COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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IN RE: WATER MANAGEMENT PERMIT APPLICATION

PUBLIC HEARING

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BEFORE: LISA KASIANOWITZ, Community Relations

Coordinator, DEP

Maria D. Bebenek, Program Manager, DEP

Jay Patel, Environmental Engineer

Manager, DEP

Jeffrey Butters, Environmental Engineering

Specialist, DEP

HEARING: Wednesday, October 22, 2014

7:02 p.m.

LOCATION: McConnellsburg Volunteer Fire Company

Second Floor Meeting Room

112 East Maple Street

McConnellsburg, PA 17233

Reporter: Daniel Kubach

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I N D E X OPENING REMARKS By Ms. Kasianowitz	5		
	ς.		
	5		
By Ms. Kasianowitz	5		
	J	_	9
STATEMENT			
By Mr. Hann	9	-	11
STATEMENT			
By Senator Eichelberger	12	-	13
STATEMENT			
By Mr. Tweedy	13	-	18
STATEMENT			
By Ms. Palmer-Hudson	18	-	22
STATEMENT			
By Mr. Leonard	22	-	27
STATEMENT			
By Ms. Tweedy	27	_	32
STATEMENT			
By Mr. Lippert	32	_	35
STATEMENT			
By Mr. Erwin	35	-	38
STATEMENT			
By Mrs. Fant (for her husband)	38	-	4 0
STATEMENT			
By Mr. Swope (for him and wife)	40	-	43
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0	By Mr. Hann STATEMENT By Senator Eichelberger STATEMENT By Mr. Tweedy STATEMENT By Ms. Palmer-Hudson STATEMENT By Mr. Leonard STATEMENT By Ms. Tweedy STATEMENT By Ms. Tweedy STATEMENT By Mr. Lippert STATEMENT By Mr. Erwin STATEMENT By Mr. Erwin STATEMENT By Mrs. Fant (for her husband)	By Mr. Hann 9 STATEMENT By Senator Eichelberger 12 STATEMENT By Mr. Tweedy 13 STATEMENT By Ms. Palmer-Hudson 18 STATEMENT By Mr. Leonard 22 STATEMENT By Ms. Tweedy 27 STATEMENT By Mr. Lippert 32 STATEMENT By Mr. Lippert 32 STATEMENT By Mr. Erwin 35 STATEMENT By Mr. Erwin 35 STATEMENT By Mrs. Fant (for her husband) 38 STATEMENT	By Mr. Hann 9 - STATEMENT By Senator Eichelberger 12 - STATEMENT By Mr. Tweedy 13 - STATEMENT By Ms. Palmer-Hudson 18 - STATEMENT By Mr. Leonard 22 - STATEMENT By Ms. Tweedy 27 - STATEMENT By Mr. Lippert 32 - STATEMENT By Mr. Lippert 35 - STATEMENT By Mr. Erwin 35 - STATEMENT By Mr. Erwin 35 - STATEMENT By Mrs. Fant (for her husband) 38 - STATEMENT

				3		
1		I N D E X (cont.)				
2						
3	STATEMENT					
4	By Ms. W	Veglarski 43	3 –	47		
5	STATEMENT					
6	By Mr. A	Adams 4	7 –	51		
7	STATEMENT					
8	By Ms. S	Steiner 53	L –	5 4		
9	STATEMENT					
10	By Ms. J	Johnson 5	1 –	55		
11	STATEMENT					
12	By Ms. B	Bradford 5	5 -	58		
13	STATEMENT					
14	By Mr. H	Hendricks 58	3 –	62		
15	STATEMENT					
16	By Mr. S	Steiner 62	2 -	66		
17	STATEMENT					
18	By Ms. W	Veglarski for J. Lee Armstrong 6	7 –	71		
19	STATEMENT					
20	By Mr. H	Hedges 7:	L –	72		
21	CLOSING REMARKS					
22	By Ms. K	Kasianowitz		73		
23	CERTIFICATE	Ε		7 4		
24						
25						

```
1
                           E X H I B I T S
 2
 3
                                                           Page
                                                          Offered
 4
    Number
             Description
 5
                             NONE OFFERED
 6
 8
 9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
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PROCEEDINGS

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Okay. We're ready to get started now. The time is now 7:02 and we are now on the record. Good evening and welcome to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection's public hearing on the water quality management permit application submitted by Country View Family Farms. My name is Lisa Kasianowitz and I am the community relations coordinator for the Department of Environmental Protection's South-Central Regional Office which is located in Harrisburg.

We are here tonight to receive comments from residents and interested parties regarding a water quality management permit application for which Country View Family Farms has applied to construct three barns on 224 acres to house 8,722 swine.

To manage the manure, Country View will construct concrete, deep pit manure storage under two of the barns with a concrete temporary manure holding area under the third barn. DEP is specifically accepting comments tonight about the construction and design of the manure storage facilities at the proposed swine farm.

I would like to begin tonight by thanking the McConnellsburg Fire Hall for use of their meeting room, and next I will go about introductions for DEP. Again, my name is Lisa Kasianowitz, and here with me from DEP's Clean Water Program, which is the program that received the water quality management permit application, is program manager Maria Bebenek, and then we also have environmental engineer manager Jay Patel right there (indicating), and last, we have environmental engineering specialist Jeff Butters.

APPLAUSE

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Since this may be your first experience at a public hearing, I will take a few minutes first to outline how our time tonight together will be spent. I will explain the structure of the hearing and how comments can be received. Again, DEP is holding this hearing to allow you to comment on the water quality management permit application so DEP can listen and gather information that will be used during our review of the application.

DEP will not be responding to questions at this hearing. DEP will review all of the comments received tonight and take them into consideration before making a final decision on the permit

application. DEP will provide a copy of our responses to those who commented for the record. I'm also going to try and see if we can post a copy of the transcript tonight on our website for that viewing --- for viewing that, and I will let Marty know and then he'll let the group know.

To submit comments in writing by October 29th, please mail them to Maria Bebenek, and I have posted her --- the mailing address over there on the tables. So if you didn't get the mailing address, it's over there on the tables and you can get that mailing address at the end of the night.

The permit application is still available for viewing. You can view it here in the area at the local library. You can also come to Harrisburg and view it at our South-Central Regional Office.

Last, I have placed the permit application on our website, and that's www.DEP.state.pa.us, and under our regional resources category you'll find the South-Central Regional Office. The permit application is in there. That's mostly likely where the transcript from tonight will be posted as well.

So we will now begin the formal comment

period of the hearing. We have a stenographer on hand that will record your comments. First, I will call the names of those who called into the Department and pre-registered to speak. Those who called and the order are those who I'll call up in the order tonight. Next, I will give people who signed up at the door an opportunity to testify, and after that, I will ask a few different times if anyone wants to speak. So you will have a chance to speak even if you don't decide until the last minute.

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

TELEPHONE RINGS

I don't know if it --- that's not funny. Please limit your remarks to five minutes each. What I'll do is I'll give a one-minute warning so that you know that there's one minute left, and then I'll let you finish your final thoughts. If there are multiple representatives of a group, we ask that you nominate a person to come up for your group. In order to hear from as many people as possible, if you heard your comments repeated before you came up, we just ask that you summarize your comment or refrain from repeating since someone else has already said that.

Just a reminder, all in attendance should be considerate of other people testifying. The

purpose of this is so that our stenographer can hear you clearly. If the stenographer cannot hear you clearly, this limits the Department's ability to respond to the comments. So we just ask that you be considerate while each person is testifying. So when you come up to testify, we'd ask that you give your name and your address for the record and you can drop off your copy --- if you did bring a copy of your transcript, you can drop that off right here in our comment box.

That's about it. That covers about it, so I'm going to start with those who pre-registered for the evening. First in line is Marty Hann.

MR. HANN:

Hi. I thank everybody for attending, especially the civil servants that traveled from Harrisburg to be here and to listen to us. I think the main question coming up is why are we here? And we are here to determine if Country --- if the Country View Corporation should receive a water quality management permit from our state government. Why should the corporation be granted this permit by the citizens of our Commonwealth? The corporation will tell you that the PA State Congress gave them the right to use the clean air, water and land of any

community despite how the local people feel.

2.3

Well, why shouldn't the permit be granted? This corporation plans on confining 8,700 animals in a five-acre compound and then spread 11 million gallons of bio and toxic waste per year throughout the community. How can that be done without negatively impacting the water quality of this community? I, for one, cannot comprehend that that is a possibility.

Is the facility safe for water quality?

No. This facility is located in the area with

multiple streams and a known flood area, and in the

packets I'll provide we have pictures of previous

floods. This is in January of 1996. Okay. The

facility will store a portion of the 11 million

gallons of manure in tanks under the building.

Step 13 of the Department of
Environmental Protection's permit conditions relating
to manure storage states that the Permittee shall
implement the operation and maintenance plan for the
facility and shall prevent discharges from the
facility up to and including the appropriate designed
storm.

For a new swine facility, the appropriate storm is the hundred year storm. I have

used the data the corporation provided Ayr Township supervisors in the hydrogeological survey and calculated the following.

The storm water storage capacity will be overwhelmed when there is over 10.04 inches of rain per month or 53.42 inches per year. In 1996, we had 67.81 inches of rain. In September of 1996, we had over 12 inches of rain. For each inch of rain over the limit, the facility will flood the surrounding area with 150,000 gallons of water. So in 1996, this facility would have flooded the surrounding area with 2,158,500 gallons of water.

This water could erode the soil under the manure tanks and cause them to crack. The water also will flood into the mortality pits where they discard the dead bodies of piglets that do not meet the corporate standards, or if the piglets get sick from disease from living in confined conditions. That contaminated water will enter the water table and contaminate the streams in the surrounding areas.

Okay. Thank you.

22 APPLAUSE

2.3

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Thank you. Next we have Senator 25 Eichelberger.

SENATOR EICHELBERGER:

Thank you and good evening. I'm John Eichelberger. My address for this would be 169 Main Capitol Building, Harrisburg, PA. I want to mention that I spoke with Representative Jesse Topper today, and he had another obligation tonight in Bedford County, couldn't be here, but asked me to say a few words as well on his behalf.

I want to thank DEP for providing the information to our citizens locally that --- we had requested that and you did that and we appreciate that very much, and that was very helpful to the people here in this community. And thank everybody here for coming out. I mean, we've had several meetings or gatherings where this issue has been vetted. At the township, I had a town hall meeting and things like that. So this is the process, and folks are here tonight to participate in that and that's a healthy thing for our state.

My purpose tonight is simply to put on the record that I would ask that the panel and everybody that works on the approval process at DEP gives the Applicant and those providing information in opposition to the project every consideration, that their material would be reviewed thoroughly and that

every consideration is made to any inaccuracies or any contradictions that are presented in the --- through the information. But that's the biggest concern that I had, that I've heard from people in the community, that people feel that if they present information that it's taken seriously by the State. And Jesse has also mentioned that that's a concern that he's had expressed to him over and over again.

So again, I appreciate you being here listening to the folks and ask that you will give them every consideration when you make your final determination. Thank you.

13 APPLAUSE

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Thank you. Next we have Dayton Tweedy.

16 Tweedy?

MR. TWEEDY:

is Dayton Tweedy. I'm sorry. Dayton Tweedy, 2610

Back Run Road, McConnellsburg. Should the Water

Quality Management Permit be granted to Country View

Farms for the Bivouac facility in Ayr Township? The

Department of Environmental Protection has not only

the responsibility to determine if Country View has

completed the application, but whether the permit for

the project itself is likely to affect the watershed, as well as the health and safety of the citizens of Pennsylvania. I am here to demonstrate that Country View has not faithfully completed the permit application. I also intend to show that the project itself is unsound.

On the front page of the blueprints under Additional Requirements, question two addresses the Nutrient Management Plan. This design is not a Nutrient Management System, it says. The storage facility will provide environmental benefits if properly managed according to the overall nutrient plan.

Now, this is relevant because the Water Quality Permit Application assumes that the Nutrient Management Plan is in place. However, Country View has not published a Nutrient Management Plan. They have simply stated that they will work through a broker who has not provided any nutrient balance sheets. The company has not accounted for where the manure will be disposed. The People cannot simply assume that Country View will provide these environmental benefits without documentation, particularly since they have not shown good faith.

The Bivouac facility is not an isolated

project. This facility is part of a network of planned, interconnected facilities. Related to the Bivouac facility is a finishing CAFO on Back Run Road, McConnellsburg. The same personnel in charge of the Bivouac application prepared the Nutrient Management Plan for Back Run Road. In this plan, Country View did not inform the landowners listed on their own Nutrient Management Plan. If Country View was not up front on the manure dispersal on the Back Run application, how can we trust their undocumented assurances on this application?

Since the facility will not operate in isolation, the danger to the watershed is cumulative. Question 18 on the General Information Form, the GIF, asked will the construction or operation of this project involve treatment, storage, reuse, or dispersal of waste? Country View answered no. The project in operation will generate millions of gallons of waste in the form of liquid pig manure which is known to contain disease-causing pathogens, residual antibiotics, and heavy metals. Given the proximity to springs and streams, including Big Cove Creek, the issue of potential waste spillage cannot just be shrugged off.

The areas of danger in the planned

construction and operation of the project include the structural integrity of the concrete tanks, in the underground pipe system, the transfer of liquid manure of transportation, and on the dispersal on area fields.

The plan does not include an effective leak detection system. The leak detection in the plan consists of a hydrostatic pressure relief channel. First, how will the company know if pathogens are escaping if liquid waste products are not obviously visible? Disease-causing pathogens do not need to be visible to cause harm. If a leak into the groundwater occurs below the level of the ditch, how will this leakage be detected? The plan for remediation of the waste spill is simply to pump the waste material back into the tank. If the waste contaminates the aquifer or the nearby streams, simply pumping it back will not be an option.

Question 20 asks does your project involve installation of a field-constructed underground storage tank? And the Applicants answered no. The project clearly plans to have three underground storage tanks. These tanks will have poured concrete floors situated on landfill. Shifting of the fill underneath could result in cracks in the

floors. There will be no system for detecting these faults before contaminants enter the groundwater.

There is no provision in the plan to inspect the floors on a regular basis for developing cracks.

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

One minute.

MR. TWEEDY:

There would also be no clear way to remediate such failures. Item 13 in the GIF asks, will the project involve operations that produce air emissions? The application answered no. Hog manure is known to produce emissions of ammonia and hydrogen sulfide gas. The facility will be using fans to pump excess gasses from the animal containment buildings into the air. The gases then can precipitate into the ground, potentially contaminating groundwater in the nearby streams. Moreover, nitrogen into the air from exhaust from the Bivouac operation is cumulative to the nitrogen from Back Run Road facility and both may endanger Big Cove Creek.

The presence of hydrogen sulfide gas is especially problematic. According to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, hydrogen sulfide gas has negative effects on the neurological, respiratory and ocular systems, and the gas will be

generated by both the Bivouac and Back Run Road facilities and roughly ---.

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Time is up.

MR. TWEEDY:

Okay. Thank you. I strongly urge you to vote against this.

B APPLAUSE

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Thank you. Next we have Marjorie Palmer-Hudson.

MS. PALMER-HUDSON:

My name is Marjorie Hudson. I live at 472 Ravensburg Road. There are a number of specific line items in the design engineer's report which will be addressed here, and a copy of each page with the notation of the specific item is attached for reference. On page three, paragraph two, there is noted as his updated design engineer's report, and the reason given for the update is --- the reason for these changes are to allow for different orientation of the buildings to take into consideration local land use concerns that surfaced during the approval process.

The concerns that surfaced were clearly

explained in the letter from Trout Unlimited whereby it was called to the Applicant's attention that encroachment on a year-round spring and stream and its riparian buffers would occur. Even though the orientation of the two buildings were reversed, encroachment remains.

Trout Unlimited issued a follow-up letter. The conditions explained therein have been disregarded. A copy of each Trout Unlimited letter is attached for your reference. On page four, paragraph one, please note the following sentences. A new foundation leak detection drain tile will be installed at the perimeter of each new manure storage footing and will be collected at an observation well.

A layer of drain fill material will be provided under the floor slabs where channels connection to the perimeter footing drains relieve any hydrostatic pressure, as well as to provide a leak detection system.

It is noted in the instruction guide to Module 18 for the Water Quality Management Permit that the application requires a leak detection system. A requirement of that leak detection must provide complete coverage for the entire facility to detect any leaks. Please note that the channels connected to

the perimeter footing drain to relieve any hydrostatic pressure are to be installed under the footing, 50 feet on center. We must point out that it is not complete coverage, nor is a hydrostatic relief channel the same thing as a leak detection collection system. As there would be areas under the pits which would not be covered, leaks from cracks in the concrete pits could bypass the pressure relief channels and continue to infiltrate the subsurface to the groundwater.

There is also the issue of the underground piping of manure between the farrowing barn and the gestation barn. There would be a potential there for leaks which would not be detected by the pressure relief channels under the barns.

There is also another small building on the property, the mortality compost building for an estimated 50 tons of dead hogs annually. What protections are there against leakage from the putrid decomposing mortality compost?

That building is situated very near one of the bioretention basins. Leakage from the mortality compost building could flow into the bioretention basin and infiltrate the water table and make its way into the nearby streams and the underground aquifer. Any leakage from the pits,

piping and mortality compost building could travel to the shallow underground unimpeded and intersect with nearby springs and then continue on to nearby unnamed tributaries and the Big Cove Creek.

On page five, design criteria and quality assurance, please note the second point, quote, inspect sub-base and base materials for the manure storage if any springs, seeps or sinkholes are encountered during the excavation. The design engineer shall be notified immediate, end quote.

Given the overall character of this property, springs, seeps or sinkholes may be encountered. To put it into lay terms, there is a lot of water on that mountain. What happens when the design engineer is notified? What has to happen for this project to be considered wrong for this property?

On page nine, manure generation volume, there is an attached chart labeled gestation barn.

Manure generation volume includes farrowing barn and the nutrient management plan. This is a fine example of unquestioned information concerning nitrogen. The book used for the book value is not defined. Using calculations from MidWest Plan Service's waste characteristics, total nitrogen in the hog waste will be considerably more than the noted available nitrogen

for nutrient purposes on the chart as 18 pounds per 1,000 gallons.

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

One minute.

MS. HUDSON:

The considerable difference, therefore, if not in the manure, will have volatilized into the air in the form of ammonia which will then leave the hog barns and drop into the nearby valleys by way of the natural pathways provided by the northern and southern unnamed tributaries which bracket this proposed facility. This ammonia will contribute to eutrophication being deposited directly into the Big Cove Creek watershed each year.

This will negatively affect the quality of life of all living things including the residents. This outlines a few of the items concerning the residents. This project is inappropriate for this site. This project is unsafe at this site. Your written response to these concerns is requested. Thank you.

22 APPLAUSE

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MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Next is John Leonard.

MR. LEONARD:

I thank everybody for the opportunity of speaking tonight. My name is John Leonard --- excuse me --- I'm the south-central regional vice-president with the Pennsylvania Chapter or Council of Trout Unlimited. I live at 222 Brindle Road in Mechanicsburg. Trout Unlimited is a national cold water conservation organization where our mission is to protect, reconnect, restore and sustain salmon and trout fisheries in our country. The first objective in our mission is to protect. That's why I'm here this evening, to help us protect Cove Creek and its tributaries.

Allowing a high density and high volume swine farm to be built on a hill overlooking Cove Creek with two spring tributaries to Big Cove Creek on the property is unacceptable. We all know what flows downhill and will eventually end up polluting the stream.

It's just not the right place to build a swine farm that will generate over eight million gallons of manure a year. After a lengthy review of the WQM permit application, we feel there's many deficiencies and oversights by the potential operator in the permit application.

Now, if some of this is redundant, I

apologize. In coordination information number 20, the question is does your project involve installation of a field constructed underground storage tank? The Applicant answered no. He should have answered yes. The pits under the barn are the very definition of field-constructed underground storage tanks and thus the answer should have been yes. In addition, the operator should have an underground storage tank permit for each barn.

Question 20.0.1, enter all the substances and capacity of each; separate each with semicolons. Because the Applicant answered no to question 20.0, no answer was given. They should have answered the tanks will contain swine feces and urine plus the capacity of each tank.

Question 22.0, does your project involve installation of a tank greater than 1,100 gallons which will contain a highly hazardous substance such as defined in DEP's Regulated Substance List? The Applicant answered no. They should have answered yes. Swine manure produced high levels of ammonia, hydrogen sulfide and methane, all very volatile and on DEP's Regulated Substance List. It should be recommended that monitoring wells should be strategically placed around the site, if approved, to assure that there is

no tank leakage or underground water contamination that would be missed by the perimeter drains as shown on the site plans.

Question 18.0, will the construction or operation of this project involve treatment, storage, reuse, or disposal of waste? Applicant answered no, should have answered yes. The facility will store over eight million gallons of swine feces and urine.

Question 15, will your project include infiltration of storm water or waste water to ground water within one-half mile of a public water supply, spring, or infiltration gallery? The Applicant answered no. The Applicant should have answered yes. The facility will have a storm water infiltration via rain gardens and other mechanisms on site within half a mile of two springs, in fact, some within a much closer proximity. It also appears there may be several private drinking wells within the radius and an on-site pond.

Question 4.0, will the project involve a construction activity that results in earth disturbance? If yes, please specify the total disturbed acreage. The Applicant answered yes and listed disturbed acreage as 20. The number of disturbed acres has been described in various

documents as 20 and 35 acres on engineering forms. It's important to know exactly how many acres will be disturbed so that great care can be taken to prevent sediment erosion and storm water runoff that would carry sediment down the spring-fed tributaries into Big Cove Creek. Not only is the land surface disturbed, but the Applicant plans on removing the entire top of the hill and pushing it into the sloped valley in order to create a flat surface to build the barn complex. This is a major change to the land, not just a disturbance.

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

One minute.

MR. LEONARD:

Thank you. Have you attached a

Municipal --- this is question 5.0, I'm sorry. Have
you attached a Municipal and County land use Letters
for the project? They have, but they haven't
addressed all the concerns, and the concerns have been
--- I'll just skip that because it's already been
spoken of, other than one. Since the manure will be
transported off site, does the Hauler have an
Emergency Action Plan in place to cover any potential
spills that could occur during the loading of trucks
and its transportation of off-site --- off-property

sites for the application?

Trout unlimited is very concerned about the future health of Big Cove Creek if this project is approved for construction at the proposed site. We want the two springs on the proposed site to continue to carry clean cold water into Big Cove Creek. We're concerned about the shallow groundwater that now filters unpolluted off the hill into Big Cove Creek. Most of all ---.

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

11 Time.

MR. LEONARD:

Thank you.

14 APPLAUSE

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MS. KASIANOWITZ:

You're welcome. Next is Kimbra Tweedy.

MS. TWEEDY:

Hi. My name is Kimbra Tweedy and I live on 2610 Back Run Road, McConnellsburg. I would like to start by defining three terms. Number one, farm. A tract of land, usually with a house, barn, silo, et cetera on which crops or livestock are raised for livelihood.

Number two, factory. A building or a group of buildings with facilities to manufacture a

uniform product, without concern for individuality.

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Number three. CAFO. It's a

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation. A factory

where large numbers of animals of a certain type are
produced in a very small area.

The CAFO under consideration for Ayr Township is not a farm, and the industrial nature of this enterprise must be recognized to gauge its effect. The proposed CAFO threatens our way of life. We live in a beautiful county. People visit and locate here to enjoy Fulton County's pristine fishing, hunting and scenic beauty. Sometimes, as residents, we take this beauty for granted. We should all appreciate and feel blessed to be able to enjoy all of the wonderful fishing streams, fresh open air to breathe, rural areas in which to hunt and hike, and our clean drinking water. Don't forget that hunting and fishing are significant aspects of our tourism and recreation segment of our local economy. Do we want our quality of life to become a thing of the past?

There are several reasons why the permit for the Bivouac CAFO should be denied. Despite what the Applicants have asserted on item number one on the general information form of their application, citizen concerns have not been addressed. Why was there not a

public forum held beforehand for taxpayers to discuss our concerns? We have every right to be informed. It is not as if the people of Fulton County choose to be in the dark regarding developments that severely impact our way of life. In my opinion, there has been deception and misleading information throughout the entire process.

A major concern for citizens is the value of our homes. According to the National Association of Realtors, the proximity of CAFOs has a significant negative impact on property values. That impact depends on the location and scale of the CAFO. The location of the proposed Bivouac facility is grossly inappropriate since it is located within four miles of 973 citizens which comprise roughly half of the population of Ayr Township. It threatens the streams that attract people to relocate here. The scale of the operation is about four times the largest CAFO currently in the county.

Finally, the odor, noise, light pollution, and traffic of this CAFO will negatively affect the value of the properties in Ayr Township, thus affecting the tax base. Article 1, Section 1 of the Pennsylvania Constitution says that as citizens we have the right of acquiring, possessing and protecting

property. The cornerstone of the real estate market is location, location, location. This facility is simply in the wrong location to operate without undue harm to the community economically.

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This problem cannot be remediated by simply making corrections to the permit application. The construction and operation of the facility are certainly going to overload area traffic and road conditions. The plan for this operation requires the regular hauling of large amounts of manure by tanker trucks. Not only are these trucks going to put a strain on the roads of the community, but present a constant danger of major pollution events. When a large number of trucks have to pass over our bridges and drive on our small country roads, accidents are inevitable. It is just a matter of when. What plan does Country View Farms have to deal with such a disaster in the making? Will our local taxpayers be expected to bear the increased costs of repairing our roads?

The Bivouac operation endangers well water. You cannot replace your well water once it is contaminated. The underground plumbing, lack of inspection plans for the concrete floors of the manure pits and inadequate leak detection system described on

page six of the WQM report all contribute to an unacceptable level of risk to the aquifer.

Underground piping form the farrowing barns to the gestation barns means there will be the potential for leaks that would not be detected by the pressure relief channels that would be under the barn.

The daily operation depends on the regular spreading of this manure on the land and the nutrient management plan is deficient. With 11 million gallons of manure being spread every year, how are they going to keep contamination out of our wells?

Our Pennsylvania Constitution states in Article 1, Section 2 the government exists for peace, safety, and happiness of the people. There are significant safety issues to the location and scale of the proposed facilities. According to Article 1, section 27, the people have a right to clean air, pure water, and to the preservation of the natural, scenic, historic and aesthetic values of the environment. It is the Constitutional duty of the DEP to protect the Cove Creek Watershed, the environmental integrity of Ayr Township, and the health of citizens of Fulton County.

In conclusion, as an elementary educator, I take an oath to protect the children who

cannot make the decisions for themselves. It is the obligation for all of us here to watch over those who trust us to protect their rights. Thank you.

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Thank you. Next is David Lippert.

David Lippert?

MR. LIPPERT:

My name is David Lippert. I live at 1244 Ravensburg Road here in Fulton County. My home is located approximately one mile form the proposed Bivouac Sow Facility. I would like to address the leak detection system requirements in the Instruction Guide to Module 18 for water quality management permits as one of the items to be included in the design engineers report. The instruction guide in item G states, I quote, all leaks must be collected and conveyed to an observation pit or tank with no outlet or with an outlet fitted with a shut-off valve. And I quote, the layout and installation of the leak detection system must provide complete coverage of the entire facility to detect any leaks.

My concerns are a hydrostatic pressure relief channel is not the same thing as a leak collection system. The engineer did not describe the sub-base so that it would meet the permeability

requirements in item G of the instruction manual.

Leaks from cracks in the concrete pits could bypass these pressure relief channels and continue to infiltrate the subsurface to the groundwater.

Concrete will crack overtime, and by the time leakage occurs, if undetected it will be too late.

The perimeter tile system as proposed is not a suitable leak collection and detection system. Underground piping of manure from these barns to the gestation bar means there will be a potential for leaks that would not be detected by the pressure relief channels under the barns. Any leakage from the pits and piping could travel to the shallow groundwater and intersect with nearby streams and thus be discharged to the surface or continue into the groundwater.

I believe that DEP is responsible to help protect local residents of their right to have clean air and water. By allowing nearly 11 million gallons of swine feces and urine to be stored underground without leak collection and detection and without groundwater monitoring is simply unacceptable.

Additionally, leakage detection from the mortality storage and treatment is not addressed in this plan. If leaks and contamination and natural

runoff occur, the following impact to the community will happen. From an economic standpoint, for the County, there will be negative consequences on our local economy. Homes in the area will not sell and construction of new homes will suffer.

2.4

Who would want to live near this facility? Air pollution from the site to include the hydrogen sulfide, the ammonia, the methane, carbon-dioxide gases will be airborne and could result in negative breathing conditions to over 900 residents living within a three to four mile radius of the proposed facility.

Our local residents' water supplies cannot support 11 million gallons of water proposed to be used for the facility. Private residents' wells most likely will be affected resulting in property values near the facility drastically reduced, possibly never ever to be sold or rented.

Fulton County is a sportsman's paradise with excellent hunting and fishing. That will be affected. Big Cove Creek is at the heart of that. It is a pristine cold water fishery, and if contaminated by a spill or a leakage could have grave impact on the future of the stream and fishing within the county.

Hundreds of fisherman not only from

Pennsylvania, but Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia fish this stream on a regular basis adding to ---

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

One minute.

MR. LIPPERT:

The economic income to the County.

In fact, we have collected over 500 signatures of fisherman and concerned sportsmen that oppose this facility being built here on this location. In fact, my wife and I are avid fishermen and that was one of the main reasons for moving here to Fulton County to fish Big Cove Creek.

These concerns I respectfully submit and request that DEP take a hard look at this water quality management permit application and disapprove these plans and stop this facility from being built in this location. Thank you.

18 APPLAUSE

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Thank you. Next is Joseph Erwin.

MR. ERWIN:

Hello, neighbors, Senator Eichelberger, who is sitting over here. Thank you all for coming down to meet with us. We appreciate you making the trip. I'm Joe Erwin, 4139 Gem Bridge Road, Needmore.

My wife Nancy and I live in Thompson Township. Like many military veterans and others, we chose to retire in Fulton County because of its rural character, way of life and recreational resources and the quality of life that is offered here. In fact, one of the reasons we liked it so much when we first came here about 25 years ago was that it reminded me so much of the area where I grew up raising and caring for livestock.

I've been professionally involved in animal care and animal facility management most of my life. My main professional expertise is in the design and evaluation of animal environments to ensure efficiency, regulatory compliance, safety and environmental health. My thoughts regarding the proposed concentrated hog operation in Ayr Township focus on how the facility design relates to the amount of manure to be produced, how it will be stored and disposed of and the consequences of manure management for environmental and public health.

A number of my very specific comments have already been addressed so I won't duplicate that, but I wanted to make three fairly specific points.

The holding capacity needed for manure storage can only be ascertained when the number of animals is

known --- which we know from the application --- the amount of manure to be produced is calculated --- that has been calculated for us --- and the rate and schedule of disposal as planned. That has not been provided to us. The design cannot be adequately evaluated and the proposal should not be approved until a detailed and specific program of manure and other waste management is in place, including a comprehensive nutrient management plan.

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If manure is to be disposed of by a contactor, the contractor must be identified in advance, must be certified under Act 49. The hauler must provide documentation of where, when, and how much manure will be applied. The locations of planned manure deposition needs to be specified in detail, including written permission from every landowner where manure will be deposited and specification of the quantity approved per acre. Then, of course, we must --- if there is an approval and if there is a facility producing this manure, we must have some sort of subsequent recordkeeping and monitoring. All of this is provided for us, as you know, under the statutes that you're required to enforce.

Without this level of planning, the design of the facility and the prospect for

safeguarding water quality and public health cannot be adequately evaluated. Enough acres of suitable cropland may not exist in the entire county to safely accommodate the large quantities of manure that will be produced by this operation and the associated operations. It is in the interest of everyone concerned ---

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

One minute.

MR. ERWIN:

--- to know in advance of approval of construction whether or not the facility can be safely operated, and there also needs to be some reasonable assurance that best practices will be followed once it is in operation. My comments are over.

16 APPLAUSE

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MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Thank you. Next is David Fant.

MRS. FANT:

I'm speaking for him.

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Oh, yes. You're speaking on his behalf?

MRS. FANT:

That would be me.

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Okay. Just state that for the record.
MRS. FANT:

I'm Catherine Fant. My husband David has a meeting to go to tonight that he was unable to attend, and it is great that we get to present our thoughts on what is happening to our community. And several of the comments have already been made, but I had a couple that my husband had left for me.

One point --- oh, I should tell you,
7790 Timber Ridge Road and I'm in Big Cove Tannery.
There is no emergency response plan to mitigate the impact of natural or manmade emergencies. There is no plan to control odor, flies or other nuisances. And one of our concerns also is we talk about Ayr
Township, but what about the other communities around,
Thompson, Belfast? They may be impacted from the spreading of the manure. Who do we know is going to spread the manure?

There is no proof that the available dump sites are capable of handling the amount of waste that's proposed. There is no proof that the landowners have been advised of the risks and have agreed to allow their land to be used for dumping.

Another piece is the communities where dumping is proposed must be assured that dumping will

only occur at appropriate times and places. How do we know if the land is already receiving manure? Do we know that they can take more manure? There must be assurance that someone will be held accountable for the dumping and their mechanisms should be in place for making sure that they are accountable.

Are there any bonds that can be instituted that can cover the costs to rectify the damages? And local taxpayers must be protected from the costs of repairing damages to the infrastructure caused by all aspects of this proposed operation. And we were talking about the roads as one piece.

We must trust that the DEP will carry out its responsibility to protect the health and welfare of families at risk, and given that no credible validated evidence has been provided as to how this should be done, the application must be disapproved. Given the failure of the Applicant to provide accurate and complete information in accordance with DEP guidelines, no resubmission should be allowed. Thank you for your time.

APPLAUSE

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MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Thank you. Next is Lorne Swope.

MR. SWOPE:

I'm also speaking for my wife.

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Okay. Thank you. Just state that for the record.

MR. SWOPE:

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My name is Lorne Swope, 404 Ravensburg Road, McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania, and I'm speaking for my wife Terry Swope at the same time. According to the calculations submitted for the building plan, the concrete required just put as slabs of the --they're going to be over 3,000 cubic yards with a weight of over --- just shy of 16,000 ton of pre-mixed concrete. Your 4,000 pounds will be heavier. total acreage is 4.785 on your plan. A field of large sized concrete slab and the unknown amount of fill under this pre-made concrete --- the sub-surface will be overstressed and lead to crack and leakage as concrete will crack at that expansion of joints needed to support it. The design noted in their report --narrative report is silent with respect to the massive amount of dirt work involved under the buildings. The report has no narrative discussion on the installation of the concrete floor and how cracks could occur and upon occurring will be identified or corrected. The report does not provide a maximum concrete crack width

to be used as quality control measures. The permit application contained copies of an NRCS hog base (phonetic) and practice standard, but the design does not contain narrative discussion of how the facility will be constructed to meet the standards.

The DEP is charged with protecting citizens with clean air, water, and allowing their 11 million gallons of swine feces and urine with that leak detection --- that leak detection without underground monitoring, would be a failure to address the DEP's constitutional duty. I understand the DEP is limited by the legislature and current laws on the books. I feel that the laws need to be improved to take the handcuffs off DEP and other environmental groups and returning the right to the people.

Having served over nine years in the military defending the Constitution of the United States in all states, by allowing this application to be approved, you will, in fact, take away my constitutional rights from the section --- Article 1, Section 27, of the Pennsylvania Constitution.

I feel that the inconsistency found in the application being processed without having penalties in place is unjust also. Penalties should be in place for incomplete or incorrect paperwork,

i.e. permit application, engineering designs and plans.

The CAFO's location is suspected to increase MRSA risk by 38 percent and cause other health issues. We do not need this in our community or our county. The GIF form, page three project, questioned --- it's a thriving community, have been informed and concerns have been addressed. Prior to tonight, the answer on their form was yes, but prior to tonight, no information or concerns had been addressed, other than through our efforts at the county level.

Being in Fulton County, people are not aware that we have no water running into our county. We are what I consider a headwater county. All water leaves the county. Any pollution not only endangers our county, but the state of Maryland and Chesapeake Bay Authorities (phonetic). Thank you.

APPLAUSE

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MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Thank you. Next is Judy Weglarski.

MS. WEGLARSKI:

Weglarski.

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Thank you.

MS. WEGLARSKI:

I have reviewed the general information form of the water quality management permit application as submitted by the Applicant for the proposed swine facility at Bivouac Farm in Big Cove Tannery, Ayr Township, and I believe that at least five of these questions have been incorrectly or insufficiently answered. In view of the faulty information given in this section of the application, I believe the Department of Environmental Protection should deny the permit.

I would like to address the following. Question 4, will the project involve a construction activity that results in earth disturbance? If yes, specify the total disturbed acreage. The answer given was yes, which is correct, however, the total disturbed acreage which is listed as 20 acres on the permit application is contradicted by the Applicant's own drawings which show the total disturbed acreage as 35 acres.

Question 13, will the project involved operations that produce air emissions? The Applicant answered no. This particular question is egregiously incorrect and of enormous concern to me due to the impact the gases emitted from the facility will have

on the health and quality of life of the entire community. The manure storage pits under the barn will be agitated periodically to vent noxious gases that are produced by decomposing manure. Because they are harmful to pigs these pollutants are then vented out of the barns.

Gaseous emissions include ammonia, hydrogen sulfide, methane, carbon dioxide and volatile organic compounds, VOCs. Some of these gases persist in the atmosphere for hours or days and may be dispersed over many miles.

Ammonia and hydrogen sulfide have been linked to respiratory and neurological damage and even death. The odor caused by these gases and VOCs will diminish the quality of life for the residents exposed to them, and the stress of breaking noxious odors has been shown to depress the body's immune system.

Question 17 asks whether this project will lead to increased drinking water withdraw from a stream or other water body. The answer given was no. The three new wells shown on the plan will provide drinking water for more than 8,700 hogs, sanitary and drinking water for employees, water to clean facilities and water to cool the hogs. IT would seem that this is clearly an increased drinking water

withdrawal from the aquifer, and therefore the question should have been answered yes, not no.

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Question 18 asks will the construction or operation of this project involve treatment, storage, reuse or disposal of waste? The answer marked was no. Exactly what is the purpose of the manure pits if not to store manure until the disposal of the manure? Manure is waste. The plans for this facility call for three barns with under-house manure storage. The facility will produce an estimated 11 million gallons of manure and urine each year. pits are sized to hold over eight million gallons of So yes, the operation of this project will manure. certainly involve the storage of waste until the manure pits are drained for land application as fertilizer. And the answer therefore should have been yes.

Question 20 asks whether the project involves installation of a field-constructed underground storage tank. The answer given was no. The planned under house concrete manure storage pits are field constructed and will hold over eight million gallons of manure. Certainly the answer to this question should have been yes.

In conclusion, I have tried to show that

these five questions have been incorrectly or insufficiently answered. It is my opinion that on the basis of these responses, the DEP should reject the CFC Fulton Properties water quality management permit application.

Certainly if I submitted false data on a job application or a driver's application I would be denied. There should be penalties for answers carelessly or intentionally misrepresented, and for that reason I think the DEP should not only deny this permit, but also should not allow the Applicant to resubmit this permit. Thank you very much for your attention. Should I just put this in here?

APPLAUSE

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Oh, yes. Thank you. Next is Theresa

Bivens. Oh, I'm sorry. That's the one you delivered

--- okay. Thank you. Okay. Next is Maria Payan.

AUDIENCE MEMBER:

She's not going to be in.

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

She's not here tonight? Okay. Dan

23 Adams?

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MR. ADAMS:

Good evening. My name is Dan Adams.

263 Corner Road, Big Cove Tannery, Pennsylvania,
17212. I am here to make the case that the site
selected for the Bivouac hog swine operation is not a
good site for an industrial-scale agricultural
operation of any size or proportion. Regardless of
how it might be designed, redesigned or constructed, I
feel that this is the wrong place to set a large scale
concentrated animal feeding operation.

First of all, the site sits atop a hill that slopes downward and is significantly higher than the surrounding landscape, such that if anything should go wrong, it is much more likely to impact the area around it than if it were placed on flat ground. On the basis of its topography alone, this proposal should not qualify for any further consideration.

Second, the property encompasses Big

Cove Creek, an unsurpassed cold water fishing stream

that is ideal for many species of fish and draws

fisherman from near and far, as we have already heard.

This creek, particularly the one mile section

immediately downstream from this site, is one of the

prime recreational attractions of this county. Any

structure of the size and scope outlined in this

proposal has the potential of threatening the

long-term safety and usefulness of this waterway as

well as the entire economy of this area.

Four (sic), many of the structures in this proposal are designed to be built on fill brought in from outside which only makes some kind of breakdown in the future all the more likely. We all know that concrete and cement have a tendency to chip and crack with time, especially when exposed to liquids and chemicals. Being placed on landfill that is very likely to subside with time will only make a future rupture more probable, especially in the event of an earthquake, an eventuality that could seriously threaten, if not destroy this stream.

Four, even without a mechanical or structural failure, this operation as proposed will present a clear and present danger and nitrogen, hydrogen sulfide and other noxious gases would be continuously fanned outwards from these structures. As we have heard, they settle first on the land, then are washed into the stream. These chemical pollutants would provide a major threat, not only to the Big Cove Creek itself, but also to the well water of the surrounding properties.

Fifth, most people need to realize that pig manure is much more dangerous to human beings than manure from cows or poultry, especially when a large

number of these animals are kept in close proximity to each other and without access to sunlight or fresh air and are likely to receive antibiotics just to keep them alive. By so doing, the livestock in question are very likely to become resistant to all forms of antibiotics, a situation that can pose a serious and direct threat to the human population of this area, especially since these toxins may be easily transmitted by air. Hogs and swine in this concentration and number are simply dangerous to all people living in the nearby area.

And this doesn't even address the issue of the odor and stench coming from the animals, whether alive or dead, that would especially impact children and adults with respiratory conditions.

I hereby request that the DEP do three things. One, provide independent verification as to the hazards to the health of Fulton County residents brought by this facility from a trained and certified public health official. Two, seek independent testimony from the Humane Society as to the treatment and living conditions to which the animals housed in this facility would be subjected to. And three, explicitly recognize the full scale of its responsibilities under the Pennsylvania Constitution

to protect the air, water and health of all of its citizens.

Just casually reviewing an application, one that certainly appears to contain many faulty and incomplete answers, is not sufficient to ensure the citizens of Fulton County that the natural treasures that we have in our midst will be kept for the enjoyment of our present and future generations. We cannot afford ---

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

One minute.

MR. ADAMS:

--- the very likely impacts on the prime fishing stream in our area, the air and the well water of the surrounding properties, as well as the airborne threats to the health of all of our citizens. Thank you.

18 APPLAUSE

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Thank you. Next is Delores Steiner.

MS. STEINER:

Thank you --- oh, Delores Steiner, 14999

Great Cove Road. Thank you for coming to hear our community comment about our concerns for clean water.

Bivouac Farm is proposed for a property which borders

my home. If my drinking water comes from a well, I am only too aware of how frail and sensitive our water is to environmental conditions. I read the paper she brought to the library and questioned some of the information collected on the general information form.

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First, please refer to page five of seven, item number four, which asks, will the project involve the construction activity that results in a If yes, specify those disturbance disturbance? The answer on the form was marked yes, and acreage. the disturbance acreage number was extended as 20. From reading many documents prepared by or on behalf of the Applicant, I see yes means the surface acres will be approximately 36 acres. The difference between 20 and 36 acres is 16 acres. This is a huge difference, an 80-percent increase. I am very concerned about the extent of any earth disturbance on the property.

This property has extensive springs, contains many rivulets and unnamed tributaries of Big Cove Creek and generally contributes extensively to the water volume in Big Cove Creek and the underlying aquifer.

The next question I would address is also on page five of seven of the general information

form, Item 6.0, which asks will the project involve discharge of storm water or waste water from industrial activities for dry swale, surface water, groundwater or an existing sanitary sewer system or separate storm water system? The answer on the form is no.

This project most certainly will involve the discharge of storm water to a dry swale, to surface water and/or to groundwater. What will happen to the storm water runoff from this project if it is not channeled to a dry swale, surface water or groundwater? The fans in this facility will be blowing constantly to keep the hogs healthy. They cannot live above a cesspool of manure and live.

Toxic gases and piglets (phonetic) have to just fill the air and the fan keeps blowing this air all into the area around the barn.

Some of that gas will be ammonia which is a form of nitrogen and when that deposits (phonetic) in the ground, it is washed into the water. Some of these particulates and pathogens would contain organisms harmful to living things including the nearby resident population. From blowing out of the houses, they can deposit nearby, can travel for miles on the wind. These can be washed into the groundwater

by rain. These discharges of storm water therefore have many dangers than just water. The dangers are to the water and whatever they carry into the groundwater, to nearby springs, to nearby tributaries and to streams. Eventually, my drinking water will be contaminated.

What is the purpose of the information contained on the general information form? The information is incorrect. Placing this hog farm facility on this property is not safe and cannot be made safe given the topography and hydrological characteristics. You cannot change topography and you cannot change the hydrological features. Thank you for considering my comments.

15 APPLAUSE

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Thank you. Next is Dee Johnson.

MS. JOHNSON:

McConnellsburg, and I'm probably going to be the only one up here asking you to accept the application and I'm okay with that. I don't have any facts or numbers to present to you, but what I do have is a lifetime of knowledge in the farming community. I grew up right over the mountain in Harrisonville on a dairy farm.

The dairy farm was in between three CAFOs. It was in between two pig farms and a turkey farm, and right now those farms are 20 years old, and they have never struck a leak or anything, and my father still drinks his well water. There's nothing wrong with his water.

Although I understand your concerns because it's something new, there are --- the engineer has put --- you know, has implemented stuff into his --- into the blueprints to protect the environment and the water. The likelihood that there is ever going to be a leak is slim to none because I have yet to hear of any in this area, where there's ever been any leak. And that as far as the nutrient management plan that was mentioned earlier, that's renewed every year, so that when this building, if it's ever implemented the nutrient management plans will be updated. Right now, yes, there is --- it's not in effect. We don't know what's going to happen with it.

So when and if it does get approved, then the nutrient management plans will go into effect. I see no reason for it not to be approved by the DEP because as long as they have followed the regulations and they have done everything according to your rules and your law, then there's no reason not to pass it. Thank you.

APPLAUSE

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Thank you. The last pre-registered to testify is Amy Bradford. Is Amy Bradford here tonight?

MS. BRADFORD:

Amy Bradford, 2215 Forest Hills Drive, Suite 39, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 17112. My name is Amy Bradford with PennAg Industries Association Swine Council. My comments this evening are in support of issuing the water quality management permit number 2914201 for CFC Fulton Properties, Bivouac Sow Farm. Pennsylvania's citizens and businesses, agriculture included, depend on the Pennsylvania DEP, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, to administer laws and regulations protecting our Commonwealth's air and water.

The same individuals and businesses depend on DEP to carry out this administration in a consistent, unbiased, non-political and non-emotional manner. My concern today is not with the manure storage facilities being proposed, rather, it is with how DEP is handling the process associated with this permit application.

Agriculture operations are environmental

stewards. They utilize the ongoing evolution of technology to ensure they are caring for the very land, natural resources and environment they depend on for their livelihood. Agriculture relies on state agencies to develop programs and compliance processes in a fashion when followed correctly and all requirements met an application is accepted allowing the farmer to proceed.

In this case, the Applicant has met the requirements, at times exceeding them, by providing additional information and dealing with unnecessary time delays. It is my concern by holding this evenings hearing, DEP is questioning its current program and thus setting precedence for challenge of each permit previously approved and those forthcoming. In the past 15 years, 121 water quality management permits of this type have been issued. Of these, I am not aware of any public hearings having taken place as part of the application review process.

DEP publicly stated within the release for this very hearing that processes and systems will be in place, quote, in accordance with state wastewater regulations and no discharges to surface waters from the proposed farm are expected, end quote. If this is the case, then why this hearing in a

situation where it seems requirements are being met and acceptable?

It is important for community involvement to become more knowledgeable and educated about agriculture operations and the people and the hard work they involve.

However, a hearing of this fashion is not the proper venue or manner in which DEP should exercise its educational responsibility. In a case such as this when an Applicant has met all requirements of a permit and there is no cause for rejection, DEP shall issue the permit without further delay. Thank you.

14 APPLAUSE

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Okay. Jack Hendricks. Okay. I have you here on the list. Sorry, yes. Jack Hendricks. Sorry about that.

MR. HENDRICKS:

My name is Jack Hendricks. My wife and I live at 4323 Cito Road in Ayr Township. Good evening ladies and gentleman and everyone. Thank you for coming here. Thank you for coming to McConnellsburg.

Let me begin by stating how glad I am

that there is a Department of Environmental Protection. Otherwise, there would be no careful review of the permits that might endanger water quality in Pennsylvania, especially the places like Ayr Township in Fulton County where pristine conditions have been maintained far longer than they were able to exist in more developed parts of our state. With my testimony there is a map of Fulton County showing the various small watersheds which occupy the entire area of the county.

It was submitted as a public document as part of the application process. The site of the proposed facility is shown, and you can see its proximity to the Cove Creek fishery. I wish this map were 100 times larger than it is, or that I had 100 copies to pass out to you all, but the yellow area here is the Cove Creek Fishery. It runs directly south through the center of Ayr Township. In fact, it is almost entirely the same set of boundaries that Ayr Township has.

It's bowl-shaped. The water drains from the ridges to the east and west into the central creek, and the sow farm, the proposed Bivouac Sow Farm, is located on the western limb of the creek.

The eastern limb of the Cove Creek drainage basin is

underlain by limestone. It is a karst topography and manure poured on the ground there will be able to run through cracks and crevices underground into all of the wells of the people who live along Cito Road, which runs along the western limb of the Cove Creek Fishery.

All the groundwater in Fulton County comes from rainfall. No streams flow into the county and the dozen or so small watersheds shown here all flow outward. All the streams run clear and pure unless we contaminate them here inside our boundaries. It's a great place to live, relatively free of pollution. I wish there were a designation called pristine watersheds in which development required a higher standard of environmental security, and maybe there is. If there is, I believe we should qualify and I hereby apply for this status.

Now, about the proposed sewage disposal system, in addition to the thousands of hogs at the site, there will be humans and they also will produce waste. And their waste needs to be handled separately, and on this site, it is proposed that it be put through a feature known as an elevated sand mound. These sand mounds are more sensitive to site disturbances before and during construction, and are

prone to failure after completion. There's little in the Module to ensure the reader that this sand mound is properly sited or that the site will be protected from disturbances during the massive barn and shed construction activity that will take place prior to and during or following its construction.

I request additional assurance that this site will be protected from disturbance during these phases. It would appear that the proposed sand mound would be near a steep slope on its immediate west flank. Heavy rainfall on that slope most certainly would saturate the soil on which the sand mound is to be situated.

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

One minute.

MR. HENDRICKS:

When that occurs, the components of the sand mound will slump, spilling the sewage out onto the surface and thence into the Cove Creek watershed. I consider this risk unacceptable. Please note the failure of any septic system along Cove Creek would seriously affect the pristine nature of the exceptional value fishery there which is the pride of Fulton County. It is for that reason, given the relatively short life expectancy of elevated sand

mounds on poor or saturated soil, that I point out the unusual risk in placing it where it is planned. Thank you for your attention.

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Thank you. That is it for the list of pre-registered ---.

MR. STEINER:

Excuse me? I'm registered.

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Oh.

MR. STEINER:

My name is Douglas Steiner. Actually, I registered before my wife and I have an e-mail at my house that was inviting me and confirmed it.

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Yes. Douglas Steiner, 14999 Great Cove Road. I called up the other --- okay. Yes. Please come up. I apologize for the overview.

MR. STEINER:

My name is Douglas Steiner and I live at 14999 Great Cove Road, McConnellsburg. Thank you for coming out to hear our concerns. We have been told to comment on the water quality management permit application. We have been told to address the buildings, the safety of the buildings, all in

relation to water quality. I'd like to state my concern on one of many concerns of this said Bivouac Sow Farm that is looking to locate directly behind my property. Building this facility at this location is not safe and cannot be made safe.

The particular concern has to do with the water retention basins and the rain gardens and the possibility of flooding that more than likely will take place in a natural disaster. In 2004, Hurricane Ivan came up the east coast and brought nine inches of rain in a short period of time, causing extensive flooding completely around my house. A great deal of that water came from the southern unnamed stream on the south side of said proposed Bivouac Sow Farm, and a runoff ditch that runs above my home horizontal above and through the field that I believe is a drain from the pond that exists on said property that is in question.

The statement from the township-required hydrogeological analysis on page 12 of 15 states the following. Site observations indicate that the intermittent and often no-flow conditions are observed in two unnamed tributaries bordering the proposed site's northern and southern tributaries, map D-2. As such, it is likely that these tributaries do not

receive conditioned groundwater baseflow, at least in the upper reaches of the dry channels through most of the year. I cannot speak for the northern side tributary, but I've been living here for 20 years, and the south side unnamed tributary flows nine to ten months out of the year unless unnatural extreme drought occurs, and that has also happened.

I have seen that four-foot stream become 15-foot raging river and flood stage, and this proposed Bivouac Sow Farm wants to build water retention basins below the barns to catch storm water runoff and rain gardens along their entrance road, also for storm water runoff, and propose that these manmade structures will contain an even flow and distribution of runoff water more than likely to the southern tributary.

In the event of future natural disasters such as Hurricane Ivan in 2004 that which without a doubt will happen again, not if, but when, it is my concern that these proposed water runoff basins and gardens will not be able to sustain such a terrific amount of rainfall such as nine inches of rain and will more than likely cause even more catastrophic flooding to Big Cove Creek and other properties in conjunction with this unnamed tributary.

Not even the United States Army Corps of Engineers could build levees to stop Hurricane
Katrina's devastation, and these people want to add two retention basins and three rain gardens that will have the potential to flood. The hydrogeological analysis states that the storm water management plan for the site will be --- will, by use of the retention basins and rain gardens, induce additional recharge to the groundwater system. Exactly where will that additional recharge infiltrate to if that is the case? Who will have less water if the recharge on this property is normal?

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What happens in the most likely chance of drought which we have also witnessed here in Ayr Township and the proposed site continues with the amount of usage of water for these 8,700 hogs to drink? The hogs will not be able to curtail their water usage as humans are asked to in a time of drought.

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

One minute.

MR. STEINER:

The hydrogeological analysis does not include washing down and cleaning the side of buildings and the cooling of animals and the showers

people need to take going in and out of said facility and/or employee sewage facility. So the water usage is then under calculated and the hydrogeological analysis is then wrong, and they will consume more water than they say.

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And with the most likely possibility of an unnatural drought, therefore, there may not be enough water for this Bivouac Sow Farm to be constructed here on this proposed site. And also, the other concerns voiced here today, whether before me or after, what I see coming if this proposed Bivouac Sow Farm is allowed to be constructed here on this site is an environmental disaster waiting to happen.

And with these concerns voiced and made known to DEP, I ask who will be held responsible for such an environmental disaster? But a better solution would be to vet the problem in the first place.

Please deny this project in this location. Thank you.

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Thank you. I don't believe I have anyone else --- yes, sir? Are you going to be speaking on behalf of ---?

MS. WEGLARSKI:

I'd like to speak on behalf of somebody.

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Are you going to present on --- you can present on ---?

MS. WEGLARSKI:

If I can.

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

You can present on behalf of Lee if you

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MS. WEGLARSKI:

I do.

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Okay.

account before proceeding.

MS. WEGLARSKI:

My name is Judy Weglarski and I'm reading the testimony of J. Lee Armstrong, resident of Licking Creek Township, Fulton County, Pennsylvania. Speaking for Lee, I would like to address the Applicant's response to question one of the general information form. Have you informed the surrounding community and addressed any concerns prior to submitting the application to the Department? Applicant's answer, yes. I question the validity of this answer. The question implies and obligation to inform the community and take their concerns into

The GIF gives evidence that Fulton

Properties accomplished the first part, the requirement to inform. Legal notices were published and identical letters signed by Mr. William Fink, the environmental management specialist, were sent to the Fulton County Commissioners and the Ayr Township supervisors about two weeks before the date on the application, including a copy of the GIF. It also asks for a response, but limits the response to land use aspects of the application and directs the officials to address their concerns to the DEP. In other words, they are handing off their obligations to respond to concerns to the DEP.

Accordingly, the Ayr Township supervisors sent a letter signed by all three supervisors dated April 23rd outlining the community's concerns about the proposed Bivouac project. They listed concerns; no consideration is being given to the physical characteristics of the property, nor has consideration been given to locating this facility in the Big Cove Creek Watershed. This property is located in a fragile area because of topography and geology. Existing residents rely on the present quality of the water for their drinking water. Our watershed is visited by tourists and sportsmen specifically with the quality of the water as a

consideration.

There is significant risk of unintentional spills. The path of travel to manure application fields crosses over and alongside streams and the Big Cove Cree. Groundwater contamination sources are difficult to monitor. There are documented health hazards of contamination from animal waste storage and application, specifically a significant association between community-associated MRSA and the application of swine manure to crop fields.

To date, there has been no response to the Township's letter. Through freedom of information requests and media coverage, the general public become increasingly aware of the scope of this project and voiced these and other concerns at public meetings of the Township in letters to the editor, in meetings of the Planning Commission, in a meeting with our State Senator, and in petitions signed by hundreds of Fulton County residents.

More concerns were aired. Siting an industrial facility in a residential area will reduce the value of people's most valuable asset, their homes. Is there enough groundwater to support this facility without affecting people's wells? Road

maintenance costs will increase due to heavy truck traffic. This facility is estimated to produce 11 million gallons of liquid waste annually. Where will it be spread? If this facility is permitted, there will be a proliferation of satellite facilities to handle the piglets, and this will compound the problems already stated.

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The Applicant's responses have included silence, no response, hostility and statements that all permitting requirements are being met. Representatives of CFC Fulton Properties, LLC, did not address community concerns prior to application to the DEP as claimed in the response to question one of the general information form. If we are to take questions on the GIF seriously, what is the consequence of answering incorrectly? Because Pennsylvania Act 38, known as the Acre Law, is interpreted to mean that local municipalities have no right to pass ordinances excluding or limiting the operation of industrial agriculture, the Department of Environmental Protection is the public and the environment's last line of defense against longlasting damage to our rivers and streams, our drinking water, our air and our health.

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

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One minute.

MS. WEGLARSKI:

The Ayr Township letter in March of 2014 was a direct appeal to the DEP to fulfill its duty to protect the environment. This facility is not safe for the environment nor the population at this location. We request the permitting of this be discontinued and all permits issued to date be revoked. This facility cannot be located at this location within the Big Cove Creek watershed. What is the DEP's response? Thank you. And that was for J. Lee Armstrong.

13 | APPLAUSE

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MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Okay. Is there anyone that would like to testify?

MR. HEDGES:

Yes, I would like to.

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Okay. Come up and state your name address for the record.

MR. HEDGES:

I am James Hedges. I live on Wallridge (phonetic) Road. My address is Box 212, Needmore. I was editor of a scientific journal for 11 years

dealing with groundwater phenomena, among other things, for the National Speleological Society

Bulletin. I would like to address one point about water supply which the other folks have not brought up. This facility is going to require 11 million gallons of groundwater each year, something in that order; am I correct? Oh, you don't know. That is much more water to be withdrawn from that property than rainfall will replenish each year.

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Therefore, the water is going to get drawn from under the adjacent properties, and when you pump a well hard, a cone of depression forms in the water table, quite a lot below the normal water level force of the well which expands outward because the water is sucked out of the rock --- or the well. The limestone --- pardon me, the sandstone and shale bedrock in this area has very little water retaining capacity, so the cone of depression is going to be large. If it reaches Cove Creek, then water will be drawn from the creek into the bedrock toward the well, so then the effect, even if the creek is not polluted directly, there's going to be a loss of water from the creek. And you're going to have damage done to the fishery just simply by the fact that so much groundwater is being withdrawn.

APPLAUSE

MS. KASIANOWITZ:

Thank you. Does any one else want to speak for the record? Anyone? Last call. Okay. I --- you just remember that you have until October 29th to submit written testimony, and again, the address to send that to is located over there on the table posted on the sign. So October 29th is the last day to submit written testimony on this water quality management permit application.

This is the end of this hearing and it is 8:33 p.m. Thank you so much for attending, have a good evening.

* * * * * * *

16 HEARING CONCLUDED AT 8:33 P.M.

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings, hearing held before Coordinator Kasianowitz was reported by me on 10/22/2014 and that I Daniel Kubach read this transcript and that I attest that this transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceeding.

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Court Reporter