

COMMENT FROM TOM HALL TRANSCRIBED TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY. FROM BSWW/PAW PAW
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When I was here my biggest concern of course was the local state park. And the Local State Park when I came in 88 or 89 started having some problems with; I want to say it was a twenty five hundred gallon or a five thousand gallon fuel tank that's behind the Roman Bathhouse. Umm, it was excavated and umm, at the ground water line the tank was full of holes, so every time they filled that tank it drained to that level, into the ground. They replaced the tank, they did not excavate the ground, they did not do anything that was should have been done simply because they were a state entity so there is oil in the ground behind the Roman Bathhouse that is a direct threat for the Fairfax Spring. Right across the street here from the corner was a Sunoco station, they dug it out in the early nineties. They were required to dig 60 ft. completely around and approximately 45 feet deep back to natural soil. Sunoco did that job. There are test holes over there right now right across the street that you can, that I don't know if they are still testing or not, umm, to see, to make certain if those areas were quote unquote continually safe and free of oil, fossil fuels. Um, Roy's, they were required to come in and rebuild theirs and Sheetz came in and rebuilt those tanks there with the, with the capturing tanks around them those two areas seemed to be pretty much under Roy's service center down at the corner of Rt. 9 on 522, right across the street there. The in-ground tanks is one of the problem that is truly going to be at our location of underground storage facilities system, that is in Charleston, the LUST system, the LUST system, the people that were there were very helpful to us, uh, we found a tank, probably a twenty-five hundred gallon tank that was out on Rt. 9, the corner of Mercer and Rt. 9, there was another storage fuel facility on Biser Street, State road was in there, had a facility. When we did the well hell, yea, the wellhead protection program Mr. Chet Fleming from the, who at that time was with West Virginia Rural Water, but, was part of the situation with the West Virginia Department of Health as he was, um, he was very thorough in fact he may have been, um, Chet may have been the general secretary or the executive secretary of the West Virginia Department of Health, he came to our community and he helped me extensively with our wellhead protection program. And I personally walked the ridge from down here, the ridge, all the way from behind where now our new Tractor Supply is located. At that point, the only things that were in there were Eddie's Tires uh, who has a number of issues there that no one wanted to talk about. But, further south than that is the former truck company, what the devil was their name? TH Compton. Behind TH Compton there is an oil in ground with no protection, lake of oil that has the great possibility of permeating through and heaven forbid getting into, into our spa [?]. I, continuously as I was and I'm certain Terry does today, checked the reservoirs and looked for the slick, looked for something that looked like petrochemicals, you never know where the hell it's going to pop up. Um Thomas Shufflebarger who has long since passed was the geologist for US Silica, he wrote a number of papers with regarding the geology of the Oriskany sands and the Oriskany aquifer and his thoughts were that our aquifer comes from as far south as Roanoke, Virginia, and therefore anywhere along that line that we have agricultural, manufacturing, petrochemical manufacturing, the Oriskany Aquifer and where we would typically get our water from would be under assault. But here in Morgan County, what we found did not show anything other than things from the past that could, and like I said, we just kind of took a [?] of checking to try to ensure that that things were ok. And we did, in fact, put a raw water filling facility in front of the current filtration plant and when we dug that out, the ground water there

definitely had petrochemicals in it. When we dug down and to put the holding tank in and we actually put a fifteen hundred gallon concrete tank in to bring the pipes across the street so we could fill tankers there, on Wilkes Street, the water that came into that excavation definitely had oil, petrochemical in it. We took, we were required, by DEP to dig that out, we dug it all out, we took it up to the Myers Street tank and we spread it out in two drying bins that were 20 feet wide and 40 feet long and we had it under black plastic for five years. Mr. Rod Mills who is still with DEP was the gentleman who could give you all the records on that. In-ground tanks is gonna be a problem folks.

