of boaters who will follow us, but also for the health and safety of the great blue herons, the green herons, the American eagles, the gulls, the geese, the ducks, and many other resident and migratory waterfowl, who routinely ingest the algae, the plants, and the fish of Onondaga Lake.

And we look forward to being able to eat, without concern, the fish caught in Onondaga Lake, and to enhance our recreational boating activities, by swimming in our lake on hot summer days.

Now, we -- we have no reason to question the expertise of the skilled and dedicated environmental scientists and engineers, who have devised the strategies to clean the water and sediments of Onondaga Lake. We do, however, offer three suggestions and requests, which are intended to optimize the benefits for recreational boaters.

4 The first suggestion refers to the creation of plant-free zones. During the past two

1 Onondaga Lake Consent Decree - 10-19-2006
2 summers, the increased water clarity and dramatic
3 reduction of toxic ammonia levels, have been
4 associated with the prolific growth of aquatic plants
5 in the shallow waters around the entire periphery of
6 Onondaga Lake, including the Onondaga Lake Park
7 Marina basin, its access channel, and the shoal
8 located in front of our clubhouse, where we conduct
9 our junior sailing school. The heavy growth of eight
10 species of identified aquatic plants, primary the
11 common aquarium plant Elodea, has significantly
12 interfered with navigation in the marina basin, in
13 the access channel leading from the marina basin to
14 the deeper portion of the lake, and in the shallow
15 waters in front of our clubhouse.
16 The long strands of aquatic plants
17 entangle with the rudders and the centerboards of our
18 sailboats, making it difficult for the children and
19 other sailors to access the lake, when sailing out
20 from the shore, and to return home safely. The
21 filamentous plants wind around our boat propellers,
22 causing our outboard motors to overheat and stall in
23 the marina basin, with loss of steerage and possible
24 risk of property damage or personal injury.

1 Onondaga Lake Consent Decree - 10-19-2006
2 Consequently, we request
3 consideration of the possibility that a small portion
4 of sediment management unit number five, on the
5 northern shore, occupied by the marina and its access
6 channel, together with the shoal in front of our
7 club, both be designated as plant-free zones, on the
8 habitat management planning map.
9 If feasible, we request that a
10 special plant-free cap be designed and installed for
11 these areas. Such a cap would eliminate the need for
12 expensive and inefficient annual mechanical
13 harvesting of aquatic plants, and would promote safe
14 navigation into, out of, and within the marina basin,
15 and in front of our club.
16 The area where plant-free zones are
17 requested, constitutes only a minuscule fraction of
18 the entire shoreline, so that ample aquatic
19 vegetation would still be present, to serve as
20 breeding grounds for fish and other aquatic species.
21 Request number two relates to
5
22 underwater obstructions to navigation, and this is a
23 safety issue. We reiterate our request that in
24 conjunction with the cleanup of Onondaga Lake,

1 Onondaga Lake Consent Decree - 10-19-2006
2 underwater obstructions to safe navigation should be
3 marked by standard hazard buoys. This is for the
4 safety of the D.E.C. boaters, public boaters, and the
5 Honeywell boaters. The most dangerous obstruction is
6 indicated by number ten on a map which I am
7 submitting with my written testimony. It is a
8 submerged concrete wall, that juts nearly two hundred
9 meters into the lake, from the village of Liverpool.
10 This past summer, a charter boat operating out of
11 Onondaga Lake Park Marina, hit this underwater
12 obstruction, damaging its propeller and -- and
13 bottom. Last summer, the same obstruction seriously
14 damaged the centerboard and rudder of a championship
15 lightning sailboat, skippered by the North American
16 Junior Champion Lightning Sailor from Onondaga Yacht
17 Club. Further unnecessary accidents could be
18 avoided, if the appropriate public agency officials
19 would mark the underwater obstruction with standard
20 hazard buoys, as requested, and has exist on Oneida
21 Lake, and all of the other more-used lakes.
22 Ideally, these underwater
23 obstructions to navigation should be removed as part
24 of the cleanup plan, but at least they should be

marked with standard hazard buoys for public safety as soon as possible.

6 Third, regarding the newly proposed containment wall, to be constructed on the lake, on the southern shore. We support the idea that a natural shoreline appearance be restored after the work is completed, rather than leaving a bulkheaded structure. The natural appearance of Onondaga Lake, in our view, as surrounded by the county park, is one of the lake's greatest assets, and is well worthy of preservation and restoration.

To conclude, we at Onondaga Yacht Club commend and applaud the signing of this historic 7 pact between representatives of the D.E.C. and the Honeywell Corporation, and we strongly urge that the proposed project to clean Onondaga Lake begin as expeditiously as possible.

MR. LYNCH: Okay. Our next speaker O-4 is Bill Pease.

MR. PEASE: Thank you. I'm -- I'm here as a member of the Onondaga Yacht Club, but also as a thirty-year resident of the Liverpool community. My -- my home backs right up to the lake, except for

1 Onondaga Lake Consent Decree - 10-19-2006
2 a small strip of Onondaga Lake Park, so I have a very
3 strong interest in the status of the lake, obviously.
4 As I say, I've been a member of the
5 yacht club for twenty-five years, I sail regularly on 1
6 the lake. I've been on the water, I've been in the
7 water, and so I'm very enthusiastic about this
8 project, and just am here to basically second the
9 comments that Dr. Freedman made, on behalf of the
10 club, and all the members in the club. We look
11 forward to the prompt conclusion of this project as
12 prompt as it can be done. And we're very hopeful and
13 supportive that it will benefit the entire community.
14 Thank you.
15 MR. LYNCH: Next speaker is Thane
16 Joyal.
17 MS. JOYAL: Hello. I think I was O-5
18 supposed to spell my name, it's unusual enough that I
19 will for you. It's Thane, T, as in Thomas, H-A-N-E.
20 Joyal, J-O-Y-A-L. I'm an environmental attorney
21 working with the Onondaga Nation. You'll forgive me
22 if I do a little like an opening statement. However,
23 I really appreciate the opportunity to present
24 comments to you tonight on the most recent actions

1 Onondaga Lake Consent Decree - 10-19-2006
2 that the D.E.C. and E.P.A. are taking on Onondaga
3 Lake.
4 You, I hope, will not be surprised
5 to learn that the Nation, and its lawyers and
6 experts, are continuing to review the explanation of
7 significant difference - which I, like Mr. Lynch,
8 will call E.S.D. from here forward - and the proposed
9 consent decree memorialized in the record of decision
10 for the Onondaga lake bottom subsite - which we'll
11 call the proposed consent decree - and the sediment
12 consolidation area siting evaluation - the S.C.A.
13 Further and more detailed comments
14 on each of the three documents will be submitted in
15 writing, before the close of the public comment
16 period, and will supplement today's statements.
17 I'm not use to a microphone. It
18 quite surprised me.
1 19 The three documents that New York
20 State Department of Environmental Conservation has
21 presented for public comment are very important and
22 they represent separate steps in the process,
23 required by CERCLA. At the outset, we are deeply
24 concerned that the draft consent decree incorporates,

by reference, the as yet unfinalized E.S.D. This is yet another reminder that public comment, from D.E.C.'s perspective is a meaningless waiting period that must pass before they can move forward with the plan.

As the Nation has repeated on countless occasions, meaningful comment and meaningful consultation requires an exchange of ideas before a final decision is made. We deeply regret the D.E.C.'s continued efforts to steamroll this project forward.

The Onondaga Nation has repeatedly 2
expressed its concern about the plan contained in the record of decision for the lake bottom. This proposed consent decree memorializes this flawed record of decision. The plan itself, and thereby the consent decree, is inadequate. It is an inappropriate and serious dereliction of duty for the D.E.C. to sanction a plan that will leave dangerous, carcinogenic, and highly mobile chemicals and heavy metals in Onondaga Lake. The levels of these dangerous and carcinogenic toxins which will be left if this consent decree is entered, will exceed the

agency's own safe levels, and the lake will remain a superfund site even after the cleanup.

3 The state has often pointed to the price tag of this cleanup plan, as a measure of its success. The state says that this is the most money spent on a toxic site - that's the state's website - in the state's history; but what are the people in this region getting for all the monies that will be spent by Honeywell International?

We are getting a plan that dumps millions of cubic yards of mercury waste sediment in our children's laps. We are getting a plan that leaves future generations to compensate for D.E.C. and Honeywell short comings. And with this plan, D.E.C. is actively deciding that it is acceptable that our children will never know a clean, truly clean, safe, or healthy Onondaga Lake.

4 Even a preliminary review of the estimation of significant difference reveals that the proposed changes fundamentally alter the selective remedy in the ROD, in regards to both the remedy's performance and scope. It significantly weakens the already unacceptable ROD. Regrettably, the D.E.C.'s

supporting documentation explaining the change barely provides enough information to understand the nature of the revision, and obscures the reasons for the change, including why the issues underlying the problem were not addressed earlier. To quote Arlo Guthrie in not dissimilar circumstances, "if you didn't know about that one, what else don't you know?"

The Nation asserts that the E.S.D.'s effect will be to change the plan, from dredging nearly all the dangerous and mobile carcinogens from the affected portion of the lake over the short-term, to a long-term and evidently far more dubious removal system. This proposal is a fundamental change, which justifies reopening the record of decision. It calls for the installation of a metal barrier wall in the lake, and filling in of yet another significant portion of this sacred water. We regret the D.E.C. and the E.P.A.'s continued unwillingness to have meaningful, respectful dialogue with the Onondaga Nation and the citizens of Central New York about this lake cover-up plan.

Thank you very much for your time.

MR. LYNCH: The next speaker is Susan Hammond.

O-6

1

MS. HAMMOND: And I guess I'm the second one. My first -- first of all, I would like to -- I would like to -- I would like to compliment the people of the Department who -- who took all the time and trouble to -- to look through all the background information: The background of the contamination of the lake; the history of the lake; what is used for; how it got contaminated; and -- and all the analysis of the toxins in the lake, and their terrible health effects. It was really a wonderful document.

And the other wonderful thing was that it looked at seven alternatives for cleaning up the lake. One through -- one through seven. Perhaps it looked at more, but there were seven that were initially listed.

The first one was to do nothing, and they decided that they were going to -- that was not really an alternative.

Then they listed the next six, all of which seemed to involve increasing -- increasing

1 Onondaga Lake Consent Decree - 10-19-2006
2 amounts of dredging of the contaminated sediments out
3 of the lake. And through the entire document -- and 2
4 I just -- let me just sort of summarize a comment
5 that I made before, and I think it is still relevant.
6 Because as far as I can determine, just quickly
7 looking through these, the alternative that you're
8 going through -- or decided upon, is the same
9 alternative, primarily, that was proposed when these
10 original -- when these original documents -- when the
11 proposal was -- was put forward over a year ago, and
12 there was an original public comment period.
13 Basically, as I said, it's sort of 3
14 a summary, because I -- I can -- I can take your own
15 document, page for page, and quote from it, but
16 basically what it says is -- the document after
17 explaining -- explaining the toxicity of the lake
18 contaminants, and need for remediation, the
19 preference for treatment -- treatment, which capping
20 will not accomplish, the extent and duration of
21 Honeywell's contribution to the contaminations, and
22 why, for almost all of the relevant criteria of
23 environmental and human health criteria, reliability,
24 permanence and effectiveness, all of these were your

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2 criteria, not ours - they're your criteria in your
3 document - alternative seven, is clearly preferable
4 to alternative four, which is what you picked.
5 The document then summarily
6 declares that the Department prefers number four, and
7 spends about only a page explaining why. The
8 explanation basically says that alternative four is
9 better or as good as two, three, five and six, for
10 various reasons. But it never rescinds, it never
11 rescinds its previous conclusions regarding the
12 superiority of number seven. And only mentions
13 number seven with regard to cost. And even then it
14 says, that "while alternatives six and seven would
15 provide greater long-term effectiveness than
16 alternative four, because the volumes of material
17 removed might have to be moved off-site, or require
18 additional S.C.A. containment areas, the incremental
19 cost incurred, would not be cost-effective."
20 So, basically after all these years
21 of studies, the D.E.C. is now telling us that even
22 though it knows, the D.E.C. knows, that the remedy it
23 prefers, what it has recommended, is not as good, or
24 as permanent, or as reliable, or as effective as

1 another remedy it knows about and has studied and
2 puts out in its own document, it will nevertheless,
3 pick the lesser remedy, because the much better one
4 would cost the perpetrator of the mess more money to
5 clean up.
6 And frankly, I will say the same
7 thing now, as I said then, gentlemen: You are the
8 D.E.C., the Department of Environmental Conservation.
9 There are plenty of people -- there are plenty of
10 people who will speak for Honeywell, speak nicely of
11 Honeywell, and what wonderful citizens they've been,
12 and how we don't want to incur them too much money;
13 there will be plenty of politicians, there will be
14 plenty of lobbyists, there will be plenty of PACs,
15 all of those will speak for the economy,
16 quote/unquote, and businesses.
17 You are environmental conservation.
18 You are the only people that we have to speak for the
19 environment. And you have spoken in your document.
20 You have told us that you know the best way to clean
21 up this lake, and you detail all the reasons why,
22 with your own criteria. There is really no
23 scientific difference between scientists out there,
24

1 pretty much, and you, yourselves. Everyone agrees
2 what is necessary to clean up this lake.
3 But instead - as is got to be only
4 a political decision - instead you have picked a much
5 lesser remedy on the basis of cost. And this is,
6 frankly, what I object to. And -- and I -- it
7 infuriated me when I read it, because it was a
8 wonderful document, pointing out all of these things,
9 until it got to the very end.
10 Basically it said, "nevertheless,
11 we're going to pick this lesser remedy, because it
12 wouldn't be cost effective."
13 Cost effective to whom? To
14 Honeywell.
15 The environment, it's not going to
16 clean it up for -- for the citizens. It's not going
17 to do as good a job, and you know it. And you have
18 said so.
19 And this is why I basically want to
20 protest it. There's probably nothing we can do about
21 it, because as someone else said, this comment
22 period, you know, is sort of pro forma, by
23 administrative law, you have go through it. But we
24

1 already know -- and it's -- it's just going to be
2 sad. I just, I really wish the people of this
3 community knew. And all of the people that want this
4 lake cleaned up, okay, I applaud you, and -- and I
5 understand why you want it to get going. But the
6 fact of the matter is, even the Department knows that
7 this is not going to do as good a job as the plan it
8 evaluated. And the plan that it said, it said the
9 technology, equipment, subcontractors, personnel and
10 facilities required to successfully complete all
11 alternatives are available in the environmental
12 marketplace.
13 A better cleanup is feasible,
14 ladies and gentlemen. The Department knows it. And
15 all the scientists know it. And so, basically, this
16 is my objection here today. Don't give us -- I'm
17 trying to think of something that's -- don't sell us
18 out. Don't sell us out. You're supposed to speak
19 for the environment. You have spoken, until you made
20 your decision. It's the wrong decision, and you know
21 it. And -- and -- and many of us out here also know
22 it.
23 MR. LYNCH: Next speaker is Sherri
24

1 Onondaga Lake Consent Decree - 10-19-2006
2 Mossotti.
O-7 3 MS. MOSSOTTI: So, as I'm sitting
4 here, all I'm thinking is, "please don't call me
5 after those two ladies."
6 Sherri Mossotti, last name is
7 M-O-S-S-T-T-I. I've been a resident of Onondaga
8 County for over forty years. And twenty of those
9 years of my professional life, I have driven by
10 Onondaga Lake, one of the most polluted lakes in the
11 country. And it's sad, and it's disappointing, and
12 it's disheartening.
13 I've traveled all over the world.
14 I've had an opportunity to see many lakes. Many
15 different water locales, and how they -- they just
16 blossom. All around, the community continues to
17 blossom.
18 In my professional life, I run a
19 leadership training organization. It's a community
20 leadership training organization. And each year, we
21 have about a hundred applicants, and one of the
22 questions on the application is what is one of the
23 things, one of the issues in our community, that
24 needs to be addressed, to turn this community around?

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2 And seventy percent of the responses are, "clean up
3 Onondaga Lake."
4 Well, I've been very fortunate over
5 the last seven years. Going through this process,
6 we've had Ken Lynch in, we've had Honeywell in, we've
7 had Onondaga County Executive Nick Piro, Congressman
8 Walsh, we've had a O'Brien and Gere folks in. We've
9 had people from SUNY E.S.F.
10 And the question continues to come 1
11 up is, "looking at the history of the lake, how can
12 we turn it around? And how can we make this the lake
13 that it should be, representing our community?" And
14 repeatedly, I'm told, by these experts, because I'm
15 not an expert on environmental conservation, but am
16 repeatedly told this is a good solution. This is a
17 good plan.
18 And we recently did a focus group
19 with our leadership class of fifty individuals, you
20 may or may not have seen it on T.V. out at the 174th.
21 And again, several individuals came back with, "let's
22 go. Let's get it done." Our concern is that if we
23 continue to hold on and wait, there are always going
24 to be better ways. There's new technology. There's

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2 new opportunities, but right now, we have something
3 in front of us that can really help to move this
4 community forward. It's been too long, folks. I've
5 lived here all my life. It's a disappointment. It's
6 a disappointment to my children, and someday my
7 grandchildren.
8 And I do believe that the people
9 that are involved, that are from this area, and
10 there's many of them, do believe this is a good
11 process, and it's time to move forward.
12 If you've ever had a chance to
13 understand the rich history of our lake - the iron
14 pier, the trolley, the roller coaster, the hotels,
15 some of the great things that the lake once was -
16 then we talk about mistakes leaders of the past have
17 made, unfortunately, Onondaga Lake, at least the
18 polluting of it, is one of those. It's time we take
19 action and move forward. We owe this to our
20 community. We owe it to our children. It's been too
21 long. We can't afford not to move over -- move
22 forward.
23 I look forward to working with
24 Honeywell, with the Onondaga Lake Partnership, with

the D.E.C., with Onondaga County Executives Office and with the City of Syracuse in moving this plan forward, and we support it whole-heartedly. It's time folks. Let's make a difference in our community. Let's leave a legacy for our children, that they can enjoy our community. And hopefully, the lake will be again what it once was.

Thank you.

MR. LYNCH: Bryan Campbell.

MR. CAMPBELL: Thank you. Bryan Campbell, B-R-Y-A-N, Campbell, like the soup. O-8

I'm here to represent the Central New York Wild Fowlers. Central New York Wild Fowlers is an association that's been around for about fifty years, mainly water fowlers, representing all Central New York, therefore representing all outdoor sportsmen and sportswomen, who really enjoy using Onondaga Lake as is, and who would really, really like to see the continuation of the cleanup -- the beginning of the cleanup and the continuation of using that lake, not just for hunting and fishing, but for yachting, people sailboating, the dreaded jet skis, and whatever else might come up. 1

The water fowlers themselves have already began the assistance of the lake, by committing to at least ten wood duck nesting boxes to be put around the -- the -- the walkway. We're hoping -- and we will involve children in this, by the way, many different student organizations. But we're hoping, with the addition of these nesting boxes, anyone that's ever seen a wood duck, realizes how beautiful they are. And it'll just by the -- the -- the enhancement of the waterfowl, bring back come beauty to this lake.

2 We're also very committed to helping with the habitat restoration, as -- as we do at Central New York Water Fowlers do. We do provide funding for habitat throughout New York State, and we are looking forward to helping out, with the assistance of Honeywell and the D.E.C., to really improve this lake, and -- and keep it on the -- the forefront that it -- we know what it can be done.

And that being said, on a personal note, I'm -- I'll be having my first child in January, and I look forward to a lake that's going -- that I'm going to be able to say, "you know what,

this lake was once one of the nastiest lakes in -- in this country," and make sure that my child, hopefully will come attuned to what a beautiful lake this can be, and what a beautiful community that Syracuse will become. And I thank D.E.C., and would hope, along with Honeywell, we can get this moving forward, to the beautiful lake that we know it will become.

MR. LYNCH: Erin Cunningham. **O-9**

MS. CUNNINGHAM: Hello, my name is Erin, E-R-I-N, Cunningham, C-U-N-N-I-N-G-H-A-M. I'm a civil engineering student at Syracuse University, and through my related coursework, I have studied the many environmental problems confronting the lake and the surrounding communities. I'm also a four-year member of University Women's Rowing Team. From someone who is on the lake every morning, before sunrise - you're jealous, I know - watching the sunrise on the lake is one of the most beautiful sights, I feel so blessed that I can enjoy that every morning. And while it is a sight to behold, Onondaga Lake remains one of the most polluted lakes in the country. I sound like a broken record when I say **1** that, but a fact's a fact. I believe, however, the

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2 D.E.C.'s plan to clean up the lake is our best
3 option. I strongly support D.E.C. and Honeywell's
4 efforts, and hope to, one day, twenty years from now,
5 bring my children to a clean and revitalized Onondaga
6 Lake.
7 Thank you.
8 MR. LYNCH: John Furlong?
O-10 9 MS. FURLONG: Hi, I'm John
10 Furlong's mother, I had to send him home, because he
11 had to do his homework.
12 1'm a member of the member of the
13 F.M. Crew and Manlius Crew Team, and my son John is
14 also a member of the Onondaga Chargers. I am also an
15 implant from Boston, I moved here thirteen years ago,
16 and when I moved here thirteen years ago, one of the
17 first places I went to was Onondaga Lake. I thought,
18 "wow, it reminds me a lot of home. But guess what,
19 you can't go swimming."
20 My son is a cockswain. A
21 cockswain's job on the lake is to row the boat. My
22 biggest fear, every time they went, was that he is
23 going to get thrown into that water. Well, for
24 twelve years, I've heard how they're going to clean

up the lake. Well, do you knew what? I've learned Syracusers don't like change. But this is change, 1
and it's a start. And it's very welcomed, because believe me, I would love to have my son thrown in the water, and not have to worry about getting a tetanus shot.

Thank you.

MR. LYNCH: Tell John we missed him, we should have -- if you would have let me know, I would have gotten him on to get his homework done sooner.

Russ Andrews. O-11

MR. ANDREWS: I just want to say that -- oh, R-U-S-S A-N-D-R-E-W-S -- there are so 1
many cities in America that would just die for this body of water in great downtown, and we've just talked about it, and talked about it, and talked about it, and I think it's time we do something. I think it's, in a way, very nice of Honeywell to do it. There are an awful lot of companies that polluted this lake, but the law is such that Honeywell gets to hold the bag for the whole lake. And it may not be the perfect solution, but I think

the perfect solution is to dredge the whole lake, it would cost two and a half billion dollars, and we'd still have to cap it.

So, I'm just happy that we're finally doing something. Thank you.

O-12 MR. LYNCH: Terry Brown.

MR. BROWN: Hi, my name is Terry Brown, T-E-R-R-Y B-R-O-W-N, I'm the C.E.O. of O'Brien and Gere, and some would think I have a conflict, but I'm speaking here more as a member of this community for over fifty years, except for the time I was in the Marine Corps and went off to college, so it's been a lot of years. I worked at a METRO plant in 1975, when I first joined O'Brien and Gere, so I know the lake pretty well, and I know this community pretty well.

1 A couple comments. In the work that we do, throughout the country, as O'Brien and Gere, the one thing that I want people to know, this is unprecedented. And certainly D.E.C. and Honeywell should be congratulated on this monumental agreement. And it's not just the four hundred and fifty million dollars they've spent on the lake, it's the untold

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2 amount of money in the upland sites that are
3 committed to.
4 We have worked, as a firm, and I
5 have worked personally, on sites in the country,
6 where I have been there twenty-five years, and not a
7 lot has been done. And this is an example of what
8 can be done when people work together.
9 And -- and we can debate the
10 scientific issues, and some very good points were
11 brought out today, but I -- I want to mention, in
12 Central New York, we're blessed with hundreds of
13 scientists and environmental engineers. We're
14 blessed with -- who work through out the world,
15 throughout the country, on these types of sites.
16 We're blessed with environmental school in E.S.F. We
17 have some of the best scientists in the world. Some
18 of the best -- one of the best universities for
19 environmental science in the world. And we're also
20 blessed in New York State - some would say it's a
21 blessing, on -- on our side - with some of the best
22 environmental scientists, who worked for D.E.C., and
23 really do have citizens of this state's concerns in
24 mind. So, I just want to mention, that -- and speak,

we have an opportunity here, in this community, and
2 the one thing that I want everybody to know, we
should be very appreciative, because a lot of
communities don't have this opportunity. We've got
to act on it now, and get it done as quickly as
possible for our children and our grandchildren.
Thank you.

O-13 MR. LYNCH: Lindsay Speer.

MS. SPEER: It's L-I-N-D-S-A-Y
1 S-P-E-E-R. I am a third generation Syracusian, my
grandmother moved here when she was a young girl, and
I would like to see Onondaga Lake cleaned up,
absolutely. You know, it's been a blight on our
community for a long time, and it's a dream to have
it actually be an asset to our community.

That being said, I'm here to
support the statements made by Thane Joyal, and some
of the others in the audience. They made them far
2 more eloquently, and in more detail than I can. But
I am concerned that the current plan does not look
far enough into the future, there is a time when the
engineered constructs will fail. And again, I don't
think you can find an engineer that would tell you

that there's no possibility of any of those things failing. And in that time, we will still have those toxins in our lake. We'll still have that mercury in our lake. It will come back and haunt us, you know, when my children live here, when my grandchildren live here.

I feel very much part of this community. I've been here for a long time, and -- since I was very young, and I think it's important that we do this right. I agree that we definitely need to get the act going. We need to get this happening. But I also don't want our haste to deprive us of what we could possibly have in the future.

Onondaga Lake is sacred to our community, whether or not we're Onondaga family or if we're of European descent, it is important to us 3
here. And I also hope that the public is guaranteed a role in commenting on the design phase that it does have good public input.

Thank you.

MR. LYNCH: Bob O'Leary. O-14

MR. O'LEARY: Good evening, ladies

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2 and gentleman. My name is Bob O'Leary, I live at 130
3 Edgemere Lane in Fayetteville, and I literally just
4 walked in about thirty seconds ago, my daughter had a
5 sectional tennis match, so I'm really not familiar
6 with what was said here. But I'm appearing on my on
1
7 behalf with -- and I'd like to express my desire,
8 and -- and thank people for the reference in cleaning
9 up Onondaga Lake. But you know, my involvement with
10 Onondaga Lake started about five years ago, when my
11 family became involved in the sport of rowing. And I
12 didn't understand the importance that that can have
13 to our community, and I -- you know, five and a half
14 years ago, I thought of rowing about as much as some
15 other people have thought about maybe parachuting.
16 But I'm privileged to serve as the -- the town judge
17 in the town of Manlius, and I had noticed that the
18 kids who tended to get in trouble, were the kids who
19 were maybe didn't have a connection to their high
20 school, for whatever particular reason.
21 I remember one particular time
22 there was a kid who got in trouble, and when I asked
23 him if he had had any involvement with his school, he
24 said, "no, I wasn't good enough to make the Lacrosse

team."

So, this -- what attracts me to rowing, was the fact that it's the only sport or activity that I'm aware of, that a kid with absolutely no experience in it, as a freshman, sophomore, junior or senior can pick it up, and do well.

So, five and a half years ago I went and spoke to the superintendent of schools in Fayetteville-Manlius, Phil Martin (phonetic spelling), who was a great superintendent, he asked me the question, was there enough interest to fill a boat. Well, after our third year we had a hundred and five kids, and we put sixteen kids in college, but that was all only possible because of a group of dedicated people, the Syracuse Chargers, who have gone on for I think twenty years, and were founded by Coach Bill Sanford, who is a former State Assemblyman, and the Chargers' facility, as you may be aware, is within Onondaga Park, and they have four hundred kids in their program, and for whatever unfortunate reason, the sport of rowing, I think, has an unfair label of being a white collar sport, which

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2 I haven't been around, I think there's nothing more
3 blue collar than the sport of rowing.
4 And the Chargers, you know, it's a
5 not-for-profit, we have outgrown our boathouse,
6 there's nineteen boats that we can't even fit in
7 there, and they're depreciating. And in my five
8 years, I've been able to notice that Onondaga Lake
9 has measurably, at least to my untrained eye, gotten
10 cleaner.
11 And I think that living on the
12 other side of the county, I was unaware of exactly
13 the importance of what Onondaga Lake can mean to the
2 14 community. And it's our hope, that within the next
15 three months, to make a presentation, we've been
16 actively attempting to fundraise, and we'll be coming
17 to the D.E.C. because of number of permits we have to
18 get, and hopefully the D.E.C. will be able to assist
19 us. We're not asking for -- for money, but we're
20 asking for access on to the water here.
21 So, I'm kind of rambling, because
22 as I said I just came in, I don't know what was said,
23 but what I want you to know is that the Syracuse
24 Chargers enjoy the lake. We have four hundred kids,

plus we have an adult program that uses it, and I think that the lake is something that we should all support. And -- and I certainly appreciate anybody's assistance in allowing us to -- to grow and other segments of the community to be able to enjoy it.

Thank you.

MR. LYNCH: Casey Cleary-Hammarstedt. **O-15**

MS. HAMMARSTEDT: I'll spell it. C-A-S-E-Y C-L-E-A-R-Y, hyphen, H-A-M-M-A-R-S-T-E-D-T. I'm an ordinary citizen with no scientific background. I kissed my ten year old goodnight, and said, "Mommy, has to go tonight, I have to be there talking with some people about whether your grandchildren are going to be able to enjoy the lake." Guess what perspective I've coming from?

It's been interesting to listen tonight, because I don't feel like I know as much as I maybe need to know to make a comment. But I listened to -- I've gone to some places where I've listened to the Onondagas talk about the lake, and I've listened to mostly non-Onondagas tonight, and there was a lot of "my," "my," "my" discussion

1 tonight. "What we want from the lake." "What we
2 want for our children." A lot less "our" -- a lot
3 less "our" children.
4 And our legitimacy, when -- when we
5 stood to speak seemed to come from whether we were
6 one generation, fifteen years, and thirty years.
7 I've been thirty years here, and I've learned to love
8 this land. I don't know that -- I don't know that --
9 what it would be like to have loved this land, and
10 have my genes go back eight thousand years, but I
11 think my sense of what my children and my ancestors
12 would be like, would be a lot different. And that if
13 my commitment was to the seventh generation, that I
14 wouldn't only be thinking about my ten year old who I
15 kissed good night, or my grandchild, or her
16 grandchild. But they think about their great, great
17 great, great grandchild, and in the minority tonight,
18 has been this perspective to think about time.
19 And I'll go back to what this other
20 woman said a few minutes ago. We know that this
21 solution is no better than what we did in terms of
22 dumping the stuff in there in the first place. We
23 are the people, the Europeans who came here, and
24

decided to dump this stuff in this lake.

Those who had lived here before us, for eight thousand years, did not dump their waste into this water. Their economic waste, or their bodily waste. We have done that. We allowed that to be done, and collectively we have allowed that to be done. Collectively, we owe it to future generations to live differently.

To cap what cannot be capped, does 1
not make sense to me as a mother. I did not hear anyone say that we would be able to eat fish safely. To let -- to think that nine years will solve a problem of ecological consequence of this magnitude, and for us to be able to celebrate it -- I -- I agree, we have to -- there should be action happening all the time, but the capping idea is just exacerbating it. It's hiding it. It's leaving it.

Listen to the language. What do we 2
get for four hundred and fifty-one dollars (sic)? What is the outcome? It is not a cleaned up lake. It is a lake that still has tons and tons and tons and tons of toxic material in it.

Who; what generation of our future,

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2 the people who live here, will ultimately stand up,
3 and clean that up.
4 We're saying we don't want to be
5 the ones, because we have other plans for the lake,
6 in the near future, and we enjoy a lot right now,
7 because we like to take our yachts on it, and we like
8 to row around it, and we like to run around it, and
9 we want to be able to take our kids around it as soon
10 as possible.
3 11 The Onondagas have put no time
12 table on the solution that they want, which is a
13 clean lake from which the pregnant woman could eat
14 the fish out of.
15 How many of us are going to be
16 willing? How many pregnant women would -- would eat
17 a fish out of Onondaga Lake in the foreseeable
18 future?
19 Would the D.E.C. and the Department
20 of Health ever say, in our lifetimes, that a fish
21 would be safe to eat?
22 Honeywell, in this beautiful little
23 hand-out tonight, says -- listen to the language,
24 folks, what are we getting for four hundred and

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2 fifty-one dollars? I'm not a business person. Don't
3 we want to know what were getting for our four
4 hundred and fifty-one dollars -- four hundred and
5 fifty-one million dollars? "The Onondaga Lake 4
6 cleanup plan is a safe and successful - as in if it's
7 proven - successful approach to create conditions, in
8 which additional natural recovery can occur over
9 time."
10 What kind of natural recovery are
11 they speaking of that has ever been known for
12 substances not known by nature, created by man, that
13 are not going to go away? Nature does not have a
14 remedy for this.
15 We have to do better by nature, we 5
16 have to do better by the land that we have taken, the
17 land that we are now are entrusted to take care of
18 for future generations, not just the generations
19 we'll see, but the generations we won't see, so that
20 there will be water. And maybe when we search for an
21 identify in Syracuse, it's not so much about the fact
22 that we don't -- we do want to act, and we should
23 act, and we keep -- do stuff. Don't just keep
24 studying it, but let's find -- let's have an

endpoint. What is that endpoint? It's not clear enough.

Honeywell, you've got to stay in it until it is clear. You've got the accumulated capital from all of the profits made by the corporations that you purchased. Stay in it with us. Be a good corporate citizen. Put us on the map for being a community that helps say that water is a critically important resource. The watershed is important to the community. The center of the community. It's named after this community. It was sacred to the Onondagas, and it will be sacred to this community, in this period of time, Europeans, wherever you came from. And let's live with the Onondagas and do simply what they're asking. Heal the lake, not cap it.

MR. LYNCH: Okay. At this point, I have called all the names that have signed up to speak. Is there anyone else out there wishing to make a formal public comment for the record?

If no one else wishes to speak, we will now proceed into the final portion of our meeting, and that's to field some questions from you.

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2 Again, I'll lay out some ground

3 rules. This is not structured as a debate on the

4 cleanup plan itself, but it is structured to field

5 your questions you may have about the plan, and

6 primarily about the consent decree that was recently

7 signed by Honeywell and the state.

8 We will do our best job to respond

9 to your questions here in person. There are times

10 where they are very technical and serious and

11 longwinded answers to some of your questions. And in

12 the interest of everyone here, we may ask that we --

13 we follow up with you after this meeting, to discuss

14 further with you. And we are certainly willing to

15 sit down, and go through some of the detailed

16 analysis that was undertaken in coming up with this

17 proposed plan, and the details of the consent decree

18 itself.

19 So, that being said, I'm going to

20 attempt to initially field your questions. I have a

21 large staff of experts sitting out there to assist

22 me, if that need be. And if we need to, we will take

23 the discussion further off-line for questions, after

24 this meeting.

Sir.

FROM THE FLOOR: The first speaker, Dr. Freedman raised issues about possibly creating some weed-free areas in conjunction with some safety considerations; is that something that could be considered as part of the project?

MR. LYNCH: It's something that can be considered by our Department working with other interests around the lake. It, likely, will not be considered directly in relation to this plan. Weed control is -- is not really part of the CERCLA or superfund process. It certainly isn't an obligation of responsible parties that cause industrial pollution to the lake.

But weed control is something that we -- we're dealing with -- on all our lakes, whether they're clean or dirty, and it's certainly something that we try to work with the community on a way to control weeds, in a manner that's protective of -- of the environment.

There are concerns, with doing too much weed control. Certainly we don't want to impact the -- the habitat for our fish and other species in

the lake. But certainly, weed control is something that we discuss all the time, and work with communities, planning groups, yacht clubs, and others, to try to address your concerns.

Other questions?

Yes, ma'am.

FROM THE FLOOR: Just to follow up on --.

THE REPORTER: We might need the microphone.

FROM THE FLOOR: When it -- what is the end point of this?

What -- what I saw in -- in the plan is a bunch of F.E.C.s and Q.A.B.s and a whole bunch of things that -- that scientifically you wanted to meet, and that was what the proposal is suppose to meet. But I guess what I really want to know is, when we get all done, what is the end point? Can -- will we be able to swim in this lake? Will we be able to eat the fish out of this lake? Will we be able to drink the water? Will this lake be as good as it was before all of these pollutants were dumped in it when you're done?

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2 MR. LYNCH: Okay. There are a
3 number of goals established for the cleanup of
4 Onondaga Lake. There are goals established in the
5 agreement with Onondaga County, to address the
6 wastewater treatment plants, and there's goals
7 established in the cleanup plan, or the record of
8 decision, to address the industrial pollution. And
9 very generally speaking, those goals are to make this
10 lake a swimable and fishable lake.
11 Is there an absolute date where we
12 can say that that's going to be achieved? No there
13 isn't. But there are goals established, and the
14 plans themselves, are -- are designed, and planned,
15 and have scientific information behind them, that we
16 believe, and we're very confident that we can reach
17 those goals.
18 In relation to edibility of the
19 fish, it's a very difficult scientific determination,
20 to say if you cut off all the mercury and the other
21 contaminates to the lake, and to the fish, when will
22 they be fully edible?
23 That is very difficult to say.
24 There are fish that are not edible in some of our,

1 unfortunately, in some of our other water bodies,
2 that have not been impacted by industrial pollution
3 to the extent that Onondaga Lake has.
4 But our plan is designed to
5 eliminate the adverse ecological effects on the fish
6 population in Onondaga Lake. And we're confident
7 that the dredging and capping plan, and other
8 measures taken in this plan, will cut off the impacts
9 to the fish of the contaminants.
10 How long it will take for fish
11 fully to recover; and whether or not there won't be
12 other effects out there that might impact the
13 edibility of the fish; atmospheric deposition, or
14 some other impact, some other contaminants that some
15 how reach Onondaga Lake? Those are hard to predict,
16 and we can't say by 2016, we're definitely going to
17 be eating the fish in the lake.
18 But the lake is improving. Some of
19 the fish, with advisory, are edible at this point.
20 Certainly we need to do better, and certainly we need
21 to cut of the contaminants that are impacting those
22 fish. And that's what this plan is designed to do.
23 Yes, sir.
24

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2 FROM THE FLOOR: It -- it seems to

3 me, as if the goals that you stated are not really

4 goals, but they're wishes. Goals, by definition have

5 an -- have an end time; a date by which they will be

6 reached. And you're telling us that you don't know

7 that. So, you're wishing that these things will

8 happen, but you can't tell us that they will, or when

9 they will happen.

10 MR. LYNCH: I wish we could give

11 you a hundred percent guarantee that each and every

12 goal will be met by a certain deadline, but

13 unfortunately, due to the complexity of this lake

14 cleanup, due to the degree of contaminants that have

15 impacted this lake, and -- and due to the number of

16 years of design and construction activity, and other

17 factors beyond our control that may occur, we cannot

18 give you that guarantee. What we can give you, is a

19 sound scientific background for coming up with this

20 plan, that will, with very good confidence, believe

21 that we will reach those goals.

22 And it may take some time for the

23 fish to recover, because we cannot go in and -- and

24 physically change what has impacted the fish today.

What we can do, is cut off the contaminants from further impacting the fish, so that they can fully recover, absent other issues.

So, we're very confident that we have the scientific background to help us achieve those goals, and we're very confident in this plan. And we wish we could tell you, by a certain date it will be fully completed, but it is very complex, and because of that, we have an extensive monitoring plan, to make sure it's working.

If it's not effective we can require the responsible parties to do more work. We ourselves, as the state agency responsible for the work, can do further work, and can ask our federal friends in the E.P.A. To assist us in doing that.

So, it's being watched closely, and it's going to be monitored closely to make sure that it is effective, and we can someday eat those fish.

Yes, ma'am.

MS. HAMMARSTEDT: To -- to just stay on the question of goals.

MR. LYNCH: Uh-huh.

MS. HAMMARSTEDT: -- I'd like to

1 follow up with what he said --
2 THE REPORTER: Sorry. For the
3 record we might need the microphone.
4 MS. HAMMARSTEDT: Okay.
5 THE REPORTER: I appreciate it.
6 MS. HAMMARSTEDT: I'll do more
7 reading on the goals, but if we do stay on what you
8 said, swimable and fishable, what I sometimes use as
9 a rule of thumb with goals, is that they should be
10 smart, specific, measurable, achievable, realistic,
11 and timebound. Now, I get your answer.
12 On the other side, Honeywell, are
13 they bound, are they off the hook after four hundred
14 and fifty-one million and nine years? Or is it also
15 open-ended, until it's swimable and the fish are
16 edible, because it's so complex, that they have to be
17 willing to spend as much as need to be spent, until
18 it's swimable and fishable, and the fish are edible.
19 Are they bound, or does this decree
20 let them off the hook?
21 MR. LYNCH: That -- that's an
22 excellent question, and -- and probably this question
23 will be debated from a legal and technical aspect,
24

but generally speaking, the responsible parties are bound to achieve those goals. The consent decree, the degree -- decree, itself, obligates Honeywell to implement this plan, and to make sure that that plan works. Okay.

MS. HAMMARSTEDT: So, Honeywell is very clear on how they're going to measure swimable, fishable, edible, all of that?

MR. LYNCH: Honeywell is not the one measuring those. It will bet the state D.E.C. and the federal E.P.A.

MS. HAMMARSTEDT: Oh. Okay.

MR. LYNCH: Any other questions?

Yes, sir, in the back.

FROM THE FLOOR: Have you addressed the Oil City pollution, and whether that will be included in the four hundred and fifty-one million dollars?

MR. LYNCH: The proposed plan addresses all the hazardous waste that has impacted the lake, and if there are petroleum constituents in the lake, or that have been identified in the lake, part of the cleanup plan is to address those

constituents.

There is a separate cleanup of Oil City itself. There is debate whether the contamination that has impacted the properties in Oil City have actually reached the lake, or whether it has been other sources that have impacted the lake. But the plan that we presented addresses all of the pollution in the lake, and will address that by either dredging, or capping, or other means. On top of actually addressing what has impacted the lake, there is a separate and distinct cleanup being done of the Oil City properties.

Any other questions?

Yes, sir.

FROM THE FLOOR: Well, I'm wondering what is meant by "swimable." Because some of the diagrams show a B and a C in the lake, a portion of the lake is rated as B, which I understood to be swimable if you're out there in the middle of the lake.

MR. LYNCH: Uh-huh.

FROM THE FLOOR: Does "swimable" have to do with the shoreline and -- and accessing

the lake from a beach-type --?

MR. LYNCH: Yeah. The -- the swimable definition is actually governed by the clarity of the water body itself, and the bacteria level. So, the two primary purposes to say this is a safe water body for our standards to swim, will be the clarity and the bacteria levels in the water

FROM THE FLOOR: So, what does the B mean?

MR. LYNCH: The B is a classification for best use. And in real simple terms, it will be, we'll be able to swim in that water body, and we'll -- the fish will be able to propagate in the water body.

FROM THE FLOOR: We already have that, though, don't we, on the north end?

MR. LYNCH: It's classified, but we're not meeting that standard at this point.

FROM THE FLOOR: I see.

MR. JOYAL: Just -- for the second part of that question, could you just clarify, also, what is meant by "fishable," and whether that includes eating those fish? Could you just direct an

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2 answer to that?
3 MR. LYNCH: Yeah. The term as used
4 in relation to the Clean Water Act, it's really
5 not -- it's really in relation to our regulations, is
6 that fishable means that the fish are able to survive
7 and propagate in the lake.
8 We know that that's probably
9 happening now, because we have some sixty species in
10 the lake; they're surviving and they're propagating.
11 But we also know that it is not environmentally
12 sound, if you will, to have those fish still being
13 impacted by mercury and other contaminants in --
14 contaminants in the lake. So, when -- in -- in real
15 general terms, when we use fishable, I think we're
16 generally talking about fish being able to propagate,
17 and survive in the lake, and also not be impacted by
18 the sediments that are in the lake.
19 Any other questions?
20 MS. HAMMOND: I would really like
21 to know why -- I -- I really would like to know
22 why -- as I said I read this -- why, after going
23 through and -- and demonstrating, and saying over and
24 over again that alternative seven, for example, would

have met all of the goals -- almost all of the goals, better than any of the other alternatives, in terms of permanence, and you know, reliability and effectiveness, and durability and all the other criteria that you set up; why; why did you pick an alternative that you knew wasn't as good, and wouldn't do the job as well?

MR. LYNCH: The -- there are a number of criteria that we look at when selecting a remedy for any cleanup of a hazardous waste site. The primary one is, we need to know that it is protective of human health and the environment. And based on the scientific research, and the data that was collected, and the years and years of studying this lake, we truly believe that the four-hundred-and-fifty-one-million-dollar remedy will be protective of human health and the environment.

Is it possible that more money could be spent, and the remedy could issue perhaps a more certainty to achieving all those goals? Yes, that's certainly possible. But the criteria outlined in law, includes things like feasibility, cost-effectiveness, and whether or not doing more

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2 work will create more damage to the lake? So, those
3 are all things that we considered, extensively,
4 including a detailed human health risk assessment to
5 determine, and make sure, that the proposed remedy,
6 of four hundred and fifty-one million dollars is
7 feasible.
8 We have had arguments that you
9 could spend a lot less money, and still protect the
10 lake, and clean up the lake, we did not buy into
11 those arguments; but we are confident that the
12 proposed remedy, that both the D.E.C. and the E.P.A.
13 approved, will achieve the goals of the remedy.
14 Any other questions?
15 As I previously stated, we will
16 remain here for awhile, to take any other questions
17 you may have. There are a lot of displays. There is
18 a lot of information out there available.
19 I did forget to mention that these
20 are the various areas where you can pick up copies of
21 all the documents related to Onondaga Lake. Our
22 Website offers a direct link to all of our documents
23 related to the lake.
24 And to submit comments, you can do

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2 that via the Web at that Web address, or you can mail
3 them directly to address given there. And just to
4 remind you that the comment period runs through
5 November 13th, 2006.
6 I want to thank everyone for
7 coming, not only for participating in this meeting,
8 but expressing interest in Onondaga Lake and working
9 with us, through this process. And we'll encourage
10 you to continue your interest in the lake, and to
11 continue to work with us toward the cleanup.
12 Thanks again, for coming.
13 (The hearing concluded at 8:50
14 p.m.)
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2 I, Gerry Revai, do hereby certify that the
3 foregoing was taken by me, in the cause, at the time
4 and place, as stated in the caption hereto, at Page 1
5 hereof; that the foregoing typewritten transcription,
6 consisting of pages number 1 to 85, inclusive, is a
7 true record prepared by me and completed by
8 Associated Reporters Int'l., Inc. from materials
9 provided by me.

10 _____

11 Gerry Revai, Reporter

12 _____Date

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