CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Okay, good evening ladies and gentlemen. I would like to call this meeting of the Schodack Zoning Board of Appeals to order.

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For those who are in attendance tonight, who are not familiar with the ZBA, we will take a moment to introduce the people up here.

On the end is our Zoning Board Member Lou Spada. When he arrives in the empty chair, it will be our attorney Mr. Crist. Sitting next to me is the Planning/Zoning Director Nadia Fuda. My name is David Calarco and I am the Chairman. Next to me is our engineer/consultant Vince Laberge. Next to him is our Zoning Board member Ed Brewer and on the end is Zoning Board Member Tony Maier.

Okay, gentlemen, first on the agenda tonight is the approval of the minutes of the last meeting. If you've had a chance to look those over, have you seen any corrections to be made or additions or deletions or anything that was out of the ordinary for you?

(There was no response.)

If not, do I have a motion to -

MR. SPADA: I'll make that motion.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Second?

MR. BREWER: Second.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Second by Mr. Brewer.

All in favor?

(Ayes were recited.)

Opposed?

(There were none opposed.)

Okay, thank you.

Next on the agenda is Stewart's Shops request for a waiver from the Water Quality Protection Law.

Let me explain for those of you that aren't familiar with just how this process works. This is not a request for a variance from Chapter 219 of Zoning Law, but rather this is from Chapter 223, Water Quality Protection, which is a completely separate Town Law. This Board, ZBA, is not acting under what's known as Appellate Jurisdiction with the authority to grant variances is given to the ZBA by state statute, or rather we are acting under what is called original jurisdiction where is the authority to grant a waiver or variance to this Water Quality Protection Law was originally given to the ZBA by the Town Board and the law itself when they enacted it.

Chapter 223-9A states variances to this chapter shall be pursuant to procedures established in Chapter 219 Zoning, subject to the following additional requirements: 220 3B; variances in this chapter may be granted by the Zoning Board of Appeals after a review, a

recommendation by the Planning Board. So, although we
follow the procedures established for 219 of the Town

Code which is zoning, this is not a variance from Zoning

Law which must meet the requirements under any state

So, read the public notice?

statute.

MS. FUDA: So, in your letters there were a few extra roads in there, so I apologize for that. That's what happens sometimes when we cut and paste.

Please take notice that the Zoning Board of Appeals in the Town of Schodack will conduct a public hearing on the following Water Quality Control Law Chapter 223 application on Monday, February 11, 2019 beginning at 7 p.m. - proposed Stewart's Shop Corporation at 1540 and 1538 Columbia Turnpike for gas sales and direct recharge area of the Water Quality Control Law Chapter 223. The application is available for review in the planning office Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Said hearing will be held at the Schodack Town Hall 265 Schuurman Road, Castleton, New York at which time all interested parties will be given the opportunity to be heard.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Okay, so this application was sent to the Rensselaer County Bureau of Economic Development and Planning and after careful review they

have determined that the proposal does not have a major impact on county plans and that local consideration shall prevail.

Also, gentlemen you have letters in your packets.

As you know, this is a favorable recommendation from the Planning Board.

Mr. Marshall, why don't you come up and make your presentation to the Board, please?

MR. WHEELER: Mr. Chairman, can I have a point of order, please?

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: I'm not so sure that it is needed, but I will give you a chance to make your statement.

MR. WHEELER: Thank you.

The Director did not read the entire letter that was sent out. First of all, it is customary for the letter to be sent by registered mail. It was not done. It was sent by regular mail. We have no idea who received this notice.

Secondly, there was a fatal error and this notice. It says that the meeting will be held beginning at 7:00 at Route 20 and New Road.

MS. FUDA: It doesn't say that. It does say that, but there is an M there and then there is an at 20 New Road. I just explained to you that was a mistake and I

apologize.

MR. WHEELER: Apologizing is good -

MS. FUDA: Our mail is sent out by certified mailing as a bulk mailing. I have the mailing here and the documents.

MR. WHEELER: Well, I am on that list and I did not get served by mail.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: First of all, the letters are sent and they are always sent the exact same way.

MR. WHEELER: Which is registered returned CHAIRMAN CALARCO: No, there's no such thing as
registered. They just have to have a notice that the
mail was sent to the address that it was addressed.

MR. WHEELER: So, we have a flawed notice of this meeting.

Also, I still believe that it was sent out incorrectly. As Chairman, your only option is to adjourn this meeting.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: I appreciate that, sir, but first of all it was not sent out incorrectly. They are always sent every single public hearing that we have and every one of our decisions comes from a results of a public hearing — is sent out the exact same way which meets all of the legal requirements.

Secondly, as far as the mistake in the notice, let

me read you what it says in our law.

All the provisions of this chapter relating to the Board of Appeals shall be strictly construed. The Board of Appeals as a body of the jurisdiction shall act fully and can formally with the provisions of this chapter with the limitations contained herein, provided however that if the procedural requirements set forth in this chapter — this is a procedural requirement — have been substantially observed, no applicant or appellant shall be deprived of the right of application or appeal, which is exactly what this is.

MR. WHEELER: What about the people who are out in Nassau right now at Stewart's? That's where this is. I have had calls to my house. One of my neighbors thinks that a new road is being placed on Sunset Road.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Okay, so it does say in here the address of Columbia Turnpike for gas sales, correct - 1540 and 1538. That's a legal address. If you were to look that up, where do you think that address would send you?

MR. WHEELER: I'm not talking about that address.

I'm talking about Town Hall address.

MS. FUDA: It said hearing.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Said hearing will be held at the Schodack Town Hall, 265 Shuurman Road, Castleton,

New York.

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MR. WHEELER: I'm talking about the first paragraph, sir.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: I don't have it here?

MR. WHEELER: You don't have it because it is wrong.

MS. FUDA: It says here - this is the address here of where it is.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: I do appreciate your concern.

Obviously, a lot of people found their way here. Again, that was not done with any intent by the Zoning and Planning Director to deceive. Again, as I read to you, as long as the requirements in this chapter have been substantially observed, notices were sent out. Again, there is no law other than our Town Code which requires that we send out notices -

MRS. WHEELER: What is the standard amount of time you're supposed to send them out? We just got hours on Saturday.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: This is not part of the public hearing. We are here tonight to have this. You are here and you are here in the public to speak. The hearing is going to go on.

MR. WHEELER: I would ask that my objection be read into the minutes.

MS. FUDA: We have a stenographer. She is taking all the minutes.

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MR. WHEELER: Okay, that is a point for future legal action.

MR. MARSHALL: Good evening. I am Chuck Marshall from Stewart's shops.

I just want to give a quick status update on of the application. We appeared at the Planning Board in addition to which we had SHPPO clearance for the non-historic nature of the homes on the property and we had a meeting with New York State DOT regarding the access configuration.

At that time there were certain requests made of us which will be in our next submission to the Planning Board and we will see.

In 2015 we made the same application to the Town under the Law of Water Quality Control Act which was at New Road and Route 20, which I believe is why the typo or copy existed.

What we are proposing to do, similar to the 2015 application is relocate our store. This store is moving from 1607 Columbia Turnpike 1538 and 1540. What we will do at that time is we will upgrade the double wall stainless steel tanks that are currently in service at 1607. The report from New York State DC regarding — it

is called the facility report and that was submitted with a January 18 application. We will upgrade to a double wall fiberglass tank. They will be positioned approximately here (Indicating). The total volume of storage will be 27,000 gallons of mixed petroleum products. What it will be is a 15,000 gallon regular and then a split 12,000 gallon which will be 6,000 for high grade and 6,000 for diesel. When you purchase mixed grade which is 89 octane, the octane's are mixed at the dispenser.

The benefit of switching the tanks is that you go from a double wall stainless tank which is a corrosive material to a double wall fiberglass tank. We have been installing these tanks for 16 years. During that time we have no releases to the environment from the tank.

The tank is basically a tank built within a tank. In between the two tanks there is a brine solution. The brine solution is electronically monitored as is the remainder of the double wall piping. Upon any volume affecting the brine solution, and alarm is sent to both the store and our corporate office.

To give you a sense of how sensitive are, we had one instance where there was a pinhole crack in the internal tank and it set off the alarm and the tanks were removed and literally the crack was less than 1

centimeter. It had no discharge to the environment, but the sensitivity is so severe that even that small of a disturbance in the volume of the brine will set off the alarms.

After consideration from Mr. LaBerge's letter, the storm water essentially all grades to this area here (Indicating). The outlet structure here was switched from a Barracuda system to the Downstream Defender. The benefit was is that the Downstream Defender had both a higher volume of internal storage and the construction of the tank made it more of a weir than the conical shaped system of the Barracuda which essentially could have overflowed gasoline or oil into the outlet structure. So, we did that switch.

In addition to, we switched all catch basins - they will be constructed with a hood. The hood will act as a water/oil separator and debris and will be cleaned out annually.

So, after including those to the storm water pollution prevention plan, we continue to run the SWPPP at a 1 to 10, 50 and 100 year storm. Again, this portion of the site goes to bio filtration and the remainder will go to a storm tank. We have at this point no change in the discharge rate off the site.

Outside the technology installed in the tanks, what

we have is - all of our employees are trained to Level C Operator status. So, in New York State only one person theoretically would be required to be a Class C Operator. However, all of our employees are trained as such. What that does is that provides them with the spill prevention, what to do in the case of emergency shut off and contacting the fire department.

Then, finally before the system is put into place the internal piping - the double wall piping is filled with a volume and that system is pressurized and checked for pressurization and then we continue to monitor those annually.

I hate to make it simpler than that because there is some complexities, but that is it.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Okay, gentlemen, questions for the applicant? If quite a bit of material in your packet.

MR. SPADA: I have a question.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Yes, sir; go ahead

MR. SAPDA: You stated that between the two tanks is a brine solution. Is that monitored for volume was that monitored for -

MR. MARSHALL: No, it is monitored for volume.

Brine is used because if it were a non-solidity based solution it would freeze. So, when there is electronic

monitoring around the two tanks and when that brine solution is affected positive or negative, the tanks essentially shut off and set off an alarm. \*In addition to the brine, everything is contained in two submersible pumps. There is a submersible pump just above the tank and that a submersible pump in the bottom of the tank. So, everything is contained in this manhole in the top of the manhole is approximately 15 gallon spill bucket, for lack of better terms.

MR. SPADA: So, if I am hearing you correctly, if we had a leak in the outer tank, the brine would reduce and an alarm would go off.

MR. MARSHALL: Correct.

MR. SPADA: If we had a leak in the inner tank, the volume would raise and the alarm would go off.

MR. MARSHALL: Correct. If you compare it to what is in place today at 1607 - 1607 has double wall steel tanks. They don't have the inter-spatial monitoring because they are an older generation tank. What they do have is on the outside of the tanks they have an anode placed outside that is supposed to attract the metal to prevent the corrosive nature. Now, we do test the anodes to make sure their lifespan is in order. These tanks are definitely more sensitive to changes internal and external to the environment.

Another point similar to what we did at New Road and Route 20 - when we close the existing store, the deed restriction will be placed on it preventing petroleum bulk storage or a convenience store from going there. So, it's not like you are getting another gas station. You are replacing the one that you have with one with increased technology.

MR. SPADA: How long has Stewart's used these new tanks?

MR. MARSHALL: It's been 16 years and again that's without any breach to the environment. The tanks are warranted for 30 years and there is no regulation in place for their life span according to DEC.

MR. BREWER: How many of these tanks would you say you have installed over 16 years - approximately at your stores?

MR. MARSHALL: I would say the numbers right around 200 or maybe 225. We have just under 280 locations with gas and all of our stores where gas upgrades are kind of due - that's what kind of triggers this change in location strategy. If we are due for a tank upgrade, which the 1607 - - so the tanks at 1607 were installed in 1995. So they are again approaching their lifespan.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: So, what is the expected

lifespan of those tanks?

MR. MARSHALL: Because we just have been installing them for 16 years, we expect it to exceed the 30 years and somewhere in the 40 year range. In almost all instances, we have been ahead of New York State DEC standards or EPA standards for testing and compliance. So, I think we are going to wait 25 years and we will start testing around the tanks to see if there are any environmental —

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: How is that done?

MR. MARSHALL: It would have to be done with probing. When we look at our current tanks I believe we test the anodes by using probings for the double wall steel tanks. Right now we haven't seen the need to do that.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: I've a question for you. Can you tell me what is the average size of a human error caused spill at the pump? Do you know that?

MR. MARSHALL: Yes, it is about a gallon and a half. So, I just have our environmental compliance guide, but in 2018 we had 368 recorded spills and of those spills there is a gallon and a half average spill. So, again, you're talking about just under - less than 550 gallons or thereabouts. The required DEC spill threshold is 5 gallons. However, because of the

Class C Operator status we asked that all spills get reported.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: I had some questions that weren't necessarily about the tanks themselves. That was one of them.

Also, in the proposal that you have in front of you, you are utilizing both the property on the corner in the Broughton [sic] property, correct?

MR. MARSHALL: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: I was just wondering in the event that you were to find contamination on that Broughton [sic] property - because it used to be a garage - I believe there were pumps. What are you proposing to do to remediate that, if you find it?

MR. MARSHALL: So, I called Rich on my way here and I wasn't sure - at one point he had said that it was either 1984 or 1994 I think is when he pulled the tanks and the pumps in front of his garage.

I checked today and in the New York State DEC spill database there is no spill for his property address. We have come to a financial agreement with Mr. Broughton [sic] where we will share in the cost responsibility, should there be contamination found. What happens is when we do digging of this nature, we used was called a PID meter. I don't know what the abbreviation stands for

but essentially it measures - I think it is a petroleum 1 2 indicator or something like that. Basically, it could 3 tell us parts per million for petroleum-based solution in a soil sample. If a positive PID hits, I report it to 5 DEC and what we do again because of the company's 6 long-term lifespan, we dig until we get a no further 7 action letter from DEC. 8 CHAIRMAN CALARCO: So, if there is contamination -9 - first of all, it is already there. 10 MR. MARSHALL: Right, I mean it's in the 11 environment today and is not being addressed. So, if it 12 is there, we find it. 13 CHAIRMAN CALARCO: You are required, aren't you, 14 to report it? 15 MR. MARSHALL: We are required by DEC to report it 16 and mitigate it. CHAIRMAN CALARCO: And then you will do whatever 17 18 you going to do - whatever remediation is necessary to 19 restore that to an uncontaminated condition. 20 MR. MARSHALL: We bring the site to what is called 21 no further action in the department's eyes. 22 CHAIRMAN CALARCO: This is all controlled by DEC, 23 correct? 24 MR. MARSHALL: It is 100%. But sometimes happens

is that in the case of Broughton's [sic] - as you head

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east you get to 9 and 20 sometimes the department won't have you dig to tear up the road, but to the property boundaries or thereabouts - we expect to mitigate it to no further action status.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: The other thing I had was - I know that in addition to removal of the old tanks at the current site, again, in the progress for that, what would you do to test for possible contamination that was there?

MR. MARSHALL: I have forgotten the standard. I have forgotten the exact citation, but we are responsible — — if we open the tank hole into under the dispensers, the fuel island in the canopy and if we find contamination, we are responsible to report that to DEC and dig until it is mitigated. Now, what we will have to do obviously in that instance for the potential sale and leases — we will have to indemnify the future owner. Obviously, that is our responsibility and we will take care of it.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: And you are planning to hook up to both sewer and water - public sewer and water, correct?

MR. MARSHALL: The Edward's property is currently in the Town's water district. This month we will submit an application to the Town Board for the expansion of

the sewer district and the connection thereof.

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CHAIRMAN CALARCO: We have the information that you sent us about the Defender or separator and all that. I read most of that. I should say that I read all of it and understood most of it. It is quite technical.

I know that Mr. Laberge has read that, as well. Then, you go to another sort of filter after that, correct?

MR. MARSHALL: Well, it would be before that. So, in all the catch basins we mount — the installed catch basins will be fitted with a hood based system which mounts onto outlet piping. That acts as kind of a debris collector and should prevent or separate oil and water.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: What are you doing ultimately? Where is the end result of any stormwater runoff go?

MR. MARSHALL: There is a discharge into whatever the receiving water body is.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: How about the storm water chambers you had on your other map?

MR. MARSHALL: Those kind of act as a kind of a baffle system before treatment. I think they detain water before it gets -

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: You're actually holding it so that it doesn't go anywhere.

MR. MARSHALL: Yes, per storm water guidelines we are not permitted to discharge at a faster rate. I think as per some of the current standards, we are not able to discharge excess water from what is currently discharged from the site. Obviously, that's why we separate the regular site from the gas component. CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Gentlemen?

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MR. MAIER: These gas pumps - all of them have got drains so if there was a 5 gallon or 6 gallon spill, it gets caught under the pad. Isn't that the way they work?

MR. MARSHALL: I don't believe the pad has positive limited barriers, if you want to call them that. Essentially, it's the etching around the concrete. If that something the Board would like, we can do that.

MR. MAIER: I thought it was mandatory.

MR. MARSHALL: It's not mandatory. Because the gas component is separated from the rest of the storm water, it is not a component that is required.

MR. MAIER: Thank you.

MR. MARSHALL: There's a theme of questions and you would like me to come up afterwords, I will gladly do so.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: If the Board comes up with more

questions, it might.

Thank you, sir.

There is nothing else for now.

Before I open up the steering to the public comment portion, let me go over a couple of things. First, when you are called upon, please come up to the microphone, state your name and address for the record and then I asked that you please speak directly and slowly into the microphone so that our stenographer here can actually record your comments.

Second, please be considerate of anybody that would like to speak here. Try not to filibuster so that everyone can have a reasonable opportunity to speak.

Third, this is your opportunity to make comments to the Board and present any relative information, if you think we should know on this application. However, we will not be answering questions or engaging and back and forth dialogue. Please direct your comments to the Board and not to the applicant and not to the audience.

Lastly, please keep your comments germane to the Water Quality Protection Law. It is not under the purview of this Board nor will we be considering things that relate to special permit or site plan that are under the jurisdiction of the Planning Board. That would include things like traffic issues at the site, the

actual site plan layout, questions about water issues, lighting, noise, economic considerations, alternative sites or even the historic nature of the Edward's building. The public will have ample opportunity to address these concerns at the Planning Board's public hearing. So, again, please keep your comments relevant to the Water Quality Law and the presentation by Mr. Marshall.

Okay, is there any member of the public would like to make a comment on this application?

Yes, sir, state your name and address.

MR. HOBSON: Hi my name is George Hobson and I live at 1523 Sunset Road, 150 feet from the proposed site.

As a matter of note, in the beginning Ms. Fuda said that the application was available for review at the planning office. I found that to not be the case. When I went to the office — will come in the office you had to submit a FOIL request which could take five days to receive access to view that application. I just wanted to make that point because I tried to go in and view the application.

I have some quick prepared comments.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Sure.

MR. HOBSON: Thank you.

We just heard about the modern tank within a tank - double well tank system and all the technology and it in the applicant tonight is asking for the gas station with those tanks to be exempt from the Water Quality Control Law. As he stated, it is not a federal law, but a state law. It is written by our own Town Board right here in Schodack. There are one or two lines that I would like to read to everyone.

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I would like to read that the aguifers and other groundwater sources are among the most important natural resources within the Town. The purpose and intent of this chapter is to establish, protect, preserve and promote the safe use of the existing and potential groundwater supply from development activities that may adversely affect the quality of availability of the water. Such protection is particularly warranted sense significant Town aguifers are located directly beneath the ground surface. I would say that while these are modern tanks, our water control quality law is a modern law written in 2003 when the Town Board knew about double wall tanks and barriers and despite all of that they chose to prohibit gas stations from occupying spaces like this. I have a link if anyone wants to check but DEC reported that there were 16,000 reports of spills annually in New York and that 90% of those are

petroleum products.

Can ask a question of the applicant or is that outside -

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: No.

MR. HOBSON: I understand the CVA is all about weighing somebody's desired use of the land with the laws that are in place and weighing the risks and the benefits. I know that with the presentation it was made to be very safe, but I feel that anything compared to where there is right now no gas under the ground and proposing to store 27,000 gallons of it - I view that as riskier than having no gas under there.

To my point, I feel like we are weighing the risks and the rewards and so that is the risk. The reward would be - - there is no real reward.

Today, if I find myself at the intersection of
Miller and 9 and 20, I could drive .3 miles north across
the Town line to a fuel stop or half a mile east to the
mobile or half a mile south to the existing Stewart's.

Maybe 50 years ago, if there were no gas stations for a
much larger area, having a station here could be an
improvement in the quality of life for the residents.

Today in this environment there is no need for a gas
station to be granted this waiver.

One other note is that the application was listed

on the agenda - it has the three parcel IDs. I added it up in there is 2.8 acres and all and it's listed as an HC project - highway/commercial zone. I feel that is inaccurate because the majority of the land involved is zoned residential - R20. Parcel 178.14.5 is zoned R20 and it makes up 1.5 acres of the 2.8 acres. So, while you may decide to do this I feel that doing this on residential land is insult to injury to strip a residential buffer of that designation. This inches a dirty and dangerous business closer and closer to the core of our neighborhood.

For these reasons, I ask that you request a Full Environmental Assessment Form which is an option to you under the SEQR guidelines. Given how important the space and the water is, I don't feel that the Short Environmental Assessment Form is adequate because it leaves too much unknown. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Thank you, sir.

Is there any other member of the public that would like to make a comment on this application?

MR. FREEMAN: Absolutely, I would. I am Kurt

Freeman and I have from 1522 Sunset Road. I would like
to echo my neighbor's sentiments and point out that if
you look at the mouth of the pad of the proposed site,
I believe it is the northwest corner where the

elevation here that is highest. As someone who will be enjoying some of that 5,000 gallons of spilled fuel in my water, I would like to profoundly register my objection to this.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Next? Anyone else?

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MR. VASALLE: Joe Vasalle, 1381 Sunset Road. I am a former Planning Board Member and Professional Engineer. I would like to read a few comments that I had and that I will leave this with you so if there are any extra questions - - it is my understanding that under the Town aquifer law a waiver requires a recommendation from the Town Planning Board that in essence says that all NYS DEC standards will not be violated. I assume that recommendation would also include an assurance that all New York State Sanitary Code Provisions under the State Public Health Law would not be violated. Without a final site layout plan details about the sizing and the capture efficiency of the oil/water separator, and environmental assessment of the potential for hazardous and toxic waste on the proposed site, I don't understand how the Planning Board can possibly make a recommendation about whether this project will meet the requirements with the aquifer law and state water quality standards.

So, the proper sizing which I guess I have heard

for the first time tonight that somebody is at least talking about it - but the proper sizing of the oil/water separator should be based on knowing the final drainage area, the magnitude of the designed rainstorm, the frequency of cleaning and the capture efficiency of the equipment as a function of rainstorm magnitude, amongst other parameters. Because the storage facility plan includes the potential purchase of an adjacent long time auto repair facility, the possibility of toxic or hazardous waste being present is quite likely in becoming a threat to groundwater standards due to the discharges from oil/water separators were due to such materials being moved - as these hazard materials being moved during the construction and demolition phases. This stuff needs to be evaluated by the Planning Board before any reasonably accurate and complete recommendation to the ZBA can be met.

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Aside from that, somebody mentioned the tanks were removed in the 80's. If you know anything about auto repair facilities, there are other sources of contamination, especially in the old days when they were dumping oils possibly battery acid - there are the issues of hydraulic fluids in the lifts and any solvents and decrease oils that might have been used to the floor drains out somewhere in that property. It's not just

petroleum product.

So, what is needed to be done is really an environmental assessment first. So, you go in there and take some soil samples; subsurface as well as on the surface and collects some water samples, have them evaluated — in my opinion, it's not enough to do something broad like a petroleum index, but you should be looking at specific contaminants like benzene for example and possibly lead and other solvents rather than as was suggested in a general parameter monitor.

The New York State Sanitary Code has minimum distance requirements between storm water discharges and wells. I don't know if any measurements have been done. There is a bunch of residential wells in that area all around it. I don't think that there has been any measurements done. Part of it is that we don't have a final plan. So, it would be very difficult to see if those standards were actually meant.

It is my understanding that the Planning Board this might not be quite true because apparently some
information has been passed, but when I wrote this a day
ago it was my understanding that the Planning Board had
not provided the ZBA any of this information, much less
a final site plan. Without such information I don't
understand how the ZBA can possibly conclude that the

provisions in the intent of the aquifer law or the state groundwater regulations or the State Sanitary Code is being met. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Thank you.

MR. PALADINO: Good evening. My name is Victor Paladino and my wife and I live at 1304 Partridge Drive, Castleton, New York in the Sunset Hills Development. We have lived there for 20 years.

The prospect of having 27,000 gallons of gasoline and other petroleum products over and aquifer, even it's in a state of the art tank — and I will accept that just for discussion purposes — is a frightening aspect. I have a well and everybody in the Sunset Hills

Development has a well. I'm sure you know that. The probability of a major spill is low, but the impact if the spill occurs would be devastating. The idea that there is any kind of petroleum tanks that close to the aquifer strikes me as a bad idea. I really think that this body should carefully consider the effect on the hundreds of homes that have wells in this area and the impact on them if a worst-case scenario would unfold. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Thank you.

MR. PULISFER: My name is Larry Pulsifer and I live at 11 Kevin Lane, right on the border of this.

What I am concerned with is the water run-off. Is this blacktop on the whole thing or is it going to be pitched? Where's the water going to go when it rains? I'm asking this because about 40 years ago I had water come off the highway, flood my backyard -- about 2 inches of oil.

When I went to Mr. Tillsworth [sic], a state engineer and they had the house torn down across the road and a pipe hooked up out there and made the water drain on the other side of the low land swamp. That's because it started as water in my backyard and it was from the highway and it was an illegal trespass. What I am wondering is if they blacktop this new area, is it going to be pitched into my backyard and will water runoff come back there again?

I went through this with house on the corner of Brylon [sic] and 9 and 20 when they built that — they pitched it to my backyard. I protested and they had to hook it up to a storm drain across the road instead of the natural pitch in my backyard. The next house — we are working on that now. They pitched that down. They had to change that.

I don't want other people's water in my backyard.

If they build this here and I'm on the borderline, how much water is going to come off the blacktop? Are they

going to pitch the blacktop away from me or in my backyard? Which way will it go? I don't know about the water in the tanks or anything, but I know about the surface water. I just don't want any water my backyard, like the state did. This happened about 30 or 40 years ago when they had a house down there.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Thank you.

MS. EDSON: My name is Ann Edson; E-D-S-O-N. I live in 1518 Sunset Road. I've been here going on 32 years. I have five doors from the corner of nine and 20 on the left side next to Kurt, who is here tonight. We are neighbors. This property has been in the family as recently as when Kurt moved in and the property has been in the family before then since 1936 and we have seen many changes at the corner of 9 and 20. I am concerned about the wells.

I have been involved with a contaminated well backup in Nassau with the Louis Luffel [sic] situation when I was young when I first moved here from Massachusetts and lived in Town with a sewer and Water, so I wasn't quite familiar as a youngster to all the problems that could be created by water pollution. It is a main concern of the neighbors and I would say that this Board do a diligent job and look into all the aspects one way or another of what could happen with the

27,000 gallon tank and other runoffs that are going to be taking place over at the corner. There are other issues that we will address later with the Planning Board, but it is a concern. You have children in the neighborhood coming in and out and all these older homes. I had one and may be and selling it in the future. I was just widowed recently. You've got a lot of young families moving in there. Not that us old people don't like clean water but you do have a lot of youngsters like these people that are here tonight. So please consider that. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Thank you, ma'am.

MR. WHEELER: I am still Dennis Wheeler, 1529

Sunset Road. I have a concern relative to the placement of those tanks right here. The latest plan - and it get changed every month, but the plan that I saw calls for tractor trailers to come down Sunset Road and make a right-hand turn into Stewart's to fill those tanks.

As one of the previous speakers, Kurt, mentioned, the elevation is the highest at the front. I assume Stewart's will be at the Route 20 level. The truck will be coming down Sunset and making a right and going back up to fill those tanks. At some point the tractor will be headed up and the tank portion of the truck headed down which is a perfect scenario for a rollover.

Additionally, I researched the tankers that

Stewart's will be using. I interviewed one of the

truckers who was filling Stewart's. The tankers that

come down Sunset Road weigh 1,006 pounds, if they are

filled with gas. If they have diesel, they are heavier.

Right at the beginning of Sunset Road is a sign that

says weight limit 10 tons. So, we're going to have a 50

ton truck coming down this road and making a sharp right

turn. I just see the scenario of that rolling over.

None of these catch basins or double tanks will stop that from polluting the aquifer.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Anyone else?

MS. HODGSON: Hi, I'm Lauren Hodgson and I just moved into 1523 Sunset with my husband and two children who you have all met now. We just moved three months ago from Troy because we were looking for a safe and peaceful place to raise our family.

Needless to say, I am devastated hearing about this project and that is an understatement. I am facing immediate loss of property value, loss of enjoyment and a direct threat to my health. I heard about the project and this meeting from a neighbor, otherwise I still would have no idea that this project would be going forward. I did not receive notice of this meeting.

So, we are only 150 feet from the site, but we are

racing to catch up on the news.

My husband has met with Nadine twice and we weren't able to get any of the plans or the proposal. She said that we should do a Freedom of Information Request which we have submitted, but as I said we only have had less than a week. So, this is a bad welcome to Schodack.

This is all being pushed forward in secret with details purposely being withheld from me.

Today I know that we are here to talk about the tanks and I will have a lot to say about the project as a whole, but I will focus on the tanks.

So, my well is about 500 feet from the proposed tanks that Stewart's would like to put in. Stewart's would like you to believe that these are fail-safe and nothing bad will ever happen but that is simply not true. The piping and pumps and the volume of fuel flow that goes along with the tanks has a real risk to our environment and to our water source. Moving thousands of gallons per hour on a routine basis is risky and riskier than not putting it in at all. Since I cannot connect to municipal water at this time, my only available water source relies on keeping the surrounding area around my house clear of contaminates. Otherwise, I don't have potable water to bath my children, make my meals and drink my water. So, if this project does move forward, I

would just like to ask Stewart's to pay for all these costs to get me hooked up to municipal water.

I would tell you that it's not an appropriate project. The rules for restricting these tanks were made for a reason and to protect all of our citizens in the Town from an accidental release. That would be devastating to the water supply and it's not necessary.

There are enough gas stations in this area presently. There are four gas stations within a .6 mile radius of this intersection and this proposal wants to increase the concentration even further. It's not a benefit and it's not what the community wants. Frankly I feel like we are not ready to make this decision. There hasn't been a through third-party environmental analysis of impacts and for something this important, I would think that we would want a third-party analysis and not just the information presented by the applicant. So, I would ask you to please wait and gather more information before making this decision.

MS. SINGER: Good evening. My name is Margot
Singer, S-I-N-G-E-R. I live at 9 Huckleberry Road in
the Sunset Hills Development. I would just urge the
Zoning Board of Appeals to act very cautiously and ask
for more information as was just stated by the previous
speaker. We don't have all the plans here. There is so

much at risk here. At risk for - I don't know what - another gas station or convenient store and I happen to actually love the ice cream in Stewart's.

This is a tremendous risk, all kidding aside, to our water. Those of us who have wells — we depend on clean water, not only for drinking and bathing but for our families and our pets and our gardens. Once your water is contaminated, that's kind of it. This is a precious resource and that's why we have strong aquifer laws that should be attended to and paid attention to and we just don't have enough information here. We need a more thorough environmental assessment done so that we have all the information to make good policy. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Any other member?

MR. PADDOCK: Good evening. My name is Stanley

Paddock and I own 1539 Columbia Turnpike on the corner

of Miller and 1537 Columbia Turnpike. I've been there

for over 25 years. I had a couple of questions in

listening to this.

One thing that I think that it's important not to overlook and that is all the storm drains on Columbia Turnpike go toward Albany and then they cut right along the side of Schodack Autobody and go along the line and then they are exposed and then they past the power lines and then they go parallel to the power lines heading

back and backing around and then they go underneath

Miller Road into a registered wetlands. That might be a

consideration in the whole situation. That might not

want to be overlooked.

I'm not sure that somebody said as far as they were expanding the sewer district. I was just wondering at whose expense that would be. I don't exactly know what the entails, but I don't know if this commercial endeavor - if the taxpayers should pay for that in any way. That's basically what I have to offer and to question.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Anyone else, please?

MS. DIGIORGIO: Hi, my name is Diane DiGiorgio;
D-I-G-I-O-R-G-I-O. I live on 11 John's Lane over in
Byer's Estates. I like Stewart's. I love their coffee.
I'm glad that we have Stewart's in our community, but
this is the wrong site for this project. As other
speakers have very eloquently said, it just presents
too much of a risk to our aquifer, it's too close to
residential areas and I think that a better site can be
found for this. I urge the Board to consider all the
threats that were previously mentioned both with regard
to possible contamination, the water run-off and
possible other threats to our water supply which is
really fundamentally our most precious resource. Make

the right decision for the community. Thanks.

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MS. HAHN: Hi, my name is Julie Hahn and I am not a homeowner, but I do rent 1550 Columbia Turnpike in Castleton, approximately two houses going east of where the proposed site is.

First of all I didn't know that this meeting was going on until somebody else had let me know about it. I didn't even know this was going on.

I do want to point out to you that with all of the information that I have acquired tonight from the various speakers that the idea - what really sparked an interest in me was when the lady had mentioned about gardening. I am an avid gardener. I take a lot of pride in gardening at an organic level and when I say organic, I mean strictly organic. I do not use any pesticides. I do not use any contaminated water forms or anything of the sort. I keep my own compost going so that I'm not contaminating my soil with other soils that are out there. Now, keeping all that in mind and listening to everybody speaking, that would be a great disservice to people like me that really enjoy being sustainable with the land that I have been given. There is a lot of the homeowners around here - - I was a homeowner for years in a different county so I do appreciate how the homeowners feel. If I was an owner, I would certainly be seeing a lot more than what I am but being a renter in this area, I know that I could move at any time. At this current time, I am focused on the sustainability of keeping my organic garden organic. I don't want to contaminated. I don't want to find out if I'm here six or seven years from now that the garden that I have been feeding to my grandchildren who reside in a different county could have been contaminated by something if there was a spillage of whatever type — contamination to our water.

I like the idea of somebody saying a third-party coming in and taking a look at all of this. I like the idea that somebody had mentioned about doing a full contamination like search at the site where the previous gas station was and not just looking for the petroleum.

I grew up around auto mechanics. It goes way back far in my family history and I know what people did with a lot of their waste back in the day. I don't know much about that property of only resided in this area for a few years. I don't know how long they ran but I would be very worried about it becoming disturbed in part of the natural makeup of the area that we have now. Thank you.

MR. VAN HOOSE: Good evening, Board. Thank you, Chairman Calarco. My name is Stephen Van Hoose, 3
Edinburgh Drive, East Schodack, New York.

So, as a matter of record the letter I am about to read does have some commentary on the tanks that it also speaks to the overall project. I would like to read this as a matter of record to submit since I did not have the opportunity to do it during the public comment period of the February 4 Planning Board meeting as it was not an item on the agenda.

CHAIRMAN COLARCO: Wait a minute. Are you saying this has nothing to do with the Water Quality Law?

MR. VAN HOOSE: There is commentary about the tanks in this letter relevant to the water law.

This is a letter on behalf of the Schodack Planning Development Association that we submitted to Mr. Gary Dake, president of Stewart's Shops.

Dear Mr. Dake: We are a group of Schodack residents who enjoy and appreciate Stewart's convenient shops and great products. We recognize that Stewart's is in the process of building new, larger stores throughout its market territory. But we also hope that Stewart's corporate philosophy is one that is environmentally friendly and seeks to provide both safety and convenience for its customers and nearby residents.

With this in mind, it is our belief that Stewart's is making a big mistake in attempting to locate a new store in Schodack Center at the corner of Sunset Road,

Miller Road and Columbia Turnpike.

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The proposed location consists of two lots totaling about 2.4 acres with the intent of using about 1.75 acres. One lot is currently owned by the Edward's family and a large house on it was a chiropractic center for many years.

The second lot, adjacent to the Edwards property, has a long history of use as an auto repair shop and in the past a gas station. Both use septic tanks for waste disposal and private wells for water. The Stewart's application for site development permit from the Town of Schodack would demolish this beautifully maintained house, one of Schodack's most historic homes and construct a standard Stewart's Shop in its place. The auto repair shop, very old and somewhat historic, would also be demolished. Hopefully its site would cleaned up and remediated of any legacy storage tanks along with removal of hazardous waste that may have accumulated over the years and contaminated the soil and groundwater. This service station goes way back, so it may have left a wide range of contaminants including solvents in a wide range of petroleum products.

The proposed site has many traffic issues owing to the narrow rural road nature of Sunset Road in the busy intersection where a significant amount of traffic comes and goes on Miller Road to the I-90 exit 10 interchange. This intersection has had a number of accidents over the years and the type of traffic that Stewart's attracts will significantly increase the chances for more accidents.

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The only viable entrance to the proposed site for heavy truck gas and food products delivery is from

Sunset Road which has a 10 ton limit and minimal road with. This portion of Sunset Road and its culverts will need to be upgraded to accommodate these heavy loads the only exit for these trucks will be onto Columbia

Turnpike and it appears that while deliveries are being made, the trucks will likely block customer traffic from entering or leaving safely.

Without a major soil filled to enable a larger site space to allow these large delivery trucks to go around the back of the store, on-site traffic flow will likely create safety issues. And because on-site traffic will not be allowed to exit left onto Sunset Road, most all customers will have to use Columbia Turnpike where a significant traffic queue can impede right and left turns. In short, the site is not safe for customers or passing traffic and will create difficulties for safe gasoline and food products delivery.

There is concern that wastewater from the proposed

store and runoff from paved surfaces may contaminate groundwater for surrounding residents. Stewart's will need to obtain a waiver for placing gasoline tanks on this site as it sits in the recharge zone of the town aquifer which supplies drinking water for many residents. While the gas storage tanks themselves might not leak and cause groundwater problems, we have concerns about site runoff which will contain fluids leaked by autos and trucks. While runoff can be mitigated to a certain extent, safety and environmental friendliness would dictate a very large oil/water separator that would treat the runoff from at least a 50 - 100 year storm. To be safe, wastewater should be put into a sewer for discharge into the East Greenbush system, and water should come from public water rather than an on-site well.

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While we believe that nearby sites can be found that allow for better and safer traffic flow, the one possible benefit of developing the proposed site is the cleanup of any hazardous or toxic waste on the site of the auto repair shop. An environmental assessment should be conducted with soil and groundwater sampling to ascertain whether there are any legacy hazardous or toxic materials, solvents, lead, gasoline, oil on-site and if there is, provide a cleanup implementation plan.

Today, Stewart's has not proposed any such investigation or cleanup plan. As a responsible corporate citizen that professes to be environmentally friendly, we hope that Stewart's will conduct the needed environmental assessment.

The existing buildings at the site are some of the oldest and most distinctive buildings in the community, making for a unique entrance to our community. We believe that suitable alternative sites can be found nearby that allow for better and safer traffic flow and that would serve to protect the unique character of one of the most prominent entrances to our community. While we welcome Stewart's in our community, we expect that Stewart's will act as a responsible community steward by considering other sites for its new and expanded shop. Sincerely, The Schodack Planning and Development Association and concerned residents.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Yes, sir.

MR. RAYMOND: Good evening, everybody. I am Tom
Raymond and I live in the Town at 6 Oakwood Street in
East Greenbush. I have been listening to the discussion
back and forth and I am a professional engineer as well
and I wanted you to be aware of some studies that were
done a while ago by the State of New York the kind of

gets upstream of weather we have got the right geometry and the right turning radius and all the other things that are kind of down from the decision process. These would be the actual considerations of the site and these are called water resources management strategies; WRMS, for short. They were written jointly by the New York State Health and Department of Environmental Conservation and they were intended to give a bird's eye view - sort of a view from 35,000 feet looking down as to where the aquifers are.

The aquifers that were located were divided into two pieces. One was called a primary aquifer which is where public water supplies are drawn and the others were called principal aquifers where either private water supplies, household wells or a pristine source for future development should be protected. So, I think from a planning and an overview perspective, before we get too far down into the weeds so to speak, that we have a good idea of where this site is and where any site is — Amazon picked one. You want to know where your site is relative to those aquifers and really study what should go on to protect them. Now, my understanding is the site — — I like Stewart's too, by the way. This is not the point. Whether this site is an appropriate spot to have duly protected state-of-the-art petroleum storage tanks

kind of jumps ahead of the fact of whether it should even be over in aquifer at all. Now, I think that the zoning folks and the appeals folks need to really consider that even though it is state-of-the-art fail-safe, whether that in fact would protect something as precious as our water supply.

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We all remember the northeast truck stop just down the road. That was done in the days where we didn't have water resources management strategies and they used railroad tank cars to bury them and that was state-of-the-art in 1907. They all leaked. We had a hazardous waste site and that's been cleaned up at a considerable time and expense and turned into productive use through great effort. So, these kinds of things are out there. I do believe that what I have heard here as we need to do a full environmental assessment and not just the short form to be sure that this project is reasonable in that sense. It might not dot I's or cross T's, but do we want to build something over in aquifer? That's the acid test that we really should be asking. If the answer is no, then we need to find perhaps an alternative spot in the Town where we could build it. That's what I think the deliberations should be centered upon before we get too far along on specifics. Thanks very much.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Is there any other member of the public that would like to make comment, please?

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MR. BURTON: Good evening. My name is Bill Burton.

I live right across the street from the site on 1532

Sunset.

The last time there was a storage facility put to the left of me, my land got flooded because of the terrain and when they graded the land all the water ran into my property. I had a lake back there and it destroyed all of my woodworking equipment. It was a lot of equipment because I used to have a woodworking shop. So, I lost all that. In this situation, I'm not sure how they're going to grade the property because I am a lot lower than Edwards. My driveways between those two exits and I can't even get out of my driveway now in the morning because of all the traffic that cuts through the side streets and misses that arrow light at the intersection. I have to wait sometimes two or three lights to get out of my driveway. You've got tractor-trailers coming in above my driveway and exiting out below my driveway on the little tiny road. They are pretty long trucks and I don't understand how they can be done and still give me access out of my place which had nothing to do with the gas situation that we are talking about tonight.

I am concerned about the run-off because when the land is graded and has a lot to do with what happens to my property. I am not an engineer, but I have heard in the past - you're talking a spill of over a gallon when it does happen at the pumps. 8 ounces of gasoline would lit the house foundation to blow up and I don't know how many people are aware of that. You have a lot to deal with as far as the gasoline that's going over there. So, that's all I have to say right now at this point. I would like you to consider that. There are houses around here and what gas could do if it explodes. Thank you.

MR. CALARCO: Thank you, sir.

MR. SOKUM: Ken Sokum, 1001 Maple Hill Road. I had the good fortune that I am near the water for the village in I am on village water even though I am not in the village area, so I don't have some of the concerns that the people in the audience have referenced regarding their water and it seems like quite a luxury, given the situation that they are facing. I have a number of concerns. Just a note on something that Stephen mentioned. That SPDA letter that's out there, the Schodack Planning and Development Association letter is reaching about 100 signatures at this point in time – the one to Gary Dake at Stewart's. I think given what we have had in terms of

storms that using the 50 to 100 year storm - is to quarantee some degree of safety of a system is no longer viable. I think we really need to look, given how frequently we've had what have been called 100-year storms we are hearing and other locales thousand year storms. I think we really need to be looking at a 500year storm in terms of protecting ourselves. Whether you believe it or not, we all know our temperatures are going up for whatever reason and that's really wreaking havoc with our weather. We don't know what our weather is going to be and what it's going to do. So, we have to basically look forward and plan for those things. A couple of years ago I had a fellow by the name of Mark Valerie come and speak to public officials and we pushed to have people from the Zoning Boards in the area and from the Planning Boards and the Planning Directors and we had probably three dozen turn out to basically talk. His talk was Hell or High Water and he talked about rising waters in the climate change. It's not just rivers that rise, ground water rises too. So, given that there are wetlands in the immediate vicinity of this area just a cross over towards 90 - - as those waters rise, they will inundate other areas. So, things that are currently above ground water can be in groundwater. When you have a system like this you would

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supposedly have a state-of-the-art tank and it also has a lot of fittings and piping and everything that carries this to the pumps to get it out. We have this where people are filling these things and while we heard about the average sort of customer spill being something like a gallon and a half, we didn't hear what the top end of that was. I assume it could be quite a bit higher than a gallon and a half to meet that average. We also didn't hear what the average spill is that somebody does when they're filling up a tank. We know we have had some of those spills in Town already. As a Town that has voted to protect its aquifer, you've passed an aquifer protection law and the whole idea about was to get away from the idea of putting any kind of gas station over the aguifer. We seem to be continuing to allow exemptions to that and I don't know if anybody has been denied the ability or not given an exemption when they have asked for it to put a gas tank over an aquifer. I didn't hear about it. As some people know, I have been attending Planning Board meetings and this is my first Zoning Board meeting. I have attended Planning Board meetings often over the last dozen years or so for about a seven year period straight. I attended almost every one of them. I haven't heard any kind of denials related to something

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like a gas tank over the aquifer. You are our line of defense on that. We need you to be the one that looks at this and says what is really exceptional about this that is such a hardship to somebody that we have to put a gas tank in this particular location over the aguifer? Where is the hardship here? Who's really suffering if we don't do this and if we don't allow this use for this particular property? I don't know where the suffering is. Stewart's is a large rich company and hopefully a good corporate citizen. Why do they have to have it in this area? I can think of an area just east up the road where they can put this where they used to have a gas station before that would seem to be a better location and terms of the suburban population. Again, that would be over the aquifer. I kind of think back to what rationales went into putting the current Stewart's location which is east of this site on it and what justifications they came up with at that point in time to locate that station there and what plans they made about that particular storage system versus the storage system. I'm sure they said it was state-of-the-art it was going to be a lot better than the existing ones. We are hearing that again this time.

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If we keep perpetuating putting new winds on here,

we will never get to a situation where we don't have gas tanks over the aquifer which is the ideal state which I think this law sought.

I heard something in terms of the discharge that there is some sort of receiving body for the runoff that comes off of the site but I never did hear exactly where it ends up. Where does it go ultimately when it discharges? Is it ultimately going into the aquifer or is it going into some other nearby water body or is the discharge going into people's yards or other properties? I never did hear where that was. The storm drain? I didn't catch that. So, the discharge from the side from the filters and everything in the holding ponds eventually goes into a storm drain? I don't think that's normally the practice that we follow but it would be interesting to learn that.

I am hoping that you will be our protection on this for our town. If we can't rely on you our neighbors who sit on this Board, I don't know who else we can rely on. So, you can see there is a lot of people here. I think there would have been a lot more if the notice was clearer because when I looked at that notice which didn't come to me personally but it gave me the impression that it was talking about the site up by Nassau and not the site. So, I could see where people

1 could easily be - not understand what it's for. I ask you to please hold the line for us in terms of this and 3 not allow it on our aquifer at all. Thank you. 4 CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Thank you. 5 Anyone else that would like to make comment on this 6 application? 7 (There was no response.) 8 Sir, would you like to come up again? 9 MR. PULSIFER: I'm Larry Pulsifer and I spoke 10 before. I forgot when you mention - - I have two wells 11 that are less than 100 feet from this property. They 12 are just on the edge, right there (Indicating). That's 13 why I have such a concern with water runoff. Any runoff 14 is going to put my wells - - I have the two wells right 15 there. 16 CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Thank you, sir. 17 Okay, is there any other member of the public that 18 would like to make public comment at this time? 19 (There was no response.) 20 No? Are we sure? When I close the public hearing, 21 that will be it folks. Were not going to entertain 22 comment after this. 23 MR. HODGSON: When I forgot to mention as well as 24 that the applicant said something - - and please

correct me - just to the effect that we had had no

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releases from our USTs, our storage tanks. In your research, ask where the releases are coming from. From the DEC statistics that I was able to find, 30% of the releases come from the tanks themselves, 30% are from the dispenser and 30% are classified other where they weren't immediately able to discern that. So, while having no releases from the tanks is good, we should understand where they are coming from. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Are we sure? Okay, it this point I will close this part of the public hearing. I have it at 8:27 p.m.

Okay, so members are there some questions you know may have or some things you would maybe like to ask Mr.

Laberge before I ask you - something on the top of your head or something that glaringly stands out the you would like to find out about?

MR. BREWER: Regarding the issues about the runoff, I just want to hear from you that it has been considered and I would like to hear about it.

MR. LABERGE: Okay, so we have reviewed the site plan for the Planning Board as well and the site runoff generally collects in the rear of the site and heads to the north. That is the pattern now and that is the pattern that is proposed. It's not really on that plan, but it's on their storm management plan because

there is a bio-retention filter on the north end of the site and after the hydrodynamic separator - the Defender I think is the brand name - and water separator, the water goes from there into the bio-retention filter. So, then it is discharged down into the low point of the site.

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The southern part of the site by Sunset Road kind of has a separate little system with the water coming under sunset road, flows into - - again, it is not on this plan so it's hard to describe it - it flows into a small detention area which then flows into a sand filter, which then discharges again into the low area and moves to the north.

So, our analysis shows that the water is currently there and on the proposed plan is that the water will be discharged in that area. Again, the purpose of those chambers that are under the parking lot near 9 and 20 are to act as a detention volume so the water is detained until it slowly is released over time. So, that's kind of an overview of the system.

Does that answer your question?

MR. BREWER: Yes. Does it go into the storm drain? Where does it go?

MR. LABERGE: No, it ends up in the rear of the property and again the flow currently is towards the

north and the applicant is held to the amount of water that goes north and what we call the pre-development condition in the current condition. They can only allow the same amount of water to go to the north after they get done rearranging and changing the site the way they want to. Again, the real purpose of those chambers in front is to act as detention. They have a slightly - to have a more impermeable surface meaning more runoff where the detention is there to hold the water volume and there is what is called an outlet control structure that basically has a small hole and not a big pipe that releases the water slowly over time. So, the concern is always about the rate of flow. It may have more volume but it is the rate of flow that you hold any development activity to. So, that is one of the issues that the Planning Board looks at and that's why I am familiar with it.

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CHAIRMAN CALARCO: They are prohibited - am I correct - to discharging into the storm drains?

MR. LABERGE: Well, let's see. That's kind of a broad range question in each site is quite specific. So, DOT owns that road and generally they are not in favor of additional water going into their storm water system. In addition, the topography probably doesn't really lend to that situation. So, while I can't say

that it would be absolutely prohibited, I'm not sure would be welcomed or possible via gravity.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Mr. Spada, anything?

MR. SPADA: Yes. Dave, you received a letter from the Laberge Group and the bottom paragraph states that according to the engineering firm that it is the recommendation that the Zoning Board of Appeals can grant an approval without jeopardizing health and safety of the public that is violated under under the hearsay of DEC water quality standard. Is that correct?

MR. LABERGE: So, my letters of February 4 and I believe there is one January 29. That kind of work in concert. The issue at hand is the issue of whether the Board can grant a variance for storage of fuel underground because that's not allowed under the current water quality control act regulations. So, my comments go directly to that. So, what we reviewed as part of that analysis for the different systems that deal with storage of petroleum fuel underground. We have heard a lot tonight about the double wall tank in the special monitoring which we have used the term state-of-the-art but that is where DEC is now in terms of their regulations for petroleum bulk storage. That is allowed virtually across the state by DEC. I personally know of no areas where it is not. So, in

terms of the tank system, that's very important to note that it is highly monitored and any type of spill gets detected before it hits the environment.

Then, we thought and analyzed a little bit about the filling of the tank. We heard also tonight a lot about the truck entrance and all that but that really wasn't the concern that we analyzed. We were just thinking about the connections in the technology that are used between that delivery vehicle and that storage tank. Again, the current best practice prevents the type of spills that again are catastrophic. The interlocking connections that are done prior to the slowing of the material - the fuel - the petroleum product - there are safety interconnections on the pump. If there is some leakage because of bad management by the delivery personnel - we heard tonight about the 15-gallon sump that is within the connection. So, that was one area that we were comfortable with as well.

Then, the fuel has to get from the tank to everybody's cars.

We are all talking about storm water because storm water is one of the major ways that petroleum products get spread around. The first thing that is very helpful here is the canopy over these pumps. The storm water that falls - the water that ends up in and around the

dispensers is limited. It comes off of cars. It might come from a windy precipitation event. So, that helps a lot in keeping any spills or anything that hits the surface near the dispensers. The other part is that you have to get from the tank to the dispensers. We talked a little bit about some of the connection. I think one of the comments was about fittings and such. The Stewart's information actually talks about - they use double blind flexible piping to minimize fittings and connections 10 that can often fail or a joint can fail. That, in 11 itself, is again placed in a conduit. So, it's almost 12 triple contained. The double-blind is really the primary 13 protection and I think the conduit is really just for 14 the ease of replacing anything in the future if they 15 have to. So, I won't rely on that. But, with that in 16 mind, and the fact that the dispensers have sumps and 17 they are again monitoring to see if anything is dripping 18 down in there - sealed sumps that won't get into the 19 soil - - again, we were satisfied with that system of 20 getting the fuel from the underground storage to the 21 dispensers was good. So, those were kind of the three 22 components - or actually for - - the tank, the delivery 23 to the tank, the connection to the dispensers and then the dispensing to a vehicle where we found potential for

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spills. The other places are kind of controlled by

technology of computer special monitoring and things like that. So, obviously there are a lot of issues around but again we are looking at does that petroleum fuel have an abnormal chance of getting out the system into the environment?

The final thing is the human error at the dispenser, in addition to the other things that we talked about where again now if there is a spill, the gasoline evaporates at a very high rate in almost all weather. So, what happens is we want to make sure that any storm water that washes away any of the spill heads towards the appropriate storm water collection area and that in this case is the storm water hydrodynamics separator with the oil/water separator.

It is important also to know that oils and fuels are usually washed off pavements immediately. I think a lot of people know - - I used to ride a motorcycle years ago and the most dangerous time on the road was that first rainstorm because that's when things get greasy, so to speak. So, the sizing of this unit is not sized for a 100 year storm. It's the first part of the flow that you want to hit this unit and separate the oil from the water and retain it in the unit until it is maintained. If there is something bigger in excess of the 5 gallons we heard about tonight being required to

be reported, the Defender, the brand name, has the capacity of up to 70 gallons to store oil and water the petroleum product and it. At that point, the spill would've had to of been reported in the whole system would be checked out by DEC at that point or proclaiming the maintenance, assuming at that point the spill is also stopped. So, that's how we approach this particular issue of the variance under the water quality control act. We have heard a lot of issues here tonight that are of concern but again, we look at this very - I guess relatively very narrow issue of intent in gas dispensers and items that are directly elevated to that cause an inordinate health and safety risk to the public. Will they cause and inordinate safety to the New York State DEC groundwater standards? It is our opinion that again the standards are so high by DEC that this does protect those things. That's how we got to our letter.

MR. SPADA: Okay, thank you.

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CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Okay, gentlemen. I think Mr.

Laberge just summed it up well. He pointed out the fact that this is a very narrow look and very narrow scope that we actually have. There may be many issues with this application that people have and that when presented to the Planning Board may sink this application. There may be things that the Planning

Board reviews that they say - just for the sake of discussion we would just pick one. The fact that maybe they are unable to get over the traffic issues and resolve them to the point where they are satisfied.

Again, they may deny this application just based on something like that. There are a lot of other issues and they will be taken up by the Planning Board. Before us is the narrow scope of the waiver from the water quality which is simply as Mr. Laberge stated the storage of petroleum in the ground in the tanks and how to get that there.

You were given the same package that I have. If you did your due diligence and read it, it is a lot of information. I want say it was exhaustive but it was extensive on the engineering involved. Just because the public was not privy to this or did not get there FOIL request filled in a timely fashion - which that is the Town Clerk's job and not ours - doesn't mean that the information wasn't there. People always like to blame boards of having some ulterior motive and try to do some sort of underhanded dirty work when in essence were just trying to do our jobs as prescribed under the law. The law says that people have a right to ask for these waivers from this law particularly if they can provide information and engineering that proves that they can

mitigate the potential impacts. I read everything that was presented to me; Mr. Laberge's letters, the letters from the applicant, all the information and again, it was quite a bit of it. Maybe it was something that was confusing to understand but the information that I have says to me that they presented the possibility of mitigating any potential impact from the storage of that gasoline or those petroleum products or fuels. He went so far as to question about storm water runoff, human error at the pump and things like that.

The water quality law mentions none of that as being a definitive for our purview. However, I think that members of this Board having had some experience with this issue, we have taken it upon ourselves to branch out a little bit just so we can convince ourselves that there is an something that we are overlooking. There is always the idea, like I said, that we are not considering things and we are not really giving a hard look. I guess the thing that people don't understand is that Mr. LaBerge is the Town consulting engineer. As an expert to the Town, he has a fiduciary responsibility and he protects this Town from harm and loss. That's it that means; fiduciary.

You don't work for the applicant in any way, do you?

MR. LABERGE: No.

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CHAIRMAN CALARCO: You don't represent his interests or the engineers interests? You represent the interests of the Town of Schodack?

MR. LABERGE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: So, this recommendation comes as a fiduciary responsibility. So, when I have a well respected engineer like Mr. Laberge write the letters, do the review - - in the review that he has done as well beyond the letters that were received by us. He spent - - I think you mention one time about how many hours you spent. We spent considerable hours reviewing this and I just don't believe that there is any reason for them to make a false statement as to the reliability of that engineering and the reliability of it to protect the safety of the public and not erode the New York State DEC Water Quality Standards. So, I want speak for you, John but I will speak for myself. It's very difficult for me to sit here, take in all that information and turn to Mr. Laberge as a layperson and tell him that I don't think he knows what is talking about. That your professional opinion is not worth what the Town and what the applicant - actually the applicant pays you - to review this.

MR. MARSHALL: Let's review that for second. The

applicant pays into escrow.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: You pay for the fee is, yes.

But the Town pays him for that. So it's very difficult

for me to sit here and tell him you really don't know

what you're talking about. To have a suggestion that

there be a third-party brought in, which he is - 
he's not the Planning Board or us and he's not the

applicant - he is a third-party - but there should be a

third-party brought in to oversee his work and his

review because they don't believe he knows what he's

talking about - I just find that ridiculously

insulting.

Excuse me, we are done with the public comment. You don't have to like what I'm saying. The fact is we are talking about here is the review of this project was way more extensive than anyone in this audience has even referred to - way more extensive. The fact is we have done this before. Gentlemen, we have seen the same exact application for the Stewart's in Nassau - the same exact aquifer at the other end of Town. By the way, nobody who cares about this Stewart's cared about that Stewart's. With the same water in the same aquifer. The bottom line is: we went through this. We know that the reliability of the applicant's information has been reviewed by our own engineer is honest and true. I agree that we may not

be able to prevent some of the human error. I don't think the approval process relies on the elimination of every single potentiality an accident that could happen. If that was the case, no one would get in their car and drive to work in the morning. Unless you gentlemen find something that was presented to you tonight that refutes the engineer review by Mr. Laberge and his company, I'm just not so sure how you can make a determination that his recommendation is not sound. I'd like to hear your thoughts on that.

MR. MAIER: I kind of agree with you, Dave. I think that Mr. Laberge has gone a lot further than anybody else. I have read this thing over to. I'm not saying that I understood it all but I tried. I think, as you said, Mr. Laberge is the expert.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Anyone else?

MR. SPADA: My questions were answered. I asked in good faith and I think it was answered. That's my comment.

CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Gentlemen, so next would be lead agency under seeker for the action only and not for the project but just for the action of granting or denying a variance and waiver to this water quality law. So, do I have a motion for lead agency?

MR. MAIER: I'll move.

1	67 CHAIRAMN CALARCO: Mr. Maier?
2	MR. SPADA: Second.
	MR. SPADA: Second.
3	CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Mr. Maier seconded by Mr.
4	Spada.
5	All in favor?
6	(All members voted in the affirmative.)
7	Now, would someone like to make a negative
8	declaration based on the EAF and the information
9	contained in this entire packet?
10	MR. BREWER: I'll make that.
11	CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Mr. Brewer; and I will second
12	that for a negative declaration unjust the issues of
13	the variance or not.
14	All in favor of that?
15	(All members voted in the affirmative.)
16	Opposed?
17	(There were none opposed.)
18	Now, a motion - do we have a motion to grant or
19	deny this variance? This is a waiver from the Water
20	Quality Protection Law based on again, all the
21	information contained in the letters in the packet from
22	both the applicant, Mr. Laberge. There is quite a bit of
23	it that will be entered into the record.
24	Would someone like to make a motion to either deny
25	or grant?

1	68 MR. MAIER: Make a motion and see if someone
2	seconds it.
3	CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Do I have a second?
4	MR. SPADA: I'll second.
5	CHAIRMAN CLARACO: Seconded by Mr. Spada.
6	Discussion on the motion?
7	(There was no response.)
8	No?
9	Okay, call the roll, please.
10	MS. FUDA: Mr. Spada?
11	MR. SPADA: Yes.
12	MS. FUDA: Mr. Maier?
13	MR. MAIER: Yes.
14	MS. FUDA: Mr. Calarco?
15	CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Yes.
16	MS. FUDA: Mr. Brewer
17	MR. BREWER: Yes.
18	CHAIRMAN CALARCO: Thank you very much, ladies and
19	gentlemen. I appreciate your patience and again, you
20	will have an opportunity to go to the Planning Board.
21	(Whereas the above entitled proceeding was
22	concluded at 9:03 p.m.)
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## CERTIFICATION

I, NANCY L. STRANG, Shorthand Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of New York, hereby CERTIFY that the record taken by me at the time and place noted in the heading hereof is a true and accurate transcript of same, to the best of my ability and belief.

\_\_\_\_\_\_

10 NANCY L. STRANG

13 Dated