McWANE DUCTILE - NEW JERSEY
PUBLIC INFORMATION SESSION

MARCH 9, 2022
AT 5:45 P.M.

HELD AT
PHILLIPSBURG FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY
200 BROUBALOW WAY
PHILLIPSBURG, NEW JERSEY 08865
APPARENCES

McWANE DUCTILE
183 Sitgreaves Street
Phillipsburg, New Jersey  08865
BY:  STEVEN M. SHAMBEDA,
    Environmental Health and Safety Manager
    KEITH MALLET, General Manager
    PRESTON KLINGSEIS,
    Assistant Environmental Manager
    KELLY BRAY, Supply Chain Manager

ALSO PRESENT:

Mayor Todd Tersigni
Councilman Lee Clark
Councilman Keith Kennedy
Karen Stratus, Community Advisor Panel Member
Preston Klingseis
Steve Shambeda
Lee Clark
Keith Kennedy
Carol A. Staten
Mabel Cook
Kelly Bray
Kurt Bresswein
Tom Nigro
Carl Untamo
Patrick Petroll
Brad Hoffman
Todd M. Tersigni
Robyn Coe-Donaldson
Sherry Hoffman
Janet Robertson
Don Wilson
James E. Flynn
Chris McCormick
SPEAKERS:

JAMES FLYNN, SR.
CAROL STATEN
CARL UNTAMO
PATRICK PETROLL
DON WILSON
JANET ROBERTSON
SHERRY HOFFMAN
BRAD HOFFMAN
RYAN BRENEK
KAREN STRATUS
MR. MALLOW: We'll go ahead and get started. I want to introduce myself. My name is Keith Mallet. I'm the general manager at McWane Ductile. I just want to welcome everyone to our public information session regarding our permit renewals and modification.

I want to, please, introduce Steve Shambeda, who is our EHS director, environmental health and safety director, at McWane. Steve will be going over all of the information tonight, and so I'm going to turn it over to Steve.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEA: Also, Preston Klingseis. He is the assistant environmental manager. He will be helping out when I can't read this.

Anyway, so just a couple ground rules just to get started, just so we're kind of all on the same page. We're going to be doing the purpose of the meeting and some ground rules. If there's questions, please let me get through the presentation completely before you ask any questions. That way we get it continuously, get all
the information because one question that
you may ask may be answered on page 2. So
let me do the whole presentation, please.

So in accordance with New Jersey
Department of Environmental Protection
regulations, under the Environmental
Justice Act, McWane Ductile - New Jersey
is required to conduct a public
information session.

The reason is, as Keith said, we're
submitting a renewal. That's a five-year
renewal. We also have a modification to
one of our permits, and we also have a
storm water permit that has been out there
that also needs to be renewed.

So the purpose of the public
information session is to provide an
opportunity for meaningful community
engagement between McWane Ductile and the
community.

So this -- please note that this
meeting is being transcribed and a
transcript of the meeting needs to be
provided to DEP, which we will do so. So
if you've got cell phones, and who
doesn't, I'd appreciate if you can turn the ringers off so we don't get interrupted during the meeting. That would be nice.

If you need to take a call or you need to make a call, I'd appreciate it if you could step outside the room. We all get emergencies or late dinner orders, so you can take it outside the room, if you would.

Please hold all questions until the handout is completely done. It just makes a lot more sense that way. If you've got a question, we'd like you to state your name before the question, please. If you would like to get a written answer, other than what we're providing today verbally, we would need to have your e-mail address to send it to you or your phone number. So that's the other purpose of the sign-up sheet, is so we can get that information back to you.

Also, please note we have a really hard stop at 7:45. The library will kick us out the door. And we want follow all
their rules, so if it happens to go on
that long, I will give us a couple-minute
warning for that and get our last
questions through at that point in time.

So the next thing is just the
information. So if you'd like to follow
along in the handout. It lists the
information -- some of this has already
been posted on our website.

But McWane Ductile - New Jersey is a
ductile cast iron pipe manufacturing
facility located at 183 Sitgreaves Street
in Phillipsburg, New Jersey. We have
approximately 200 employees. The facility
manufactures ductile iron pipe ranging in
diameter from 3 to 24 inches. We
manufacture that from scrap metal.

Ductile cast iron pipe is a
long-lasting, sustainable, and durable
product used to supply drinking water in
locations where we install this.

So what changes are being proposed?
At this point in time, it is an air
permit, storm water as well.

So under the air permit we are
replacing an aging casting machine with a new machine, and that requires us to go in for a minor modification. We're planning on installing a new cooling tower to support the new casting machine and minor modification of some emission limits for the Cupola Baghouse, Melt Center Baghouse, and the Zinc Coating Baghouse.

For the storm water permit, it's NJPDES, we're going to renew the existing storm water permit that provides McWane Ductile - New Jersey the ability to discharge surface water and groundwater. The renewal application that was submitted in 2011 is currently pending final approval by New Jersey DEP.

So why are the changes necessary? The existing casting machine designated for replacement has reached the end of its useful life. The new casting machine is part of the facility's continuous improvement efforts and to ensure McWane Ductile remains competitive in the ductile iron pipe market. The existing emission limits for the Cupola Baghouse and the
Melt Center Baghouse do not adequately account for the variability in the scrap metal that we receive. The proposed emission limits provide additional operational flexibility with no appreciable increase in potential risk to the surrounding community.

And this is as per the December 22, 2021, facility-wide risk assessment review that was prepared by the New Jersey DEP Bureau of Evaluation and Planning Department, BEP.

The proposed emission limits for the Zinc Coating Baghouse allow for the corrosion control pipe -- coating of the pipe to meet current specifications of municipalities. So they're the ultimate customer. Some of our customers want this extra coating on it.

So how might the proposed changes affect the surrounding community? No changes to the existing storm water system best management practices are being proposed in the storm water permit renewal. It is a straight renewal
application as it was.

The number of permitted annual operating hours for the Cupola Baghouse, Melt Center, and Zinc Coater remain unchanged. No changes to that.

The facility-wide risk assessment review demonstrated -- this was done by the DEP -- demonstrated the proposed limits resulted in a negligible increase in risks in the surrounding community.

When will the proposed changes be decided upon and by whom? So for the air permit, which is called a Title V permit, after the close of the public comment period on April 2, 2022, New Jersey DEP Office of Environmental Justice will have the opportunity to review all of the comments, basically the transcript of this meeting. Also included would be e-mails that we've received in the meantime as well.

Upon completion of the review, they will finalize the draft air permit and submit a copy of the permit to the U.S. EPA. The EPA then has 45 days to comment
on the draft air permit. If there are no comments issued by EPA, then DEP can issue the final air permit after the EPA's 45-day comment period. So it's quite a lengthy process.

Storm water permit. Upon completion of their review, the DEP will issue a draft permit for review. They send us a draft so that we can look at it and verify that all the typing is correct. New Jersey DEP review of the renewal application is currently pending completion.

So where can I obtain some more information? So the application, we have posted it online, and there's a QR code here. Also, there's a link to a website out there where you can get that information.

How can I provide additional comments? Public comments may be submitted. The e-mail address is there, which is mwd.nj.environmental@mcwane.com, and we will receive those until 5:00 p.m. eastern standard time on Friday,
April 8th.

End of the public presentation.

Thanks for coming.

MR. KEITH MALLET: So with that, Steve, we'll open it up to the floor for any questions or comments. If you just want make a comment, we'll simply record that.

And, you know, regarding questions, we'll do our best to answer questions that we can, but some questions will, you know -- again, if we have your name and contact information, we may have to get back to you to get a comprehensive reply.

But with that, we'll open it up to any questions or comments.

(Raised hand.)

MR. JAMES FLYNN: I might as well start it off. James Flynn 414 Firth Street, Phillipsburg, New Jersey.

So let's go back to the Atlantic States days. A lot of people don't remember, but I went to Phillipsburg Cath or Saint Phillips and Saint James school. That's Atlantic States, not on you.
But there were actually major broadcasting companies that came into town when I was in grammar school. You couldn't see down Main Street with the smoke going down, and we were little kids, like what are all these cameras and everything.

That's -- and great for you guys. That's -- that is nowhere near what it's been now. My point is, from grammar school -- my address is 414 Firth Street in Phillipsburg, I am right on -- if you did a topographical look at it, your smoke stacks, depending on which way the wind blows, is right in the face of my home.

There are times when I get up in the morning, night, middle of the day, when you start your shift, if the wind's blowing my way, I get up and think my house is on fire. I go out and I'm like, oh, it's just the foundry. Never made any complaints or anything about the carbide smell or what have you.

And now that you're going to increase -- from what I read, you're
looking for an increase in carcinogens or what have you, heavy metals, zinc, whatever, I think you should have a better way to clean your materials. I know it's all scrap stuff you're making it from, melt it down and whatever.

But not to put a burden on you, but I raised my children in my home and everything. Some had to use inhalers through the years or whatever. Whether that's the cause of you or not, I don't know.

My thought is, in this day and age, what this meeting is about, as far as the air quality, is you're looking to increase air pollutants. Yes, you're within the legal, but -- and, yes, you are a big contributor to the town.

And by the way, let me thank you for everything you do for the town and your donation to the senior center and all that. But still, it blows in my face. You get an easterly wind, I think my house is on fire. And I've never complained about that or anything. I was just, oh,
it's the foundry.

But now -- that's why I was compelled to come here tonight. If you're going to increase the carcinogens, zinc, whatever, I read the whole list, that's blowing in my face, yes, I have a concern. That's why I'm here.

So -- but other than that, the things you do for the community is great, and you're a great employer in town, and a good business in town. So whichever way the wind blows, somebody's going to get it.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: You raise a good point, and I'd like to try and point out a fact. Our metal emission limits are significantly below the state standards and will continue to be.

We're proposing to raise the limits to allow us to handle any variable scrap that comes in. Normally, with all the changes that we have taking place, there will be no additional emissions out of the Cupola Baghouse. This is a limit change for potential. The new casting machine,
the new cooling tower is not going to raise our actual emissions at the stack.

MR. KEITH MALLETT: So to say that a different way, is that we're not going to increase our operating hours, and we're not going to change the way that we're operating the facility, whether it be with the Baghouse -- nothing's changing with the Baghouse, nothing's changing --

MR. JAMES FLYNN: Yeah.

MR. KEITH MALLETT: So the result would be that while we're raising our limit, we don't anticipate that we're actually raising the amount that we're actually discharging. Would you agree with that statement?

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: Correct. I would.

MR. JAMES FLYNN: The way I read it was there will be -- you'll be within the legal limits, but -- you're looking to stay within the limits, but you're going to increase your limits of different metals in the air.

MR. KEITH MALLETT: It would increase
the limit that we're allowed --

MR. JAMES FLYNN: Thank you.

MR. KEITH MALLET: That we're allowed to discharge, but --

MR. JAMES FLYNN: And isn't it true -- I think it might have been Atlantic States. I've known people who are dead and gone, can't attest to it today, who had worked in your facility, and to build up the head of heat, if you're down and you're bringing the heat up, was it a past -- I know for a fact they can throw spare tires in there, old tires in there to build the heat up, to save money on --

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDE: No.

MR. KEITH MALLET: No, sir.

MR. JAMES FLYNN: Was that a past practice?

MR. KEITH MALLET: That very well could have been a past practice. I've been at the facility for six years. I can't speak to what happened the past, but I can guarantee you that does not occur today.
MR. JAMES FLYNN: Okay.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: I've been there --

MR. JAMES FLYNN: Again, I agree with everything you do for the community. I like it, but as my last statement, you haven't been environmentally friendly with the community. Your track record is a little on the down side. Let's clean it up. Let's make it better, not worse. Thank you.

(Raised hand.)

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: Yes.

COUNCILMAN LEE CLARK: I'll make it quick because I know a lot of people may want to talk. My name is Lee Clark. I proudly serve as a councilman here in the town of Phillipsburg, and I'm also a resident.

So I just want to start off by saying thank you for holding this meeting tonight, and also thank you for holding it at our Phillipsburg Free Public Library, a true gem of the community. So anything that will help bring more people out here,
I think is a great thing.

So I just want to say, once again, thank you for the information you have provided to the community. Personally, I am someone who has committed their career to environmentalism and environmental justice. Before I've had the honor of serving Phillipsburg as a councilman, I was an environmental advocate and still am.

The environmental act that we were speaking about tonight, I did help advocate for the passage through the assembly, the state, and through the governor's office, working with some of the top environmental justice leaders in the state to do so. So I am proud of that legacy. And it's the same law that does require this meeting tonight.

So like I said, I'll keep this short. I am not in favor of increasing the limits. I know we're saying that it's still within state ranges of safety, but I still have to talk to families every day who are concerned about this. Ever since
they saw this come out on the news, their first line of thinking was, what's the safe level of arsenic to breathe in? What's the safe level of zinc to breathe in? What's the safe level of lead to breathe in?

When I look into their eyes, I can't honestly answer their question because what is the safe level of these toxic chemicals to breathe? I just don't see it.

Now, I understand that maybe you won't use the full limits, but if we keep it where it is now, you don't have to worry about ever exceeding that limit. And, if anything, I ask the company to bring up a new challenge to possibly reduce its pollutants, reduce it's storm water tables, if possible. I don't think that's insane. I think it's a good practice that we can aspire towards.

So, again, I just want to say that I'm not in favor of this, but I am completely grateful of the jobs, the financial contributions that this company
has given to the town, and I hope continues to because I think we can work together sustainably, financially, and beneficially.

So thank you all so much.

(Raised hand.)

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: Yes.

MS. CAROL STATEN: My name is Carol Staten. I am at 138 Brunswick Avenue in Bloomsbury, New Jersey. It's the neighboring town over from Phillipsburg. I live about nine miles from here.

I printed -- I went on your website. I looked at each and every one of your videos that you had out there. I also printed off your letter. It's 1.2.3, updated permit limits.

Paragraph 2 is my concern. It says that you are proposing to increase certain short-term and long-term hazardous air pollutants, okay. It's right on your website, right on your letter. Also, I tried to find table 5-2. I couldn't find it. That's referenced in this paragraph.

I don't know if you want me to read
my letter that I prepared tonight. I'll leave you a copy. I'll also put it on your website. You said you wanted to keep it brief.

MS. JANET ROBERTSON: I'd like to hear it. I'd like to hear your letter.

MS. CAROL STATEN: Okay. Can I have that back? I'll give that back to you.

My letter states that I live in Bloomsbury, New Jersey. In this era of climate change, from automobile manufacturers, lighting companies, home appliance companies, et cetera, are looking for ways to reduce emissions and pollutions and still operate efficiently.

I also stated in the letter that air is not stationary, it moves with the wind. What goes up will eventually come down to the ground, pollute and contaminate the surface.

My biggest concerns are: If you ease threshold requirements for one company, you might have to do the same for others. You set precedents. Not that I'm blaming you. You have other companies
that operate and put out emissions, too. It can accumulate, so you have your company putting out something, maybe another company in Easton putting it out, and so on.

The next thing I noted in my letter, you may be within the state and federal law thresholds. However, over time the following may occur or contribute to:

Health issues for the local residents and neighboring towns, upper respiratory system problems, lungs, breathing, asthma. You don't know what this can do. Effects on nervous system, lead. Lead is a big thing when you have kids. Lead paint, okay.

Learning ability problems, ADT -- D, and skin problems, rashes, allergies, et cetera. If you are trying to increase production, it would appear that you -- that the best direction to take is to continue to upgrade and replace the equipment or implement a hazardous waste removal program, billing back the supplier any removal cost, rather than endanger a
person's wellbeing.

I signed my name -- well, I typed my name, I had my cell number, and I had my address for you to get back to me. You may have this copy also.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: Thank you.


MR. PRESTON KLINSEIS: I'll make a note.

MS. CAROL STATEN: Thank you. It's your April 2021 letter, paragraph 2.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: Can you look that up while you're here? We'll see if we can look that up while we're here.

MS. CAROL STATEN: It's going to take you a while because it took me a while to go through all of this. I went through each and every one of your documents out there. You have a letter that's 40-some pages. I went through that, and it's not gelling with me. One and one makes two, it doesn't make three. Arsenic, lead, all these are hazardous air
pollutants.

It's not just your company. We're looking at Easton, Pennsylvania. We're looking at other things coming into the Phillipsburg area. This all accumulates and combines.

(Raised hand.)

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: Yes, sir.

MR. CARL UNTAMO: Yeah, Carl Untamo. Two questions. The annual hours of operation for each of the baghouses will remain the same?

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: That is correct.

MR. CARL UNTAMO: Well, what are the hours of operation for these different...?

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: Well, in the last --

MR. CARL UNTAMO: Do you run 24/7?

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: No. No. We ideally like to run production four days a week at ten hours a day. Our customers have been great about ordering product, and we've been running five tens and even
six tens.

But our total operating hours, you know, if you do the math on that, we're not -- this is the busiest year we've had. The equipment is not intending to run any additional hours. The changes that we're making, we don't plan on increasing beyond what we are doing right now.

MR. CARL UNTAMO: Which is...?

MS. JANET ROBERTSON: Six tens.

MR. KEITH MALLETT: Each permit has a different limit in it.

MR. SHAMBEDA: Right.

MR. CARL UNTAMO: So you can get that information to me then?

MR. KEITH MALLETT: Yes.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: Sure.

MR. CARL UNTAMO: Then the next thing is the emissions are monitored by whom and how?

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: So one of the things that is done is we have to conduct a test of the emissions -- of the stacks. We actually hire a third-party company to come in. They're there for three days.
This is all -- the protocol for how to do it is submitted by the company to the DEP.

The DEP reviews the protocol to make sure they're doing things correctly. The DEP sends two people out: One person to monitor all the operation; they send a second person out to monitor the third-party stack tester. So we don't test it our self. We hire somebody to come in and test it.

MR. KEITH MALLET: And then DEP comes out and verifies that they're there.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: That they're doing it.

MR. CARL UNTAMO: And how long does that test last?

MR. KEITH MALLET: Two days.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: It's a two-day test.

MR. CARL UNTAMO: Two continuous days?

MR. KEITH MALLET: Two normal days of production.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: Two normal days
of production in effect.

MR. KEITH MALLETT: The tests are broken up. It's not a -- when I say continuous, the tests are broken up into one- or two-hour blocks. There's a series of tests that occur over a two-day period.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: Actually, the test is more rigorous than a standard day of production. So they're actually -- it's a little bit of an unfair -- the DEP is tough, but fair, but it's a little bit more aggressive.

We have to run a lot harder for the tests than we do during regular operating hours. And the way that criteria is determined is today's Wednesday, what was our -- the most metal we used in a one-hour period, and we would write that down, a whole day. And we look at yesterday.

So we pick the worst one single hour in the month of March. We do the same thing for February. We have 12 numbers, one-hour period -- worst one-hour period,
heaviest, most rigorous production in a one-hour period for each of 12 months. We really have a tough time pushing the equipment to run that hard for a two-hour test. It's difficult. That is not representative of how we run.

And I'm going to give you rough numbers. We do those testing at about 50 tons an hour. We're normally running at about a 42-ton-an-hour rate. So we're running -- you know, the accelerator is down, we're going as fast as we can. And that is what's tested, which is not -- we're actually not running as hard normally.

MR. KEITH MALLETT: So we're testing at a worse-case scenario.

MR. CARL UNTAMO: Okay. So you tested for two days.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: Uh-huh.

MR. CARL UNTAMO: There's 365 days in a year. So you're only testing two days?

MR. KEITH MALLETT: That's correct.

But we operate about 220 to 230 days a
year. But you are correct, that --

MR. CARL UNTAMO: Well, that seems
to be a disparity there, you know.

MR. KEITH MALLEY: Sir, that's what
the DEP requires us to do. We do our own
additional testing once or twice a year,
but yes, we test anywhere from two to four
days a year out of 220.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDE: In addition to
that, we have a lot of monitoring on our
equipment that we monitor every day, every
hour, a lot of reports, a lot of
computers. So it's real critical that we
keep everything -- DEP -- to keep
everything running the way it's supposed
to.

DEP has requirements on us that we
have parameters to run in. I don't want
to get real technical, but there's a
pressure drop across a dust collector. If
the filters get too dirty, and you don't
move as much air, you're not cleaning it
as well.

So we have requirements to make
sure all the equipment is operating per
the manufacturer's recommendations.

MR. CARL UNTAMO: And are those test results from the DEP, are they available to the public?

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: I believe they're posted.

Aren't they, Preston?

MR. PRESTON KLINGSEIS: They should be public knowledge. That's a big follow-up --

MR. KEITH MALLETT: We'll have to get back to you on that one for sure.

MR. CARL UNTAMO: I'll leave you my name and my number.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: Sure.

MR. CARL UNTAMO: And then as the first gentleman that lives on Firth was talking, I live in Steele Hill. I also will smell your plant at different times, and if you're up walking in Walters Park, you just can't walk up there on certain days.

MR. BRAD HOFFMAN: We live on Thomas. This is my family here.

MS. SHERRY HOFFMAN: In Pursel Hill
MR. BRAD HOFFMAN: We live on Thomas Street, and we smelled it.

MS. SHERRY HOFFMAN: It was much worse many, many years ago. We've lived here for 22 years, and it's been better for the last maybe ten years or so. But when our kids were small, in the springtime, on a beautiful day we'd have to close the windows because of toxic fumes. And up on the hill the wind would blow your smell right up to Pursel Hill area, Steele Hill area as well. The whole area.

And we couldn't open windows. We had to shut the windows on beautiful days. I had to raise our kids in a closed house because the smell was so toxic. And I know you guys had issues many years ago. I know all that about that, and it's gotten better since then.

I don't want to go back in time and go back to those days where we have to close our windows in the springtime because of the fumes were so toxic to
smell.

MR. KEITH MALLET: I do think it's important to note that in 2004 is when we installed our current baghouse and that was a $10 million investment for McWane. And that's really probably where -- and I wasn't here at that time. I've only been here for six years. That was -- the previous emissions system is probably where a lot of the issues were. Again, I'm speculating, but McWane spent a lot of money to clean it up and to put in this new system that's very clean.

And so I just want to emphasize that the raising of these limits -- I'm sorry, I'm going to use some hand gestures here. So the old system would emit this much, we lowered it down to here. With the new system, we're talking about raising it back up to here. We're not going back to where we were pre-2004. We're still --

MR. PATRICK PETROLL: When did you lower?


MR. PATRICK PETROLL: Well, in 2006
you were prosecuted by the EPA. It was
the longest trial in EPA history.

MR. KEITH MALLET: Yes, sir.

MR. PATRICK PETROLL: Can I read
this? This is right off the Justice
Department.

MR. KEITH MALLET: Well, sir, just
to comment on that -- I'll let you speak,
but --

MR. PATRICK PETROLL: Let me just
read it to you.

MR. KEITH MALLET: Yeah. Sure, go
ahead.

MR. PATRICK PETROLL: This is right
on the Justice Department page.

"Jury verdicts affirm the
government's charge that Atlantic States,"
which is the same company you are now with
a different name, "and the manager's
regular discharge oil and other pollutants
into the Delaware River, willfully
polluted the air, and rigged emissions
tests," rigged emissions tests, "concealed
serious worker injuries, and maintained a
dangerous workplace that contributed to
multiple injuries, including severe burns, broken bones, amputations, and the death of one employee at the Phillipsburg plant.

"The company and individual defendants also were convicted of obstructing environmental and worker safety investigations."

Just one more paragraph. "The convictions then represented a fifth time in two years that McWane division either pleaded guilty or was convicted in federal court of environmental or work safety crimes and obstruction.

"The ongoing practices at the plant in which workers' health and safety and reasonable environmental protections were sacrificed for the goal of maximum production and profits became known as the 'McWane Way' at the Phillipsburg plant."

That's 2006, two years after you're saying it got better.

MR. KEITH MALLET: No. 2006 you're correct. And I'm not going to dispute the facts at the time. But 2006 --

MR. PATRICK PETROLL: You guys have
a really bad track record, and it's hard to trust you.

MR. KEITH MALLET: Yeah, I understand. No, I do. But 2006 is when the trials took place. And, again, I apologize, I wasn't here at the time. I can't rattle off all the dates.

MR. PATRICK PETROLL: The conviction took place.

MR. KEITH MALLET: Yeah. In 2006 the convictions took place for issues that had happened prior to 2004. Those were incidents that occurred -- and, again, I apologize if my dates are off, but roughly 1999 through 2003.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: Yes.

MR. KEITH MALLET: In that time frame, but before 2004. I understand the trial and that took place in 2006, but the incidents --

MR. PATRICK PETROLL: Five convictions in two years. And that's just part of it.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: And because of the --
MR. PATRICK PETROLL: Just let me read one more thing, and I've got a question. It says in the newspaper article that the pollutants will be exponentially increased. I wasn't sure what that word meant. It's kind of a mathematical term. I looked it up in Merriam-Webster. They just said drastically and rapidly increased.

And the pollutants are mercury -- I can't even say some of these -- gadolinium, arsenic, nickel, chromium, and here's the killer, lead, especially for kids, newborns, unborns, manganese, and combined hazardous materials.

And you can put all this money into all this new equipment. It seems to me you should have been able to install a better filter. That should be your prime goal instead of production. And that's all I have to say.

MS. JANET ROBERTSON: I'm a little confused on the dates.

Ma'am, you said you raised your children with the windows closed. What
years were they?

    MS. SHERRY HOFFMAN: We moved here in 2000. And I had a two-year-old and a one-year-old at that time. So that was 22 years ago. And they were toddlers back in 2001, 2002. This is my youngest (indicating). She's 19 now.

    MS. JANET ROBERTSON: When did it get better, do you remember?

    MR. JAMES FLYNN: It hasn't.

    MS. SHERRY HOFFMAN: It got better maybe like 10, 15 years ago. Maybe not 15, maybe 10 to 12 years ago it got better, and it might have been after that case happened.

    That's probably what fixed it, and that's why I don't want to go back in time and have more pollutants put out.

    MS. JANET ROBERTSON: It wasn't actually 2004, though, was it?

    MS. SHERRY HOFFMAN: It possibly could be because I was living here in 2004.

    MS. JANET ROBERTSON: I mean, I'm saying I'm not sure that your new filters
in 2004 did it. I think the convictions
in 2005 and 2006 did it.

MS. SHERRY HOFFMAN: That's what I
believe, too.

MS. JANET ROBERTSON: She's still
raising her kids with the windows closed
until 2008/2009. That's when you got
cleaned up.

MS. SHERRY HOFFMAN: And what it
smelled like was burnt rubber. To me,
that's what it smelled like, burnt
rubber.

MS. JANET ROBERTSON: You mean like
tires being used to heat up stuff?

MS. SHERRY HOFFMAN: Uh-huh. It was
a very horrible smell. It just
didn't -- it wasn't healthy. I had to
close the windows.

MR. JAMES FLYNN: It depends on
which way the wind blows.

MS. JANET ROBERTSON: It shouldn't.

MR. JAMES FLYNN: It does.

MR. PATRICK PETROLL: Walters Park,
I was there two days ago. That's where we
should have the meeting --
(Indistinct chatter.)

MR. JAMES FLYNN: -- and I live on Firth Street, across from Walters Park. If the wind comes in my direction, their stacks are -- if you get a stiff easterly breeze, I invite you and McWane and the DEP, you put a monitoring system on my backyard, you're more than welcome to, 414 Firth Street.

You're more than welcome to sit on my back porch and -- I grew up in town all my life, and yes, I smell it now and then, but now -- I lived in downtown, I lived in Delaware Heights, now I live on Firth Street.

Like I said, sometimes I get up, depending on their production of the way the wind's blowing, and you will still smell it up on -- in Steele Hill. You'll still smell it on Pursel Hill. If the wind is in that direction, like I say, I jump out of bed, I think my house is on fire. I go, oh, it's just the foundry. And I've learned to live with it. But now that's why I'm compelled to be
here tonight, because if you're going to put more pollutants in that that's blowing in my face, now I have an issue.

MS. JANET ROBERTSON: I would like to speak to this gentleman.

MR. PATRICK PETROLL: Is the Baghouse -- is that the filter?

MR. STEVE SHAMBEZA: Yes.

MR. PATRICK PETROLL: Is that what cleans the air?

MR. STEVE SHAMBEZA: Yes.

MR. PATRICK PETROLL: And you're putting a new baghouse in, but yet it's going to emit more pollutants? That doesn't make a lot of sense to me.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEZA: We are not putting a new baghouse in.

MR. PATRICK PETROLL: Well, maybe you should.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEZA: So if I could, if you don't mind, the --

MR. PATRICK PETROLL: I mean, you have 5,000 -- the newspaper articles tell you to go to your website, and what do you see here? Here you are handing senior
citizens a $5,000 check. You're spending millions of dollars.

That would be like me giving them 50 cents and taking my catalytic converter off and they pass me down at DMV. That was just a cheap, slimy PR thing. That really pissed me off. You had it in the same column.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: I have no information on that. But what I would like to make a comment on is --

MR. PATRICK PETROLL: Look, if you're -- I'm going to shut up after this, but if you're spending all this money, you're going in the wrong direction. The air should be cleaner.

If you care about this town, if you care about the people, the workers, the kids here, all this stuff builds up in their bodies. There should be a better filter on. It's not going to hurt your production. It's going to cost you some money, but you'd be doing the right thing.

MS. JANET ROBERTSON: I appreciate
that you are concerned about lead, I appreciate that you are concerned about lead, but I will tell you cadmium, mercury, and chromium are the bigger dangers here. You don't know about those metals.

MS. DANIELLE DeGEROLAMO: I do.

MS. JANET ROBERTSON: They accumulate in the environment. So when they pollute in 2000, and now supposedly it's done, they're not polluting anymore, those environments have already blown into your yards and settled into your soil. If they get in the Delaware and into our drinking water, they get into your bodies.

It seems to me that you've already contributed enough accumulating toxins in our environment. You've had your fair share. You don't need anymore leeway. Everyone else, as this person said, is reducing their limits, and you want us to increase yours.

In Alabama, that's where the McWane family live, they have a billion-dollar fortune. They have plants all over the
country, and all of the plants have the
same EPA violations. This is the way they
run their facility. If we give them more
leeway, they will use it.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDEA: If I can
provide just a small clarification on the
legal issues in 2003/2004. It does take
the court system several years. And
you're probably right, I don't know the
dates either, but it was probably 2006 to
when those convictions occurred.

You know, based on when all of that
problem started in 2003, McWane decided to
clean up the act. They decided to spend a
lot of money. There was a $10,000,000
investment to get rid of the scrubber.
And at the end of 2005, beginning of 2006
is when the new Cupola Baghouse was put
in, and it was a distinct difference.

Across the board, for all of those
constituents that was mentioned, the lead,
the cadmium, arsenic, manganese,
everything went down. The emissions out
of the stacks went down by over 90 percent
with that new system.
Wouldn't you agree that's a good thing, that they went down by 90 percent?

MR. PATRICK PETROLL: Yeah. So why raise them now? Why not keep them --

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: This is actual emissions that went out the stack, were reduced by 90 percent up to 99 percent. Some of those figures are 99 percent that they got reduced.

What we're seeing --

MR. PATRICK PETROLL: But you're asking to increase them. I don't know how to say except you're going in the wrong direction. This is a whole new world, you know. People are aware of this stuff now. Back then people didn't see it, they didn't know. They were ignorant.

MR. DON WILSON: I agree with everybody who's spoken so far. Mercury, you know, we know it's the most dangerous element that there is, besides radioactive elements. And as this lady commented over here, this is accumulative. Cadmium is a carcinogen. It causes cancer. We know that. We don't want
arsenic.

Lead, you know, we know about Flint. Flint is the tip of the pyramid. There's issues all over the country. This river right here, the Delaware, it's about 300 miles long. It supplies water to about 17 million people. Most of those people live downstream from here, you know, Bucks County, Mercer County, Hunterdon County, Trenton, Mercer County, South Jersey, Philadelphia.

Anything that's added to the air or to the water that's harmful to plants, to people, to animals, it's building up constantly in our environment. That's why we're obligated to be stewards in any way that we can. You people are running a business, and it's admirable, I think, that you're using materials that otherwise can end up in a landfill.

I did have a question about that, whether the materials themselves, because of prior standards, if they're 50, 80 years ago, if those materials you're using might, in fact, have some dangerous
materials in them? So it's kind of a conundrum there.

But we can't go on the way we're going on. Sacrifices maybe have to be made. I know 200 people are working with your company, and that's great, they have -- they're able to raise their families, to support themselves, to support -- you're helping to support the community.

But as a number of people brought out, there would be nobody here at this meeting if you -- as this gentleman in the grey up here said, if you were to go back the other way and restrict the amount of pollutants that you're putting into the air, nobody would be here. There would be an article in the paper commending you, commending your company, for reducing the amount of pollutants you're putting into the air.

We know all this stuff. Everybody knows it. It's up to you, really. It's up to you to take the step to help change things.
MR. PATRICK PETROLL: This town -- the biggest part of this town is probably its athletes, kids grow up to be great athletes in this town, and breathing all these toxins is not going to help them in that direction. I went to run at the park the other day. I left because the area was too bad.

MR. RYAN BRENEK: Ryan Brenek. I live on Sitgreaves Street.

So why are the pollutants increasing?

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDEA: We are not increasing the pollutants. We are increasing the potential emission limits.

As I have tried to explain before, and I'm going to pick a number just as an example, if we're limit the at a 5, we normally run way below that. When we run stack tests, we're running harder than we normally ever run. It is at a rate that is difficult for our equipment to keep up and we're stack testing under worst conditions.

If you were to check your gas
mileage when you're running 80 miles an
hour down the highway, you're not going to
have good numbers right? True?

   MR. RYAN BRENEK: Yeah.
   MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: And you'd
 normally run 55 or 60 miles an hour, and
your gas mileage is good.

   We are stack testing under
conditions where we're running at 80 miles
an hour. It's hard to keep our numbers at
the limits. Now, even though they are, we
passed every test last year.

   MR. RYAN BRENEK: So why are you
going to increase that?

   MR. JAMES FLYNN: Now -- one other
point is, what's your reasoning for
wanting to increase?

   MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: Our scrap
materials that are coming in are variable.
On occasions we get some spikes, and we
are getting some close numbers to our
limits when we are running at that higher
rate and speed. And --

   MR. JAMES FLYNN: Can you reject
that scrap?
MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: We tried --

MR. JAMES FLYNN: If it's a matter of production? You want more production --

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: No, it's not a matter of more production. So our scrap vendors -- copper's a valuable scrap. Stainless steel has chromium, that's a very valuable scrap. Our vendors do not intend to send us that material. We have a very tight specification for our scrap material. Does that --

MR. JAMES FLYNN: So in your mind what would you do to remediate, even asking the question, to have to even apply to put the more in the air, carcinogens in the air?

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: I'm not sure I understand your question.

MR. JAMES FLYNN: What would you do, as a representative for the company, to not even have this meeting and stay within your standards that you have now?

MS. JANET ROBERTSON: Can you put on pollution control equipment?
MR. JAMES FLYNN: This meeting's about you asking for an increase in the output of heavy metals.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: No. We're asking for the limits to change. We are not asking for more output.

MS. JANET ROBERTSON: If there was no danger, you would go over it. You wouldn't ask for the limit to change. We're not fools.

MR. JAMES FLYNN: Exactly.

MS. JANET ROBERTSON: That doesn't make any sense. Of course, you're going to go up. That's why you're asking for the limit to change.

(Raised hand.)

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: Yes.

MS. CAROL STATEN: Carol Staten again, 138 Brunswick Avenue. I have a statement about your April 21 -- I mean, 2021 letter. There's no date on this. It just says April 2021, the year and the month.

Paragraph 2 states, proposing to increase short-term and long-term
hazardous air pollutants, you abbreviate it HAP, emissions limits. And you give the abbreviations for each one of the little furnace, the Melt Center and the zinc coating machinery that you have here and you list all the pollutants that go into these one, two, three -- the equipment.

Back to my original statement, why can't you modify the equipment or update or replace your equipment or put in some kind of hazardous waste removal procedure before it gets to this point? Look at paragraph 2 on this letter. Before it gets to this point, why can't you do something up front, before it gets here, and you won't have to increase your limits or request an increase to your limits.

If you're running here at 5 and -- or the limit is 5, like this gentleman said here, the limit is 5, you're now here (indicating), you're at 3 and a half or whatever, before it gets here you need something here to prevent it from getting here. And you wouldn't have
to ask for the variants in between.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: So one of --
you ask a good question. The comment I
would like to make is, if we were stack
tested at the normal speed limit and if we
use our speed limit as 65 miles an hour,
if we were stack tested at 65 miles an
hour, I am very comfort we would pass
every test all the time. Very confident.

These tests are monitored by the
DEP, multiple people from the DEP. It's a
third party, it's a multi-day test. If we
ran at the normal standard speed at 65
miles an hour, which we run every day, we
would have no problem and there would be
no need to ask for emission limit changes.

The DEP, in trying to make sure that
we don't emit a lot of pollutants, ask us
to run at 80 miles an hour for the test,
which is not a standard thing. We
don't -- it's very hard for us to do that.
But when you're running at that -- and,
again, I use the likeness to gas mileage,
you're not going to get the good gas
mileage. And we've passed the test, but
we're --

MS. CAROL STATEN: My question to you -- maybe I'm not making my question clear --

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: Well, my point that I'm trying to make is if the DEP tested us at the regular speed limit, we would never ever have to ask because we --

MS. CAROL STATEN: Okay. There's two concerns going on here -- go ahead.

MR. KEITH MALLET: No, I was going to kind of paraphrase back what I think I heard you ask, which is why can't we put in some process controls --

MS. CAROL STATEN: Prior to, yes.

MR. KEITH MALLET: -- on the front end to prevent those -- the spikes in those metals --

MS. CAROL STATEN: Before you get to that point, before it even enters this cupola furnace, before it enters that. I looked at your website and you have those trucks coming, and you just dump the stuff.
MR. KEITH MALLET: Yes.

MS. CAROL STATEN: Then you have the little magnetic thing pick them up and go into the building there, into this first little thing here.

Prior to, when you're dumping -- when those trucks bring it in and it dumps, why can't you put something in place before it goes in the building to get some of that toxic waste out, is my question. I'm not asking you what the DEP's testing method is.

MR. KEITH MALLET: I understand.

MS. CAROL STATEN: Prior to that testing.

MR. KEITH MALLET: I'm currently -- the only answer I can give you at this time is that I'm not currently aware of any type of equipment that would -- that exists to do that type of analysis on that much material.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: I would --

MS. CAROL STATEN: Well, you wouldn't need a whole type thing. When you dump that --
MS. JANET ROBERTSON: She may not understand how to process metals, but her point is well taken. Regardless of where in the process you want to intervene, you can put on additional pollution control equipment.

You do not have to make your limits go up. That pollution control equipment is there. You can buy it. You can purchase it. What you don't want is you don't want your bottom line impacted.

MS. CAROL STATEN: Well, their bottom line is going to be impacted regardless of what they do. What they're asking is an increase so they can increase their bottom line. That's what the problem is here.

MS. JANET ROBERTSON: That's right.

MS. CAROL STATEN: It has nothing to do with the DEP's requirement. If they run through at 75, 85, or 95, regardless of how they run you, you should be able to pass their requirements currently.

MR. KEITH MALLEY: And we do.

MS. CAROL STATEN: And you're saying
in this letter here that you're asking for the limits to increase. So there's something wrong. And then you go on to say that you need this to have your operational -- your facility operational, flexibility at the facility.

I don't understand why you need the limit to increase when you're already operating, and you need more flexibility to do what, is my question. You're running at 85. You're passing at 85.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: Very close. And, you know, it's close enough that an excursion or a spike could happen depending on the scrap material. First off, we have no toxic waste at the plant.

MS. CAROL STATEN: Then you're contradicting --

MR. JAMES FLYNN: What's your reasoning for this application then?

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: Variability in scrap. As I said, we're running really close. We'd like to move our limits up so that we're comfortably able to process all the materials. Incoming scrap is very
variable.

    As I said, our vendors do not want to send us stuff, but can I guarantee there's not a penny or a nickel, a coin in our scrap? And can we see that? Probably not because of the volume. Do the vendors want to send us a coin, a penny or a nickel? No.

    But if they do --

    MR. JAMES FLYNN: Yeah, but you've always been within the legal limits, correct?

    MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: Yes.

    MR. JAMES FLYNN: What is your reasoning -- if you've already been in the legal limits, what's your reasoning for trying to increase them?

    MR. KEITH MALLET: The material that I think we get now, I think this other gentleman was talking about older material versus newer material. We're actually seeing worse --

    MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: Yeah, big difference.

    MR. KEITH MALLET: -- elements in
the newer material, actually.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: I would love to buy Bethlehem Steel.

MR. KEITH MALLETT: So the materials that we're seeing now are not what we want.

MR. CARL UNTAMO: It's available.

MR. KEITH MALLETT: We would actually prefer when we get scrap material from a building that was built 100 years ago. We actually get better scrap out of that than when we get newer production that's sent to us. So the material that's sent to us is changing just because -- we melt a lot of chopped-up cars and chopped-up buildings. That's what we're melting.

So --

MR. JAMES FLYNN: So that means the air I breathe on Firth Street is going to change. Correct. Just say correct.

MS. JANET ROBERTSON: See we're telling you the air is not clean enough right now, and you're telling us you want to raise your emission level, and the reaction here is the only reason you would
want raise your emission limits is because you're afraid you're going to go up.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEA: The DEP says our air quality is good enough. That's not us saying it. That's the DEP saying that our air quality is good enough.

MR. RYAN BRENEK: I feel like this question has been asked multiple times, but is it possible to put a better filter system or baghouse, or whatever it's called so we can see better than, like, 80 miles an hour or less?

MR. KEITH MALLET: I think the equipment that we have is --

MS. JANET ROBERTSON: The answer is, yes, that equipment exists. The answer is yes.

MR. KEITH MALLET: I personally don't know, so...

MS. JANET ROBERTSON: The equipment exists. They don't want to pay for it. That's the answer.

MS. CAROL STATEN: So there is a way they can clean some of that wast and take it away and bill back your supplier, is
what I put in my letter, up front, before
you get to the point that you bring it in,
you know who your supplier
is. You’re saying some of the equipment
or some of the materials --

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: We do inspect --


MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: Sorry.

MS. CAROL STATEN: Some of the
material that's coming in currently is
coming from different sources,
construction and whatever. I realize that
some of the construction equipment and
some of the construction materials that
houses are built out when they tear them
down and they ship them to you, you know
where it's coming from.

So if you know that they're sending
you this -- this supplier sends you junk
and this one doesn't, when the junk
supplier comes in, have him dump it here,
and when the other supplier comes in, have
that supplier dump it here. So you know
that this one, when you go in to pick this
one up and take it into your plant, it's
going to be contaminated over this one
that doesn't -- that sends you less coin
or material.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: You're correct.
And we actively have a very tight
specification for our vendors that send us
scrap steal. As Keith said, it's
automobile shred, plate and steal, and
other structural members that we get. And
we have a very, very tight tolerance for
that.

MS. CAROL STATEN: Okay.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: And we inspect
every load that comes in. And I think you
can agree that it's possible to miss a
coin, but that much copper effects our
numbers.

Stainless -- we have a person who
wanders through the scrap yard to look at
it and pull stuff out. We take materials
up and test them. A piece of steal this
big, we'll take it to the lab and test it
because there's four pieces in there, and
it looks very shiny. And if it's shiny,
it might be like chrome or stainless.
And we do testing on that and we say we can't use it. We'll take that, put it in a separate hopper, we'll find out where the vendor was from that. We do actively go back to our vendors and say -- we've rejected whole loads. We've rejected parts of load. We actively do that.

MR. DON WILSON: Another quick question. Do you have Geiger counters at your facility?

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: Yes.

MR. DON WILSON: Do you check for radioactive material in the metal?

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: Yes.

MR. DON WILSON: So that's one of the reasons you might reject scrap metal coming from a vendor?

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: That would be a potential -- yes, it's potentially possible that we would reject from that. The good news is we require all of our vendors to also have all of that equipment. And they need to check it before it leaves their yards, so there's actually a double check. It's checked at
the supplier, and it's checked when it comes onto our property.

MR. DON WILSON: The reason I mentioned about the water is because this gentleman talking about which way the wind blows. You know, I was thinking this tonight, driving here from Easton. We have precipitation, we have freezing rain, water, snow, whatever.

If your plant's operating and the wind's blowing west, you know, it goes into the river. Whatever's in that air, whatever's in that air coming out of your stacks is in the water. And, you know, there's a tipping point to everything.

So I was mentioning the water. What's more irreplaceable than water? We live for about three days without it. And if we drink poisoned water, we're killing ourselves.

So it's not just the air we're breathing or the ground, right, where it accumulates. That's a big drinking water source for millions of people. You need to consider that. It's not just here.
MS. KELLY BRAY: Steve, I have Karen Stratus on the phone. She'd like to make a comment. She lives on Sitgreaves Street. She's -- Karen, can you hear me?

MS. KAREN STRATUS: Yes, I can.

MS. KELLY BRAY: I'm going to put you here up front. If you can speak loudly, I'd appreciate it. Thank you. Go ahead, Karen.

MS. KAREN STRATUS: Who will I be addressing?

MR. STEVE SHAMBEDA: Karen, Steve Shambeda with McWane Ductile. I'm the EH&S manager, and there's other folks from the plant here as well.

MS. KELLY BRAY: Keith is here as well.

MS. KAREN STRATUS: Okay. I just had a brief opportunity to listen to some of the dialogue and the questions that are going on.

I must tell you this, I have been a fourth-generation person living on Sitgreaves Street in Phillipsburg, across from the foundry. I have been a member of
CAP, the community advisory panel for McWane Ductile, formerly Atlantic States, since actually March of 2004, we have been in operation. I have been there chairman since that time.

I am well aware of what has gone on in the past, and I must say to you, as a result of the person living across the street and seeing and being involved even in aspects of the trial concerning the judge and writing letters and just speaking as a citizen from my perch on Sitgreaves Street, that the foundry has done quite a remarkable restoration job in all that they have done. They have done such a complete turnaround.

And as a result of all of this, they have been so particularly concerned about the environment and the emissions, and you have to understand, that this is a foundry and there are operations and things like that that do go on that you have with other industries.

At the same time, they have been very cognizant of neighbors. They wanted
to be good community people, and they have paid great attention to what has been going on environmentally with them. They are not opposed to receiving phone calls from people who may have some concerns, and they will address it and they do it very comfortably and very politely. There's no cynicism or sarcasm involved in anything.

I must tell you my early roots with CAP has been this: I was one of the chief complainants calling the DEP concerning odors, at that time, for a very long time ago, and as a consequence of that, I wanted to become involved with CAP.

So I got in touch with one of our council members and asked if there was any possibility, since I saw they were going to start a community advisory panel. This was all part of what had to be done in order to reorganize the foundry and in order for them to come to the place they are now.

And I'm happy that I did because I had some insight, I had complaints. They
addressed issues, they addressed issues of all the other people that were on that particular panel and still are. And to this day, they do exactly the same thing.

What I will say to you concerning this is, McWane Ductile has really helped Phillipsburg as a community, not only with employees and other things like that, but they have also, in addition to what they're trying to do with emissions and environmental control and all of things that go along with operating a facility like this, is that they have contributed greatly to this community.

There are many people who have received many meals from soup kitchens and other types of organizations that we, to this day, contribute to on a quarterly basis, and the money is sizeable.

Your own senior citizenship center has been a recipient just recently as well as in past times concerning this. In times gone by, the pool was kept open as a result. The park, Walters Park, has had
equipment, children playground areas, et cetera. They have sponsored many things, even with Old Town Festival. In Christmastimes we have, at Shappell Park, the tree lighting ceremony. There have been hats and gloves that have been there.

They have taken on more things privately to help people that are in very harsh and bad times, and they do it behind the scenes and they don't ask for any type of publicity. They just know it's a good, sound thing that they do.

We are involved with scholarship funds. To this day, we are involved in scholarship funds with kids at Phillipsburg High School, et cetera.

So there have been many things that have been going on and are still going on in the community. And I don't know all of these gentlemen personally at all who are representing McWane Ductile, but the ones that I have met and the ones that I have spoken to over the course of time, and it's been many years, I have found them to be honest enough with me. They've been
very blunt about things that need to be said and done. They're very cognizant of what their position and station is and how they want to be a good partner in the community.

So all I can say is that I would, on some level, since the DEP has been involved and has been monitoring them through the years, and have found them that they fall within a purview of requisites that are needed, that I would listen and listen to what they have to say and to do what they have to do.

And I don't know if there's any other questions that you need to have me answer. I would be more than happy to do so. And perhaps I've talked at length at this point in time.

I realize that across the street from certain aspects of the foundry there have been individuals that have complained in the past and -- in the distant past and maybe in the near one. But in the distant past there have been many neighbors that have lived up and around that area of the
foundry closer to the Stockton Street area, probably from Jefferson on up to the Stockton Street area in Phillipsburg.

And each and every one, if they had a complaint, were listened to by the foundry, especially the last, I would say, three gentleman that were in charge of the general management since all of this has gone on. And the foundry has taken great lengths to help people, even down to the point where my car is -- has a little dirt on it, can you fix that or can you wash it for me, or can you take care of it, and they have indeed done that.

They have also replaced windows in houses of people who have complained that you can smell an emission coming through. And, you know, they probably didn't have to do that, but they went ahead and did it also. And they did it, they did it gladly, and they did it to be good community service people.

So I would just ask that you would give some consideration, given the tenor of everything. I understand environmental
situations, et cetera, because I personally have had environmental health issues.

However, I would say that you should listen to what they have to say, and I think that it would behoove the town and all those involved to see that they have been good partners in the community and they have done a major work of restoration, and they're continuing to do so.

This is one of the only businesses that's going on in town, and we would like to preserve it because it's been over here well over 100 years, and they've been through an awful lot.

And a lot of people in the community, the old-timers so to speak, have actually worked there and can tell you the difference between when they worked there and what it is like now.

So given all of that, I would say just step back, take a look, see what's going on, find out what's going on with the DEP and how they view the emissions.
and all the different things that are
taking place, and give pause and think
where this might be going.

So that's about all I can say at
this point in time. Again, if there's
anything that I can possibly answer, I
would be more than happy to do so.

The reason I'm not at the meeting
this evening is because I have a foot
injury, so being out in the weather would
not be very great for me to walk on.
Otherwise, I would be there.

MS. KELLY BRAY: Well, thank you,
Karen. We really appreciate it. And you
have contributed to the CAP beyond anyone
else, and we really appreciate everything
you've done for us.

MS. KAREN STRATUS: Well, take care
and stay prudent.

MS. KELLY BRAY: That was Karen.
I'm not sure if you heard, but Karen Kelly
Stratus.

MR. PATRICK PETROLL: You all seem
like good people, and I'm sure you
probably have kids and care about them
just like we do. And everything that lady said is great, what you've done for the community.

But if you really want to be heroes, lower the emissions, lower the poisons. This town will really appreciate it. And I'm sure you have the technology to do it.

MR. KEITH MALLET: Well, we have another 45 minutes that we'll be here, so you're welcome to hang out, or if anybody has any other comments.

MR. JAMES FLYNN: Again, yes, I said my piece before, but thank you for everything you do for the community. Really.

MR. KEITH MALLET: I understand.

MR. JAMES FLYNN: It's well appreciated, other than --

MR. KEITH MALLET: I understand.

MR. JAMES FLYNN: Other than.

MS. SHERRY HOFFMAN: Thank you for organizing today's meeting.

MR. KEITH MALLET: Sure. And I'll just say, you know, we hear you. We hear
you.

And anybody that we owe answers to or the table that was missing, or any kind of information that we've committed to, please give us two weeks. But within two weeks we'll get all that information out.

MR. CARL UNTAMO: Yeah. I left my e-mail, so...

MR. KEITH MALLEY: Great.

MS. CAROL STATEN: Can I make additional comment?

MR. STEVE SHAMBEKA: Yeah. Sure.

MR. KEITH MALLEY: Yes, please.

We're still in...

MS. CAROL STATEN: (Inaudible).

COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, I can't hear you.

MR. STEVE SHAMBEKA: Folks, we're having a hard time hearing the questions.

MS. CAROL STATEN: -- the government to do. That's two separate issues, so don't mix the two. It sounds like you're being bribed, like you're growing to -- like you're bribing the public. If you don't give me what I want, I'm going
to cut off --

MR. KEITH MALLET: And that's not
the case, and that was not our intent.
So I apologize if that's how it comes
across.

MS. CAROL STATEN: Yeah. Keep them
separate, okay. Thank you.

(The Public Information Session was adjourned at
7:45 p.m.)
CERTIFICATION

I, LAURA P. REAM, being a Certified Court Reporter and Notary Public within and for the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings.

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RICHARD A. MERLINO & ASSOCIATES
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TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08628
(609) 883-7707
FAX: (609) 883-7713
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