COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

Central Transport, Inc.

A Corporation of the State of
North Carolina, for the right to
transport, as a common carrier,
property, in bulk, in tank and

hopper-type vehicles, between points in Pennsylvania.

Further Hearings

Docket No. A-00108155

DEC2 6 1930

CORETARYS OFFICE

Pages 702 through 777

Hearing Room No. 1 North Office Building Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Tuesday, December 4, 1990

Met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10:00 a.m.

BEFORE:

MICHAEL SCHNIERLE, Administrative Law Judge

APPEARANCES:

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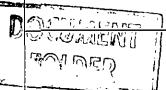
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(For Matlack Inc.)

(For Matlack, Inc.)

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PROCEEDINGS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE MICHAEL SCHNIERLE: go on the record.

This is the time and place set for a further hearing in accordance with the Commission's remand order in the matter of Central Transport, Incorporated, Docket No. A-00108155. My name is Michael Schnierle. Ι am the Presiding Officer assigned to this case.

I note the appearances of William Chesnutt for Central Transport, Incorporated, James Patterson for Matlack, Incorporated, Henry M. Wick for Refiners Transport and Terminal Corporation, and Ronald W. Malin for Crossett, Incorporated.

It is my understanding that the purpose of today's hearing is to receive testimony regarding certain environmental and/or safety violations pertaining to Central Transport, occurring or becoming known since the close of the evidentiary record in this proceeding.

Is there any preliminary matter we need to discuss today, Mr. Chesnutt?

MR. CHESNUTT: I don't think we have a preliminary matter. I have communicated, and I hope the Judge has received a copy of a letter, in accordance with your directive, indicating what issues would be brought before the hearing today.

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Has Your Honor received a copy of that? JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Yes, I have. I believe all counsel of record have MR. CHESNUTT: also received it. I know Mr. Patterson has. MR. PATTERSON: Yes, indeed. MR. WICK: Yes, sir. MR. MALIN: Yes. JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Does anyone else have anything we need to discuss before we call the first witness? MR. CHESNUTT: It's my understanding that Mr. Patterson intends to introduce the plea agreement that was attached to his motion to reopen. That would be the subject of the first witness' testimony. MR. PATTERSON: It will be. MR. CHESNUTT: The witness, John Doyle, is seated at the witness table. He will be the witness discussing the plea agreement. JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Mr. Patterson. MR. PATTERSON: Well, Your Honor, I think then it is appropriate that we do that now. I have it, Your Honor, in four parts, all of which are attached to the petition to reopen. I would propose to introduce the four parts as separate exhibits,

if Your Honor wishes. I don't know what you want to call

these things, so I'm pleased to ask you to identify them

as anything you would like to identify them as. I don't know whether they are counsel exhibits, Matlack exhibits, Central exhibits, or what they are.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Let's identify them as Matlack exhibits, but I was thinking, I don't have the prior exhibit numbers, and in any event I think we might want to -- instead of making them M-1, make it MR-1 for Matlack Remand, and, similarly, Central exhibits will be AR, so that we will be clear on which exhibits were introduced pursuant to the remand order.

MR. PATTERSON: Very well, Your Honor.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: So why don't we mark those MR-1 through MR-4.

MR. PATTERSON: Your Honor, as MR-1, a two-page document consisting of copies of the docket entries in the matter of United States versus Central Transport, Inc.

(Whereupon, the document was marked as Matlack Remand Exhibit No. 1 for identification.)

MR. PATTERSON: As MR-2, a multi-page document consisting of a bill of information in that same case stamped as filed March 5, 1990.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: It may be so marked.

(Whereupon, the document was marked as Matlack Remand Exhibit No. 2 for identification.)

MR. PATTERSON: As MR-3, a single-page document

headed "Judgment and Probation/Commitment Order" in that same matter.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: It may be so marked.

(Whereupon, the document was marked as Matlack Remand Exhibit No. 3 for identification.)

MR. PATTERSON: And as MR-4, a multi-page document, with attachments, the same attachments that were attached to the original as filed with the Commission accompanying the petition to reopen, entitled "Negotiated Plea Agreement," in that same matter in the Western District of North Carolina.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: It may be so marked.

(Whereupon, the document was marked as Matlack Remand Exhibit No. 4 for identification.)

MR. PATTERSON: Since there is a witness from Central Transport on the stand, Your Honor, I guess that fulfills my function for the moment.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Do you move for admission of these documents?

MR. PATTERSON: Yes, Your Honor.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Mr. Chesnutt.

MR. CHESNUTT: No objection.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Exhibits MR-1 through MR-4 are admitted into evidence.

1 (Whereupon, the documents marked as Matlack Remand Exhibits Nos. 1 through 2 4 were received in evidence.) 3 JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Mr. Chesnutt. 4 MR. CHESNUTT: Do you wish to have the witness stand and be sworn? 5 6 JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Yes. 7 Whereupon, 8 JOHN DOYLE 9 having been duly sworn, testified as follows: 10 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. CHESNUTT: 11 12 Would you state your name and business address, 13 sir? 14 John Doyle. The business address is 1100 South Α 15 Tryon Street in Charlotte, North Carolina. 16 Mr. Doyle, what is your occupation? 17 I'm an attorney. 18 What educational background do you have con-19 cerning your occupation as an attorney? 20 I'm a graduate of the University of North 21 Carolina, both undergraduate and law school. **22** Q How long have you been in private law practice? 23 Α I have been in private practice since 1970.

Q What prior experience did you have before

have been licensed since 1966.

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private practice?

A After law school, after leaving the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, I served with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I was a Special Agent with the FBI for three years, from 1967 until 1970.

Q What relationship do you have with the applicant, Central Transport, Inc.?

A Since approximately 1980, I and my firm have served as counsel for Central Transport in a number of litigation matters.

Q You've been furnished with a copy of a series of documents marked for identification and received into evidence as MR Exhibits Nos. 1 through 4., Are you familiar with those documents, Mr. Doyle?

A Actually, I'm familiar with Exhibits MR-2 and MR-4. I have not seen before today MR-1 or MR-3.

Q MR-2 and MR-4 concern an action brought by the United States of America against Central Transport in the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina. Was that action the result of any federal investigation?

A Yes, sir, it was.

Q When did you first become aware of that investigation?

A On or about May 13, 1987.

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A I received a call from officials at the Charlotte, North Carolina terminal. Central Transport has a terminal facility in Charlotte. I received a call indicating that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, my alma mater, had paid them a visit, had served a search warrant at the premises, and that started it.

Q What sort of facilities does Central have at the Charlotte terminal, with specific reference, I would think, to what the focus of the investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation was?

A As you know, and I'm sure as the record established, Central is a bulk carrier, and they have a terminal in Charlotte. As part of that terminal they have a tank wash, what they call a tank wash. This is where the trailers are cleaned after use. That was the operation in question which was the subject of this investigation.

Q What did the government want to know or learn about the tank washing activities at the Central Transport facility at Charlotte?

A I reviewed a search warrant that had been served, and the subject of the search warrant were allegations that the company had been dumping wastewater, untreated wastewater, into the Charlotte-Mecklenburg sewer

system.

Q As counsel for Central Transport, what did you do with respect to responding or reacting to that search warrant?

A I did a number of things. We met with the FBI representatives, Mr. Burleson, who confirmed what was in the search warrant, and subsequent to that I initiated an investigation on behalf of the client to determine whether there was any substance to the allegations.

Q Were you retained at that point, or were you directed by the company to undertake representation of the company?

A Yes. My representation began with that telephone call shortly after the search warrant was served.

Q Would you indicate what the thrust of your investigation was and what your investigation disclosed?

A The nature of the investigation was to conduct interviews of individual employees at the Charlotte facility and individuals in High Point to determine whether, in fact, untreated wastewater had been discharged into the Charlotte-Mecklenburg sewer system.

Largely on the basis of those interviews -- we also reviewed a number of records and documents that were subpoenaed by the FBI. We had periodic discussions with the FBI agent in charge of the case, Mr. Burleson. But based

largely on the interviews that I conducted, I determined that, in fact, for at least an undetermined period of time, there had been dumping of this wastewater into the Charlotte sewer system.

Q Did your investigation make any attempt to disclose how widely known within the company that activity was, who had knowledge of it?

A Yes. Mr. Burleson indicated to us, to a partner of mine, that it was the government's belief that the top management officials in the company knew and had authorized this activity at Charlotte. So one of the concerns I had was to determine not only whether this had occurred, but, of course, who knew about it within the company.

Q What did you find out?

A Again, on the basis of the interviews that I conducted, I determined that there were individuals at the Charlotte facility who were aware of it, that the practice was confined to the Charlotte facility, did not exist at the other waste treatment facilities that the company operated, and that the top management officials in High Point -- and I'm talking about Gary Honbarrier and his father and the Vice President of Operations, Cliff James -- did not know about and had not authorized this activity.

Q This was in 1987, is that correct, Mr. Doyle?

A That's when it began. The investigation by the FBI covered about two-and-a-half years.

Q Did you continue to participate in that investigation as it proceeded over that time span?

A I did intimately over that two-and-a-half year period. The company also retained counsel in Washington, D.C., who assisted me in this matter.

Q What was the company's reaction when the subpoena was served? Was any acknowledgement made of it publicly or to the employees, or how much publicity went out at that time?

A There was an enormous amount of media activity. This investigation by the FBI became the subject of widespread media reports over the next several weeks. Indeed, the investigation by the FBI, at least in part, had been triggered by a report of one of the employees there. That employee was on the six o'clock news in a helicopter flying over the terminal, pointing out where various activities had occurred. This was a lead story on the local news for a couple weeks.

MR. PATTERSON: Your Honor, may I have just the question that produced that answer read back?

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Yes.

(Whereupon, the reporter read from the record, as requested.)

BY MR. CHESNUTT:

Q We have marked and received into evidence, Mr. Doyle, MR Exhibit No. 4.

A Yes, sir.

Q I think at page 8 of that exhibit there is a signature for Central Transport by its attorney. Can you identify that signature?

A Yes, sir. That is my signature.

Q So this document represents the culmination of the investigation activities and the information that is identified as MR Exhibit No. 2; is that correct?

A Yes, sir. The case culminated in the execution of the plea agreement and the entry of a plea on March 5 of this year.

Q Let me direct your attention to numbered paragraph (2) on MR Exhibit No. 4. That paragraph indicates that the United States agrees not to further prosecute criminally Central Transport, Inc., its subsidiaries, divisions, officers, employees, or directors for various activities. I want to focus on the language "not to further prosecute officers, employees, or directors."

A Yes, sir.

Q Was there any prosecution of any officer, director, or employee of Central Transport?

A No, sir, there was not.

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directors of the company?

O Was the subject of prosecution of officers or directors ever discussed with you during the course of your representation of the company? Α Oh, yes, sir, quite often, by both Mr. Burleson and also by the federal prosecutors. What were the nature of those discussions? Well, they informed us that they were going to seek indictments of the top management officials of the company. They were, in fact, subjects of the federal grand jury investigation being conducted by the FBI and the U.S. Department of Justice. If you know, why were those indictments not brought? They were not brought because there was no evidence to support such indictments. There was no knowledge or involvement by the top management officials of the company in these activities. The plea agreement does contain language that indicates the company knowingly violated environmental statutes, does it not? Yes, sir. Q How do we reconcile that with what you have just said about the involvement of top officers and

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Under the law, if employees knew they were

dumping wastewater that was untreated, any employee, then that's a knowing violation by the company whether it was authorized or approved by any management official of the company.

Q Since the entry of the plea agreement on March 5, 1990, have you had any ongoing relationship with the company with respect to environmental matters?

A Yes, sir. I have continued to -- I and my firm have continued to represent the company on environmental matters and other matters.

Q Looking back to 1987 when you indicate that there was publicity in the newspaper and on the television concerning the allegations that have been made, did the company take any actions at that time in response to these developments?

- A Yes, sir.
- Q What kind of actions were they?

A Once I determined through the investigation that there had been dumping of this untreated wastewater, the company took a number of steps. First of all, the President of the company, Mr. Honbarrier, relieved the individual who was responsible for environmental affairs of the company, relieved him of those responsibilities, and assumed personal responsibility for all environmental matters in the company.

Secondly, Mr. Honbarrier and the company engaged the services of an engineering consulting firm, O'Brien & Gere, to conduct environmental audits not only at Charlotte but at all other facilities for the purpose of ensuring that the company was in compliance with all applicable environmental laws and regulations at all of its sites.

The company also, subsequent to the inception of the investigation, the company retained the services of a new Director of Environmental Affairs -- I probably don't have Glen's title correct -- but basically hired an expert, someone who had the technical background and training to manage and direct and oversee all of the environmental affairs of the company.

The company also retained the services of a consulting firm to assist it in developing more effective communications, both video communications and written communications, to its employees to ensure that all the employees in the company were properly trained and thoroughly aware of applicable environmental laws that affected how they did their job, basically to ensure that the employees got the message, too, that the company complied with all environmental procedures.

Q Mr. Doyle, we have two basic dates that have evolved during your testimony. One is a May 1987 date on

which this investigation commenced. Then we have the March 5, 1990 date on which the plea agreement was executed.

The actions that you've just been talking about, the removal of the environmental director, in particular, and the hiring of the consultant in environmental areas, when did they occur within that time frame that we have been talking about? I'm sure you don't know precise dates, but can you give us some idea?

A I think I can give you some general idea. We became aware of the investigation in mid-May. Probably by early-June to mid-June, it was clear that there had been the dumping. The relieving of the individual who had responsibility for environmental affairs occurred within a few weeks of our learning about the FBI investigation. It could have been earlier than that. I don't have an exact date.

The retaining of the environmental consulting firm, the engineering firm, occurred, again, in late-June or early-July of 1987. The hiring of the environmental expert, a staff expert, someone who really had the background and knowledge, I think that occurred in early 1988. Glen can give you the exact date of his hire.

Q In the pleading that resulted in the reopening of this matter, Mr. Doyle, it was mentioned that Central should present evidence of any mitigating circumstances,

if there were any, concerning this matter. Do you know of any such what you would regard as mitigating circumstances, Mr. Doyle?

- A I know of two things.
- Q Tell us what they are.

A The first would be the fact that the environmental violations at Charlotte, specifically, the dumping
of this untreated wastewater, was, in fact, confined to
that facility. It was not a practice throughout the company. As I said before, it was not authorized, it was not
known about by the top management in the company.

The government spent two years and a lot of the taxpayers' money trying to satisfy itself of the opposite conclusion and eventually agreed with us that that was the case.

The second thing is that what happened in this case is that the company, in essence, turned itself in.

- Q Tell us about how that happened.
- I received a call from the client. An employee, who later turned out to be the FBI informant who was in the helicopter, a fella named Gary Belk, who was a long-term employee at the company, he had been demoted. He approached one of the management officials from High Point who was visiting the Charlotte terminal and said, in

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essence, "I know about illegal dumping at this terminal, and if you don't promote me, don't give me my job back, I'm going to turn you over to the FBI. I'm going to report you."

The client called me, and subsequent to that the client notified the local Department of Environmental Health, with whom we had had some contact, to report what the employee had reported to -- Ron Perryman was the fella's name.

- Q Ron Perryman was the person who --
- A Was the fella from High Point who Belk made this request to.

Perryman reported it to Cliff James, who is the Vice-President of Operations. James called me. James subsequently notified the Department of Environmental Health in Charlotte. It's the county Department of Environmental Health. They bounced him around. He called John Berry, the director there, with whom we had had prior contact. John referred him to another fella, who -- he wound up with two or three referrals, the net result of which was nothing happened. Mr. James repeatedly contacted the fella who finally he was referred to, Gibson, and eventually, after three or four phone messages over a four or five-day period, Gibson said, "We're aware of this but we have to notify the state about this illegal dumping."

Several weeks passed, no word from either Gibson or anybody from the state, and finally in early May Mr. James wrote to the state, reciting all this and stating "We stand ready to -- we need your help in investigating this report. Tell us what you want us to do."

About ten days later the FBI showed up. What in fact had happened is that after not getting anywhere with us -- Belk was not promoted, by the way -- after not getting anywhere with us, Belk then went to the FBI, and the FBI told the state not to do anything, not to respond to our request, because they needed time to set up traps on the line to establish whether there were pollutants being discharged into the system; and so for the next several weeks the FBI was running traps on the sewer discharges to see if there were any violations. Then, as I said, the search warrant was served.

So this actually started with our report to the local Department of Environmental Health, which, again, relayed this to the state.

So in way of mitigation I think the point is that the company, when it first became aware there was any problem environmentally at that facility, notified the appropriate officials.

Q What counsel do you give the company now, in light of what has happened with this investigation, if

anything of this sort were ever to rise again? What would your counsel to them be?

A I suppose it would be not much different than it was the last time, except perhaps this time we would pick up the phone and call the FBI. At the time, frankly, -- when I was an FBI agent we didn't handle environmental crimes, there were no such things. We had security cases and applicant cases and bank robberies, but we didn't have environmental crimes. Now I suppose we might call the FBI or we might call the local U.S. Attorney, or the EPA, perhaps. That's about the only thing, if such a report were to come. We're not going to have such a report.

MR. CHESNUTT: If Your Honor please, I would like to have marked, in accordance with notations that you've already adopted, Applicant's Remand Exhibit 1, a four-page document that went out, I think, with the materials sent last week.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: It may be so marked.

(Whereupon, the document was marked as Applicant's Remand Exhibit No. 1 for identification.)

MR. CHESNUTT: The first page of this, for purposes of identifying it in the record, is the letter headed the "State of North Carolina, Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources." The subject is a Notice of Violation, Aurora Terminal, Beaufort County.

BY MR. CHESNUTT:

Q Mr. Doyle, let me hand you what has just been marked as Applicant's Remand Exhibit No. 1. Can you tell us what that document is, and what acquaintance you have with it?

MR. CHESNUTT: Actually, there's really two documents, Your Honor. There is a response authored by Mr. Doyle to the notice. Since they are related materials I have them marked as one exhibit. I would be happy to mark them as two, if that would be your direction.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: No.

MR. CHESNUTT: All right.

BY MR. CHESNUTT:

Q Discuss Applicant's Remand Exhibit No. 1 for us, if you would, Mr. Doyle.

(Document handed to witness.)

A I guess the question is what do I know about them.

Q Yes.

A The October 17, 1990 letter was referred to me by the client, and, as you can see, I responded to it after talking with the officials at the North Carolina Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources.

Q The position you have set forth on behalf of the company is certainly articulated in the response that

you wrote on October 31, 1990. Perhaps it would be useful for the record to simply summarize what, in your opinion, this matter is all about.

A What it's about is a terminal, a new facility, at Aurora. The company is serving a customer in eastern North Carolina that I think for whom we're hauling phosphoric acid and needed to set up a small facility there. The company sought to set up a tank wash, similar to the one in Charlotte but smaller in scale, to set up a tank wash there for the tank trailers, to treat the residue of the phosphoric acid, and to have a permit -- applied for a permit to discharge its wastewater to a nearby town of Aurora.

That permit was submitted, was scrutinized, and eventually the town was not able to accommodate that request. They had been having problems of their own in compliance with their sewage system.

The company then sought to dispose of the wastewater at a site, an environmentally approved site, in South Carolina at Harleyville, and for that purpose had to generate some wastewater to see what the characteristics are. They don't take anything at Haryleyville unless they know what its chemical constituents are. So you have to have a wash operation, get the effluent, send it off to the labs, sample it.

That was in process when these folks from the state showed up. They took the position we were running what they describe as a wastewater collection system, and they also took the position that if we were going to haul -- we had not hauled anything -- if we were going to haul, we had to have a pump for what they call pump and haul activities, and that triggered these notices of violation.

The company, as soon as the notices were received, stopped the wash, contacted me. I wrote to the state, after talking with them, seeking -- first of all, taking our position. I reviewed the statute. I don't think the statute governs these activities, as I said in the letter. Secondly, there is nothing in our statutes or regulations that requires a permit for pump and haul activities. I pointed that out here and also asked them for their authority. And, frankly, the state has not responded to the letter, nor have they proposed any kind of penalty or taken any other action. The statute typically calls for some, if you issue a violation notice, issuance of a proposed penalty. They haven't even done that.

That's what I know about those two letters.

MR. CHESNUTT: I think that's all the examination I have of Mr. Doyle. He is available for cross-examination.

blowing, so to speak?

1 JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Mr. Patterson. 2 MR. PATTERSON: Yes, sir. 3 CROSS-EXAMINATION 4 BY MR. PATTERSON: 5 Q Mr. Doyle, I take it that you continue, even as 6 of today, as counsel for Central Transport? 7 Hopefully. Α 8 So you are here testifying on behalf of your 9 client? 10 I am. 11 The employee who was the, I guess the term, Q 12 the widely-used term, is whistle-blower, is Gary Belk? 13 Belk. 14 0 B-e-1-k? 15 Yes, sir. Α 16 When did he first blow his whistle, if you 17 recall? 18 Α That, I suppose, depends upon to whom you're 19 referring. I don't know when he blew his whistle to the 20 FBI. Although the affidavit that was filed by Mr. Burleson 21 suggests that it was sometime in the middle of April of 22 '87, his first approach to us, to put it kindly, was on 23 or about the -- sometime in the first week of April. 24 That was the in-company or the in-house whistleA Or blackmailing. Basically, what he said is,
"I'm going to turn you in to the FBI if you don't promote
me." If that's whistle-blowing, that's what he did.

Q I don't represent Mr. Belk. I'm just concerned

Q I don't represent Mr. Belk. I'm just concerned about when Mr. Belk brought to the company's attention that there was the possibility of dumping at the Charlotte terminal.

A The answer is the first week in April 1987.

Q If you will look, sir, at -- or maybe you know without looking, because I'll have to wend my way through these documents. When were the samples from the discharge point taken by the FBI, that is the samples that are mentioned either in the information or the negotiated plea agreement? I frankly don't remember which.

A Again, I don't know. My recollection of the affidavit is that they were taken sometime in late April, and perhaps in early May.

Q Let's go, sir, to the second page of Exhibit C attached to the negotiated plea agreement, which is Exhibit MR-4.

A What document are you referring to? Which is Exhibit C, the information?

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: The factual basis.

THE WITNESS: The factual basis?

BY MR. PATTERSON:

- Q Yes, sir.
- A Okay.

- Q If you'll go, sir, to the second page of that and almost to the very bottom of that page, it says, "On the three dates in the Information, the FBI found chemical wastes in the CMUD public sewer." Are you with me?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q If you go to the Information, you find that you're correct, that it was in the -- if you look at Count I, Count II and Count III, you find the dates

 April 28 through May 5 in those three counts. Are you with me?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q So they were the dates, approximately one month after the company had reason to know of the dumping, at least directly from Mr. Belk, that apparently the dumping continued?
- A Well, Mr. Belk talked about illegal dumping.

 In reviewing the letter that was sent to the state, it isn't clear that it was illegal dumping of wastewater or what. But, yes, the wastewater, according to the FBI's warrant, and certainly according to the Factual Basis, the dates here coincide with the search warrant dates. In the

search warrant they show when the samples were taken, and I think they were taken in late April and early May.

That was, as you say, about a month after Belk first made reference to illegal dumping.

Q And it's a fact that the statements in the negotiated plea agreement and its attachments are admitted as true beyond a reasonable doubt by the company; is that correct?

- A They are admitted as facts.
- Q And the period of time we are talking about now is in April and May of 1987, to get the year fixed, because it's now 1990?
- A The period you and I have been discussing is 1987.
- Q Do you know the period used up by the factual hearings in this case?
 - A No, sir.
- Q If I told you, subject to being corrected by your counsel, that they ended on June 28, '89, as the last date of nine hearing days in this case, would you disagree with me?
- A I wouldn't disagree with you about anything having to do with the hearings.
- MR. CHESNUTT: I'll stipulate that that was the last day of hearing prior to this one.

BY MR. PATTERSON:

Q Were you consulted at all, sir, in connection with your environmental representation of Central Transport, in connection with this Charlotte incident at least, were you consulted in connection with this PUC, Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, hearing at all?

- A By my client?
- Q Yes, sir, or by Mr. Chesnutt on behalf of your client.
 - A I had some conversations with Mr. Chesnutt.
- Q Were you aware of any discovery pending in this proceeding through that period of time, starting in October of 1988, actually -- it doesn't go back as far as your incident in 1987 -- requesting information regarding certain environmental problems?

A I can't tell you exactly what the nature of the discovery was, but I was asked by, I believe it was, Mr. Chesnutt, for certain information, which we provided. I think it may have involved safety, some safety violations, and perhaps also environmental. I'm not sure.

MR. PATTERSON: If you will indulge me a moment, sir. I'm trying to find something.

(Pause.)

BY MR. PATTERSON:

Q Mr. Doyle, on behalf of the company, if you

were asked in late 1988, October, November, December of '88, the following question, would you have produced the then state of the proceeding that culminated in the negotiated plea agreement? Now, I'm trying to be careful with this, because I don't want to drag you off the track. The question asked is: since January 1, 1986 -- Your Honor, let me show this to counsel. I think it would be easier, and probably better for the witness, if he was able to read it, rather than me rereading it. It is fairly lengthy. It happens to be question 14 from Matlack's interrogatories to Central.

I'll show it to counsel before the witness, if Your Honor, would prefer.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Okay.

(Document shown to Counsel Chesnutt.)

MR. PATTERSON: Are you comfortable with that?

MR. CHESNUTT: I'm comfortable with him reading it.

(Document handed to witness.)

MR. PATTERSON: Take your time.

(Witness perusing document.)

THE WITNESS: Go ahead.

BY MR. PATTERSON:

- Q Are you ready, sir?
- A I have read it.
- Q My question was: if asked that question in

late 1988, --

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A Asked what question? This question?

Q That question, sir.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Can we put on the record exactly what question you're referring to?

MR. PATTERSON: Yes, sir. It's question 14 from Matlack's interrogatories. Shall I read it, sir?

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Yes. I think it would be better that way. It will be clear on the record.

MR. PATTERSON: The question is as follows: "Since January 1, 1986, has Applicant" -- and I would put in that that is Central -- "received any complaints, warnings, or notices of claim from, or been cited by, the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the United States Department of Transportation, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the North Carolina Division of Environmental Management, or other federal governmental agencies, or governmental agencies in the States of North Carolina and Pennsylvania, in connection with alleged violations involving or affecting transportation? If so, give the following information for each instance."

Now, there is a footnote after the words "involving or affecting transportation," and that footnote reads:

"Upon stipulation of Matlack, Inc. and Central Transport, Inc., the term 'involving or affecting transportation,' for the purposes of this interrogatory, shall be interpreted to mean: incidents and occurrences, one, during the operation of vehicles on the public highways, two, at or adjacent to terminals, and three, during the process of repair or cleaning of vehicles."

The interrogatory then goes on, as above set forth, to ask for certain information involving each instance of such violation. I don't think it is necessary to go through that, Your Honor.

That was question 14 of Matlack's interrogatories. That question was, as you can tell from the text, sort of negotiated as a final form of the question that was acceptable to the parties and to Your Honor.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: I recall that. And your question of the witness is how would he have answered --

MR. PATTERSON: No. It's a little bit more specific than that, Your Honor.

My question to the witness was: being presented with that question in late 1988, would he have reported anything regarding the Charlotte terminal incident we've talked about the whole time this morning?

MR. CHESNUTT: And I object to that question for the following reasons. My objection goes this way. I think,

with all deference to Mr. Doyle, whose qualities as a lawyer I totally respect, it seems to me that what Mr. Patterson is asking him to do is to second guess my judgment as an attorney in advising the client what to offer in response to the interrogatory. I don't think that is an appropriate question. I don't think it is a useful question in the context of this hearing. If we were having a hearing on my conduct as an attorney, perhaps it would be an appropriate question, but I don't think that is the scope or the purpose of this hearing.

I furthermore think that irrespective of how it would be answered, it really has no moment to this hearing, because the information that is being presented, and the whole scope of this rehearing opportunity, is eliciting everything and more than Mr. Patterson would have gotten in 1988, because none of the documents here as they've been introduced as Matlack Exhibits 1 through 4 were in existence in 1988.

MR. PATTERSON: Your Honor, I'm not accusing
Mr. Chesnutt of anything. I don't know whether Mr. Chesnutt
was aware of these things at all. It's obvious to me the
company was at that time, his client was, but I don't know
whether he was, so I'm not impugning his judgment.

I think Mr. Doyle has been offered here as, although representing the company, as a witness for the company to

explain a lot of these things, and I began to be convinced in the midst of his testimony that this was all just a \$1.5 million mistake.

I think I'm entitled to explore with him in the same manner the company's response to a question asked long ago in this proceeding which would have obviated the need in large measure for this rehearing.

I think it is an appropriate question, and it's actually the only one I have on this subject.

MR. CHESNUTT: I think that that is where

Mr. Patterson and I clearly disagree, because, as I point

out, none of the documents that have been produced here

were in existence in 1988. So if what we're examining is

what we have in front of us today, that need would not have

been obviated because we would not have had those documents

in 1988.

MR. PATTERSON: Your Honor, there's no question that the documents would not have been here, but, Your Honor, indeed, you may have denied this, so who knows what would have been had this information been in the record. This application might have been denied on the basis of fitness. I can't know what would have happened.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: I am inclined to -- I'm going to sustain the objection for these reasons: reading the question over, it is apparent to me that -- well, I'll

sustain the objection. I'm going to ask one question.

Had Central received any documents of any sort from the agencies regarding this matter as of the last quarter of 1988?

THE WITNESS: The only thing Central had received,

Your Honor -- the answer is yes, we received subpoenas.

The government or the grand jury issued subpoenas, a federal grand jury issued subpoenas. That's all we received from the government. We received no notice of claim or complaint or citation such as is described there. The only thing we had, we had a series of grand jury subpoenas to produce documents.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: I'm going to sustain the objection. I think probably you can argue that they were not in compliance with the interrogatory. Central can argue that they were in strict compliance with the interrogatory.

In hindsight, perhaps, disclosure of this material back then would have been helpful to everybody involved in this case, but I don't think Mr. Doyle's answer to that question is going to be germane to the outcome of this proceeding.

MR. PATTERSON: Very well, Your Honor.

BY MR. PATTERSON:

Q At that point in time, when you received the subpoenas, I take it there also was a search warrant

issued. was there not?

A The search warrant was issued. There was only one search warrant. That was issued and executed on or about May 13, 1987. That was completed on or about the 14th, I think.

Q So in addition to subpoenas there was a search warrant, and I think you indicated that the investigation had been going on for some time.

A I'm sorry?

Q The investigation with respect to dumping had been going on for some time.

When did the company become aware, other than through -- let me restate that. Was the company aware, before Mr. Belk came to the company, that there was an ongoing investigation involving dumping?

A I'm sorry. I did not understand the question. Could you repeat the question, please?

Q Sure. I'll restate it. Maybe it will be more understandable.

Was the company aware, before early April of 1987 when Mr. Belk first mentioned the problem, that there was an illegal dumping problem with respect to the Charlotte terminal?

A No.

Q Subsequent to that time and during the period

after the issuance of subpoenas and before the negotiated plea agreement, a period of some two years, --

A Two-and-a-half years.

Q -- two-and-a-half years, did the company become aware that there was an investigation which predated Mr. Belk's April of 1987 mention to the company of the problem?

A No, and there was no investigation prior to Belk's report, to my knowledge.

Q Help me then. In the negotiated plea agreement, Mr. Doyle, the second page -- and this is Exhibit MR-4 -- right near the top of the page it talks about the scope of the government's investigation from 1985 through January 31, 1990. Help me out.

A I'll be glad to. That was the period of time

-- the government hadn't started an investigation in 1985.

The government, by its own affidavit, by the affidavit of

Mr. Burleson, his investigation began on or about the

middle of April of 1987, but the scope, that is the records

that they reviewed, the activities that they were looking

into, apparently extended prior -- that's what they told

us. They told us: well, we've been looking at what's

been going on at this facility going back to 1985. But the

actual act of investigation such as that conducted by the

FBI did not start until the middle of April of '87.

Does that help?

Q Yes, sir. Thank you.

Based on your investigation, which you detailed early in your testimony, how long, over what period of time, had the dumping occurred, the illegal dumping occurred?

A That's a question which I was never able to satisfactorily answer. It depended upon which employee you talked to. I interviewed employees who said it had been occurring for a couple months prior to the FBI showing up at the terminal. There was at least one employee who told us it had been going on for a couple years. Frankly, we were never able to determine over what period of time this had occurred. The only thing we were able to determine with reasonable certainty was that there had been bypassing of the waste treatment system, at least in 1987.

Q Now, sir, I would assume that the negotiated plea agreement and the rest of this matter were not matters treated lightly by the company, that is, it was a major dislocation of the company, a major concern of the company, perhaps that's better.

A From the day that Mr. Belk first indicated there might be environmental violations at the facility, it was never treated lightly.

Q During the two-and-a-half years leading up to the negotiated plea agreement, were there off-and-on

discussions about the liability, as a polite word, of the officers and directors of the company for the problem?

Were there continuing discussions of that possibility?

A There were discussions that I had with representatives of the government about that, yes. I had discussions with my client, which I am probably not at liberty to disclose. I did discuss that subject with the client.

Q And I suppose, with that kind of an ax hanging over your head, that's part of the reason you negotiate a plea agreement and agree to pay \$1.5 million in fines and to make public apologies and so forth. All of that gets swallowed in a negotiated plea. Isn't that generally why defendants negotiate?

A Are you asking me why we entered into the plea agreement?

- Q No. I think the question was --
- A Could you restate the question, please?
- Q Do you want it read back or restated?
- A Whichever is more convenient for you.
- Q Let me try to restate it. Isn't it a fact that it's the process of two-and-a-half years of negotiations, with various pressures being applied by the U.S. Attorney, pressures with respect both to the company itself, the corporation, and with respect to the officers and directors

of the company, which brings about a negotiated plea agreement? Isn't that in fact what happened?

A No, I don't think that's an accurate statement as to what happened. What happened is that it took, I think, about that long for the government to become convinced of what we were telling them all along, and that is that the management people at the company had no knowledge, Mr. Honbarrier, both Honbarriers, and Cliff James and Perryman, none of them knew about this. I think it took that long for the federal government to realize what we had told them from the outset, because we knew pretty early on that there had been this bypassing.

Q Did the government at any point suggest the indictment of those people who were indeed responsible for the bypass?

A Never. They showed us an indictment, though, a mock indictment, of the top management officials at the company at one point in an effort to try to bring the pressure that you're talking about on the company.

Q I think you indicated that you continue to represent the company in connection with environmental and I guess other matters, your firm.

A It's principally litigation matters. I don't hold myself out as a great environmental expert.

Q Have you, since the negotiated plea agreement,

1	represented the company in connection with any environ-
$_{2}$	mental complaints?
3	A Yes, sir. The Exhibit AR-1.
4	Q Is that the only one that you have represented
5	the company in connection with?
6	A Since what date?
7	Q Since you reached the negotiated plea agreement.
8	A Yes, sir.
9	MR. PATTERSON: Excuse me a minute. I'm looking
0	for something.
1	(Pause.)
2	BY MR. PATTERSON:
.3	Q Are you aware of any notices of non-compliance
.4	issued to Central Transport from the Charlotte-Mecklenburg
5	Utility Department?
.6	A CMUD. Yes, sir, I am.
17	Q Have you represented the company in connection
18	with those notices?
19	A No, sir, I have not.
20	Q How did you become aware of it?
21	A I believe when they were produced for this
22	proceeding.
23	MR. PATTERSON: Your Honor, I am afraid that I don't
24	have sufficient copies of these to mark as an exhibit.

That's my intent right now. Mr. Chesnutt may want to object,

but my intention is to mark as an exhibit Notices of Non-Compliance from the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Utility Department, Industrial Waste Division, dated May 31, 1990, August 24, 1990, and September 18, 1990.

MR. CHESNUTT: I have no objection to your marking them. I furnished them to you, I believe.

MR. PATTERSON: Yes, sir.

MR. CHESNUTT: I would suggest to you that a subsequent witness is the one best in the position to address them, but --

MR. PATTERSON: I'm probably not going to go any further than I have. I didn't know whether you had brought copies, intending to make them exhibits, as you did AR-1. It might make life a little bit easier if you did.

MR. CHESNUTT: I believe I did not bring sufficient copies of those.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Let's go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Back on the record.

We've had a short off-the-record discussion regarding the production and reproduction of Exhibits MR-5, 6 and 7.

Those exhibits may be marked as requested. MR-5 being the Notice of Non-Compliance dated May 31, 1990, MR-6 being the Notice of Non-Compliance dated August 24,

1	1990, and MR-7 being the Notice of Non-Compliance dated
2	September 18, 1990.
3 4	(Whereupon, the documents were marked as Matlack Remand Exhibits Nos. 5 through 7 for identification.)
5	JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Mr. Patterson.
6	MR. PATTERSON: I have nothing further, Your Honor
7	JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Mr. Wick.
8	MR. WICK: I have no questions of the witness.
9	JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Mr. Malin.
0	MR. MALIN: I just have a couple, Your Honor.
1	CROSS-EXAMINATION
2	BY MR. MALIN:
.3	Q The Exhibits MR-5, 6 and 7, do you have them
.4	in front of you?
.5	A I do not have them.
6	MR. MALIN: May I approach the witness.
17	(Documents handed to witness by Mr. Patterson.)
18	THE WITNESS: I have a set.
19	BY MR. MALIN:
20	Q Is that the same district, the same sewer
21	system, the same district that involved the incident that
22	you were discussing?
23	A Yes, sir.
	II

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: I have a couple of questions.

MR. MALIN: I have nothing further.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Could you explain exactly how the dumping occurred?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. May I give a lengthy -it takes a lengthy explanation, if you'll bear with me.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Sure.

THE WITNESS: Originally, at that facility the effluent from the tank wash operation was piped to lagoons or settling ponds. That was kind of the state of the art in the 1970s as to how you treated your wastewater for one of these operations, as I understand it.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: All right. Let me interrupt you. In other words, the tank is pulled into some area that has drains and --

THE WITNESS: Exactly. Water flows then from the wash area, and also they have steam rack, it flows also from the steam rack into a settling pond. That was the flow. Now, --

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: And I take it in those days you would wait, periodically you would pump the stuff out of there and take it somewhere else, and the idea was anything that wasn't water hopefully would --

THE WITNESS: Would settle.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: -- would settle.

THE WITNESS: And these are concrete lined, clay

based ponds.

In the middle 1980s the company put in -- actually, in early 1980, and then subsequently in middle 1980 they upgraded it. In the early '80s they put in a waste treatment facility to pretreat the waters before they were discharged into the public sewer system. That's a permitted activity.

They upgraded that facility in the middle 1980s and put in at that time a state of the art waste treatment facility.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Let me break in again. In other words, at that point the water from the wash was no longer -- it was still directed to the lagoon --

THE WITNESS: It still goes to the -- it could go either way. It could go from the wash to the waste treatment system, or it could come from the lagoons. I think most of it went to the lagoons and from there back to the waste treatment facility. I may be --

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: But eventually it would go through the waste treatment facility and then be discharged into the sewers.

THE WITNESS: Exactly. And it went from the waste treatment facility to the sewer system. The purpose of the waste treatment facility was to remove solids from the rinse or the wastewater. That was the nature of the

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treatment process, and to alter the pH level in the wash water.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Basically, the idea was to remove those things that the city's municipal treatment plant wouldn't --

THE WITNESS: Wouldn't normally accommodate. There are standards, discharge standards, that the city has, and the idea of the treatment system is to bring the effluent into those tolerances. It's a fairly delicate process, but that was the nature of the operation.

Apparently, what happened is -- and, again, I can't tell you when, but that line, that sewer line -there was also an old sewer line to some structure which I think no longer existed. In any event, there was a pipe going to this old but still operable sewer line, I believe a separate sewer line, that eventually the waste treatment operation tied into. And the dumping, if you will, or bypassing, occurred by discharging directly into this pipe, which didn't go through the waste treatment system but went straight to the sewer system. understand it, and as it was explained by a couple of the employees, is how the activity occurred. The pipe was not even visible. It, when I saw it, was covered with grass. Unless you knew it was there, you would never see That's apparently how it was conducted.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Did you ever determine -- I take it there was a physical connection of some sort?

THE WITNESS: I believe so; yes, sir.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Did you ever determine who in the company authorized that to be done?

THE WITNESS: Let me put it this way: no one ever admitted authorizing it. Several people at the terminal admitted knowing about it. The employees indicated that it was an individual named Jim Moore, who had been a terminal manager there in Charlotte; that he was the fella that had authorized it. Moore denied that but said he knew about it.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: One other question regarding the business with the Aurora terminal. I'm going to summarize what I think your testimony was, and I just want to make sure I've got this clear in my mind.

Originally, -- well, Central has got this tank cleaning operation in Aurora. Originally, the wastewater was to be discharged into the Aurora sewage system after being subject to appropriate treatment.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: The Aurora sewage system, for whatever reason, cannot accept that.

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: So what you're going to have to do

is truck it somewhere else.

THE WITNESS: Yes. That is an alternative. In fact, what is happening is nothing is -- there's no wash being conducted. Indeed, the wash that was conducted there was a very limited operation for about a week, maybe, at the most, two to three weeks, and then stopped. It generated enough wash water to fill a tank trailer, and perhaps one tank trailer and part of another. Frankly, that wash water is at the site.

We're waiting for the state to respond to my
letter to see if they have a legal basis upon which to
require us to get a permit before we transport that
wastewater to an approved disposal site in South Carolina.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: But, in any event, the general idea is that the sewage system cannot take it, and if you get the permit what you will simply do is truck it somewhere else.

THE WITNESS: That's correct; yes, sir. But to a permitted location. It's got to go to a location that is sanctioned and environmentally authorized, in this case by the South Carolina Department of Environmental -- it's called DHEC, Department of Health and Environmental Control, I think.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: They have to be authorized to accept that waste --

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. The facility at Harley-ville is a regulated facility by DHEC, and any disposal there would have to be a permitted activity through the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Before you redirect, I'm going to ask them if they have any more questions they want to ask on the basis of what I asked.

Mr. Patterson.

MR. PATTERSON: Yes, sir. Very briefly.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. PATTERSON:

Q Is there a savings realized through dumping directly and not treating waste? Was that the purpose of the employees who did not use the treatment facility? What advantage is it to avoid that? Obviously, now there is none.

A No, sir. I can tell you what they told me, which is that they did it because the waste treatment system was running close to full capacity, and they had had periods when they simply had more effluent than the system would accommodate at that particular time, and rather than put it in a tank trailer and retain it there until it could be run through the system, they took the expedient way out and just simply dumped it.

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But in terms of a cost savings, no, there really was no cost savings. In fact, that was the thing that was so frustrating to the top officials in the company. I mean they made an investment of several hundred thousand dollars on a state of the art waste treatment facility only to have these folks in Charlotte bypass it. MR. PATTERSON: That's all I have. JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Mr. Wick. MR. WICK: Nothing, sir. JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Mr. Malin. MR. MALIN: No, sir. JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Mr. Chesnutt. MR. CHESNUTT: Why don't we take a recess and I'll see whether any redirect is necessary, or if it can be shortened if there is any. JUDGE SCHNIERLE: All right. Ten-minute recess. (Recess.) JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Let's go back on the record. Mr. Chesnutt, do you wish to move for the admission of AR-1? MR. CHESNUTT: I do. JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Any objection?

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: AR-1 is admitted.

MR. PATTERSON: None.

1	(Whereupon, the document marked as Applicant's Remand Exhibit No. 1 was received in evidence.)
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$\frac{3}{\parallel}$	MR. CHESNUTT: I have no redirect examination.
4	JUDGE SCHNIERLE: You may step down, sir. Thank
5	you.
6	THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.
7	(Witness excused.)
8	MR. PATTERSON: Your Honor, I would move the
9	admission and I don't think I did this of MR-5, 6
10	and 7. I think we marked them, identified them, but
11	didn't move their admission.
2	MR. CHESNUTT: I have no objection.
13	JUDGE SCHNIERLE: MR-5, 6 and 7 are admitted.
14	(Whereupon, the documents marked as
15	Matlack Remand Exhibits Nos. 5 through 7 were received in evidence.)
16	JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Mr. Chesnutt, do you have another
17	witness?
18	MR. CHESNUTT: I do. I call Glen Simpson forward
19	and ask that he take this seat and stand and be sworn.
20	Whereupon,
21	GLEN SIMPSON
22	having been duly sworn, testified as follows:
23	DIRECT EXAMINATION
24	DV MD CHECNIAM.

Will you state your name and business address,

sir?

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A My name is Glen Simpson. My business address is P.O. Box 7007, High Point, North Carolina.

- Q Who do you work for?
- A I work for Central Transport, Incorporated.
- Q What is your position there?
- A My position is Environmental Director.
- Q When were you hired?
- A I started March 14, 1988.
- Q To whom do you report?
- A I report to the President of the company.
- Q Could you give us some idea of what you did before you came to Central Transport in 1988, particularly with respect to your education and qualifications to accept the job that you accepted with Central Transport?
- A I have approximately eight years of environmental research experience with North Carolina State
 University. I have Bachelor and Master's Degrees from
 the University of Wisconsin and North Carolina State
 University.
- Q In the position that you've identified, what are your responsibilities at Central Transport?
- A My major responsibility is to ensure environmental compliance, and to see that environmental operations are conducted in a sound manner for the company.

		Q	Let	:'s	relate	those	duties	s to	the t	reatment	t
of	wa	stew	ater	in	partic	ular.	Where	does	that	occur,	and
wha	at	are	your	res	sponsib:	ilities	s with	resp	ect t	o it?	

A We treat wastewater at a number of our terminals or facilities. I have responsibilities to ensure that the wastewater treatment process is operational and in compliance, and that includes collection of samples for analysis, with submission of monitoring data to the appropriate sewer authorities, and discussion with them on an as-needed basis.

Q This record reflects that one of the places at which you conduct wastewater treatment in the Central system is at Karns City, Pennsylvania. Are you familiar with that location?

- A Yes, sir.
- Q When did you first visit that facility?
- A Probably during the summer of 1988.
- Q How frequently do you visit that facility, or have you visited that facility since that time?
 - A No less than four times per year.
- Q When you say you visit four times a year, how long do you stay when you come to visit?
- A I'll spend a week at the facility, a week at a time.
 - Q What are the purposes of the visits that you

make to Karns City?

MR. PATTERSON: Your Honor, I'm going to object and ask for an offer of proof with respect to this testimony.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Mr. Chesnutt.

MR. CHESNUTT: I'm not sure what he wants in the way of an offer of proof. I'm not sure what the basis of his objection is.

MR. PATTERSON: I will make it clear; no mystery.

This proceeding has been reopened, according to the

Commission's order, for the limited purpose of obtaining

testimony and evidence regarding Central Transport, Inc.

Clean Water Act violations and any other environmental

or safety violations occurring or becoming known since the

close of the evidentiary record.

From what I sense of this witness -- and this is why I asked for the offer of proof -- this gentleman is not going to talk about safety or environmental violations.

If that's the offer of proof, I'm satisfied. I think he's going to talk about how good Central is about taking care of environmental problems, and I think that is beyond the scope of the Commission's remand, very clearly.

MR. CHESNUTT: My response to that, Your Honor, is that -- if I can find the order of reopening -- my sense of it is there is an expression of concern by the Commission

that evidence has been produced by Matlack, and we've had testimony about here this morning, the guilty plea entered, the plea agreement entered into at Charlotte, and I think it is pretty clear that the Commission wants to know what bearing the entry of that guilty plea in March of 1990 has on this company's activities in Pennsylvania where it seeks to operate. I think the Commission is entitled to know that. I think Mr. Simpson is here prepared to tell you what is going to happen in response to that. That is the purpose for which his testimony is being presented.

MR. PATTERSON: Your Honor, the Commission is very clear, and they could easily have said, "and any improvements made by Central in its environmental programs," or words to that effect. They were very, very specific. I think they did not want to give the opportunity to either side to talk about how good they are, or what changes they have made. They asked very specifically: Clean Water Act violations and any other environmental or safety violations, period. It doesn't say improvements, it doesn't say betterments. It's very, very clear, and I think we are beyond the scope of that order if that's what the witness is going to talk about.

MR. MALIN: I would like to join in that, if you would hear from me.

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JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Mr. Malin.

The problem is also going down a MR. MALIN: slipperv slope. I don't believe the Commission thought that we were supposed to start this case over again. other words, I'm not supposed to have an opportunity to bring in any additional evidence about something I might have overlooked on a direct examination, or anybody else. Once you start over again on even a limited subject, or any subject, then we have a situation where, although the testimony may have been proper in the initial hearing, in the initial part of the Applicant's proof, I don't think we are here to begin again. We are here to put a footnote on a record that has already been created, and that footnote should not be expanded beyond the specific and most narrow confines that the purpose of the reopening was for.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: I'm going to overrule the objection, because I think the purpose, as I've indicated in my decisions, the purpose of the fitness criteria is forward-looking rather than to punish the Applicant for past transgressions. However, I would suggest to Mr. Chesnutt that an extensive examination on this point is, in my view, not warranted by the remand order. I think to the extent that Mr. Simpson was hired as a response to the violation, it's fair game, but I think to the extent

that it goes much beyond that, I think it is beyond the scope.

MR. PATTERSON: I would point out, Your Honor, -and I'm not disagreeing with your ruling. As I have to, I
accept it -- that there was testimony in this record,
extensive testimony, back and forth about Karns City.

If we're going to sit and improve on that part of the
record on a unilateral basis, then I think we're entitled
to probably extend this thing a little bit longer. I
haven't even examined the question yet. I mean that's the
kind of thing, it seems to me -- and that's where we
started to go, to Karns City, not to talk about its
violations, but to improve the record that was made before
Your Honor a couple years ago, a year-and-a-half ago.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: I'm inclined to agree about the specificity towards Karns City.

MR. CHESNUTT: Let me understand. When you say you're inclined to agree about the specificity --

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: I agree with Mr. Patterson's comments about -- as I see it, I think it is reasonable to respond, to have Mr. Simpson testify about his duties generally, since apparently his hiring is one of the responses to the violation that got this ball rolling again. But I was, quite frankly, -- does he visit Karns City four times a year and spend a week per visit, or is this a

practice generally with respect to all Central terminals? In other words, I don't think it is appropriate at this point to -- I think it is beyond the scope of the remand order to go into a long exploration of Central's operations at Karns City. I think that is clearly beyond the scope.

MR. CHESNUTT: Then as I understand your ruling, you are not interested in learning the state of compliance of Karns City at this time?

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: No

BY MR. CHESNUTT:

Q The Judge inquired with respect to the visitation that you described at Karns City, Mr. Simpson, whether that occurs only at Karns City, or does it occur at other facilities throughout the Central system. Would you answer that?

A I also visit other Central terminals throughout the system.

- Q With the same frequency, or a different frequency?
 - A Approximately, the same frequency.
 - Q For the same duration?
 - A Not always the same duration. Sometimes less.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: What do you do while you're at the terminals?

THE WITNESS: I check any appropriate records, any data, monitoring data that would be available, check for functioning of equipment, general environmental compliance. I talk to the employees. I do whatever is necessary in terms of reviewing whatever data is available, and also plan for upcoming regulatory changes that will require us to make changes in our operations.

BY MR. CHESNUTT:

Q Mr. Simpson, earlier in the examination of Mr. Doyle, Mr. Patterson had marked for identification MR Exhibits 5, 6 and 7. Those are entitled Notices of Non-Compliance, and they are dated May 31, August 24, September 18, and addressed to a Lawrence Wellington. Do you know Mr. Lawrence Wellington?

A Yes, sir.

- Q Do you know anything about these documents?
- A Yes. I have seen them before.
- Q Did you furnish them to me?
- A Yes.

Q What is this all about? What are these Notices of Non-Compliance all about?

A Those were received as part of a process that we have in the discharge of treated wastewater from our Charlotte facility, in that as part of the permit that we have to discharge treated water, we are required to

collect samples, have those samples analyzed, and submit the analytical results to the city sewer authorities.

This monitoring program is such that there are 16 samples collected per year. Eight of those we collect ourselves for analysis, with submission of the results. The other eight are collected by the sewer authority for their own analysis as an independent audit.

If the analytical results indicate that any of the parameters, chemical constituents, in our wastewater would exceed the permitted discharge limitation, then they will issue one of these Notices of Non-Compliance for that parameter which has exceeded its discharge limitation.

Q What do you do when you get one of these? What does the company do?

A As we are required under our discharge permit, we are required to collect four additional samples for analysis, and the analytical results then have to be submitted within a given time period to the sewer authority to demonstrate that our wastewater again is in compliance with our permitted discharge limitations.

Q I notice in the third paragraph -- these are essentially form letters, is this correct, in some respects?

A Yes.

Q Certainly, they have repetitive language in COMMONWEALTH REPORTING COMPANY (717) 761-7150

them.

In the third paragraph of each one of them there's an indication that if subsequent analyses indicate continued violations, a Compliance Agreement may be issued. Has one been issued with respect to any of these three?

A No, sir.

Q Have there been any specific actions that the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Utility Department has asked Central Transport to take with respect to changing its basic wastewater treatment facility?

A No, they have made no request in that manner.

Q What is the company doing in response to these indications of Notice of Non-compliance?

We've attempted to make improvements in our wastewater treatment process through a variety of means. The initial step was to hire a wastewater consultant to . come in advise us as to what improvements, changes, modifications, we could make in our waste treatment process. As a result of that advisement we are using or have added an additional pre-treatment chemical to the process to remove additional solids from the wastewater and make wastewater improvements.

We also recently made a physical modification to our pre-treatment equipment to improve its efficiency and performance.

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MR. CHESNUTT: Your Honor, Mr. Patterson had requested earlier that I make an offer of proof with respect to what I would have this witness testify to, and I will do that at this time.

If he had been permitted to testify concerning the Karns City facility, it would have been our intent to show and to have him testify about continuing activities at that terminal with respect to the wastewater treatment activities there, to indicate additional investment at that facility for the purpose of improving wastewater treatment there, and to have sponsored an exhibit that I will tender for marking, and subsequent rejection, I'm certain, of a DER inspection report of the Karns City facility, which indicates that the company is in compliance at that facility.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: This may be marked for identification as AR-2.

(Whereupon, the document was marked as Applicant's Remand Exhibit No. 2 for identification.)

MR. CHESNUTT: I offer that as part of my offer of proof, and I offer the exhibit into evidence.

MR. PATTERSON: Is your offer of proof at an end?

MR. CHESNUTT: Yes, it is.

MR. PATTERSON: Your Honor, in line with your earlier ruling regarding the specific information regarding

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Karns City, and particularly information that is not within the Commission's remand order, I would ask that AR-2 not be accepted into evidence.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: AR-2 is not admitted. It is beyond the scope of the remand order.

(Whereupon, the document marked as Applicant's Remand Exhibit No. 2 was rejected.)

MR. CHESNUTT: The witness is available for cross-examination.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Mr. Patterson, before you start,
I have one question I want to ask him.

On MR-5 -- do you have that before you? THE WITNESS: No, sir.

MR. CHESNUTT: He will in a minute.

(Document handed to witness by Counsel Chesnutt.)

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: In the first paragraph it says, "Analysis indicate violations(s) of Permit No. 0188 for the following parameters: BOD, TSS, and Zinc." I know what Zinc is. What are BOD and TSS?

THE WITNESS: Those are abbreviations for chemical characterizations of the wastewater. BOD stands for Biological Oxygen Demand, and TSS stands' for Total Suspended Solids.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Thank you. I tend to ask when I don't recognize an abbreviation.

Mr. Patterson.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. PATTERSON:

- Q Does the company receive similar indications from other industrial waste departments, or whatever they call themselves, where other of your terminals are where tanks are cleaned?
 - A In what respect?
- Q Similar to the three Notices of Non-Compliance; that is, indications that what you are putting into the sewer system is outside of their parameters, whatever testing parameters they have?
 - A No, sir, we've received none.
- Q These are the only ones you've received since the negotiated plea agreement earlier this year?
 - A Yes, sir.

MR. CHESNUTT: Excuse me. I think the request was since the close of the record, which was June 28, 1989.

BY MR. PATTERSON:

Q I would be happy to amend the question to ask you whether you have received others of these kinds of documents, either from the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Industrial Waste Division or the similar divisions, however named, of other jurisdictions where you have tank cleaning facilities at your terminals, since June 28, 1989?

Α	No,	sir,	we	have	not	received	any.

Q How many of these do you think you have to get before they do what they suggest doing in the third paragraph of each of these letters; that is, a Compliance Agreement issues?

A I can't answer that. I can offer that in discussions with them, they have different levels of what they would classify as non-compliance. They are looking for those who either their discharge would be an acute problem or a chronic, a long-term thing, or just some sort of flagrant discharge.

Q Is it your view that they are particularly sensitive with respect to Central Transport in this Charlotte-Mecklenburg Industrial Waste Division?

- A I feel we're being treated fairly.
- Q Fairly?
- A Yes.
- Q You indicated you made some physical modifications to the equipment, the treatment equipment, at your Charlotte terminal.
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q Did I understand you correctly?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q Was that a physical modification peculiar to the Charlotte terminal, or did you do that same modification

elsewhere?

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A Well, let me answer that this way. The type of pre-treatment equipment that we have at our Charlotte facility is unique to that terminal, so it would not be required or appropriate at other facilities.

Q Now, sir, I suppose in your position as the Environmental Director of the company you would be aware of any other environmental or safety violations, other than those we have talked about here today, either occurring or becoming known since June 28, 1989?

- A Yes, sir, in the environmental area.
- Q Have you been in the hearing room since the hearing began this morning?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q Do you know of any other violations, other than those we have talked about this morning, environmental violations, since June 28, 1989?

A No, sir.

MR. PATTERSON: That's all I have.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Mr. Wick.

MR. WICK: No questions.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Mr. Malin.

MR. MALIN: Yes.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. MALIN:

Q Mr. Simpson, you seem to differentiate, in answering Mr. Patterson's question, between environmental and safety. He asked if you would know all about the environmental and safety violations. You said: yes, environmental. Was I perceptive? Is your authority broken up in some way, you are environmental and someone else is safety?

A Yes. Our corporate organization is set up so that I strictly have environmental responsibilities, and another individual has responsibilities for safety enforcement.

Q So, in your answer that this is all the "environmental violations," would that imply that there may be some safety violations, some violations not within your jurisdiction in your employment?

A I meant to imply nothing, just that there were no environmental violations.

Q Is my question accurate? Could there be something that would be considered a safety violation but not an environmental violation in your company and you would not be aware of that?

MR. CHESNUTT: I object to that because it is beyond the scope of his knowledge, obviously. He's already

testified to that.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: I think he has answered that question. The objection is sustained.

BY MR. MALIN:

Q Could you tell me what you consider within your environmental jurisdiction, personally, and what is not?

A Generally, environmental jurisdiction would fall under any EPA issued rule or regulation, which is then promulgated through state regulatory agencies. That's where I separate it, in distinction, from, say, OSHA type rules and regulations.

Q Some employment problem or hazard might not be within your jurisdiction.

A Exactly.

Q You indicated that eight samples were taken by yourself and eight samples were taken by the sewer district. What time frame was that, a year, every month, every three months; what is it?

A The 16 total are collected over a year's time; there will be 16 per year. At any given time you collect four samples in a row, one per day for four days in a row.

Q These letters that are MR-5, 6, and 7, would they be a result of the sewer district samples, one or more of these eight samples that they took? Would that be

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what generates this type of letter?

A They would be generated by both the results they get from their sampling, and also from the results that we submit to them.

- Q During the year 1990, how many samples have you taken as it relates to the testing? So far; the year is not up. It's not a trick question.
 - A I'd say approximately 12.
- Q Did your samples indicate excessive parameters of BOD, TSS, zinc and nickel?
 - A I believe that was our analysis, yes.
- Q Was there anything else found in excess in your samples that are not mentioned in here?
- A No, sir. When the results are submitted to them, you submit all the results.
- Q Now, your role of environmental compliance, is that an engineering role as well, such as how do we change this waste treatment center to make it do a better job, or is it a regulatory role only where you are concerned with only the paperwork and the rules and regulations itself rather than how to accomplish the end?
 - A It's a combination of both.
- Q Have you done anything to reduce the amount of nickel that they proclaim in two of their letters is beyond the parameters?

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2	the addition of an additional pre-treatment chemical, plus
3	the physical modifications, will reduce the nickel. We're
4	testing for that
5	Q When were the physical modifications made,
6	Mr. Simpson?
7	A Approximately, six weeks ago.
8	Q Have you taken any samples since?
9	A We're sampling presently.
10	Q Would it be fair to say right now we don't
11	know whether it has worked or not, whether there is or is
12	not nickel beyond the parameters of the sewage district?
13	A We haven't seen the results, the analytical
14	results, yet.
15	Q Do you know what penalties that they refer to
16	that they can assess? What are they, monetary or
17	A I don't know.
18	Q They say they may establish a Schedule of
19	Compliance with penalties and interim limitations. Did you
20	have any discussions as to what those penalties could be,
21	or interim limitations could be?
22	A No, sir, because we have not entered into that

We feel that the modifications made in both

mental director what the maximum penalty could be for any

Do you know from your expertise as an environ-

level of discussion.

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of these violations --

Q -- under the law or regulations that apply to them?

A No, sir.

Q Have you not looked them up in a book, or are they not written? I'm not trying -- why is it you would not know?

A I don't anticipate receiving any. It's our anticipation that we will make whatever adjustments that are necessary; that that won't be necessary for us.

MR. MALIN: I have nothing further. Thank you.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: I want to clarify your responsibility. In terms of environmental matters, you cover discharges from your plant and various cleaning facilities and that sort of thing.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Would it be your responsibility if a tank truck had an accident and spilled its load?

THE WITNESS: I would have responsibilities for spill clean-up.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: For the spill clean-up.

Are you familiar with the -- well, earlier in this proceeding there was testimony regarding employee safety and health matters generally involving the cleaning of tank

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another day of hearing?

within your area of responsibility? 2 THE WITNESS: No, sir. That's within safety. 3 JUDGE SCHNIERLE: And general truck safety, brakes 4 and that sort of thing, that is not within your --5 THE WITNESS: No, sir. 6 JUDGE SCHNIERLE: All right. 7 Do you have any further questions? 8 9 MR. PATTERSON: No, Your Honor. JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Do you have any redirect, 10 Mr. Chesnutt? 11 12 MR. CHESNUTT: I have no redirect. 13 JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Thank you, sir. You may step 14 down. 15 (Witness excused.) 16 MR. CHESNUTT: That concludes our presentation. 17 JUDGE SCHNIERLE: You're not going to call another 18 witness? 19 MR. CHESNUTT: No. I have noted that there are no 20 safety issues, and in consonance with the objections to 21 affirmative evidence, so to speak, there would be no pur-22 pose in calling any further witness, so we rest. 23 JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Mr. Patterson, do you have any-

trailers and wearing respirators and so forth. Is that

body you want to put on today, or are you going to ask for

MR. PATTERSON: No, sir, I'm not going to do either one of those two things, Your Honor.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Mr. Wick.

MR. WICK: No, sir.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Mr. Malin.

MR. MALIN: No, sir.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: I gather all parties by now have received my order on Central's motion to take notice of facts?

MR. CHESNUTT: Yes. I have received that. I don't know whether the record is better served. I had represented to you in that request for the taking of official notice that I would submit a certified copy of the complaint in question. I have that certified copy here in its original form.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: I think, in light of the fact that it was attached to your motion, and the fact that I denied your motion, there is no point in further submitting it to the record until we hear from the Commission on the certification of the material question.

MR. CHESNUTT: That is the instruction I wished to obtain.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: I take it, assuming the

Commission refuses to answer the material question, in that

event that this record would be closed based upon the

Mr. Malin.

testimony and the documents received here today. If that happens, is it the parties' desire to file briefs?

MR. CHESNUTT: Yes, it is, if Your Honor would believe them to be helpful. If you don't believe them to be helpful, --

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: I have no problem. I would appreciate receiving briefs.

All right. What I will do is, I believe the -I hope the Commission will be prompt in answering the
certified question. If the Commission answers the certified question and essentially overrules my ruling on your
motion, there will be another day of hearing for the
purpose of offering the documents which you have attached
to the motion. At that point I am assuming that,
Mr. Patterson, you would probably wish to produce or have
available witnesses to discuss those matters.

MR. PATTERSON: Yes, Your Honor.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: All right. If the Commission answers the material question and says I was correct, I will set a briefing schedule.

MR. CHESNUTT: Fine.

MR. MALIN: May we discuss the briefing schedule in the sense of scope? We are not going to start over again?

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Oh, I certainly hope not,

MR. MALIN: The last time, Your Honor, you had the Applicant file a brief and we filed a reply brief, in essence. At least sequentially, that's what was done.

this time. Obviously, the limit -- assuming that there is no further hearing, the limited subject matter of the brief is what has been received during the remand period. Well, regardless of whether we have another day of hearing or not, I don't want to hear about need and all that other good stuff again, or financial fitness. What we have discussed in the remand, basically, would be the subject matter of the limited brief. I would be inclined to require the briefing to be done the way it was done earlier, namely that Mr. Chesnutt would file an Applicant's brief, and the Protestants would file responsive briefs, rather than going through simultaneous main briefs and simultaneous reply briefs. I don't think that's necessary.

MR. CHESNUTT: I agree.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Mr. Patterson.

MR. PATTERSON: That sounds good to me.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: Is there anything further we need to discuss today?

MR. CHESNUTT: There is not.

JUDGE SCHNIERLE: This hearing is adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 12:10 p.m., the hearing was adjourned.)

<u>CERTIFICATE</u>

I hereby certify, as the stenographic reporter, that the foregoing proceedings were taken stenographically by me, and thereafter reduced to typewriting by me or under my direction; and that this transcript is a true and accurate record to the best of my ability.

COMMONWEALTH REPORTING COMPANY, INC.

By: Qudith Johnman Valencik
