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1	PUBLIC HEARING
2	RE: 360 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PERMIT
3	FOR LEO DICKSON AND SONS
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6	Held On: August 6, 2012
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8	Held At: Bath-Haverling High School
9	Bath, New York
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11	J.
12	Before: P. NICHOLAS GARLICK
13	Administrative Law Judge
14	CHRISTINE FERGUSON
15	Shorthand Reporter
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19	Appearances:
20	KIMBERLY MERCHANT, Deputy Regional Permit
21	Administrator Division of Environmental Permits, Region 8
22	ALAN J. KNAUF, ESQ., Attorney for Leo Dickson
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ALJ: Good evening. My name is Nick Garlick. I'm an administrative law judge for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. I want to thank you all for coming out today. I have been told someone has turned on the air conditioning but I don't feel it yet.

We're here to receive and accept public comments on the application of Leo Dickson & Sons, Incorporated. The applicant has applied for a modification to the existing land application permit to add the land application of non-recognizable food waste operations to the Part 360 permit. All of this will be explained at length in Ms. Merchant's remarks.

Ms. Merchant will speak next, she's a member of DEC staff and will have some opening remarks. She'll be followed by the applicant's attorney, Mr. Alan Knauf, and after that I will call members of the audience in the order we received the cards. I think I have 14 cards.

I will give you very quickly, I'll

quickly go through some notes here. The proceedings are being recording stenographically tonight, so when you get up here and you speak, please speak slowly 5 and don't rush, and if the stenographer can't understand what you're saying, she can't record it properly. So, she may stop you, ask you to repeat something, or if you're using technical terms, ask you to speak more slowly.

> This is not a -- very quickly, this is not a question-and-answer session, this is a public statement session. However, members of the DEC staff are here and will be introduced in a minute, and they will be available at a break we take to answer any questions you might have about the process that we're in right now. We also spoke to the applicant, he has members of his team here, and at the break you can speak to them as well, ask any questions.

> One final thing, written comments on this application will be accepted until the close of business, August 16, 2012.

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weight will be given to written and oral comments, so I'm not going to time people per se here, but I might give you a friendly reminder after four minutes if you could wrap up. Anything that's lengthy or detailed, you can put in writing and that will receive equal weight.

So without any further ado, I'm going to ask Kimberly Merchant from DEC staff to give an introduction here.

MS. MERCHANT: Thank you, Your Honor, for presiding over tonight's hearing. Good evening, and thank you for attending tonight's hearing concerning the Leo Dickson & Sons Part 360 solid waste management facility permit.

My name is Kimberly Merchant, I'm a deputy regional permit administrator with the Division of Environmental Permits of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation or DEC. I am the permit manager for review of this proposal pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act, or SEQR,

and I am responsible for coordinating the review of the application and supporting materials among department staff, the public, local governments and various state and federal agencies.

Tonight I will introduce staff and then provide a brief project description of the department's jurisdictions, the existing facility and the proposed permit modifications.

First I will introduce department staff: Lisa Schwartz is our senior attorney with the Office of General Counsel. If you guys could stand up and wave. Scott Sheeley is a regional permit administrator for the Division of Environmental Permits. Scott Foti is our regional division of materials management engineer. Gary Maslanka is an environmental engineer with the Division of Materials Management. Mary Binder and Matt Griffiths and Alec Moses are all environmental analysts and they're out front at the table helping take the cards.

Nancy Rice, environmental engineer,
Division of Water, is also here.

We have Lieutenant Peter Barton with us tonight and Environmental Conservation Officer Dave Hulett, Steve Farrand and Ed Stull. All staff present tonight for DEC are out of the Avon office.

The department has legal jurisdiction over the project under SEQR and also under New York State Environmental Conservation Law Article 27, Title 7, and the regulations at 6 NYCRR Part 360, which together govern solid waste management in New York State.

The permittee and applicant, Leo
Dickson & Sons, Inc. operates in the towns
of Bath, Cameron and Thurston. The
department currently regulates Leo Dickson
& Sons, Inc. under three different
regulatory mechanisms.

One, Leo Dickson & Sons is regulated under an existing Part 360 permit to land apply stabilized sludges, or biosolids, generated at various municipal wastewater

treatment plants on a set of permitted fields.

Two, the applicant is regulated under Part 360 registration to spread non-recognizable food wastes on a separate set of fields.

Three, the applicant is regulated as a concentrated animal feeding operation, or CAFO, and is authorized under the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems, or SPDES, CAFO general permit to manage manure and other process wastewaters associated with the agricultural operation for manure.

For the most part, the same fields are used for spreading manure that are used for biosolids and food wastes. Therefore, nutrient loadings must be tracked and summed for all waste streams.

In 2009 the applicant applied for a modification to the existing land application permit to add the land application of non-recognizable food waste operations to the Part 360 permitted fields. The department felt that in order

to approve this, we would need to combine the biosolids and non-recognizable food waste land application operations under a single 360 permit.

This means that the department would regulate the land application of non-recognizable food wastes under a more stringent Part 360 permit and the registration would no longer be needed. As a result, all fields would be covered by the single Part 360 permit and the applicant would be allowed to land apply both biosolids and non-recognizable food wastes on what are now the registered and permitted fields.

In summary, the permit modification would regulate the facility under two regulatory mechanisms; instead of three, the mechanisms would be the 360 Permit and the CAFO permit.

DEC staff determined that the application was complete and adequate for public review in February 2011. The action was a Type I action under SEQR, and

although the DEC assumed the role of lead agency, there were no other involved agencies.

> We received significant public interest and therefore made a decision to hold a legislative hearing on January 19, Some changes to the application, and 2012. subsequently to the draft permit, were For example, the new draft permit includes the addition of five new biosolids.

> The notice of hearing, which was issued on July 9, 2012, includes these proposed changes. There is also a permit application to add some additional biosolids to the compost permit, which is a separate 360 permit.

The releasable application documents have been and will continue to be available to the public at the Bath Town Hall and the DEC Regional Office in Avon. Also, selected documents are posted on the DEC website. A draft permit has been prepared as part of the review process and a limited.

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number of copies are available at the front table where you came in tonight. The draft permit is also available at our website, www.dec.ny.gov/permits, or you can speak to me or other DEC folks at the front table and we can send you a copy.

Tonight's hearing was scheduled to offer the public additional opportunity to provide comments regarding the permit application of materials and the draft permit. As a tentative determination, the department will consider all verbal and written comments before we make a final decision.

I recommend you provide very specific comments because it is difficult for us to respond to general comments. I also recommend that you focus your comments on the department's standards under Part 360 as they are the thresholds which we can apply to this facility through our permit process.

Once again, verbal comments made tonight will be included in a transcript of

the hearing and will be given equal weight with written comments. Written comments must be received no later than the close of business on August 16, 2012. There are copies of the hearing notice at the front table and on the ENB. This notice includes the addresses where your comments must be sent.

Thank you for you attention.

ALJ: Okay. Now, I'm going to ask the applicant's attorney to speak for a few minutes and then I'll call the cards.

MR. KNAUF: Thank you, Your Honor, and Ladies and Gentlemen. My name is Alan Knauf, I'm environmental counsel for Leo Dickson & Sons. Representatives of the company are here in the front row including Phil Dickson, and I will be briefly speaking about the permit application on their behalf.

Dickson takes in biosolids, not a (Cake?)
liquid, but sludge in K, form, from
municipal treatment plants as well as food
wastes from local business including Kraft

Foods and recycles them as either fertilizer or compost.

So rather than being landfilled food products, biproducts will be recycled as fertilizer on the farm with Dickson -- in compliance with Dickson's nutrient management plan. That minimizes the use of chemical fertilizers.

Right now they're taking biosolids and using them to be composted either as animal bedding or as a high-quality compost that is marketed. This also results in positive economic impact; they employee 75 people and work with local vendors.

Currently Dickson is properly
permitted by the DEC. They have a CAFO
general permit, they have a Part 360 land
spreading permit for the biosolids. The
Part 360 registration for food wastes,
which is all that is required, and they
also have a composting permit under Part
360.

DEC and Dicksons have been working together to ensure that its operations

comply with environmental standards. We're
not here tonight saying that Dickson is
proposing any significant change to its
operations. While they're constantly
trying to improve their operations, we will
continue to basically spread the same
materials on the same fields.

This application has nothing to do with fracking. There was talk about fracking. No waste from fracking operations have ever been spread or come to the Dickson facility for disposal and no fracking waste will be allowed under this permit.

And this is not a landfill. We're trying to keep material out of the landfill and trying to basically recycle materials, organic waste, to be re-used in an environmentally-friendly way.

The DEC has requested that the scope of the Part 360 permit be expanded, as Ms. Merchant explained, in order to make it easier to administer and understand the permit both for DEC and the applicant.

Again, no registration was required for the food waste, but DEC has requested, and Dicksons is voluntarily complying with the request, to add the food waste to the permit. This is going to result in more stringent requirements including the requirement to incorporate the food wastes into the soil to minimize runoff and to try to mitigate odors.

DEC has proposed 79 permit conditions, specifications on what waste can be spread on which fields and where we can spread and where we can't spread it.

Dickson has been working with agricultural engineers, consultants and the DEC and is confident that the operations under the proposed permit will comply with all regulatory requirements and protect the environment.

And we want to thank DEC for working with us for quite a while to come up with this permit. They have gone the extra mile to go beyond the regulatory requirements to try to protect the environment, so they are

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requesting these permits that are not required under the regulations. They also have put the permits in a very organized format so it's there easy to administer to know which fields are the proper fields for spreading what materials. And they gave us some good ideas and insight that have helped us to improve the facilities so that we can all work towards our goal of improving environmental quality.

Dickson has gone to some great
expense; they've hired lawyer, consultants,
engineers to make sure their operations
will comply with environmental requirements
and mitigating environmental impacts.
They've first equipped and made operational
changes, their agricultural consultants
have developed nutrient management plans;
they use computer programs to plan out what
crops to grow on which fields, what
fertilizers to use and they test incoming
materials and then the farm fields to be
sure things are going as planned.

Dickson is conducting a green

operation. They're recycling organic waste that we have to deal with in our society and rather than go to a landfill and using it to replace a chemical fertilizers. They want to protect the environment.

We know this is not a question-and-answer period, but if in the future you do have any questions, you can either -- regarding the permit, you can either direct them to me or to Phil Dickson either in writing, e-mail or phone or on the break and we'll give you contact information and try to get you a response.

So in summary, Dickson is ready, willing, and able to accept and comply with the permit that the DEC -- the draft permit the DEC has proposed, and is confident it will work to ensure environmental quality on the facility. Thank you very much.

ALJ: We only have one microphone, so I'm going to be getting up and down.

The first person I'd like to call is Wayne Wells and after Mr. Wells, Helen Stephen will speak.

MR. WELLS: Hello.

ALJ: You might have to get close.

MR. WELLS: Can everybody hear me?

MR. WELLS: Good evening, Ladies and

ALJ: Yep.

Gentlemen. My name is Wayne Wells, a resident of Cameron, and before I begin my comments, I would like to thank and welcome Judge Garlick on behalf of the Cameron Committee For a Safe Environment, hoping he is compensated for his long journey to preside over this area by the beauty of the environment that so many of us are trying so hard to preserve. Welcome, sir.

ALJ: Thank you.

MR. WELLS: Dickson Corporation has been land applying sewage sludges since 1987 when our community in Cameron was first assaulted by the foulest of odors that necessitated the creation of the Cameron Committee for a Safe Environment, or CCSE.

Disturbing patterns of behavior have remained constant through the 25 years of

the Dickson operation and their DEC region permitting agency. The Dickson Corporation ignores DEC permit conditions and the DEC ignores Dickson Corporation violations, demonstrating an unwillingness to effectively enforce permit conditions when violations occur.

Over the past 25 -- over the past 25 years, we have documented such serious violations as not following permit requirements to reduce pathogens in sewage sludges containing medical waste.

The 2010 pollution of a Mennonite farmer's well was particularly illustrative of the symbiotic relationship between the Dicksons and the DEC. In that incident, a conservation officer had been physically pushed around by Phil Dickson, president of the corporation. He paid a small fine for spreading waste on the road.

DEC Region 8 then authorized the construction of a sludge lagoon specified at 1.2 million gallons. Dicksons constructed a 5.4 million gallon sludge

lagoon. This went unchallenged by DEC until the CCSE had documented serial violations of the Dickson operations for five years resulting in a consent order permanently deactivating that lagoon. To ensure compliance of future nonuse, a bulldozed breach on the side of the lagoon was mandated.

Last year the CCSE documented modifications to the lagoon with repair to the breached side of the lagoon and a dike now dividing the lagoon in half, holding liquids of unknown composition or purpose.

We have inquired of Region 8's Mr.

Scott Foti as to who authorized the lagoon modifications and for what was the purpose.

Mr. Foti replied, quote, "The pond is not, in my opinion, causing any environmental concern at the site." End quote.

A quote from the consent order explicitly prohibiting the use of the lagoon under the section heading "modifications" declares: Quote, "No change in this order shall be made or

become effective except as specifically set forth by the written order of the commissioner."

Here the Dicksons are openly defying a consent order decree by DEC, and Mr. Foti of Region 8 is defending the Dickson defiance of that consent order. A CCSE FOIL request resulted in no documented request by the Dicksons to reactivate the lagoon, nor any DEC permission to do so.

The CCSE believes that the Dickson violations should warrant permit revocation and not just permit modification, let alone expansion. CCSE supports efforts to use the sludge lagoon and food wastes in a beneficial way, but it must be done safely. It is a duel travesty of the regulatory process that the Dickson operation degrades our communities by ignoring regulations that — by ignoring regulations and the DEC abets this behavior by turning a blind eye or meeting out token fines of disapproval when pushed to do so.

Folks, we're having an epidemic of

government regulatory failure in this country, if not the world. It has gotten so pervasive that it has its own name, regulatory capture. And I say regulatory capture of the Dicksons Corporation of DEC must end. Thank you very much.

ALJ: The next speaker Helen Stephen followed by Timothy Hargrave.

MS. STEPHEN: My name is Helen Stephen -- '

ALJ: Get closer to the mic.

MS. STEPHEN: -- and I have resided in the Town of Thurston for the past 43 years. We, the town people of Thurston and the surrounding communities, are concerned for our health, safety and viability, as people in regards to disposal of sludge and other waste in our community.

We have spent a lifetime to establish our homes so we could enjoy our retirement and family. That's the pride of the American dream. Friends and neighbors have been forced out because of the sludge operation. The area here has gotten so bad

you can't open your window, hang your laundry out, enjoy barbecue because the odor is so obnoxious. We have no idea what pathogens might be in the air and in the streams.

Because of the obnoxious odors from the Dickson sludge operation, my husband and I felt our property value was over assessed. So, on March 1, 2012, we went to the grievance board and they took in account the negative impact and unanimously granted a 20 percent reduction rate on the assessed value of our property dated May 29, 2012.

In my final statement, I would like to say that landowner rights are being taken away and our home values plummet.

What a price to pay to have a constant assault on our quality of life while others profit from our loss.

I hope you take my comments in consideration as well as the other concerned citizens here tonight when you evaluate on whether or not a permit

modification or expansion should be granted. Thank you.

ALJ: Next is Timothy Hargrave followed by Lisa Hargrave.

MR. HARGRAVE: Good evening, folks.

I'll keep my comment kind of brief. Region

8's oversight of the Dickson Corp. is

rendered useless by false inaccurate data

found in the annual operating reports

submitted by Leo Dickson & Sons.

I have a few concerns. Concern number one, the cumulative heavy metal noting data that is directly tied to the remaining side life of each particular field and is used to determine when that field is polluted to a point that it can no longer be used for waste disposal.

For example, if you take Field A and you apply three pounds of arsenic every year for five years, you would then have 15 pounds of total cumulative loading for arsenic. In other words, every year that sludge is applied, every year sludge is loaded on a Dickson field, the total

cumulative loading for each pollutant should increase.

The reports submitted by the Dickson Corp. do not reflect this simple logic. To demonstrate, I'll use actual data from the 2001 through 2007 Dickson annual reports. During this seven-year time frame -- seven-year time period, 27P was loaded with 1,910 tons of de-watered sludged and 284,000 gallons of liquid sludge.

However, the Dickson annual reports show 0 increase in the cumulative loading of Field 27P. So, in essence, this massive amount of waste was never accounted for in a total loading of this field. In fact, 2008, Field 27P mysteriously showed a large decrease in cumulative loading. Cumulative loading should never decrease.

That can be argued by the Dickson

Corp. or by Region 8 that this was simply
an honest math mistake, however the CCSE

has carefully reviewed the datA in most of

Leo Dickson & Son's annual reports, and
although this data is certified accurate by

Phil Dickson and reviewed by Scott Foti of Region 8, the 2001 through 2010 annual reports are still plagued by false and/or inaccurate data.

It's interesting and should be noted that all of the math mistakes that we have found are in the Dickson Corp. favor.

This is my current concern number two, folks. 360 regulations clearly prohibit pollutants to exceed certain limits in sludge samples, and yet, according to Dickson's 2006, 2007, and 2008 annual reports, 100 percent of the Village of Addison's sludge samples exceeded DEC limits for arsenic and/or mercury.

During this time period, eight other town or villages exceeded DEC limits for one or more pollutants in some of their sludge samples. And all of this sludge, including Addison's, was still land applied by the Dickson Corp.

Concern number three, and my last concern: Given the short time constraint regarding the comment period, the CCSE was

still able to review the final amended negative declaration. This document lists 27 -- excuse me, this document lists 25 fields as having very high phosphorus. The CCSE feels compelled to question why Region 8 has allowed the Dickson Corp. to apply waste at a rate that would result in very high phosphorus.

High phosphorus levels are a very good indicator that excessive wastes may have been applied to these fields. And Scotty Foti, who is Region 8's point man for the Dickson oversight, should have caught this build up years ago.

In fact, on December 1, 2010, the CCSE sent Mr. Foti and the director of Region 8 an e-mail alerting them to this problem. This same e-mail also questioned cadmium levels in some of Dickson's fields exceeding DEC limits by 800 percent.

At that same time we also questioned the unaccounted for waste applications on Field 27P that was mentioned earlier.

The data I base my comments on span a

time frame of about 10 years. This is necessary and pertinent to the proposed modification because it gives a clear picture as to the pattern of flawed data that the Dickson Corp. submits to Region 8.

This is what the CCSE recommends:

Because Region 8 does not know the true

makeup of the Dickson fields, a thorough

soil analysis by third-party testing on all

of these 120 plus fields is needed. Then,

and only then, will the DEC have a true

picture as to the nutrient, and more

importantly, the pollutant level on which

to base their oversight decisions.

I, and the people who stand with me, appeal to you, Judge Garlick, the Dickson Corp. must not be allowed to expand until Region 8 has the manpower and the willpower to protect us and our environment.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

ALJ: Lisa Hargrave followed by Roxann Turner.

MS. HARGRAVE: Good evening. My

1 concern is with Region 8's oversight --2 ALJ: Can you speak into the 3 microphone? 4 MS. HARGRAVE: Can you hear me now? 5 ALJ: Yep. 6 MS. HARGRAVE: My concern is with 7 Region 8's oversight and assessment 8 regarding the impact on transportation. 9 Page 8 of the negative declaration lists 10 the amount of waste to be received to be a 11 maximum of 357 dry tons per year, however 12 page 11 of this same document lists the 13 amount of waste to be received to be 14 approximately 367 dry tons per year. 15 This oversight is a difference of 10 16 But this is consistent with dry tons. 17 Region 8's missing important details. 18 importantly is this conversion of this wet 19 tons to dry ton. Material hauled from 20 these five new sources will be in wet tons, 21 not dry tons, as stated by Region 8. 22 In order to get an accurate 23 assessment of additional truck traffic, the 24 additional 367 dry tons must be converted

to wet tons. Using the data in Leo Dickson & Son's 2008 report, these wet tons may consist of 9 percent solids to an average of 31 percent solids.

The conversion of 367 dry tons into wet tons would equate to the following:
367 dry tons divided by 31 percent solids equals 1,183 wet tons. Also 367 dry tons divided by 9 percent solids equals 4,077 wet tons. If we divide these wet tons using a 22-ton truck capacity, the accurate number of additional truck loads, depending on the percent of solids, ranges from 53 truck loads to a high of 185 loads, not the mere 17 additional loads as stated on page 11 of the document.

So, the impact on transportation is far from accurate. This is indicative of the pattern of inaccuracies that plagued Region 8's oversight. This ultimately impacts the surrounding community and we continue to suffer as a direct result of Region 8's inattention to detail. Thank you.

The next card I have is for

MS. TURNER: Thank you, Your Honor.

I'm Roxann Turner, and I'm a member of the

Cameron Committee For a Safe Environment,

also called CCSE. I'm a new member with

only 10 years in this area. However, my

husband's family has been in here well over

100 years trying preserve their land.

ALJ:

As Tim stated and Wayne stated about things that have been reported and neglected, DEC does show up when we complain, five days later. You can't get a smell, you can't get the real impact of what it's doing to our families unless you're there that day. They're very understaffed, they cannot possibly regulate Dickson Corporation, how are they going to regulate anything else in this area?

We really need -- they need to realize it's not happening. They need to make it happen. They need to make the necessary changes. I would like to ask

anyone with a yellow band today to stand up.

This is the support we have and these are only the people that were willing to be here tonight or could come tonight. You will receive several more complaints and they will be in written form. Please consider this, Judge. I appreciate your time.

ALJ: After Mr. --

MR. OSSUNT: Ossunt.

ALJ: Ossunt, my apologies, one of the hazards to this job, will be Ms.

Cramer, Marie Cramer.

MR. OSSUNT: Good evening. I spent

11 years on a sound and water district

board. I spent time as a county

legislator. I spent time as an activist

around the sludge issue, the CAFO issue and

now the frack water and fracking issue.

What we have here is a sham tonight.

This is the microphone that I speak into
that doesn't go anywhere. DEC is a

permitting agency, its intent is to permit

this. It may make some modification to the permit, but that's their job.

They're an executive agency of the State of New York and they will permit this sometime. Jane Anne Morris, an anthropologist from the University of Michigan said, "help, I have been colonized". She's one of the first to recognize how this system has gained.

You have too much money behind this.

Mr. Dickson is the recipient of sludge,
eight to ten billion dollars, if not more
by this time, that was a few years ago when
they estimated. That's how much monies
municipalities avoid by using somebody like
this to dump their effluent and call it
biosolids, the name that sort of makes your
mind go numb.

Let me read off some of the people that are contributing to the effluent that he's receiving right now. This comes off the DEC document. Addison, New York's Village Water Treatment, Bath, New York, Canisteo, Canisteo, Cayuga Heights, New

York, one of the high-rise heavily
populated by the upper crust over near
Ithaca, New York. Canisius Lake County
Sewer District, Dryden, New York,
Knoxville, Pennsylvania, Montour Falls,
Nelson Township, Pennsylvania, Perry, New
York, Sabinsville, Pennsylvania,
Trumansburg, Owego, Warsaw, Watkins Glen,
Waverly, Wayland, Westfield, Pennsylvania,
Whitney Point.

Now, with money like that from all of those municipalities that are seeing this as a way of getting rid of your waste, do you really think that a few people in this audience are going to change a permitting process in DEC?

Food processing waste, Primo Waste out of Waverly, Pennsylvania, Dietrich's Food, Dairy Farmer's of America, Middlebury, Pennsylvania, Kraft Foods, Campbell, New York, Kraft Foods Lowville, New York, Quest Kerry Bioscience in Norwich, New York, rejected raw milk load independent haulers milk rejected by Kraft

in Campbell, that must make your environment smell pretty good.

It's also interesting to note the first person that stood up here and tried to convince you that everything was going to be handled was the hired mouthpiece masquerading as an environmental attorney, Mr. Knauf. I don't understand why he was given privilege of the floor first when this is supposed to hear from the public.

Variances, in the permit, variances that are being given already in this permit are the -- how often do the DEC people go out and monitor what's going on? There's a list. Village of Montour Falls, sampling events required reduce from four to two. Village of Dryden, elimination of Group C parameters from biosolids testing requirements.

I might note here that the EPA requirements for testing biosolids or sewage sludge is about 11 heavy metals. They don't test for a lot of chemicals that go into that sludge because they don't have

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the data available to have a database because the industry has never tested those chemicals, so who knows what's going into those biosolids that gets spread as manure food additive to our food stream.

If you think I'm attacking the entire system of regulation today, you're absolutely correct. Regulation is -- I witnessed over a period of time dealing with the CAFO issue and fought with DEC for their enforcement regiments. I got a stack of enforcements this thick (indicating), most of them were voluntary complaints or actions, which means that DEC people would go out, slap the hand of the offending polluter, tell them not to do it again, and in many cases, up to four that I read they had a voluntary complaints cycle that went up to four times.

Then there was a small fine. Mr. Wells alluded to how often Mr. Dickson has been approached by the DEC, and the people in Cameron Mills, I know for a fact, have been suffering for decades down there and

he goes and spreads his effluent down there in a rural area that doesn't have any political influence in the State of New York.

If Judge Garlick makes a decision tonight and says, oh, my God, we have got to stop this process and make these permit improvements and it goes to an adjudicatory hearing, do you know what happens next? It goes upward until the commissioner of DEC has the opportunity to reverse every one of those adjudicatory processes that have been rendered in your favor.

And if the commissioner, God forbid, renders a decision that the governor doesn't like, as an executive agency of the State of New York, the governor will reverse the commissioner's decision. So, I ask you, in whose authority is the DEC operating? Not in ours, but in the interest of the industry. It's time for the American people to wake up.

ALJ: Marie Cramer followed by Dawn Wilder.

MR. WILDER: Dwain. ALJ: Dwain, sorry. MS. CRAMER: Hello. Thank you, Your Honor, for allowing me to speak. ALJ: Can you get closer? MS. CRAMER: Can you hear me now? ALJ: Yep. MS. CRAMER: My name is Marie Cramer,

and I'm a resident of the Village of

Maceden and I came to support the citizens
here to hopefully prevent what is happening
here in my own hometown. I want to be
proactive.

I have FOIL document stating that a farmer that had taken over the family's farm 10 years ago has now been polluted well and is contaminated with ecoli bacteria for the first time, and dumping of the food wasteway on the roadway.

The waste smell of food wasteway ran down the roadway into the ditches and is being said that it's not manure.

There have been residents that have seen trucks slop waste in the roads on

numerous occasions. And Mr. Dickson stated that it was water, not waste. My feeling is that New Yorkers are intelligent and know the difference in smell from manure, water and waste. Bottom line, I feel the DEC is ignoring the violation and making excuses why they're not protecting the people and the land of New York.

Thank you.

ALJ: Mr. Wilder will be followed by Mary Borham.

MR. WILDER: I want to address my remarks directly to the staff members of the DEC. You're public servants. You're here to protect us. We are on the presavice of having fracking coming to New York unless we can do something monumental to stop it, and we will, if we can. But how are you going to deal with the monolithic industry of oil and gas extraction if this is your record with Dickson?

Earlier this year, a statement was signed by numerous DEC staff saying we

don't have the power, we don't have the staff, we don't have the training, we don't have the money.

Somebody has got to light their hair on fire if you're going to control this.

How are you going to do that? How? Thank you.

ALJ: After Ms. Borham, Charles Soles.

MS. BORHAM: Hi, my name is Mary
Borham and I'm a member of the Bonny Hill
Concerned Citizens Association. I was born
and raised here as well as many generations
before me and after me. I'm very concerned
for our health.

My story starts out many years ago when my grandfather, Frank Stewart, was concerned about the sludge use, and I have newspaper articles back when his ponds were polluted and killed all of his fish. He had the DEC involved also at this time.

In one of the articles, he's quoted as saying: "My ponds are spring fed, it's not surface water, so that pollution is

down in the ground. It's going to get in somebody's well." That article was written September 25, 1980 and now here I am, 30 years later, with a polluted well.

Three years ago in September I came home one day to find the terigator in our field. They were told many times that the could not spread anything other than cow manure on our fields, which we do rent to them.

It was right next to our well, not thinking about it, I let it pass until approximately two weeks later when my water turned brown. It smelt really bad just like the sludge that's put in the fields. We had water testing done and we had extremely high readings of arsenic, barium manganese, which can cause many serious health issues.

We went to Phil Dickson thinking we had been good neighbors, he would help us out. He basically said it was not his problem. He said he had followed DEC regulations. Guess what? He had not when

he spread 20 feet from my well.

So, this is why I'm speaking out today to say they will not help with polluted wells and therefore, I'm very concerned with people's health. With the arsenic, it can cause bladder cancer. The manganese, dementia. The barium can increase blood pressure and many other health issues, too many to name. They want to bring boron to this hill and our ground is already saturated enough. How much more can we take?

The smell is so bad we can't sit outside sometimes, and why are we here talking about smell when in 1993 the Cameron people had a consent order from the DEC Law Judge? should that not go for our area, also?

Another concern we have is about our wildlife; our deer, rabbits, ducks, et cetera, eating the crops that are polluted with harsh chemicals from the sludge. We eat venison throughout the year and now I wonder, should would be? We have had

intestinal problems, probably associated with the water. And I have had an infection that is cause by some nitrate in my system that the doctor says cannot be produced by a human being.

So again, I wonder, is it from my water? We do cook with it, shower in it, brush my teeth; it does get in our system no matter how much we try. But I carry water daily and it really gets old thinking I did have a perfectly good water source.

Now, with no help from Phil Dickson,

I will probably spend approximately \$3,000
on trying to solve some of the problem, but
it can't guarantee it can get out all of
the poison chemicals.

We just want everyone to stand up for what they believe and let's try to get some results. Because like my grandfather said many years ago, we'll be polluted sooner or later if we keep allowing this to go on.

Just to leave you with a thought.

Who will not to drink their water up on the hill? Who has been known to have

gastrointestinal problems? Who cannot stand outside because of the smell being so bad? Well, to get down to it, it's Dickson environmental is only out for the money. I know many other farmer who can grow crops without sludge and biosolids, why can't you?

ALJ: Charles Soles followed by Noel Sylvester.

MR. SOLES: I'm Charlie Soles, my family has lived up on Bonny Hill since the early '50s and since 1987 when this stuff was started to be spread, they have suffered; land value down, smells, you have a family gathering, you can't breathe.

And I have only one other thing to ask. All of you here that will be making these decision and Judge Garlick and the Dickson attorney as well, I ask you, which of you would raise your family in this smell and mess?

ALJ: After Mr. Sylvester, Marie Dartt-Bentley.

MR. SYLVESTER: Thank you, Your

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My name is Noel Sylvester, I live on County Route 24 in Cameron Mills, Risingville, in one of the original Rising houses. Recently the land above me was bought by Dickson Corporation and sludge was fairly readily runoff and applied, and my concern being downhill is one, water.

You know, we disagree about a lot of things, but at worse, our fight over water I have seen through the 40 plus years I have lived there ups and downs. I know the family, the Dickson family, throughout some. different times and I'm concerned that the method of operation is not contributing to the wellbeing of the community.

It does contribute to the wellbeing of the family in a very monetary way, and I wish it wasn't that way. I think the concerns are not for the community, but what can be done to further the environment. Thank you.

After Ms. Dartt-Bentley, Roy ALJ: Yarnell (phonetic).

> In the interest of MR. YARNELL:

time, I'd like to allow the next speaker to go ahead after me.

MS. DARTT-BENTLEY: My name is Marie Dartt-Bentley, I'm a resident of Cameron and I have a couple of comments. Why is Leo Dickson & Sons allowed to haul sludge from Castile when that particular place is not on this current permit? This has also happened in 2010 and 2011 and most recently he's hauled 24 tons from Castile. This is one example of activities from the Dickson Corporation that should be a red flag and show their practice and the attitude and arrogance and disregard for the DEC's regulations and lack of compliance.

I realize when we live in a very depressed area and we all need income, but Cameron doesn't take their crap anywhere else, don't bring your crap to us.

ALJ: Mr. Yarnell will be followed by Mary Finneran.

MR. HARGRAVE: Just a clarification on Marie's comment. That's Castile, New York, sounds a lot like Canisteo. Phil

Dickson is allowed to haul from Canisteo, but his current permit does not allow him to haul from Castile, and he's hauled for two years from Castile.

ALJ: Your name was?

MR. HARGRAVE: Tim Hargrave.

ALJ: You're Mr. Yarnell? And you're going to pass, okay.

Mary Finneran, did I say that right, followed by Daniel Burgess.

ALJ: Hi, my name is Mary Finneran,
I'm from Cairo, New York in the Catskills,
but I came here because this area has by
heart. The DEC has the unfortunate
schizophrenic mandates to prevent, allow
and develop industry and all it's
elasticity while at the same time
mitigating damages and impacts to the
environment and the people living in the
environment.

The mitigation that regulatory agencies write act as gaps that the industry do to keep the people from screaming too loudly when the mitigations

The DEC needs to do more than meet its mandates to preserve to environment by putting violators in jail. If you don't start doing this job, we, the people, will start doing it for you. Thank you.

are not enough to stop egregious damages to

ALJ: David Burgess followed by Daniel Hubbard.

MR. BURGESS: I apologize, I didn't write any little speeches. I'm Dave Burgess from the Double D Dairy, I am on the south side of Cameron and I have got more questions than comments.

Firstly, my biggest concern, when ya'll coming after me? I have got a small farm over there, and I think my cows smell just as bad as the Dickson cows.

PUBLIC: It's not the cows.

MR. BURGESS: Well, it's all waste.

The waste has to have something done with

it. Now, I don't know how much it is going

to cost if the Dickson farm is shut down,

how much is it going to cost to take care

of it another way?

I would like to ask, has anybody tested for contaminants downstream? Now, I know the Dickson farm ; just for all disclosure, I was a former employee of the Dickson farm, I worked there, I have seen the day-to-day operations and no disrespect, Mr. Wells, but I have had to put up with your harassment, too.

The Dickson farms recently dug a 16-foot trench to see if there were any contaminants. None were found. I do not think there is anybody in here in this room that is for the poor health of you and your family, and you know what, I don't think the Dicksons are either.

They live on that farm. That is where your sludge is being spread. They have lived there for three, four generations now, I don't think they're going anywhere. They would not contaminate their own living.

PUBLIC: They put it up on the hill.

ALJ: If you want to have this

conversation that's fine, somewhere else.

If you have got comments about the permit or you want to voice support, that's fine, too.

MR. BURGESS: I am in full support of the permit. I know the economic expense of having it, taking care of it in an alternate method is going to be huge to the taxpayers, and as far as I know, there have been no unsafe operations. And I have worked there and I challenge you, with Mr. Dickson's permission, to see the operation.

That's all I have.

ALJ: Daniel Hubbard will be followed by Gudrun Scott. I apologize if I butchered that name, too.

MR. HUBBARD: Thank you. I'm Dan
Hubbard, I'm a farmer in Avoca, fourth
generation. We went down this road when I
was two years old. We had a dairy farm in
the Village of Avoca and the people didn't
like -- we had a stanchion barn with straw
and they didn't like that being spread in
the Village of Avoca, so we have a history

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of knowing what happens here.

But you got to understand, they sold the cows in 1964 and since then, the farm productivity has declined because you can't keep taking crops off land without putting organic matter back into it. In a dry year like this, it shows more than ever, because if you have 5 percent of organic matter in your ground, it will hold 50 gals of water. If you have 2 percent, it only holds 15. So, you can ride right around this year and see the fields that don't have the right organic matter.

Now, as far as sludge goes, I don't know that much about it, but I came here on the understanding that this was about spreading process waste, which is food waste. I would understand that that's very safe, rebuilds the soil, bring the fertility back and serves a purpose instead of putting it in a landfill somewhere and throwing our soils right down the road because we're depleting this country so fast by trying to feed a population that's

grown beyond imagination.

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We all go to our refrigerator and we have got eggs and meat and milk and all of these nice products in the refrigerator, where does it come from? It comes from our family farms, which is 90 percent or more of this country. Dickson still, for me, is classified as a family farm.

Now, when you talk about the sludge, don't they usually do a point source of pollution? Our dairy farms now have got regulators coming in taking samples here, taking sample there, do paperwork for this, do paperwork for that. Great, let's bring it back home.

What are you people doing that is any different than the people in Addison or any of those other villages putting down your septics that's any different? So, all of this arsenic and heavy metals and all of this that you're talking about is coming right from the population.

Let's do the job, DEC, let's regulate this country. Go to these people's houses

and test their septic water. You know, if they -- go to their bathroom to see what they're dumping down their drains in the kitchen and their cleaners, all of that stuff. That's what you're ending up with.

If you want to be regulated like the farmers, you'd have spot inspection at your homes. Let the DEC come in, look in your bathrooms, see what you're buying, take responsibility for your own stuff if that's the case.

PUBLIC: Mr. Hubbard, if you'd like to --

ALJ: No, no, no, no, no, no, no. If you want to have a conversation outside, that's fine.

MR. HUBBARD: You know, farmers have a lot of challenges in this country, and it isn't getting any easier by the regulations. It's making it hard. You know, let's look at this realistically. Where does your food come from? Do you want to keep it on? You know, give it break.

If it needs to be expanded into a wider area, I'm sure Dicksons can probably do that and get away from some of these places that have already had something.

The farms need these products, they need them spread on there. It's a matter of our national security, you know. If you really want to clean up the environment, look in your own bathroom and kitchen.

ALJ: Gudrun Scott followed by Rachel Treichler.

MS. SCOTT: Hello. I'm from Allegany
County and I would like to submit a
newspaper article from July 13, 2012,
"Permit Change to Raise the Radiation Level
in Landfill Insights Foes" and this
happened in South Huntington in
Pennsylvania, they have to raise their
radiation level in their dump.

It's going to go up by -- well it's

10 micrograms now it's going to go to 140

micrograms and I just want the DEC to be

aware of radiation as a source of problems.

And I'm an oncology nurse during my entire

lifetime and I know that this cancer is going to take a while to get here, like maybe like 20 years, okay?

So, you can ignore it just like they did the asbestos, they ignored that and now we got to go rip out all of the schools and everything because we didn't pay attention to it when it was occurring.

So, I wanted you all to be aware of this article, and we have until August 16th to reply, a comment, and it's called "Permit Change to Race the Radiation Level in Landfill" if you want to look it up. Thank you.

ALJ: Thank you. After Ms. Treichler, Ross Scott.

MS. TREICHLER: My name is Rachel
Treichler, I live on a farm in the Town of
Urbana in Mount Washington. I grew up on a
farm in Iowa, an organic farm, and I guess
the response I would make to Dan Hubbard is
when does a good thing become a bad thing?

And I certainly agree with you, Dan, that we need to preserve our soil and put

things back into the soil and there are many wonderful things that farmers do to do that, but if you're adding outside contamination and chemicals and poisons to what you're putting back, you're defeating the purpose of putting back the good things and you're poisoning the land and you're poisoning the water and you're poisoning people's health.

The question, you know, I think Jack
Ossunt raised some very good questions of
who is making the decisions about these
things. Do we get to make the decisions in
our community? Can we look and see what's
happening in our community and say we don't
want this in our community and make that
law? Or does the DEC? Does the governor
get to tell us how we live our lives? Do
they get to tell us we have to take poison?

You know, the issue is becoming an even greater concern to many of us with the threat of hydrofracking coming to New York. We have seen all across the state, and I have gone over that last few years, to a

number of workshops on confined animal feedings operations and what that has done to different areas of New York, to Seneca County to Wyoming county.

A number of counties, many people are suffering polluted water and health affects from combined animal feeding operations.

Now we have a bigger threat and we seem the same issues that the DEC is not staffed, that the DEC is not enforcing the regulations, that they don't have adequate regulations to enforce.

And the question, you know, is this

-- is this really the right way to make
discussions? Isn't it better for us to
make those discussions for ourselves and
have the right to make those decisions for
ourselves in our communities; and a lot of
people are working now to do local laws, a
lot of Pennsylvania communities that have
really heavy sludge operations and people
that died from exposures from sludge passed
laws saying you can't do this in our
community, and I think we need to start

doing laws like that here in our communities in Steuben County.

ALJ: Okay. The next card I think is
Ross Scott and after that Joan, I have no
-- Nefose. I'll try again. Mr. Scott.

MR. SCOTT: Thank you, Judge Garlick.

I'm very pleased to be here, it's not the first time I have testified at a DEC hearing. I do practice environmental law. DEC sometimes gets it right, and sometimes they get it wrong. I'm hopeful this time enough facts are going to come up and there's going to be an adjudicatory hearing following this legislative hearing after which there will be a denial of the application of Mr. Dickson. And if there isn't, there's always a possibility of the courts. So we have got a ways to go.

So, I would not be completely hopeless on DEC like some are. We just have to interject one thing for the benefit of those who don't know the story, and this shows how misguided DEC can be at times.

My wife, who happens to be a previous

speaker, Gudrun Scott, saw a family of beavers at risk of being run over by traffic or trapped out to prevent them from causing that. And when she couldn't get DEC to relocate the beaver, we offered our 250-acre farm if they wanted to, she took it upon herself to set a Havaheart trap and catch the beaver. DEC responded, not by helping her relocate the beaver, but by charging her with trapping a beaver out of season and fining her \$250. That's a very poor use of DEC resources when we have got problems like the Dickson farm to deal with.

So, another point is that we have the State Environmental Quality Review Act, or SEQR, as it's known. As I understand it, this is a Type I action, this permit modification, and Type I actions presumptively require an environmental impact statement. DEC, for reasons I don't understand, has issued a negative declaration saying, notwithstanding it's a Type I action, there will be no

environmental impact statement.

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That's a clear mistake in itself and should be subject to court review unless DEC changes its mind before we get to that point.

Now, the particular thing that Dickson is asking for is to instead of having a separate registration and separate fields for food waste to be applied to, separate from the fields and permit that the sewage sludge is applied to, they're asking DEC to allow them to mix the food waste and sewage sludge together and apply it to all of the fields indiscriminately, and I haven't seen, maybe it's in the application, which I don't even know where the application is or whether it's been made available, certainly the draft permit is available online, but the application is not online apparently.

But I'm not sure that DEC is intending, if it grants this application, to even specify what ratio the food waste and the sewage sludge may be combined in.

Now, since the sewage sludge has limits on heavy metals, it's a very nice way to dilute it by just mixing it with the food wastes and then say what we're applying falls within the limit. That alone should be enough to disallow this combining of food waste and spreading it on all of the fields.

My next point is that I have been aware of a number of consent orders and they're consent orders under Environmental Conservation Law 71-3501. Each of those consent orders represents a misdemeanor. Some of the consent orders have more than one misdemeanor, it appears, and if we're up around a half of a dozen misdemeanors, I practice criminal law, also, when I have a client who's accumulated a half of a dozen misdemeanors, I'm very tempted to call him a career criminal.

I mean, I don't want to offend, but when we have a recidivist, that recidivist should not be the person that DEC authorizes to become possibly the largest

land spreader in the county. It's bizarre if that should happen.

So, with that, I'm hoping DEC does the right thing and denies the permit application even without an adjudicatory hearing, but if an adjudicatory hearing is in order, I'm sure those opposed to the application will prevail.

ALJ: The last card I have is, I'm sorry, I can't read this, Joan --

PUBLIC: DeSimone.

ALJ: It could be, yep. And Mr. Yarnell, you declined to speak, do you want to speak last?

MR. YARNELL: I think I am okay.

ALJ: You'll be our last speaker then.

MS. DESIMONE: Hi, I'm from the Avoca area, I have something in particular to say, but then after one of my neighbors, Mr. Hubbard spoke, I want to make the comment, some of the things he's saying is true. We do all have to be responsible what we put down our drains.

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In fact, that's part of the problem, we all think we can put things anywhere we want and they'll disappear. I'm guessing probably a lot of the people that are here be might already be using vinegar, baking soda, things that are really already good, not harmful for the environment. If they're not, you have a good point there.

But that doesn't make what I've learned tonight the Dickson people were doing -- I had no idea, I'm shocked, but in a way I'm not shocked because I have been working with the antifracking groups and one concern and one reason I came tonight, one reason was to support all of you who are fighting for your health and what's right for the community, because right now, we're all in this together.

Every single person in this country should be wearing those yellow bands, because the bottom line is it's other countries that are taking over this country. They're selling our gas, they're doing all this stuff, and there are certain

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groups that can make a lot money and they're doing it and we're all a joke.

But the one concern I do have, I do know the Dickson Company already owns and works with the fracking industry and they have residual waste trucks, and I see them all the time and I wonder, where are they putting all of that? Sometimes I hear trucks at 3:00 in the morning. I don't know if it's them, but (inaudible), their truck are there.

And I also know, and this is just suspect, but I live down below where there's a gas -- there's supposed to be gas storage wells that were put -- they're now closed off, but during the time before they closed them off, there were hundreds of trucks, residual waste trucks, and I'm pretty sure some of them were Dickson.

They were dumping, they obviously were dumping into those wells before they closed them off. So, I guess my concern to all of you, if you didn't know that, if you see these residual waste trucks, more than

likely it's fracking fluid and there's a lot of chemicals in there and there's a lot of very credible doctors, scientists that can give you all of that information.

Thank you.

ALJ: Okay. I have gone through all of the cards, so I think we're done unless there's anybody who has anything else at this point.

Somebody did leave a pen up here when they spoke. All right, well --

MR. WELLS: Your Honor, we were denied access to some documents.

ALJ: Do you want to make a statement or do you want to talk to me afterwards?

MR. WELLS: May I?

ALJ: Yeah. Just state your name again, for the stenographer, please.

MR. WELLS: My name is Wayne Wells, and I have a request. The CCSE has requested documents of the DEC that they say they can't find. These were the 2009, 2010 and 2011 annual reports for Dicksons registered facility of food wastes.

Amazing they can't be found, but we have the correspondence here and I would ask Judge Garlick if you would give us an extension upon the receipt, for one week upon the receipt of these documents if the DEC can manage to come up with them. I can't do it right now, but ALJ: I'll take a look at it. MR. WELLS: Thank you. ALJ: Yep. Then at this point we're done. Thank you very much.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the proceedings and evidence are contained fully and accurately in the notes taken by me on the above cause and that this is a correct transcript of the same to the best of my ability.

11 CHRISTINE FERGUSON