COUNTY OF HUDSON 1 STATE OF NEW JERSEY 2 3 4 IN RE: APPLE VIEW 7009-7101 RIVER ROAD NORTH BERGEN, NEW JERSEY 07047 5 CASE NO. 4-106 Applicant. 7 8 Tuesday, August 28, 2012 Commencing 7:00 p.m. 9 BEFORE: 10 THE NORTH BERGEN PLANNING BOARD 11 PRESENT: 12 HARRY MAYO, III, Chairman 13 GEORGE AHTO, JR., Vice Chairman ROBERT BASELICE, Member PATRICIA BARTOLI, Member 14 RICHARD LOCRICCHIO, Member 15 SEBASTIAN ARNONE, Member MANUEL FERNANDEZ, Alternate Member REHAB AWADALLAH, Alternate Member 16 17 GITTLEMAN, MUHLSTOCK & CHEWCASKIE, ESQS. Attorneys for the Planning Board 18 BY: Nylema Nabbie, Esq. Geraldine Baker, Board Clerk 19 Jill Hartmann, P.P., Board Planner 20 Derek McGrath, P.E., Board Engineer 21 Reported By: 22 DONNA LYNN J. ARNOLD, CCR 23 24 25

1 APPEARANCES: 2 ALAMPI & DeMARRAIS 3 Attorneys for the Applicant 1 University Plaza 4 Hackensack, New Jersey 07601 CARMINE R. ALAMPI, ESQ. BY: 5 6 BEATTIE PADOVANO, LLC Attorneys for Objectors Galaxy Towers 7 Condominium Association, Inc. 50 Chestnut Ridge Road 8 Montvale, New Jersey JOHN J. LAMB, ESQ. BY: 9 10 MARIA GESUALDI, ESQ. Attorney for Objector Township of 11 Guttenberg 6806 Bergenline Avenue 12 Guttenberg, New Jersey 07093 13 WATSON, STEVENS, RUTTER & ROY, LLP Attorneys for Transcontinental Gas 14 Pipeline Company, LLC 3 Paragon Way, Suite 300 15 Freehold, New Jersey 07728 RICHARD B. TUCKER, JR., ESQ. BY: 16 MARK STEVENS, ESQ. Attorneys for Transco 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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1	WITNESS
2	DIRECT CROSS REDIRECT RECROSS
3	DAN SCHWEITZER
4 5	BY: MR. TUCKER 17 BY: THE BOARD 36, 47, 91 BY: MR. LAMB 39 96 BY: THE PUBLIC
6	JEREMY RABEN 48
7	7004 Boulevard East
8	STEVEN ROSEN 69 7004 Boulevard East
10	SINT NG 71 7004 Boulevard East
11	GERARD DRASHEFF 88
12	Mayor, Guttenberg 68 Park Avenue
13	HERB SHAW 91 4402 Liberty Avenue
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Jill Hartmann, P.P., Board Planner and

Derek McGrath, P.E., Board Engineer, having

been duly sworn, testifies as follows.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: All right. The meeting

CHAIRMAN MAYO: All right. The meeting is called to order.

Pursuant to the Open Public Meetings Act,
please be advised that notice of this special meeting
was faxed to the Journal Dispatch and Bergen Record on
August 6th, 2012 advising that the North Bergen
Planning Board would hold a meeting on August 28th,
2012 at 7:00 p.m. in the chambers of the Municipal
Building located at 4233 Kennedy Boulevard, North
Bergen, New Jersey, 07047.

Applicant's attorneys and Board members were mailed notices on that date and a copy of this notice was posted on the bulletin board in the lobby of the Municipal Building for public inspection.

Gerry, please call the roll.

MS. BAKER: Commissioner Cabrera.

Mr. Arnone.

MR. ARNONE: Here.

MS. BAKER: Miss Bartoli.

MS. BARTOLI: Here.

MS. BAKER: Mr. Baselice.

MR. BASELICE: Here.

MS. BAKER: Mr. Locricchio. Mr. Somack. 1 2 Miss Awadallah. MS. AWADALLAH: 3 Here. MS. BAKER: Mr. Fernandez. 4 5 MR. FERNANDEZ: Here. MS. BAKER: Vice Chairman Ahto. 6 7 VICE CHAIRMAN AHTO: Here. 8 MS. BAKER: Chairman Mayo. 9 CHAIRMAN MAYO: Here. Okay. Case Number 4-10 continuation. Apple 10 11 View LLC. 12 MR. FERNANDEZ: Mr. Chairman, I would just 13 like to put on the record that I read the transcript of the previous meeting. 14 15 CHAIRMAN MAYO: All right. Thank you, Mr. 16 Fernandez. 17 Anyone else? Okay. Let the record reflect that. 18 19 MR. ALAMPI: Thank you, Chairman. 20 And, for the record, Carmine Alampi, continuing 21 the hearing on the matter of Apple View, LLC. 22 again, Chairman, is a continuation, a special meeting. 23 When we left off, a number of things were 24 directed to myself, as the applicant, and to the 25 attorney for the objector by Mr. Muhlstock.

there was a request that we articulate our positions in a written memorandum submitted to him and that we would have an opportunity to review them.

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What I'm speaking to is the issue of marking into identification only a certain appraisal report and whether or not the appraiser will testify.

I think there's been ample discourse, in writing, amongst and between the parties and the positions have been well-stated.

And, I received a letter last week, while I was away for a few days, from Mr. Muhlstock, dated August 22nd, 2012 regarding that issue. And, I think he's made a determination and recommendation, in writing, to the Board that is, that we will not proceed with or allow the appraisal testimony and such.

I think Mr. Lamb can speak for himself. But, he raised his positions very articulately and objects to the refusal of the Board to -- the Board's attorney to allow that as evidence and within the scope of this remand.

I don't need to beat a dead horse. We can all read for ourselves. I think that was clearly stated.

There was a secondary issue that has developed with regard to Mr. Helmstetter, the proported witness, the appraiser. And, Mr. Muhlstock -- that issue is

also laid out in writing in several correspondences back and forth.

I think there was a final ruling or recommendation by the Board's attorney on that position.

I would like to move on.

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When we were here last in July, we had concluded certain testimony. But, between the July 12th meeting and the July 26th meeting, I believe on the morning of the 26th, we received correspondence from Mr. Stevens' office, the attorney for Transco, that they would like to recall Mr. Schweitzer for additional supplementary testimony.

That was a letter dated more than a month ago and copied to all addressed parties, interested parties and attorneys.

The issue has resurfaced. And, I saw a letter,
I didn't realize this letter from Mr. Chewcaskie dated
August 24th. I became aware of it when I read Mr.
Lamb's letter this morning referring to a letter of
August 24th.

And, John, I, somehow it was sent to me but I didn't see it. I was away last Friday.

Again, Transco will be producing, once again,
Dan Schweitzer to complete his testimony tonight.

And, I would like to turn over to Transco's attorneys and I would like them to present this witness.

1.3

I also noticed, of course, that Mr. Bertin is not here tonight. He's actually in Italy, on vacation. I was aware of that. But I did make a mistake, however. I didn't think about his exhibit boards that he's been bringing to every meeting. And, when I looked at the wall, it dawned on me, I have not produced them. But, we will produce them at future meetings.

And, I did mention to Mr. Lamb that I, I may have forgotten to produce these because I forgot that Mr. Bertin wouldn't be here.

With that, I would like to go forward with Transco. I do note Mr. Lamb has his first witness on his case, his geotechnical consultant, who was here last month. Hopefully, we can get to him as well.

MS. NABBIE: Mr. Alampi, Counsel, Mr.

19 Chairman, excuse me for a movement.

It's my understanding, at the last hearing, that that valuation, that appraisal report by Mr.

Helmstetter was marked G-32.

Since then, a series of letters have been exchanged between Counsel for the Board, Counsel for the applicant and for the objector.

It is my recommendation, to this Board, that they do not consider G-32 because I believe it goes well-beyond the scope of Judge Farrington's limited remand which is to address solely the issue of the pipeline safety.

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However, for purposes of preserving the record, what I recommend to this Board is that we mark the various communications into evidence -- well, we mark them for identification.

MR. ALAMPI: Miss Nabbie, what we've been doing, in order to save on the time, we have acknowledged that these letters exist and that they have gone back and forth at previous meetings. So, we have not marked them by individual number but we have referenced them to say that even the letters are preserved in the record.

MS. NABBIE: I understand. And, I have read the transcript. And, I know that that's been a procedure here.

And, with all due respect, and both Counsel can weigh in, speaking with Mr. Muhlstock and reviewing everything, it's my recommendation to this Board that, with respect to the communications that were precipitated by virtue of G-32, that we specifically identify, identify those communications.

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MR. ALAMPI: Okay. I have no objection.
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                MS. NABBIE: It's my understanding, Mr.
2
    Alampi, that you generated a letter dated August 6,
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    2012 which we've identified as RA-11.
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                MR. ALAMPI: You have organized the
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6
    various and you have assigned, you are assigning
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    numbers?
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                MS. NABBIE: Yes, I have.
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                MR. ALAMPI:
                             Do you have extra copies of
    that for us?
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                MS. NABBIE: I have one extra copy.
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                MR. ALAMPI: Well, you can circulate it
13
    tomorrow, if you wish.
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                MS. NABBIE: Absolutely.
                MR. ALAMPI: But, you are going read into
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16
    the record now a series of dated letters and who it's
    attributed to?
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                MS. NABBIE: That is correct.
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          There is a letter dated, for purposes of the
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    record, August 6, 2012 from Mr. Alampi to Mr.
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    Muhlstock. I have marked that for identification as
    RA-11.
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          There is a letter from Mr. Lamb to Mr. Muhlstock
    dated August 16th, 2012 which I have marked for
24
    identification as G-33.
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There is another communication from Mr. Lamb to Mr. Muhlstock dated August 17th, 2012 which I have identified as G-34.

There is a communication of August 27th from Mr. Lamb to Mr. Muhlstock which I have identified as G-35.

With respect to the communications from Mr. Muhlstock to Mr. Lamb, there was one dated August 20th, 2012 which I have identified as PB-3.

And, there is one other communication addressed to both Counsel, Mr. Alampi and Mr. Lamb, dated August 22nd, 2012 which I have identified as PB-4.

It is my recommendation to the Board that they do not consider G-32 and I believe a motion would be appropriate.

MR. LAMB: At the right time, Mr.

Chairman, before you vote, can I be heard since Mr.

Alampi made an opening statement and the Board's

Counsel made --

Sorry, Mr. Shaw.

Good evening. Just for purposes of clarifying the record and although Counsel has identified essentially the exhibits which were set forth in Mr. Muhlstock's letter dated August 22nd, 2012, she's actually added the most recent letter of, my letter dated August 27, 2012 as G-35.

What is missing is my letter dated August 7th, 2012 which I would suggest, since we left off at G-35, that that would be G-36.

With respect to the Board's Counsel's letters, Mr. Muhlstock's or Mr. Chewcaskie's letters was a reference to PB-3 and PB-4 which was also identified in Mr. Muhlstock's letter of August 24th. However, the July 27, 2012 letter from Mr. Muhlstock and his August 8, 2012 letter were not marked and Mr. Chewcaskie's letter dated August 24th, 2012.

And, so I would suggest, and we don't need to decide this now, but I would suggest that they be marked, since we left off at PB-4, that they be marked PB-5, PB-6 and PB-7.

And, that, I think with those one, two, three, four additional letters, I think we've got the correspondence on file.

I will respond briefly to Mr. Alampi's one comment. He, he referred to the alleged conflict of Mr. Muhlstock and his firm as a secondary issue. I'm not going to rehash my positions in the letter. We've all, we've said, everyone has briefed it and said whatever they wanted and the reasons for it.

But, I will say this, that Mr. Muhlstock's decision to not have the appraisal is essentially

1 | almost self-created, the elimination of the conflict.

2 And, so, we said, as a threshold issue, you first have

3 to decide whether you have a conflict with Mr.

Helmstetter, do you have one or not.

That's the first issue.

public address system.

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And, then you have to go on to the second issue. The second issue is on the merits and the substantive issues, is an appraisal permitted to be introduced based upon the Judge's remand decision.

And, as Mr. Alampi said, we have already, everybody has put in our reasons. Mr. Muhlstock has made his recommendations. And, I'm not going to rehash that.

MS. NABBIE: At this time I'm going to ask the Board for --

MR. SHAW: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I can't hear the lady. Please use the

MR. LAMB: I should -- I'm sorry. And, I should also make one other correction.

G-32 was not just the appraisal of Mr.

Helmstetter. It was my letter of July 26th, 2012.

The attached appraisal from Helmstetter dated July

24 17th and my letter dated September 21st, 2011.

So, I would suggest, just again to clarify the

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    documents, that they be marked G-32A, B and C.
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                MS. NABBIE: Counsel, we have them
    collectively marked as G-32. I have no problems with
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    your suggestion.
                MR. LAMB:
                           Yes.
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                MR. AHTO: Mr. Chairman, I think the
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    appraisal, the bringing in has nothing to do with the
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    remand from Judge Farrington. And, it has nothing to
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    do with the safety of the pipeline during the
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    construction.
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          So, I'm going to make a motion that we not
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    accept G-35 and that we not accept it at all.
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                MS. NABBIE: Mr. Ahto, I'm sorry, is it
    G-32 that you are referring to which is Counsel's
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    letter of July 26, 2012 and annexed to which there is
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    the appraisal report?
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                MR. AHTO: Yes. It's not G-35.
                CHAIRMAN MAYO: G-32.
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                MR. AHTO: G-32. I'm sorry. I amend my
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    motion to G-32.
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                CHAIRMAN MAYO: All right. Do we have a
22
    second?
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                MR. ARNONE: I second it.
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                CHAIRMAN MAYO: All right. Moved and
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    seconded.
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                MS. BAKER: Mr. Arnone.
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                MR. ARNONE: Yes.
                MS. BAKER: Ms. Bartoli.
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                MS. BARTOLT: Yes.
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                MS. BAKER: Mr. Baselice.
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                MR. BASELICE: Yes.
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                MS. BAKER: Ms. Awadallah.
                MS. AWADALLAH:
8
                               Yes.
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                MS. BAKER: Mr. Fernandez.
                MR. FERNANDEZ:
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                               Yes.
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                MS. BAKER: Mr. Ahto.
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                MR. AHTO: Yes.
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                MS. BAKER: Chairman Mayo.
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                CHAIRMAN MAYO: Yes.
          It's unanimous, the appraisal will not be heard.
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          Let's move on.
                MR. LAMB: And, for the record, Mr.
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    Helmstetter was here the entire last hearing but,
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    because of that letter, I did not bring him here.
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          I did confirm he was available if the Board
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    would have heard him but the Board was deciding not
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    to.
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                MR. ALAMPI: Chairman, we're turning the
    meeting back to Transco's presentation, recall of a
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25
    Dan Schweitzer with Transco and their attorney.
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I don't know. Richard, you're on. 1 2 MR. TUCKER: Good evening, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the Board. My name is Richard 3 Tucker. I'm one of the attorneys for Transco. 4 And, as Mr. Alampi has stated, on reviewing the 5 transcripts, we felt that perhaps there is some loose 6 7 ends in Mr. Sweitzer's previous testimony. So, I would like to bring him back this evening 8 and finish up, if we may. 9 10 CHAIRMAN MAYO: All right. 11 MR. TUCKER: Thank you. Mr. Schweitzer. CONTINUED EXAMINATION BY MR. TUCKER: 12 13 Mr. Schweitzer, would you repeat, briefly, your qualifications, please. 14 15 MR. TUCKER: Is he going to be sworn 16 first? CHAIRMAN MAYO: Yes. I'm sorry. 17 18 MR. LAMB: We'll stipulate he was sworn. 19 Also, for the record, the Board Engineer and 20 Planner WAS also sworn although the meeting hadn't 21 started, just to put it on the record. 22 And, I don't think we need to repeat his

25 CHAIRMAN MAYO: Thank you, Mr. Lamb.

some additional issues.

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qualifications. He's just coming back to supplement

subpart addresses Federal safety standards and

requirements for national gas pipeline companies such

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as Transco?

A Yes.

Q And, would it be fair to say that these regulations impose only minimal safety standards?

A Yes, they are the minimum required regulations for, for the interstate pipeline companies.

Q And, is a gas transmission company, such as Transco, free to exceed those requirements if it sees fit to do so?

A Certainly.

Q Do these regulations require a pipeline company, pipeline operator to have what's called an Integrity Management Program?

A Yes. We have an Integrity Management

Program. And, if a plan is written, it's reviewed by

PHMSA, the Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety

Administration and it's been approved by them.

MR. LAMB: Mr. Chairman, I'm going to object to any questions on the Integrity Management Program or plan.

I previously requested that they be provided. They were refused to be provided.

We went through this with Mr. Rodriguez. We requested them in a subpoena and we have not been

provided them.

So, if they want us now to ask questions about something that they didn't give to us in advance, I'm renewing the objection that I previously made.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: Sir.

MR. TUCKER: Yes, if I may. The regulations do not favor, in fact expressly disfavors public disclosure of these integrity management programs.

The regulations go on to say that if someone, member of the public is interested in obtaining them, they can make a FOIA request. They can submit a request to the regulator and the regulator will determine whether or not to release any information.

But, this is a document that is not for public release or dissemination. That is why we haven't released it and we object to the release of it.

MR. LAMB: And, I'll renew my objection.

He can't testify about something that he doesn't give me.

And, for the record, I did make the request of PHMSA and it has not been responded to.

And, so, because a lot of the testimony of both this witness and the prior witness all refer to the Integrity Management Plan which has never been

provided, if, if Mr. Tucker wants to send a brief to the Board as to why it's confidential and why it's somehow protected under law -- respectfully, we have reviewed the law and the law does not, in our opinion, protect the disclosure of that.

This disclosure argument only came up after the Board issued a subpoena. It did not come up before the Board issued the subpoena.

MR. TUCKER: The simple answer is the PHMSA website expressly states the position I just advocated. So, that is a matter of public record.

Anyone researching the availability of this only need to look at the PHMSA website in the frequently asked questions section and there it is.

I might add that the subject of an Integrity

Management Program has been brought up in detail by

Mr. Lamb. This is something he's inquired about and,

short of disclosing it to him, which, as I say, we

cannot do, this has been the subject matter of these,

these hearings.

MR. LAMB: The subject matter in which all the, my questions about providing a copy and letting me see exactly the basis and foundation for the testimony has never been provided.

We can save a lot of time. If they're not going

to produce it, I think the Board should rule they could move on with their next point. But, they can't ask questions about something I can't see and that they don't produce to the Board.

MS. NABBIE: Mr. Alampi.

MR. ALAMPI: Well, Chairman, it is true that the remand was to focus on the safety issues.

And, that's why we're all here.

And, this witness is eminently qualified to discuss these issues, explain the regulatory background, the agencies that review and whether they are compliant.

Going into the sum and substance of each element of that complex plan is unnecessary.

I think that the Board is charged with the duty to make an informed decision.

We're not going to have a debate here and let this thing drag on for 25 hearings and go line by line over every regulation and such. We're here to provide the Board with enough information to make an informed decision. And, I think this witness can outline that testimony and move along with it.

Mr. Lamb has made his point. I'm sure he'll raise it at a later date. But, I think we should proceed.

1 CHAIRMAN MAYO: I tend to agree, frankly. 2 We're not looking into the details of the plan but rather is it safe. That's a famous movie once. 3 MR. ALAMPI: What was that, Mr. Chairman? 4 5 What movie was that? CHAIRMAN MAYO: It goes back aways. 6 7 MS. HARTMANN: Don't go to the dentist. 8 CHAIRMAN MAYO: Yeah. I just dated myself. 9 10 MS. HARTMANN: Me, too. 11 CHAIRMAN MAYO: Proceed. 12 MR. TUCKER: May we proceed? 13 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. CONTINUED EXAMINATION BY MR. TUCKER: 14 15 All right. Mr. Schweitzer, just generally, what is the purpose of the Integrity 16 17 Management Program? 18 The Integrity Management Program was, was 19 passed by the Safety Administration. In 2002, it gave 20 us 10 years to assess our pipelines and in highly 21 populated areas. So, after that first 10 years, then 22 there's a seven year repeat on reassessing the 23 pipelines. 24 All right. And, does the plan or the 25 program identify any particular kinds of threats to

D. Schweitzer - Direct - Mr. Tucker 1 the, to the safety of the pipeline? 2 Well, there is a, a threat analysis that's done. And, it has to do with the pipe, the pressure 3 that the pipe operates at, the coating on the pipe, 4 the protection on the pipe, the soils that the pipe is 5 in, construction around the pipeline. 6 7 There is a number of factors that go into this analysis. 8 And, is it one of your duties, in your 9 10 position at Transco, to help implement Transco's 11 Integrity Management Program? 12 Α Yes, I am involved with the program. 13 Q And, does that program cover North Jersey including the site of the Apple View development? 14 Yes, it does. 15 Α 16 Now, does the Integrity, Integrity 17 Management Program apply to all of Transco's 18 pipelines? 19 Α All pipelines in high density areas, 20 population density areas. 21 And, is the Apple View site in a high 22 population density area? 23 Α Yes, it is.

And, do the regulations require that

Transco formulate some sort of written Integrity

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Management Plan or document for specific properties located along the pipeline?

A No. The plan says that we identify pipeline segments and identify that, the threats and risks associated with the pipeline segments. It's not the other way around, that we have to identify the properties and, and determine what effect our pipeline would have on the property, that that's more with what Mr. Rodriguez does on a case by case basis.

When we get a development engineering drawings, we do the analysis to make sure that the construction activity will not effect the pipeline.

There are two wholly different evaluations.

Q All right. And, when Mr. Rodriguez is performing those duties, is he acting under the umbrella of the Integrity Management Program?

Is that an aspect of the Integrity Management Program?

A I would say it's an aspect. It's identification.

Q And, do the regulations or Industry's practice require that Transco formulate a site risk assessment per se for any particular property upon which construction is proposed?

A We, we do not do a risk assessment for

D. Schweitzer - Direct - Mr. Tucker 1 properties. 2 Now, you do the assessment as to particular pipeline segments. 3 Correct? 4 That is correct. 5 And, when you do that assessment, what 6 7 factors do you look at? We look at the, like I said before, the, 8 Α the pipeline, the operating pressure, any corrosion 9 activity that has occurred, any construction activity 10 that has occurred over time, outside threats should it 11 12 be erosion or land movement, those type of things. 13 Q. All right. So you also look at the site 14 itself. Correct? 15 16 Α Yes. 17 In addition to looking at --Q 18 Α We look at the geographical area, the 19 environment in which the pipeline is in. 20 Q And, in the process of doing that, what sort of factors do you look at? 21 22 You mentioned soil typing, one. Are there 23 others?

A Well, yes, it's rocky soil, streams,

creeks, rivers, those type of things.

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- Q Do you look at topography, for example?
- 2 A Sure.

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- Q Do you also consider the age of the pipe?
- 4 A That, that is a factor.
 - Q Now, do you also, in the context of either assessing a pipe segment or a site, property site along that segment, do you get involved in working with construction and, and applicants for construction along the pipeline route?
- 10 A Yes.
- 11 Q And, is that the kind of thing that Mr.
 12 Rodriguez does?
- 13 A Yes, he does.
 - Q And, is that, is what he's done in this case somewhat typical of the function that he serves in looking at sites and safeguarding the pipeline from the risks of development?
 - A Yes. His project is typical of his analysis for a development project.
 - Q Okay. And, in this case, I believe that, based on the work that Mr. Rodriguez is doing, Transco initially opposed the initial plans and, I believe, one subsequent plan of this development.
- Is that correct?
- 25 A Previous applications, we, we had some

1 objections to.

 $\ensuremath{\mathtt{Q}}$ $\ensuremath{\mathtt{A}} \ensuremath{\mathtt{A}} \ensuremath{\mathtt{N}} \ensuremath{\mathtt{Q}}$ and, those objections have been removed as of this point.

Correct?

A That's correct.

Q And, why were they removed?

A Because the development plan was changed and we have eliminated those concerns.

Q Now, does Transco have some means of identifying and evaluating specific threats to specific areas of this pipeline system?

A I'm not sure what you mean.

Q Other than what you testified to.

A I gave you the overview.

Q Okay. Now, when you speak of, of risk, risks or threats, you referred to risks or threats of one kind or another to the pipeline itself rather than risks caused by the pipeline to persons or property in the vicinity of the pipeline.

Is that correct?

A That is correct. The regulations are written to keep the pipeline safe. So, everything we do evaluates the pipelines and the risks to the pipeline to make sure that the pipeline is safe.

Q And, if the pipeline is safe, is it fair

to say that safeguarding the integrity of the pipeline also serves to protect the public?

A That's correct.

Q From the safety standpoint?

A Yes.

Q Now, once a risk or a threat to a pipeline is identified, by either inspection or otherwise, what, if anything, is Transco required to do by regulations to address that threat?

A Well, first you have the threat. And, then you analyze that threat to see if it is indeed a risk. And, if it is a risk, then we're obligated to mitigate that risk.

So, depending on the threat and the risk, there are a number of mitigative measures that can be taken. And, those mitigative measures can be preventative like extra wall thickness on the pipe cathodic protection systems. There's different things that can be done.

And, then, on the, on the other side of that which, which is after, should there be a, an incident, are automatic valves. And, for this segment of pipe, we have automatic valves upstream and downstream of this location.

Q What do you mean by automatic valves?

A Well, let me rephrase that. Remote control valve.

Q Okay.

A So, we have a Gas Control Department in Houston, Texas and they monitor the pipeline, the pipeline pressures. So, it would get an alarm if something were to not be correct when the pressure flows to the pipeline. And, then we would be able to look it up and decide whether they should close a valve remotely from Houston, Texas to this area.

Q And, are there also valves that are controlled manually?

A Yes.

Q Are there any such valves in the vicinity of the Apple View project?

A Immediately across River Road, there's a valve setting and those valves are not only remote control but any remote control valve our personnel can operate manually.

Q Now, the people who operate valves manually have to have a different kind of training?

A Yes, there is training and they have to have, they have to be qualified.

Q Do you know what the qualification process entails?

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D. Schweitzer - Direct - Mr. Tucker
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A No, I can't tell you specifically what it entails.

Q So, this is not a task that's just assigned to whoever might be in the vicinity of the valve.

Is that correct?

A They, they have to be evaluated and qualified for this particular task, yes.

Q And, that's required by the regulations as well.

11 Is that correct?

A Yes, it is.

Q Now, do the regulations require that Transco prepare a written threat identification or risk assessment report of some kind?

A No, it does not.

Q Do the -- you have talked about the subject of the risk mitigation, mitigative measures.

Is that something that is required also by these regulations?

A Yes, mitigative measures are in the regulations.

Q And, can you elaborate a little bit what is meant by mitigative measures?

A Mitigative measures include belonging to a

D. Schweitzer - Direct - Mr. Tucker one call service like the New Jersey One Call which,

control valves. It can include additional pipeline

which we are a member of. It can include the remote

4 wall thickness.

Q Now, there's also been some testimony in this matter pertaining to remote rectifiers. Can you explain to the Board what remote rectifiers are and how they serve the interests of pipeline safety?

A Rectifiers are a piece of equipment associated with our cathodic protection and that's to protect the pipeline from corrosion. So, there's a sacrificial bed. So, the rectifier reduces a current to the anode. The anode current travels to the pipeline and then, and then back.

So, all the electrons are flowing to the pipeline as opposed to when you have corrosion the electrons flow away from the pipeline. So, these rectifiers are the electrical inputs for that circuit.

And, we're required, on a bi-monthly basis to make sure that those rectifiers are working.

So, the remote monitor rectifiers are continuously monitored.

So, if a lightening strike blows a fuse or if something happens to that particular rectifier, we will know immediately and be able to fix it. We won't

D. Schweitzer - Direct - Mr. Tucker 33 have to wait a month to have that rectifier out before we fix it. So, it's a more timely method of identifying a failure to a rectifier and fixing it. And, do the regulations require that Transco have either, either prepare or implement any kind of an incident response plan? Well, we do have emergency procedure Α plans, yes. And, what do they consist of? Well, it's, it's a document that we share with emergency management personnel. Q And, is that an on-going activity by Transco by contacting the first responders and so on? Yes, Transco has a public awareness program and there's annual mailings to each effected group and then our local district personnel visit and verify names and numbers that are on the contact lists. Is there some geographical limit which Q determines which first responders you contact?

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A If they're in the municipality in which we operate, they will be contacted.

Q All right. And, have you reviewed company records to determine which first responders are

contacted by Transco --

A Yes.

O -- in connection with this effort?

I ask you if you recognize this particular document.

We have given this to Mr. Lamb, by the way.

It's a three page list of public officials and first responders that the company contacts in an effort to alert first responders to the fact that Transco has a facility, has a pipeline here, explains some of the procedures that would be appropriate in the event of an incident and how to respond to an incident.

A Let me just qualify that the one document has about has about 15 names on it and, and those groups were invited to a seminar that's given once a year and that the pipeline companies sponsor that now.

If they were invited, it doesn't necessarily say they attended or participated. But, we, we do invite them.

Q And, does Transco actively pursue a policy of attempting contact, to contact these first responders?

A Yes. We, we contact them on an annual basis and we even have some incentives for them to take some on-line training and, and participate in

- D. Schweitzer - Direct - Mr. Tucker 1 some firsthand knowledge. 2 And, what is the nature of that training that's available on-line? 3 Well, it's just an internet based course 4 Α where you have some information, a list of questions 5 and you answer the questions, you respond with your 6 name and location and then you are entered into a 7 raffle. 8 So, that's our incentive to get people to take 9 10 the training, respond and then we can document that 11 that training was received by those groups. 12 All right. And, can you state roughly 13 what is the activity level in that regard? What is the frequency of these contacts? 14 It's, it's annual. 15 Α And, does Transco also have a public 16 17 awareness program of any kind? 18 Yes. And, this is part of the public Α 19 awareness program but we also have mailings to 20 residents. And, we have a third party do, do a search 21 of all our pipeline by zip code, by distance from the 22 pipeline and then we do our mass mailing.
 - What is the contents of that mailing? It's an informational brochure, says who we are, what our business is, some of the properties

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    of natural gas and some emergency procedures.
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                MR. TUCKER: All right. I have nothing
    further, Mr. Chairman.
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                CHAIRMAN MAYO: All right. I have a
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    question. I have a couple questions actually.
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          Did Transco identify any threats or risks in the
7
    segment pipe that is the subject matter of this
    application?
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                THE WITNESS: We did the assessment on
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    this and the assessment is done through the Smart Pig.
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    And, as I said previously, there's been a few Smart
12
    Pig runs on this and the segment of pipe in this
13
    application, there's nothing wrong with the pipe.
                CHAIRMAN MAYO: So there's been no threats
14
    or risks in this area?
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16
                THE WITNESS: That is correct.
17
                CHAIRMAN MAYO: And, none that would be
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    effected either by this process or that would effect
19
    the process.
2.0
          Is that correct?
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                THE WITNESS: That is correct.
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                CHAIRMAN MAYO: All right. Thank you.
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                MR. TUCKER: I have nothing further.
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    Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
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                MR. ALAMPI: Mr. Chairman.
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                CHAIRMAN MAYO: Mr. Alampi.
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                MR. ALAMPI: Should we mark the exhibit,
    Richard?
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                MR. TUCKER: We will offer this as three
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            There has been testimony on it. I don't know
    pages.
    what exhibit it would be, T. -- we're not sure what --
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                MS. NABBIE: I have T8 is the last one.
    But, I'm not sure whether that is --
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                MR. TUCKER: I would like to offer this
    exhibit. I don't know the number but --
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                MR. LAMB: I think we're up to T8.
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12
                MR. TUCKER:
                             Т8.
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                MR. LAMB: I believe but this isn't, this
    doesn't have last month's hearing.
14
          However, they didn't have any T. exhibits.
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                MR. TUCKER: We weren't here.
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                MR. ALAMPI: They weren't here so, T8,
18
    Chairman.
                MS. NABBIE: I have T8 as the Williams
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20
    pipe stress analysis program.
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                MR. ALAMPI:
                             Т9.
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                MR. TUCKER: It would be T9.
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                CHAIRMAN MAYO:
                               Т9.
                MS. NABBIE: Counsel, for purposes of
24
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    identification on the record, is there any date on
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that or is there --1 2 MR. TUCKER: I don't think so but I'll check. This is just a list revised as of January 3 2012. 4 CHAIRMAN MAYO: Would you then give us a 5 6 brief description of the exhibit? 7 MR. TUCKER: All right. Page 1 which is has a revised date of January 2012 is entitled 8 Coordination with Public Officials. It has a list of 9 10 public officials in various municipalities not only 11 North Bergen but Guttenberg, Union City, Weehawkin and 12 West New York. 1.3 The second page is a list of a number of officials of North Bergen indicating them by name and 14 15 by title and address. 16 And, Page 3 is a list identifying other 17 officials in North Bergen and North Hudson, listing their addresses and contact information. 18 19 CHAIRMAN MAYO: All right. Thank you. 20 MR. TUCKER: Three pages in all. 21 MR. FERNANDEZ: Who is the public official 22 in Guttenberg? 23 MR. TUCKER: Let me see if I can pronounce

the name right. It's Captain Magneheimer.

MR. McGRATH: Magneheimer.

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D. Schweitzer - Cross - Mr. Lamb
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1 MR. FERNANDEZ: Okay.

2 CHAIRMAN MAYO: Do you have anything?

MR. ALAMPI: No, no questions.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: Mr. Lamb.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LAMB:

Q Good evening, Mr. Schweitzer.

A Good evening.

Q Mr. Schweitzer, were you in attendance -- CHAIRMAN MAYO: Hold it just a second.

Did we get a copy?

MR. TUCKER: I have --

(Document is marked T9 for

13 identification.)

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CHAIRMAN MAYO: Okay.

Q Mr. Schweitzer, were you either asked the question or in attendance when Mr. Rodriguez was asked a question by a member of the public?

Apparently, that member of the public, to refresh your memory, had contacted every first responder in the area, contacted North Bergen, Guttenberg, the County. He gave a list of eight fire officials. Whoever it was, it was a list of, my recollection, seven or eight people.

Was that with you or was that a question for Mr. Rodriguez?

A I, I was present when, when that gentleman went through his list.

Q Okay. And, is it fair to say that, based upon your testimony, that none of those people have been specifically contacted concerning this proposed project?

MR. ALAMPI: I'll object to that.

We haven't identified the parties. It's hearsay.

A member of the public claims that he did this survey. I don't know see how a competent question could be asked in that way.

MALE SPEAKER: He was under oath.

Q I'll ask the question again.

Has Transco contacted, irrespective of the question of the member of the public, to the best of your knowledge, any particular fire department official, first responder, police department, anybody whose involved with safety in North Bergen or any of the surrounding towns, to the best of your knowledge, specifically about this project?

A About this project?

Q Yes.

A I would say no, we did not discuss -- our own personnel don't discuss property by property. We

I don't know where it's held.

MR. McGRATH: I can answer that.

It's off

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                 D. Schweitzer - Cross - Mr. Lamb
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    of 147 on the Parkway because I get an invitation to
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    it. I believe it was March or April of this year.
                MR. LAMB: Thank you, Mr. McGrath.
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                So, essentially, your idea of getting
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          Q
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    local officials involved is to invite them out of
6
    county. There's no county seminar to the best, or
    seminar or meeting to the best of your knowledge?
7
                There's a number of them throughout the
8
          Α
    State.
9
10
                Okay. Now, can you name for me the major
11
    risks to a pipeline from a construction project?
12
                Excavation activity, trenching, heavy
          Α
13
    equipment.
14
                Any others, major?
                You said -- those are the major ones.
15
          Α
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                MALE SPEAKER: Blasting.
17
                Now, you said that there's no written
          Q
    requirement for an assessment risk that federal
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    regulations, Subsection O of Section 192 doesn't
19
20
    require a written assessment.
21
          Is that correct?
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          Α
                There's, there's no written assessment
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    report.
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Right. Okay. But, you are aware that the

judge in this case did not require a written

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Q

43 D. Schweitzer - Cross - Mr. Lamb 1 assessment but did require an assessment of this 2 particular project? 3 Α The pipeline --MR. ALAMPI: I'll object to the 4 5 characterization of that letter. That is an overly broad assessment -- statement. I don't want to use 6 the word assessment. That's not --7 The remand speaks for itself. 8 MR. LAMB: Okay. 9 10 MS. NABBIE: I agree with Mr. Alampi. 11 Do you know what the remand says? Q No. I have not read the remand. 12 Α 13 CHAIRMAN MAYO: I'm sorry. I didn't hear 14 your question. 15 MR. LAMB: I said, do you know what the remand states in the Judge's decision. 16 17 Only what was said here. Α 18 Now you indicated that your assessment, 19 and I know you're not going to provide the Smart Pigs. 20 And, of course, I'm objecting to that but I'm not 21 renewing each objection for every answer. 22 But, you're not providing any data from the 23 Smart Pig tests.

But, you said that there was no Smart Pig problems or issues?

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Do you disagree with Mr. Rodriguez who said there was an anomaly or an issue that was addressed in that, this segment of the pipeline?

A No. We're talking this property or we're talking this segment of the pipeline?

Q I'm talking both, both.

A Okay. So, this property, there's nothing.

Q Have you walked this property?

A Yes. So, for this segment of the pipeline, yes. It was testified here that we had an anomaly, we dug it up. We found something. We replaced that piece of pipe.

Are you asking the Board to say that because the regulations, because the regulations require you to prepare an Integrity Management Plan that, because of that requirement that you automatically have prepared one that's 100 percent correct and accurate and you have not overlooked anything?

Is that your position to the Board?

A We have prepared the document. PHMSA has reviewed the document.

Q And, when was the last time that that document was, I know you're not going to give me a copy of it, but when was the last time the document

was sent to PHMSA?

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How old is the document?

A I can't give you a date for that.

Q And, you're right, my recollection is that you had till 2012, the pipeline companies were given 10 years to, on high density areas to provide this Integrity Management Plan.

A No. The Integrity Management Plan had to be completed way before. I want to say 2004. I could look it up. But, that's a general number.

We, we had until December 17, 2012 to complete the pipeline assessment.

Q Okay.

A So we have to run the Smart Pig, do the hydrostatic test, do the direct assessment to the pipeline by the end of this year.

Q Has this Integrity Management Plan that I know we can't get, has that been updated since 2004?

A Yes.

Q And, how often is it updated?

A I can't tell you that.

Q Because you don't know or you --

A I don't know.

Q -- it's confidential?

25 A That's right. I don't know.

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D. Schweitzer - Cross - Mr. Lamb
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                 You're not a geologist, are you?
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          Α
                 That is correct, I am not.
                Geotechnical?
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          Q
          Α
                No.
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5
                Civil engineer?
          Q
          Α
                Mechanical.
 6
7
                Mechanical.
          Q
                Mechanical by education.
8
          Α
9
                 Is there, in your Integrity Management --
          Q
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    well, there's no sense me asking any questions about a
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    document I can't see. So, I'm going to skip past
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    those questions.
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          Now you said that, when you do an assessment,
    it's an assessment of the segment.
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          Is that correct?
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16
                That's right.
          Α
17
                 You never do an assessment of a particular
          Q
    piece of property?
18
19
          Α
                As it relates to the Code, to the Safety
20
    Code, that is correct.
21
                 Have you been involved in any other
          Q
22
    projects which propose an intrusion or excavation into
23
    the Palisades Cliffs this close to the pipeline?
24
          Α
                No.
25
                 MR. LAMB: No further questions, Mr.
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1 Chairman.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: All right. Thank you.

MR. LAMB: And I, just for the record, I am going to reserve the right to recall him. I am going to send his transcript to our expert and reserve the right to recall him.

Thank you.

MR. FERNANDEZ: I got a couple, just two questions.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: All right.

MR. FERNANDEZ: Do you know the time it takes for any one of these automatic valves to go the full closed position at any particular time when there's loss of pressure? How many seconds, minutes, two minutes?

THE WITNESS: I would say three minutes. Once it gets to the signal to close, between one and three minutes.

MR. FERNANDEZ: Okay. And, on this particular property how many valves are there?

I know there's one by River Road.

Is there one up by Boulevard East?

THE WITNESS: River Road, there's two valves and on the other side by, Route 1, we have, we have a meter station and there's several valves at

1 that location.

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2 MR. FERNANDEZ: So, there isn't a valve on 3 top of this project on Boulevard East --

THE WITNESS: That is correct.

MR. FERNANDEZ: -- this segment of pipe?

THE WITNESS: There's a valve by Route 1.

The next valve is by River Road.

MR. FERNANDEZ: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: The public.

JEREMY RABEN, 7004

Boulevard East, having been duly sworn, asks questions and testifies as follows.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. RABEN:

Q Okay. You testified about the shutoff valves. And, the question was, about the, from the Board was about automatic shutoff valves. There, there are no automatic shutoff valves in this section of the pipe are there?

A That is correct. The valves are not automatic. They are remote control.

Q Okay. And, is the main control in Texas?

A Yes, it is.

Q Okay. And, you also said it was a manual control that would require somebody, I guess, to turn knobs and, and wheels and stuff?

A Any of the automatic valves can also be manually operated.

Q Okay. In the event of a rupture in, say within a thousand feet of River Road, would it be likely that a person could operate the manual valve on River Road?

MR. TUCKER: Objection.

Mr. Chairman, this calls for such rampant speculation that it would be impossible to answer that question.

I don't even understand the question. I doubt if Mr. Schweitzer does.

Q I guess you've been told not to understand it.

A Well, maybe you can be a little more specific as to your hypothetical scenario.

Q Okay. Part of the function of this valve is that it can be operated manually on River Road.

And, it's on the river side of River Road.

I'm asking, would it be possible to operate that valve manually in the event of a, an explosive rupture, a burning rupture of this pipeline say within a thousand feet of the valve?

A If something happened to the pipeline a thousand feet away, it is my opinion that it could be

1 operated manually.

But, one of the reasons why we, it would be difficult to do so is, one, because of traffic, the time it takes somebody to get there and, and accessibility. And, that's why we have the ability, we spent the money to remote control the valve so that we wouldn't have to put our operations personnel in that position.

Q Okay. Do you -- are you familiar with any studies as to what this, the tons and tons of gas which are within the pipeline, what the heat would be at say a thousand feet?

A Not at a particular thousand foot number because there are a number of factors that go into your question. So, it's not a simple answer to a simple question. It's a, it's a, it should be a complex question because there are calculations that have to be done to, to come to an answer.

Q Okay. There are obviously things like wind direction or whether the flame is coming out sideways or straight up. There, there are a lot of factors.

Are you, are you aware, for instance, of incidents where metal and glass have been melted a thousand feet from a ruptured pipeline of this size?

1 A No.

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Q The, the remote controlled shutoff valves, they require somebody to make a decision to shut them off and then, in this case, somebody in Texas.

What would happen if, for instance, in San
Bruno, for about half an hour, they thought a plane
would crash there and there was a considerable delay
before they even figured out that it was the pipeline
that had ruptured, given that, you have somebody in
Texas who has to make this decision, how, how do you a
see a timely should off taking place in a remote
controlled pipe?

A I certainly --

MR. ALAMPI: Mr. Chairman, let me just raise an objection.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: Speculation.

MR. ALAMPI: Well, first of all, I'm not familiar with whether a plane crash that caused the --

MR. RABEN: No, they thought it was a plane crash, it wasn't.

MR. ALAMPI: Right. Let me finish my objection.

23 CHAIRMAN MAYO: Let him state his 24 objection.

MR. ALAMPI: So, the idea of a rambling

proposition to ask a witness is not an appropriate way to ask questions. It's too far flung.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: It is getting far afield.

MR. RABEN: Okay. This, this is a serious issue and there is complexity to it. I think this, this Board is making these decisions should be considering the complexity.

A Yes, I can -- I would like to -- we have a meter station at Route 1. The meter station gives flow and pressure to our gas control in Houston,

Texas. We also have pressure monitoring at River Road.

So, with that information and, and intimately knowing the pipeline flows and pressure, they would make a decision as to whether there would be something wrong. And, they would be able to react to that. So, they have a good amount of information in what is a, a relatively short piece of pipe.

Q Are there workers, at Route 1, monitoring those devices 24 hours a day?

A The Route 1 facility is unmanned. There's nobody there.

Q Okay. You also talked about assessing Mr. Rodriguez's appraisal of Apple View and some of his testimony.

I would like to ask your appraisal of some specific things.

He had talked about this incident, this segment of pipeline near Route 1, near Tonnelle where the pipe had a rock that was stuck into the pipe, a diabase diabase rock. I want to ask you a question about that in light of what Mr. Rodriguez had said.

He said that the pipe was not punctured by the rock because the rock was plugging the crack in the hole and that it was only punctured once the rock was removed.

Is that your assessment of the pipe?

- A The pipe did not leak --
- 14 Q Right.

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- 15 A -- until the pressure was taken off of the 16 area.
- 17 Q Right.
- 18 A Yes.
- 19 Q But, did you consider that the pipe was 20 punctured?
- 21 A It was a crack through the wall of the 22 pipe.
- Q Okay. When the rock was removed from the crack, there was a puncture?
- 25 A When the pipe was removed from the crack

there was leakage. As he testified, we shut down the pipeline segment. We evacuated the pipe and then we proceeded with the repair.

Q If I stick a pin in my finger and I take it out and it bleeds, was my finger punctured only after I removed the pin?

CHAIRMAN MAYO: I think we're getting overly technical with the word puncture.

MR. TUCKER: Far away.

MR. RABEN: It's a very simple word. We can look it up in the dictionary.

12 CHAIRMAN MAYO: He described the process.

13 When they removed the rock, something leaked.

MR. RABEN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: When the rock was in there, it didn't. Now, was it punctured before or after, it doesn't matter. When they pulled the rock out, it leaked.

MR. RABEN: We're, we're talking about a pipe that could have killed hundreds of people if it had exploded. So, whether or not that pipe was punctured is, is relevant. I think many people think it is relevant. I'm surprised the Board doesn't think it's relevant.

If that pipe was punctured, it may, may still

have been safe. There was no leak. But, we should at least assess that it was punctured. I think it's obvious that it was. But, the witness won't say one way or the other.

MR. TUCKER: Mr. Chairman.

MR. ALAMPI: I'll object to this characterization that the witness won't say or not. This interrogator wants to make a point and now has become argumentative both with the Board and then say what the witness will not say.

It's not appropriate.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: I totally agree with you.

MR. TUCKER: My objection is noted.

MR. RABEN: I'll move on then.

Q The, the pipe in question with the crack that was plugged by the rock, we, the previous pig run has given evidence that there were no anomalies with this section of pipe. This includes the Apple View section all the way to the section with the crack.

And, then the subsequent pig run, a small anomaly was detected, it was investigated and this rock was found to have cracked the pipe.

Is that accurate?

A Yes, it is.

Q Okay. Later Mr. Rodriguez said that when

he had previously said there were no anomalies, it actually meant there were no anomalies worth investigating but, in fact, there are always some anomalies with the pipe, especially one this old?

A That is correct. That's what he said.

Q So when you testified, as you just did and Mr. Rodriguez did previously, on Apple View, there are no anomalies or that there are no risks or threats.

What you're saying by this language is that there are none that are worth, that you feel are worth investigating at this moment that you need an investigation.

MR. ALAMPI: Mr. Chairman, I'll object to what Mr. Raben means to say.

Are you saying there were no anomalies worth investigating?

MR. RABEN: Yes.

Q Are you saying that?

A Yes.

20 CHAIRMAN MAYO: Counselor, you also had 21 something?

MR. TUCKER: Yes, if I may.

First of all, the reference to the transcript would indicate that Mr. Raben's memory of Mr.

25 Rodriguez's testimony is somewhat faulty.

I think the testimony was that there are always anomalies. Nothing is perfect. There's always going to be anomalies.

That doesn't mean that an anomaly is a deficiency or something that needs attention or repair right now.

I believe his testimony further was that this anomaly was detected in Smart Pig runs some while back. It was followed for a number of years, got to the point where Transco determined, in its judgment that it needed to be addressed. It addressed it, it repaired it and it fixed it.

So, I don't think it serves any purpose to stand here and recite, either accurately or inaccurately, the testimony of some other witness when we're here to ask questions of Mr. Schweitzer about his testimony.

Thank you.

MR. RABEN: Well, this witness said he had assessed Mr. Rodriguez's testimony. So, I think that makes it relevant.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: Let's keep it --

MR. RABEN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: -- to this witness's

testimony.

MR. RABEN: Yes.

2 So, given that there was a pig run done 2 and probably 12 years ago, if I understand your time 3 line correctly, and then, five years later, there was 4 another pig run that was done and a small anomaly, in

about it was said to the public or to the Board.

Then the pig run that was done after that, after five years, found this anomaly went and investigated it and found the cracked pipe.

the first pig run, that was small enough that nothing

So, sometime between the no anomaly which, which was worth mentioning and the anomaly that was a cracked pipe, there was a crack, somewhere in that period.

A We started smart pigging pipelines around 1986. The first Smart Pigs were difficult to read.

It was like seeing an EKG when you get your heart checked. Very difficult.

The Smart Pigs get better. Technology gets better. The technicians get better.

Our understanding of the signatures that are produced from the logs, from the Smart Pig, get better. So, time after time, between '98, seven years later, 2005 until 2012, the Smart Pigs get better.

Our interpretation of those Smart Pig logs professionals that do that get better.

And, I would guess that, in seven more years, when we do another analysis, assessment to this pipeline, the tools will even be better and our understanding of the information that they're giving us will be better.

But, I will tell you that, that the pipeline is in excellent shape.

Q Okay. When, when a pipeline is deficient and, again, my understanding is that Sam Bruno had deficient welds, maybe other people heard otherwise. But, when a pipeline is deficient in some way, isn't it more potential risk to a pipeline that's, that's in pristine condition?

A I'm not sure I know what you mean by deficient. And, your referencing San Bruno.

Q Yes.

A That's, that's somebody else. I read the reports on San Bruno. I understand what happened there.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: Again --

A That's not our --

22 CHAIRMAN MAYO: Let's stick to his

23 testimony.

MR. RABEN: I tried to put it in a context that it was relevant.

Q If you, if you found out, reviewing your records and you found out that the pipeline, if this segment of your pipeline had insufficient welds, say it was supposed to be welded on both sides and it had only been welded on one, would you consider then that that was something that probably should be replaced right away?

A Yes.

Q And, is that because that pipe would be at greater risk, let's say, if there was a surgery in pressure or a natural event or construction or something?

A If, if the pipe and/or the weld did not meet specifications for being in-service, it would be replaced.

Q Okay. So, a pipe that has a crack in it, which may or may not be classified as a puncture, a, a pipe with a crack would also be a deficient pipe?

MR. ALAMPI: Mr. Chairman.

A It is replaced.

Q Yes?

MR. ALAMPI: Mr. Chairman, let me object.

So now Mr. Raben is going to establish a criteria. He has no qualifications to establish a criteria of deficiency or not.

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He's made his point concerned about a crack in that segment of the pipe.

Okay. Well the, the crux of these questions is that for a period of some time between the previous pig run and five years later when you did the next pig run, this crack developed.

It's a snapshot taken at intervals of time? How do you determine -- and, normally, that pig run would have been done every seven years, you did it early that time.

How with, with seven year increments can you determine whether a crack is slowly developing over seven years or maybe the pipe had shifted and the crack had, had been developing rapidly in say just a few days?

A seven year snapshot is, is, it's not like a moving picture.

How, how do you determine the speed of the rupture, the speed of the damage with a seven year snapshot?

There's no way to tell the speed of what you're referring to.

Seven years is the increment that the pipeline, the Hazardous Material Safety Administration dictated to the pipeline companies. They felt that it was a

conservative time frame given the progress of corrosion. And, there's many studies that, that give you corrosion rates and that that's part of the analysis that goes into reading the Smart Pig.

And, a seven year Smart Pig interval has been dictated to us. And, and it was Smart Pigged in 2005.

There was two tools that have to be run, a magnetic flux tool and a geometry tool. So, one was done in 2011. The other tool was done 2012.

And, both, the information from both of those tools is used to examine the pipeline.

Q Okay. I know that many members of the public have come up to me and, and have remarked that they were, they assumed that pig runs like, would have been done every year, every six months because you would want to know what is happening with these vital pipelines.

MR. ALAMPI: Objection.

MR. TUCKER: Objection. We're getting into argument here and alleged conversations with unknown people. We're getting way off the track.

MR. RABEN: I'll speak for myself then.

Q I'm certainly concerned. I would certainly have assumed, before I started learning about pipelines, that that that sort of thing was done

1 on at least a yearly basis.

And, the question I was asking was, given that this is a, you know, a seven year snapshot, you can't really assess, I mean, I guess yes or no, can you assess the speed at which the damage is taking place?

MR. ALAMPI: Objection. Standards are set by the government, by advisory boards from the industry and --

CHAIRMAN MAYO: That's true.

MR. RABEN: I'm not asking about

11 standards.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: Compliance.

MR. RABEN: I'm not asking about standards. I'm asking if they could assess the speed at which it has taken place.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: I think he has already answered that as well.

Q Okay. Well, one would clarify that.

This was a -- this pig run was done in five years and we found, it was found as a cracked pipe.

If Transco had waited the usual seven years, which is what had been recommended with the previous pig run --

MR. ALAMPI: I'm going to object even before he finishes.

1 If Transco waited even seven years, what are we 2 talking about here? MR. RABEN: The usual time for a pig run. 3 MR. ALAMPI: That was a rhetorical 4 objection. 5 MR. RABEN: Okay. 6 7 MR. ALAMPI: In other words -- you're going to speculate now. 8 CHAIRMAN MAYO: That's sustained. 9 10 MR. RABEN: That's -- the standard 11 interval is in seven years. In this case they did a 12 run two years early and they found a cracked pipe. CHAIRMAN MAYO: We understand that and we 13 also understand what you're trying to imply from that. 14 You can't get there from here. 15 16 Objection is sustained. 17 MR. RABEN: Well, okay. Was there a decision made by Transco to do 18 19 that run two years early because of concern about the 20 pipe? 21 The previous Smart Pig was done in 2005. 22 The MFL tool was run in 2011. So, that's six years. 23 Okay.

We had a problem with the geometry tool and

couldn't complete that in, in 2011 also. So, we had

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an extra year and we ran the geometry tool the following year, in 2012, to keep us at the seven year interval.

So, no, this pipeline was not assessed sooner, as you're implying, because we've had problems with the line. That's not so.

Q Okay. And, to wrap this up, the, Mr.

Rodriguez had said that the problem with this pipe was that it was sitting on a rock and that the road was on top of it and I guess the pressure of the road, with this diabase rock that was underneath is what eventually caused this crack.

Is that your understanding?

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A That was his opinion.

MR. ALAMPI: I'll object -- excuse me.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

MR. ALAMPI: I don't recall that being his testimony.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: I don't either to tell you the truth.

MR. ALAMPI: And, that's my objection:

MS. NABBIE: Mr. Chairman, just for

purposes of moving this along, for the record, I believe any questions that are asked of the witnesses

25 tonight should be related to the direct testimony on

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1 the record here this evening and not testimony that 2 occurred at different hearings.

MR. SHAW: What did she say? I don't know what she said.

MALE SPEAKER: He has to keep his questions --

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CHAIRMAN MAYO: It's got to be related to the testimony tonight.

MR. RABEN: Well, the witness did say he had assessed Mr. Rodriguez's testimony.

11 CHAIRMAN MAYO: You're asking him to 12 comment on somebody else's testimony.

13 MR. RABEN: It's something he addressed 14 right now.

Well, I believe, before the objection, you said that, that was his opinion. So, I, I take that as affirmative.

The, in your opinion, are, are there any situations in or around this property where a road is passing over the pipeline with diabase rock in the vicinity?

MR. TUCKER: Objection. That's a matter 23 of opinion.

> Α River Road, River Road.

MR. TUCKER: It's either a fact or it

1 isn't.

Q Is River Road passing over the pipeline at the edge of this property?

A The pipeline runs through a casing across
River Road. So, there's a pipe outside of the natural
gas pipeline. So, the pipeline across River Road
doesn't touch any rocks.

Q Okay. And, there are diabase rocks in the vicinity because there's -- obviously, the Palisades is made out of diabase rock?

MR. ALAMPI: I think the witness just answered the question, in the negative.

Q Is that true?

Am I correct in this assumption, not necessarily in contact with the pipe but just in the vicinity?

A Yes, the Palisades are made of rocks and we are in the vicinity of the Palisades. So --

Q Okay.

A So, yes, there's rocks in the area.

Q And, where this segment of the pipe is under Tonnelle Avenue, does it have the same type of protection there that it has where it goes under River Road?

A Under Tonnelle Avenue, yes.

Q Okay. So the area, and in the area where

this crack took place, does it have the same
protection that it has going under River Road?

A No. The immediate vicinity of, of the crack there was no casing, secondary pipe around the pipeline.

Q Was there a reason that there was no protection around the pipe in that area?

Is that area in some way less at risk?

A It, it's not necessary. The, the casing is not always for additional protection of the pipeline. It's there for us, if there happens to be a problem with the pipe, that he can remove the pipe without disturbing traffic, so we can cut the pipeline at each end, pull it out of the casing, never disturb the traffic and put it back in service.

So that is one of the main reasons we used to use casings in situations like that.

Q Well, you said the casing wasn't necessary but I think the fact that the pipe was cracked suggests that maybe it was necessary.

But, I'll --

CHAIRMAN MAYO: You're starting to argue with the witness.

MR. RABEN: That, that was my closing there.

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CHAIRMAN MAYO: Yes, sir.

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STEVEN ROSEN, 7004

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sworn ask questions and testifies as follows.

Boulevard East, Guttenberg, having been duly

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CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. ROSEN:

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Q I was going to ask two questions. But thanks to the testimony, now I have a third.

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If the rock had come out of the pipeline itself and there was a small leak through the crack, would you have detected it and how long would it have taken

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you?

A I think what you're asking is if the pipeline leaked, how long would it have taken us.

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O Um-hum.

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A So, there's two ways to determine a leak.

One is gas so it smells. So, somebody would have

called us for the smell. That's one.

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Now if, if such a minute amount of gas were leaking from the pipe that you couldn't smell, on an annual basis we walk the pipeline with a very, very sensitive gas detector. So, we do that on an annual basis. So, we would have found it within a year.

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Q Okay. Now, I've seen Public Service trucks run very slowly and they have those little cones down in the front bumper.

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Is that for that purpose?

A Yes.

Q Okay. Now my questions. If you were enjoying yourself from, if you and Mr. Rodriguez were enjoying yourselves on a nice summer afternoon at the new park that Jerry is having built and you were listening to the band and suddenly, across the street, in River Road the pipe developed a leak, the friction of the gas coming out caused it to ignite, would the two of you be able to and let's assume physically you could get to that, the valves, right there by the water, and you have the knowledge and you close those valves, would that stop the gas flowing out that leak?

Or, is it because the gas is coming from the other end that that wouldn't have much of an effect?

A You are correct, the gas is coming from the other end. So, we would initiate our emergency response procedures, we would call our gas control department in Houston and they would remotely close the valves on the other end.

Q How long would it take them to close those valves remotely?

A Once the decision is made, it's a very short period of time, one to three minutes.

Q Once the valves are closed, how long

before all the gases escape and the fire goes out?

A Okay. So now you have a certain amount of gas in the pipe.

Q Right.

A You have a certain defect in the pipe.

So, depending on the size of the defect that would determine how long it would take for the pipe to vent.

Q Have you statistics on how large a hole has to be in the pipe for enough gas to get out for it to ignite, to go at a high enough velocity with friction to create heat?

A No, I do not know that.

MR. ROSEN: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: Yes, ma'am.

S I N T $\,$ N G, 7004 Boulevard East, having been duly sworn, asks questions and testifies as follows.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. NG:

Q I have questions to clarify.

So you talked about the valve that's across the site along River Road. That's, that what you call the down stream valve.

Correct?

It actually controls the gas that goes into Manhattan?

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1 A Yes.
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Q Okay. And, where is the upstream valve for this if there is a suspicion of a leak or rupture on the Apple View site?

A At our facility by Route 1.

Q Is that the metering station?

A Yes, it is.

Q Okay. And, what is the facility at the Meadowlands?

Is there a facility at Meadowlands which is at the cross section of Ridgefield and West Side Avenue?

A Yes, there is.

Q And, what is the difference between the two?

A That is further upstream.

Q Okay. The metering station, does that actually control the valve?

Did you actually shut down the gas from the metering station or the Meadowlands station?

A We have the ability to shut off the gas at the metering station at Route 1.

Q Okay. I actually would like to, since Mr. Rodriguez is here, I would like for him to come up, if that's possible because I've been given conflicting information.

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When I did talk to him, the information is that the only way to shut down the gas is to the valve station at Meadowlands upstream and that's said to be 3 manually shut off. There is an automatic mechanism 4 but that's not set to work. So, the only way to shut 5 it down is for a crew to travel from a station that's 6 7 outside, you know, spend maybe half an hour to get to the station to shut it down. 8

So, I want to have that clarified if that's possible.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: Can the witness answer it? Α What I said is true. Now what, what Jose said was also true.

We, we did have an automatic control valve but, a few years ago, the automatic control valve had a malfunction and shut the gas going into New York City off. And, that was unacceptable by our customers.

So, we deactivated the automatic valve. And, when the process, in redesigning that facility, and that facility will then have remote control valves such as the facility by Route 1, such as the facility on the other side of River Road.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: Thank you.

Q Okay. So you are, you are maintaining the position that, that there is automatic shut off

capability at the Route 1 and the other stations to turn it down in case of rupture?

A Remote control, yes.

Q What's the difference between remote control and automatic shutoff?

A Automatic happens at the location.

There's a device there that will sense something and when it senses that, it will trip the valve and the valve will close. That's automatic.

Remote control is that the information, the alarms go to our Houston, Texas gas control department. They see the, the pressures and flow rates and those individuals that make a decision to push a button and then remotely close the valves.

So, it doesn't happen automatically. There is intervention.

Q Okay. Thank you for your clarification.

Is it an emergency response procedure that every time the pressure drops, there's an automatic response from the remote office to just turn it off or does it require them to make several calls and send a crew down to investigate before they determine to shut down?

A Depending on the alarm and the severity of the readings that they get, they will make decisions.

And, those decisions may be to send somebody out there
or, if they feel it's, it's severe, they would close
the valves.

So, it's a human decision that is made.

Q Can you name one example that's listed that require them or give them the authority to shut it off immediately without further investigation?

Is there a circumstance where, you know, some alarms went off and immediate response, they would be authorized to shut it down?

A If, if you're looking for an example, if one of our personnel called them and what you just said, Mr. Rodriguez and I were in the park across the street, and we called our gas control department and said please shut down the Central Manhattan Meter Station at Route 1, I believe that emergency procedure process would be initiated and, and they would do it as we asked.

Q Okay. I, I think all of this, this discussion about how there is remote monitoring and automatic shutoff and so on, so forth, it sounds good on paper but, in all of the incidents that have taken place, time and time again, it shows that there's, it doesn't work. It requires you to manual intervention and it takes way too long to realize there's an issue.

1 Okay.

And, so all of this ties in not to speculation or hypothetical scenarios but to the fact that we have a project here that is, you know, that is very dangerous, in our opinion. And, I don't think there's enough thought that's put into the emergency response, you know, event that there is even at the, you know, minor suspicion that there's a gas leak.

What is the emergency response for that?

MR. TUCKER: I would object to these kind of rambling statements. I would ask Miss Ng to ask those questions of Mr. Schweitzer based on his testimony tonight and not make speeches.

MS. NG: I just asked a bunch of questions based on what he said.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: And you made a speech.

MS. NG: I did. I'm going to try to stop to do that. But, that, I'm trying to tie the relevance to it.

Q The other question, again back to in the context of emergency response, I know you described millions of brochures that we receive, that we live in that area. We receive at least one a year we get that mailing. But, it is a nice glossy brochure that says, you know, look out for us, if there's any suspicious

1 activity and call.

In the context of emergency response, do you have any outreach to the public or to the first responders as far as what we should be doing, what should a hospital do if there is a, you know, there's a rupture, how should they evacuate, where do they evacuate to.

The only access to, to save the lives is really through Hudson River. Because, this is, the hospital is facing the site. There's really no, no way of escaping.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: Ask the question. Let him answer.

Q Is there such a resolution -- I'm sorry.

A I, I understand your concerns, most of your questions are on a reaction to an event.

But, you have to understand that, that all our policies, procedures are, all of our evaluations, our assessments of risk events on that is to prevent, according to the regulations, to prevent any occurrence of, of such as that.

So, that's on that side.

So, the emergency procedures is, is, yes, we have emergency procedures, that we try and contact and work with as many emergency management personnel that,

1 that will meet with us.

. And, I know most emergency management routes have those evacuation plans. They have shelters.

They know where their limited mobility people are.

So, yes, we rely on the township personnel and their knowledge of, of their citizens to assist should anything go awry.

MS. NG: Mr. Chairman, he's relying on the township to help out with this. I would request that perhaps the township should, you know, request an emergency response plan to this project or at least someone to come up with a discussion, an honest discussion about what would happen. Because, this is a, very, you know, it's a high consequence area. It's one of a kind in the country.

It sounds like I'm making a statement again. It sounds like we're kicking a big fuss.

This is more than a Class 4. It has high-rise buildings, hospitals all within 200 to a thousand feet of this site.

If nobody in this room can answer us as to what is the emergency response plan, that there is something very wrong with this discussion.

I'm going to go onto a couple other questions.

Q Have you read Mr. Cooper's, Richard

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D. Schweitzer - The Public
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Cooper, witness who is the gas pipeline safety expert?

- A I have read his report, yes.
- 3 Have you read his report and his discussion about heat flux and, from his experience of 4 him dealt with rupture and aftermath of rupture and 5 the studies and analysis of the risks and the 6 7 consequences of the impact of a thousand feet roughly and the heat flux and how, how, how frequently it is 8 too hot for emergency responders to be in the site, 9 10 the only way the rescue anyone is for the fire to burn 11 out which is typically a couple of hours?
 - A I read his report and it made a lot of statements and a lot of innuendos. And, unless you show me the exact paragraph or phrase of what he said, I, I can't remember and I can't give any validity to, to what he said.
 - Q Okay. That, obviously is your opinion.
- 18 CHAIRMAN MAYO: So is yours.
- 19 MS. NG: Yeah. That is fine.
- 20 His -- well --

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- Q Okay. Do your pig runs determine the rate of corrosion?
- A A single pig run would not determine the rate of corrosion, no.
- 25 Q Do you run any pig runs to determine the

rate of corrosion?

A The only way you would be able to determine the rate of corrosion is if you had two pig runs, say you just had one seven years ago and one today, you would look at the same spot on the pipeline and, and see if, if there was any change in that particular feature.

Q So you, apparently, you have done a couple, at least a couple of pig runs on this site.

Correct?

A That's correct.

Q Okay. So you have a basis of comparison to determine the rate of corrosion.

May I ask you what is the predicted time of replacement of these pipelines in this Apple View site?

- A There is no predicted time of replacement.
- Q Because you don't do that study because pig runs have the capability of predicting the rate of replacement?
 - A Our goal is to eliminate corrosion and the pipe will last a very, very longtime.
- Q My goal is to lose 20 pounds but it doesn't happen. So, in all seriousness, that may be your goal but what is --

1 Okay. Let me phrase it another way.

In the event that you need to replace the pipeline in this segment, how would you do that?

A We, we typically hire a contractor to do that. The contractor has the men and the equipment and, and we have the expertise to replace the pipeline.

We, as you've heard since you were here, we have a corridor to allow our maintenance to the pipeline.

So, that corridor is adequate for us to do the construction activity we need to perform if we ever need to perform any maintenance or replacement on this pipeline.

Q The Cliffs supports the pipeline. In other words, the pipeline is, as you bury it, a few feet beneath the Cliff.

Right?

MR. ALAMPI: I'm going to object to, that the Cliff supports the pipeline.

There is no testimony to support that kind of statement.

Q The, the pipeline runs up the Cliff.

Is that speculative?

Is that a true statement that the pipeline runs up the Cliff, the Palisades cliff?

A Well, we all know that we've seen the drawings and we know that the route of the pipe so, yes, the pipe comes down from the road up above, diagonally across the property and down across this property, across River Road into the Hudson River.

Q So, could you just help me understand, if you do need to replace the pipeline, how would you do that?

Do you just yank it out from the Cliff?

Do you -- what, what do you need to do to remove the pipeline and, and find a space to put in equipment and a new pipeline once Apple View is built?

A There would be men and materials on, on the side of the hill and there would be excavation equipment and pipe lifting equipment and personnel and it would be replaced.

We have the ability to replace the pipe if it ever must be replaced in the area provided.

Q I don't think we can end this in this session. It's very vague to me.

But, what I'm specifically asking is, with 20 feet of easement, how would you bring in a truck and equipment, heavy equipment to excavate the, the site, right, where the pipeline is buried under, remove the pipeline, especially the part on the Cliff, remove

that and, and where do you back out into River Road?

At which point do you, do you bring in the pipes?

20 feet sounds like a very, very narrow area for any of that kind of replacement, particularly in the area that has congested northwest corner, which runs something into the Cliff?

A We have an easement for the pipeline on the sewer property. And, we have an access easement on the Apple View property. So, we have a lot more than just 25 -- 20 feet, a longer, perpendicular to River Road to get up to the hill area.

Now, nothing is being built on the hill area.

The proposed Apple View project goes back to the hill but it doesn't go up the hill.

So, although we only have 20 feet for the pipeline, there's other space that we would rent for temporary work space to perform our construction activities.

Q Okay. I'm very familiar with the site. I have the site plans in my mind also.

There really is just 20 feet access that you have.

MR. ALAMPI: This is argumentative.

Q Okay. Let me just --

D. Schweitzer - The Public 1 MR. ALAMPI: We all have the plan. 2 No. Let me raise my objection. MS. NG: Okay. 3 MR. ALAMPI: It's grossly argumentative. 4 We all know that there is an easement and an 5 6 additional 20 foot access way. 7 How is the easement to the south of the pipeline? 8 9 I don't remember that specific dimension. Α Does four and a half feet sound familiar 10 0 11 to you? 12 Α It, it could be. Our --13 CHAIRMAN MAYO: He's already testified he 14 doesn't remember. A -- is on the sewer property. Our easement 15 for the pipeline and the lower half is on the sewer 16 17 property. Any additional area on the Apple View property for that section is access area. 18 19 Okay. If there are drawings, I could have 20 pointed it out and asked you a question more 21 efficiently. 22 But, to the north there is the water, the sewage 23 tanks. 24 Right?

A That is correct.

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Q Okay. Is there anyway that any vehicles could go through those two, three, four sewage tanks to get to your pipeline?

A We wouldn't need to go through any sewage tanks.

Q So, you have no access on the north.

Is that correct?

There's no way that you could get through?

A We have a corridor between the easement on the sewer property and the access easement on the proposed Apple View property. That combined area is enough for us to perform our activities.

So, I don't know any other way to say it.

Q Okay. All right. I'm going to leave this because you could maybe come back next time to correct me if I'm wrong.

But, you really just have access from the south which is on the Apple View site and there is 20 feet of easement, the access easement and four and a half easement that you have.

And, on the Cliff, it is a very steep slope.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: All right.

MR. TUCKER: Objection. This not a question. This is another speech.

MS. NG: I am done. Thank you.

1 MR. FERNANDEZ: Can I ask you a question? 2 MS. NG: For me? MR. FERNANDEZ: What do you really want? 3 Do you want them to change the gas pipe in 4 5 that --6 MS. NG: No, there is no way they could 7 change the pipeline. The pipeline was there. Galaxy was there. Everything else was there. 8 We have an opportunity now to make sure that 9 10 this community is safe. 11 This Apple View application is run before you. 12 It's not a regular application. It is asking for 13 multiple variances. And, because of that, it's pushing this building right to the brink. And, 14 15 because of that, it's causing a lot of concerns among 16 the public. But, I thought you 17 MR. FERNANDEZ: No. 18 were leading that the pipeline needed, that section of 19 pipe needed to be changed after so many years. 20 MS. NG: Okay. That's a good question and I will tie that in. 21 MR. FERNANDEZ: And, you wouldn't have any 22 23 problems if the Building Department asked all three

MS. NG: That could be one way that the

towers to change all their gas lines.

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1 pipeline be changed now before Apple View gets in or 2 leave enough space for future maintenance. MR. FERNANDEZ: Did you hear what I said? 3 MS. NG: Can you say that again? 4 MR. FERNANDEZ: You wouldn't have a 5 6 problem or your association wouldn't have a problem if 7 the Building Department ordered all your gas lines changed, in all three towers, because they're over 30 8 years old. 9 10 MS. NG: Okay. I'm not responding to that 11 because I don't know the relevance of that. 12 MR. FERNANDEZ: Okay. Thank you. 13 MS. NG: The pipeline in our building would not blow a thousand people up. Okay. 14 15 pipeline in this -- this supplies 50 percent of Manhattan's gas. It is a high pressure pipeline. 16 17 You are comparing, you know, apples, I don't 18 know what is the giant food there. MR. FERNANDEZ: Okay. 19 20 CHAIRMAN MAYO: Okay. Last public 21 comment. Yes, sir. 22 23 GERARD DRASHEFF, Mayor 24 of Guttenberg, 68 Park Avenue, Guttenberg, New Jersey, having been duly sworn, asks questions 25

1 and testifies as follows.

Maria Gesualdi is representing the town in this matter. She had an emergency. She not able to be here tonight.

I would like to just ask two or three questions of this witness if the Board is okay with that.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MAYOR DRESHEFF:

Q Going to the question of the valve, I think I understand, the valve on Route 1 is the valve that would shut off the supply of gas to this section of pipe.

Is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Okay. And, that has the ability to be shut down remotely by a decision made in Houston?

A That is correct.

Q Okay. And, can you tell -- what are the factors that would go into making that decision.

Is it primarily the pressure in the pipeline?

A Well, we have the opportunity at that facility at Route 1 not only to see pressure but flow. And, and this area is monitored 24/7 by our gas control department. It's going to major customers and they, they are intimately familiar with the flows and pressures in that pipeline. So, they would know that

something was wrong.

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Okay. What they're monitoring is that, you said an important factor is going to be the time from the time the incident actually happens to the time they learn of it.

Are those monitors -- is that information communicated real time from that site or is there a delay?

I can't give you the delay but I'd say it's seconds not minutes.

Okay. You, you know, there are a couple of things that came to mind as you were testifying before.

The emergency plans that exist with North Hudson Regional Fire, North Bergen Police Department, Guttenberg Police Department.

Do you know if those plans include a direct line, a direct telephone line to your control center in Houston?

Do I have the town right? Is it in Houston? Yes, it's in Houston.

And, all of our literature has that telephone number on it. All of our pipeline markers have that telephone number on it.

> Okay. So, it's not a question of going 0

through your office or Mr. Rodriguez's. We can get directly to that line?

A You have those numbers.

Q Okay. The last question, I think I understood your testimony, what your function is to evaluate threats and risks to the pipeline and take steps to protect the pipeline.

Am I correct?

A Yes. The evaluation Mr. Rodriguez did is for developments that come in and we evaluate them for threats and risks to the pipeline, yes.

Q Okay. When you're making that evaluation, do you look at the proposed uses of the, whatever project is going to be adjacent to the pipeline, do we factor that in?

A Yes.

Q Okay. So if someone was proposing to build a fertilizer factory next to a pipeline you would consider that, you would take that into account?

A Certainly.

Q And, can you tell me what would be some, in that hypothetical case, what would be some of the things you would be looking at to protect the pipeline?

A Well, we would probably object to the

1 fertilizer plant being within a thousand feet of a 2 pipeline because of the danger of the fertilizer plant 3 would impose on the pipeline. MAYOR DRESHEFF: Okay. Thank you. 4 CHAIRMAN MAYO: I have a question. 5 With respect to the monitors, for both flow and, 6 7 and pressure, how were they transmitting to Houston? Is that wireless? Is it a land line? Is it 8 both? 9 10 THE WITNESS: Both. We have wireless 11 radio that goes to one of our locations. There's land 12 lines, their's fiberoptics and there's usually a 13 primary and a backup. 14 CHAIRMAN MAYO: Okay. All right. Thank 15 you. MR. LAMB: Mr. Chairman, I have a few 16 more, when the public is ready. 17 18 CHAIRMAN MAYO: Yeah. Herb. Come on up. 19 Then, after him, Mr. Lamb. 20 HERB SHAW, 4402 Liberty 21 Avenue, North Bergen, New Jersey, having been duly 22 sworn, ask questions and gives testimony as follows. 23 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. SHAW:

Q In the event the pipeline signal to shut the valve, what sort of power provides that valve to

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1 operate?

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- A They're powered by natural gas.
- Q By the pressure?
- A Yes.
 - Q And, if that fails and someone is called, it takes them sometime to get there, how do they close the valve manually, with a crank?
 - A Yes.
 - Q And, how much time does that take?
- 10 A The crank or the, the hand wheel on the
 11 valve, the amount of time it takes depends on the size
 12 of the valve.
- Q Well, what -- we are speaking about the valve, that's one pipe and has one valve. I presume it's one large valve.
- 16 What is that, 36 or 24?
- A It's a 36 inch pipeline but at River Road it splits into two 24 inch pipelines.
- 19 Q To go across the river?
- 20 A To go across the river, that is correct.
- So, in that case, since we have two pipelines
 across the river, that valve section has two supplies
 of pipeline power gas.
- So, the probability of not having gas pressure there is, is improbable.

And then, at the Route 1 facility, you have a, you'll have gas supply upstream of the valve and down stream of the valve.

So, there's, there's multiple power gas supply at that location also.

Q That would be provided that the pipeline is in operation, that it has the gas -- I mean, if someone shuts it off previous to this, a valve anywhere between here and Texas would deprive the gas to operate the valve?

A If, yes, if we don't have gas to operate the valve, then we don't have a lot of gas escaping the pipeline.

O That's true also.

How much pressure do you need to operate the valve?

17 That's about 400 pounds.

Is that correct?

A The gas pressure in this segment is a maximum of 350 pounds.

Q 350?

A That's correct.

Q And, the safety factor, is it good for 600.

Is that, what I remember, is that true?

1 I got that figure from --

A The pipeline in this area could operate at a maximum of 638 pounds.

Q 638?

A Yes.

Q Okay. Now, the rock that penetrated the pipeline, you didn't object to it being called diabase rock which is hard rock, how did that happen?

The engineer, I presume that it was inspected, everybody watched the backfill operation and all that, how does that diabase get up there and the pipeline or the diabase rock.

MR. TUCKER: Objection. Mr. Chairman, I think Mr. Schweitzer has answered his question two or three times tonight already.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: I'm not sure if he did, not as to how it got there.

MR. TUCKER: Okay.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: Do you know?

A I could only speculate. It would be my opinion as to what happened.

- Q Please give us your speculation.
- A Okay. Purely speculation.
- Q An opinion as an engineer, that's what I asked for.

A Okay. The pipeline was laid way back when. Okay. And, it was put in close proximity to that specific rock. So, it was backfilled.

Then we hydrostatically test the pipe. So, we fill it with water. So, filling the pipeline with water makes the pipe extremely heavy. And, if the pipe settled -- the rock doesn't settle but, but the other backfill base settled a little bit, they could have, at that time, put a dent in the pipeline.

That's my opinion.

Q Oh. Thank you.

And, the backfill is usually crushed stone and then sand right next to the pipe?

A The backfill is usually the earth that's taken out and any rocks are removed from it and then clean backfill is put in.

Q Clean meaning it has no projectiles, potential projectiles?

A That is correct.

Q In that area there appears, from my information from the book Geology of New York City and Environs by Christopher Schubert in 1968 that there is an earthquake fault in that area. It has to do with the Palisades and coming up from the diabase rock, all kinds of complicated things that happened 200 billion

1 years ago.

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I'm going to ask you to do a favor. I'm not going to give testimony on this because I don't know anything about it. I'm going to give you this information here and ask you to check into it for the public, for reasons of public safety.

1 and 9 runs around there. And, this is what the International Building Code says about checking.

- A I'll certainly look into it.
- Q Okay. Thank you very much?
- 11 CHAIRMAN MAYO: All right. Thank you.
- Mr. Lamb.
- MR. LAMB: I just have a couple.
- 14 RECROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LAMB:
- 15 Q Mr. Schweitzer, you said that, I think you
 16 used, the words you used was the current, the current
 17 pipe is in excellent shape.
- Is it fair to say that part of the basis of that opinion is the pig tests that have been run?
- 20 A Yes.
- 21 Q And, are you going to, the pig test, 22 provide the testimony?
- 23 A No. I did not review that.
- Q Okay. So is it a substantial part of your opinion, based upon those, those internal tests that

1 have been run by Transco?

A It's my opinion of the smart pig runs that were done and the technical staff, my conversations with the technical staff who evaluated those results.

Q And, who were the technical staff that evaluated the results?

A Kevin Lie. He is in our office. He was one of the individuals that reviewed them as a Williams employee. There is also the pig vendor that reviews the information.

Q Okay. You're not, based upon the advice of your Counsel, you're not providing those pig tests to us?

A That is correct.

Q Now, we've had lots of hearings and I probably missed this very simple concept but, now the fact that there is a valve station right across the street from the subject property, across River Road, because it's down gradient, shutting off any valve on that particular, across the street towards Hudson River valve station, really doesn't do anything to stop or the pipeline gas from coming through. It really doesn't do anything.

A That's not correct.

Q Okay. Then can you explain to me what,

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D. Schweitzer - Recross - Mr. Lamb
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how that helps control the situation if there is a problem?

A There's gas, down stream of that valve.

So, if you can close the valve and prevent that gas that is down stream of the valve from coming backward, you would be doing yourself some benefit.

Q So there's a benefit of, you, you at least stop the problem at the valve station.

Is that it? Is that what you're saying?

- A You would isolate the section.
- Q Right.

A Valves on both sides, and allow it to evacuate.

Q Okay. But, but really, what I didn't understand, the source of controlling this is really the upstream not the down stream valve station in Route 1.

Is that correct?

- A In the hypothetical scenario --
- 20 Q Hypothetical scenario.
 - A -- that I was talking about, it's both.
 - Q Now, Sint asked you a couple questions about the two pig runs. You can determine the rate of corrosion by taking two different runs and comparing the reading at a particular point.

Is that what I understand your testimony is?

A Depending on the accuracy of those pig runs and a whole lot of factors I'm sure somebody could make a guess to that, yes.

Q I'm sorry. Somebody could make?

A A guess. It's not precise.

This is a magnetic flux tool. It has, implements, it departs magnetism on to the point and there's sensors that read that magnetism and there's technicians that, that evaluate the signatures that come from that, from that magnetism. It's good but I'm not going to say it's perfect.

Q Okay. And, was that comparison ever done historically on this segment of the pipe, that comparison of the two readings on the different time periods of the pig run?

A I can't testify to that. I don't know.

Q Okay. Now there was some questions, I know, about the time for replacement of the pipe. I believe Mr. Rodriguez testified this particular segment of the pipe is one of the oldest sections in the area.

Do you know anything about that?

A I believe it was testified that this pipe was installed in 1959.

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D. Schweitzer - Recross - Mr. Lamb
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- Q Yeah, in that range. That's --
- 2 A Okay.

- Q -- that's my recollection?
- A Okay. This pipe was installed in 1959.
 - Q Is there a time period where no matter what happens after 50, 60, 70 years, Transco says, all right, now I'm just going to put in a new pipe?

A As long as the pipeline is good and meets the specifications, it will not be changed.

Q So as long as these tests come up acceptable, the pig run tests, as long as they show there are no anomalies or defects or issues, this pipe stays, will not be replaced?

A That is correct.

Q Is there any information that Transco has that older pipes have a higher degree of problems or incidents than newer pipes?

Is there any of those types of statistics?

- A I don't have any of those statistics.
- Q Now you indicated specifically, and I'll quote, you said this particular project doesn't go, I believe you said doesn't go uphill. That's what you, I believe that's the language you used. You said the project doesn't go uphill.
 - You are aware that the proposed project causes

D. Schweitzer - Recross - Mr. Lamb

excavation into the Cliffs and above the toe of the Cliffs?

A We've established that I'm not the geologist.

Q Right.

A I don't know where the Cliffs start or where the Cliffs -- I don't know where the Cliffs are specifically. But, I will tell you that the footprint of this building, there was some excavation at the back of the building.

But, our review of the drawings do not show any rock in that excavated area.

Q Okay.

A Whether that rock under the proposed building is part of the Palisades Cliff or not, I don't know.

Q Okay. And, are you aware that the developer has now proposed in, by way of recommendation from its geotechnical expert, to make a change to the plan and add a 10 foot area behind the building and construct a temporary, either a temporary or permanent retaining wall depending.

Are you aware of that?

A No, I am not.

Q And, so, when your office reviewed this,

Q Okay. And, is it fair to say -- does that

you did not review it with the knowledge that, in addition to the building footprint, there would be another 10 feet of excavation and a retaining wall beyond that farther to the west?

A Without seeing those plans, I, I cannot comment on it. But, from, from my review of the project, I don't envision the wall that you are discussing coming into the pipeline right-of-way area.

Q Now you indicated that -- Sint was asking you questions about what happens if you have to do something in the 20 foot area. She was talking about the four and a half foot area. You said you would pay rent for temporary work space.

Are you saying that, at the current time, you do not have sufficient area to do what you might have to do so that you may have to rent additional space?

A We have an easement area for the pipeline and that easement area of the pipeline is not always large enough to perform any pipeline activity replacement for instance, for excavation, for piles, for additional equipment. So, typically, not only at this location but all across the country, we, we would rent additional work space from the property owner temporarily, yes.

mean that you would like another 10 feet if you could get it, you would like another 10 feet of access easement or area so that you could do all your maintenance and activities, whatever you needed?

A It's not necessary.

Q Okay. Now you said that there was an access easement.

Is there an access easement executed at the current time, right now?

A We all know there is not.

Q You said that there was an access easement. So, in other words, there's discussions of an access easement but it's fair to say that no access easement has yet been executed between the parties?

A There is a proposed access easement.

Q Is it also fair to say that the developer has not agreed, as of this date, to comply with the construction requirements that Transco has, typically imposes on a project?

A All --

MR. ALAMPI: Excuse me. There's nothing in any transcript, there is no statement that would lay any foundation that the developer would not agree to the construction protocol. That is an unfounded statement or question.

It's been very clear that no easement would be executed until there's final unappealable approval on this. But, I don't know what else to say. CHAIRMAN MAYO: Do you want to rephrase? No. I think Mr. Alampi is MR. LAMB: fairly stating what was in the record. But, as of this date, the developer has not

But, as of this date, the developer has not executed that and the site plan still has a note that requires the developer to agree to that.

MS. NABBIE: Mr. Alampi, is it, is it your representation.

MR. ALAMPI: We're not going to go anywhere on this. It will not be signed until there is an unappealable final approval.

MS. NABBIE: Said another way, there is a representation, that once all approvals not appealable, this agreement will be executed.

MR. ALAMPI: We have made that representation numerous times, at all levels.

MR. LAMB: For the record, the agreement, the access easement proffered by Mr. Alampi is in agreement that has the names of the parties, that has the Township of North Bergen, the Township of Guttenberg and has no substance or paragraphs or

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    provisions in it.
                MR. ALAMPI: It's not finished.
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                MR. LAMB: Thank you, Mr. Alampi.
                MR. ALAMPI: What more can we do?
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                            Thank you. It's not finished.
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                MR. LAMB:
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    Thank you.
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                There was all these discussions, and I'm
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    not going to rehash what happened but, that, that
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    other incident, but is it fair to say that pipe
    settlement is one of the things that can create an
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    anomaly or problem which is your speculation as to
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    what happened with the incident that all the questions
    were asked about?
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                Yes.
          Α
                Pipe settlement?
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          Q
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          Α
                Yes.
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                MR. LAMB: Thank you. No further
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    questions.
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                CHAIRMAN MAYO: Okay.
                                        The witness is
2.0
    excused.
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          Mr. Lamb, I think we're up to your case.
          Why don't we take a five minute recess?
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                 (A recess is taken)
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                CHAIRMAN MAYO: Okay. Let the record
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    reflect that all the Board members who were present
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1 before the break are again present. 2 Mr. Lamb. MR. LAMB: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 3 I have another witness that I would have 4 5 testify. Due to the Board's previous decision that they 6 7 will not allow any appraisal testimony, I think the Board has decided on this, I have, I would like to 8 proffer the testimony of the Board member, Mr. Miller. 9 10 And, I understand that the Board will not, in 11 consistent with its prior decision, not permit the 12 testimony. I do have Mr. Miller here. But since -- I 13 wanted to get through that. And, so what I'd like to 14 15 do is mark his proposed testimony for identification as G-37. Obviously, it will not be introduced. It's 16 17 just a proffer as to what he would testify to if he 18 was allowed to testify. 19 MR. ALAMPI: I would strenuously object to 20 the same. Before that's handed out, John. 21 MR. LAMB: I'm marking it for 22 identification. You can object to anything else with

MR. ALAMPI: I think, I think that it contravenes the ruling of the Board and the decision

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it but, go ahead.

of the Board. It's going to infiltrate its way into the process. I think it's totally improper.

Mr. Miller, who is a member of the Board, I think has testified. In fact, he did testify at the underlying original presentation over a year ago.

So, we have that transcript.

And, he also testified at the County Planning
Board. There's really no need for this. And, I think
it's overwhelmingly prejudicial.

MR. LAMB: And, again, Mr. Miller did testify but now his testimony -- the reason why it set it forth in detail, it's almost what they do in the Board of Public Utilities. They have the pre, they have the testimony submitted.

And, I understand that you're not going to allow Mr. Miller to testify in the appraisal but we did not have the particular appraisal Helmstetter, Mason Helmstetter at the time that he last testified.

So, the proffer is that Mr. Miller, as a Board member, would basically agree that the Board has authorized the acquisition of the property at fair market value pursuant to the appraisal.

MR. ALAMPI: There you go.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: It has no bearing on the safety issue.

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                MR. LAMB: Mr. Chairman, I understand the
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    ruling. I put, I put, what, what -- respectfully,
    I've put this in. And, when the applicant can come
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    back and we can submit three pages of exhibits and all
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    his testimony, we get another shot at essentially
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    rebutting that and addressing it. This is how we do
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    it.
          The Board has ruled against me. I understand
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    that.
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                CHAIRMAN MAYO: I'll tell you what we'll
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    do. We'll mark it, take it to the judge.
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         But, in terms of these deliberations, it's not
13
    part of it.
                MR. LAMB: All it is is marked for
14
    identification and not into evidence.
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          So, with that I'm not going to recall, Mr.
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    Chairman, I'm not going to recall Mr. Miller at
18
    subsequent hearings unless he wishes to attend because
    there's no need.
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                MR. ALAMPI: I'll just continue my
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    objection. We understand each other.
22
                MR. LAMB: Mr. Alampi.
23
                (Document is marked G-37 for
    identification.)
24
25
                MR. LAMB: Should I have give copies -- do
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you want to see copies or you don't want to see copies?

CHAIRMAN MAYO: No.

MR. LAMB: Okay. With that, I would like to call Robert Cunniff.

ROBERT CUNNIFF, Hatch
Mott MacDonald, 27 Bleeker Street, Millburn,
New Jersey, 07041, having been duly sworn,
testifies as follows.

MR. LAMB: Mr. Chairman, I would like to mark for identification the Curriculum Vitae of Mr. Cunniff. He has previously submitted one that was marked in the, I believe in the initial hearings. This is an updated resume and the Curriculum Vitae which I would like to have marked as G-38 and dated today's date.

And, I have copies for the Board which I'll pass around.

19 (Document is marked G-38 for

20 identification.)

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21 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. LAMB:

Q Mr. Cunniff, I have shown you what's been marked G-38 for identification.

Can you identify that?

25 I'll actually give you a copy of your own -- do

1 you have one more copy?

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MS. HARTMANN: Sure.

MR. LAMB: Thank you.

This is my corporate resume from Hatch Α Mott MacDonald.

Okay. Is that your current resume updated from the previous Curriculum Vitae?

> Α Yes.

Α

Can you briefly describe for the Board, we're not going go through the whole thing but briefly describe for the Board, since you last testified, what you have been doing as far as your employer.

Since my last testimony in 2011, I've been working almost exclusively on a single project for the New York City Department of Environmental Protection. It's a geotechnical tunnel project. It has to do with a replacement of one of their leaking water tunnel segments.

I've been doing an extensive amount of drilling, rock coring and geotechnical testing in Newburgh, New York.

Okay. And, you are, again without going into all the details, you are a geologist?

Α Yes.

Okay. Can you describe where you're Q

R. Cunniff - Direct - Mr. Lamb

1 licensed as a geologist?

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A Yes. I, I typically utilize my
Pennsylvania Professional Geologist license because
New Jersey and New York do not have professional
geology licenses.

Q Okay.

A A lot of states don't. Pennsylvania has.

Q How long have you been a geologist in Pennsylvania, with your license?

A Probably 15 years.

Q Okay. How long have you been practicing geology in the State of New Jersey irrespective of the fact that they don't have a separate licensure?

A 23 years.

Q Okay. You've been employ with Hatch Mott MacDonald for how many years?

17 A About 16.

Q Okay. Now you are not a licensed engineer in the State of New Jersey.

Is that correct?

A Correct.

Q Okay. Do you have any designations as or qualifications as a safety expert?

A Yes. By virtue of the work that I do, I have extensive training in various OSHA required

1 courses, hazardous waste operations, person in 2 excavation.

The work that I'm currently doing for the New York City DEP requires that every construction project have a designated Site Safety Representative dedicated to that project site.

I have been qualified by them as a Site Safety Representative so I have, on different sites related to that project, I have served as the Site Safety Representative.

Q Okay. When you're not -- so, on the current project, you have served as a site safety expert?

What did you call it? I'm sorry.

A Site Safety Representative to monitor activities that are on-going at each site.

Q And, at the current time, do you supervise anyone in your current employment?

A Yes.

Q Who do you supervise?

A Well, the project itself I was supervising numerous geologists and geotechnical inspectors who were stationed at each of the drill rigs collecting geotechnical data as well as, at one point, we had three Site Safety Representatives as we were drilling

R. Cunniff - Cross - Mr. Alampi

1 that many separate sites.

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I'm supervising them as well.

Q Okay. Your requirement is that there be a site safety person representative at each site that you work on in New York State?

A The requirement -- it's a New York City

DEP requirement and it is a per site requirement,

dedicated site safety person.

Q And, you are currently the supervisor of the Site Safety Representatives when you're not acting in one, as one yourself?

A Correct.

MR. LAMB: Okay. Mr. Chairman, I would move that he be qualified as an expert in geology and as a Site Safety Representative but not an engineer as he's testified to.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: One second.

MR. ALAMPI: I just have a few questions.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: Yes.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. ALAMPI:

Q So, Robert, you attended and secured your undergraduate degree at Colgate, in New York State?

A Yes.

Q In geology?

25 A Yes.

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R. Cunniff - Cross - Mr. Alampi
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Q But, New York State does not license and recognize geologists as a licensed profession?

A The State does not have a licensing program for geologists. Correct.

Q And, with regard to the Site Safety Certification, what exactly, is your, is your certification?

What licenses do you hold as a safety official or safety officer?

A It's more training certifications. It's not a license. It's a requirement that the DEP has instituted to improve their safety practices on all of their construction projects.

Q You're talking about the New Jersey State

Department of Environmental Protection or New York

City?

A New York City Department of Environmental Protection.

Q And, it's a requirement on certain jobs, where the DEP has jurisdiction, that there be a safety officer assigned to the site?

Is that what you're saying?

A Yeah. It's really the jobs that they own.

It's their construction projects. It's construction

projects paid for by the DEP, the New York City DEP.

1 Q Okay.

A The borings that we, the deep borings which are on the order of a thousand feet that we're collecting geotechnical data for this replacement tunnel, this bypass tunnel, after the boring is completed, we called in a subcontractor who hydraulically stress tested. Some might call that fracking --

Q Fracking.

A -- or fracturing, not on the scale that is typically talked about, not the massive amount of pressure that is typically talked about when they do oil and gas fracturing. But, we did it to hydraulically test the rocks to get the rock strength.

Q But, there is a good amount of controversy surrounding --

A Very much.

Q -- fracking.

With regard to the project you're presently working on, you're supervising the canal or the underground channel that brings the reservoir water into New York?

A Yeah. We're collecting data so that that can be designed and then built. They call it an aqueduct, tunnel or aqueduct.

R. Cunniff - The Board

Q Underground aqueduct to tap the underground water?

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- A The tunnel is minus 600 feet below sea level, the existing tunnel mand the replacement tunnel will also be that deep.
- MR. ALAMPI: Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to this man's fine credentials and in engineering. As far as a Safety Officer with the proviso that there is no licensing or certification specifically for high pressure and natural gas lines, with that caveat, I have no objection.
- 12 CHAIRMAN MAYO: All right. I have one 13 small question.
- You mentioned you've been doing this for 23 years.
 - THE WITNESS: I've been a practicing geologist for about 23 years, yes.
- 18 CHAIRMAN MAYO: And your resume says years
 19 in practice 22. Was this prepared a year ago?
- 20 THE WITNESS: They probably haven't 21 updated -- I got that off the server today.
- The resume that I handed in last year, in March, also said 22 years.
- So, that's why I'm saying there must be a year missing from that, the current resume.

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R. Cunniff - Direct - Mr. Lamb
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                 CHAIRMAN MAYO: Fair enough. We'll accept
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    him.
                MR. LAMB: Thank you.
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    DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. LAMB:
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                Now, Mr. Cunniff, you attended the last
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    hearing, July 26th.
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          Is that correct?
                Yes.
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          Α
                You've heard the testimony at that hearing
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    that you attended?
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          Α
                Yes.
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                 Did you review, in connection -- you
13
    testified in the initial hearing before the matter was
14
    appealed and remanded.
          Is that correct?
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          Α
                Yes.
17
                 Okay. And, have you reviewed the
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    transcripts in the remand proceedings?
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          Α
                Yes.
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                 Okay. When you didn't attend, you
21
    reviewed the transcripts.
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          You reviewed the slopes stability study prepared
    by Johnson Soils Engineering dated, I believe, March
23
    of 2012?
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          Α
                Yes.
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1 What else have you reviewed in connection 2 with the preparation for your testimony this evening? The County Slopes Stability Study which I 3 brought up a copy so I could tell you the date, 4 September 3rd, 2008, revised September 3rd, 2009. 5 MR. LAMB: Mr. Chairman, I'm going to mark 6 that because we're going to have some testimony on it. 7 In the initial hearings there was an abbreviated 8 version, only the portions of the pages. But, since 9 10 the testimony will be beyond that, now Mr. Alampi, I 11 believe Mr. Alampi was concerned about having the full 12 appendix. And, I don't think this has every page 13 attached to it. So, this is all subject to --14 15 MR. ALAMPI: How do you know what I'm thinking? 16 17 MR. LAMB: I'm just trying to save us the 18 trouble. 19 If something is missing, we'll bring it back. 20 And, that we will mark as G --21 MR. ALAMPI: Mr. Chairman, before you mark 22 it, this is more or less the text of what we have been 23 given in the past?

MR. LAMB: Yeah. Yeah. The last one I
only had three pages. The previous exhibit was only

1 the cover page and just the paragraph on the subject 2 property. MR. ALAMPI: I thought we had the report. 3 MR. LAMB: You added something else to it 4 as your exhibit, I believe. 5 6 MR. ALAMPI: There is a little confusion 7 on my part only in that I thought that we had both, at this Board level last year and at the County Planning 8 Board also last year the Palisades Slope Stability 9 10 Study and it was more than just three pages. 11 I thought we had all the exhibits. They went to 12 identify all the different sites. So, I'm not in a 13 position to take this and completely compare it with the earlier exhibit. 14 15 But, I'll accept what Mr. Lamb is saying more or less. I just need to review this. 16 17 MR. LAMB: And, if Mr. Alampi wants to review it. 18 19 CHAIRMAN MAYO: You'll reserve. 20 MR. ALAMPI: I'll have to reserve. Thank 21 you. 22 What did you mark it? 23 MS. NABBIE: G-39. (Document is marked G-39 for 24

identification.)

R. Cunniff - Direct - Mr. Lamb

- Q Mr. Cunniff, as part of your testimony, you reviewed that Palisades, the Palisades Slope Stability Study last revised February 3rd, 2009?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Now, you have inspected the site.
- 6 Is that correct?
 - A Yes.

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- Q Can you briefly describe when was the last time you inspected the property?
- 10 A I was on the property the morning of the last hearing which was the 26th of July.
- Q Okay. And, when you inspected the property on July 26th, were there any particular weather conditions that, weather conditions that you want to bring to the Board's attention.
 - A There were thunderstorms in the morning.

 By the time I got to the site it was rather hot, humid but it was no longer raining.
 - Q Okay. How long did you spend on the property?
- Can just describe what you did on the property?
- 22 A I probably spent 45 minutes to an hour. I 23 walked on with a representative.
- Q Of the developer?
- 25 MALE SPEAKER: Right here.

Mr. Spilletti's son?

Yes, the younger Mr. Spilletti.

And, we, he walked with me back across the flat part from River Road. We entered from River Road. parked over by the valves on the other side of River Road, across the street, went through the gate, walked across the flat portion of the site up to the slope.

He pointed out some spots where he thought that the test pits and borings had been done. Walked, climbed up, partway up the slope.

At that point and it was July, it was rather overgrown.

Now, were you aware of the, in the Johnson Soils report that was testified to by Miss Molly Greco at last July 26th hearing, are you aware of the attachments and the cross-sections for Cross-sections A, B and C that she attached to that report?

Α Yes. I believe they're in the copy that I reviewed.

Q Okay. And, are you aware of her testimony and showing in the report various boring tests and test pits marked as B and TP to identify various geological conditions on the property?

Α Yes.

Q Okay. Do you have any comment with

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respect to the positioning of those test pits and 2 borings?

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Α Yes.

Two borings were down near River Road and the balance of the borings were clustered, if you will, a portion of the way up the slope probably, definitely beyond the toe of the slope, up on the hill. After having been on the site and reviewed the report, I would say they were probably clustered up there because that was the first break in the slope where it actually got level and it was probably easier to erect the drill rig to perform the borings there.

Certainly you reach a point on that slope where you cannot, you cannot get a vehicle mounted drill rig up on the slope to do, to do borings up higher.

And, if you wanted to do borings up higher, is there something you can do to do borings up higher even though you can't get the actual machine up?

Α In terms of a boring, you could do a hand augering which is sort of a T-shape tool that you rotate into the ground and pull out, all done manually. Or, you could hand, hand dig test pits.

Okay. And, do you -- you heard my questions to her about the location of the pit, the, the borings and test pits not being in a somewhat direct line?

A Right.

Q Do you recall I asked her some of the, some of the test pits or borings seemed closer to another cross-section even though they were analyzed in terms of a different cross-section?

A I recall that, yes.

Q Do you have any comments with respect to that particular location of the test pits, test pits and borings?

A Yes. If I was going to, if I was going to prepare a report with three specific cross-sections, north, central and southern, I probably would have made more of an effort to, to align my borings or test pits along my proposed cross-sections. I thought maybe it could have been done, the hand digging further up on the slopes, since the cross-section goes up further on the slope. They could have hand dug, hand augered test borings higher up and there were only two done down on the lower end, down near River Road.

Q Is it fair to say that the location of those test pits and borings for each cross-section were haphazard?

A Haphazard? The cross-sections do not appear to align with the placement of the borings.

Q Okay. From your review of the location of all the test pits and borings on the subject property, did you see any grid system or any kind of standard method of locating those test pits or borings?

A I don't know as I would see that in the field but, from the, from the plot on the map, I would say that, no, it doesn't appear that there was a grid system used. It -- having been on the site, I think that perhaps they were clustered, those borings were clustered partway up the hill in those locations because topographically it was maybe convenient or easier to put the borings in at that location as opposed to 30 feet in that direction, 20 feet in that direction.

Q As your, as part of your engineering company that you're employed with, would you normally utilize a grid system to have somewhat consistent test pits and borings at various cross-sections?

A Yes.

In this particular case, they might have had to have done some leveling or maybe vegetation clearing to, to get to a specific point that you want to take a sample at.

1 Q That. You're aware of my questions
2 concerning it was a B1, a Boring 1 and a B3, a B2 and
3 a B4 but there was no B3. And, you heard Miss Molly
4 Grieco's testimony concerning, I guess, they hit, I

A They hit a refusal, very shallow.

forget exactly what?

Q Okay. What is the procedure of you, as a geologist, when doing test pits and getting a refusal, what would be your normal procedure in addressing a refusal?

A Well, first you look at the area and make sure you're not on some kind of structure or conduit or some man-made obstruction. And, then we would probably move the drill rig just, it's a judgment call, you could move it one foot, two foot, five feet off to the side. And, you could attempt, in the new location, to complete your boring.

If I were doing that, I would probably label my first attempt as B3A and then subsequent attempts as B3B or C or D, depending on how many times it took.

Q Okay. Is that your usual practice or the practice of your company that that's what you would do when you reach a refusal, to try to get another test fairly close to the refusal test?

A Yes, especially if you're in a situation

where you want a boring from a specific spot.

Q Okay. Now, if you don't do that, you don't go fairly close to the refusal area, can that leave a gap in the measurements that, that we're looking at the geological conditions, does that leave a gap in the measurements where you don't do something close to a refusal area?

A Yes. I would refer to it as a, you know, a dated gap, especially if there was an intent to put a boring in a particular area and you have no data from that area that could be significant.

I'm not sure where B3 was proposed or why it was proposed there. So, I can't estimate how important the, that data gap is.

Q You can't tell how important it was from looking at her report, her Johnson Soil report. It's not indicated, the importance of it?

A I would say no, it isn't.

Q Okay. Now, is it fair -- you've heard testimony concerning the need to remove the retaining wall on the southerly portion of the property, close to the Galaxy?

A Yes.

Q Okay. Does that -- what does that work do to the steepness of the slopes at that location?

A In the Johnson report, the removal of a wall or the excavation --

Q Look at Board members.

A -- or an excavation of the toe of the slope would steepen the existing slope.

Q Okay. And, steepening the slope, what kind of geological impacts can that have when you make a slope steeper in that particular southerly portion of the property?

A It causes it to erode or potentially fail or, or causes a slide.

Q Now, you -- when you walked the property, can you tell the Board what you observed on the property as far as trees, rocks and materials on the surface?

A Yes. There was, appear to be a couple piles of construction debris down in the flat area but, when I got back up on to the slope that's towards the rear of the property further from River Road, there were a couple flat spots that look like an old trail or an old road which was referenced in the Johnson Soils report. They actually found some asphalt that appears to have been some kind of former road that went at least partway up the slope.

I had to -- there were several large trees that

Anything unusual about the trees that you

were down and fallen. I had to climb over them as well as the regular low vegetation.

Q

saw that, noticed that were down?

A They appeared to have either been uprooted or fallen over. Several of them still had leaves attached which, to me, indicates they fell over either because the soil couldn't hold them up anymore or soil creep could have forced the roots out and they toppled over. Essentially they were still alive when they fell over. They were not diseased trees because they had leaves on them.

Q You just used the term soil creep. Could you define that or describe that for the Board?

A Soil creep is, when you have a slope with soil, as we do on the, on this portion of the property, erosion is the, the physical transfer of particles of soil and rock from higher up to lower.

Soil creep is really where the soil moves almost as a body, like a sheet, if you will, very, very little. It's seasonal. It could move a couple millimeters a year. It's basically a sheet of soil that's acting under the force of gravity that's being dragged down the incline.

Q For purposes of the Board reviewing this

R. Cunniff - Direct - Mr. Lamb

project, is it important to review the susceptibility of the property in the slopes to soil creep or erosion based upon the location of the pipeline and the project?

A Very much so.

Q Now, having inspected the property, did you form any opinion as to the, the erosion or lack of erosion on the property?

A Yes. It's an actively eroding hillside, an actively eroding cliff.

Q Okay. And, you reviewed Miss Greco's report dated March 2012?

A Yes.

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Q You also heard her testifying?

A Yes.

Q And, in that report there were a number of instances where she specifically indicates that there was no erosion on the property?

A She does indicate that.

Q Okay. Do you have those references handy?

A Yes.

Q Okay. Could you --

A Do I have to give page number and paragraph?

25 Q Yes. Yes. And, just read what she says?

1 On Page 5 of 10, there's a section labeled 2 Section 2. She says Section 2 currently contains fallen trees, loose rocks, miscellaneous debris. Most 3 of the fallen rocks settle on the flat path and do not 4 appear to travel beyond. 5 She's describing erosion in deposition. I mean, 6 you know, loose rocks that have fallen from above, 7 that's erosion. That's one instance. 8 Okay. That's from a geological 9

Q Okay. That's from a geological standpoint?

A Yes.

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Q Any other instances? I'm not going to go through all of them. Any other instances where she makes a point that there's no erosion on the subject property?

A Well, she makes that, that statement several times. The biggest one I would say is on Page 8 under section, the heading Subsurface Condition.

There was two paragraphs.

Okay. Can you read them, please?

A Under soil.

Q

22 Well, the statement is the last sentence.

Q Just read the last sentence.

A The stability is evident by the lack of erosion and movement in the soil over the past 30

1 years.

Q Okay. And, based upon what you see as a geologist, is that statement accurate?

A No.

MR. ARNONE: Is that your opinion? How do you know?

THE WITNESS: Well, there's been testimony about big erosion that took place on the site in 1990s.

There's instances in her own report where she's saying there's, they uncovered, when they got to depth in some of their borings, at a certain depth, they hit asphalt. Well, that means there was dirt on top of the asphalt. That dirt was deposited on the flat asphalt because it eroded from further up the hill.

The picture that she put of the geo web membrane on Page 6, to me looks like the classic erosion of this attempted stabilization. You should not be able to see the geo web. It should be buried under soil and then vegetation rooted on top of that soil.

Q And, you heard Mr. Bertin testify that that picture was taken in the winter and when the shrubbery or bushes weren't green.

A Yes, I did.

Q Does that effect your opinion?

A My opinion is, I, I can see that

vegetation in the picture. But, I can also see the

geo web membrane material -- I don't have a scale.

I'm just estimating. But, there's, there's places

where an inch of this material is sticking out above

the surface.

That's not the way it's intended to be used.

Q Okay. And, from a geological standpoint, does that signify that erosion is present?

A Yes.

Q Okay. That's one of the other factors that shows erosion?

A Yes.

Q Now, did you observe any ponding or water accumulated on the subject property?

A I did. On one of the relatively flat spots up above the toe of the slope, there was -- it was very wet which I kind of had expected because it had been thunderstorming earlier that day and we -- you know, it rained quite heavily. But, when I got there, I found a ponding of water that clearly had been there for an extended period of time because there was a lot of algae growth in the puddle.

Q And, what does algae growth in a puddle signify to you as a geologist?

A That it's been there for probably weeks as a pond of water, as a free-standing puddle of water.

Q Okay. How is that relevant to the Board that there's a ponding with algae on it?

A To me, a ponding like that indicates the site is, the soil, I'll say the soil, not the site, the soil is poorly drained. And, by that I mean vertical drainage through the soil.

In other words, the soil is saturated with water. It's not draining through the soil downwards into the underlying bedrock and away. If the soil was well-drained, it would be, it wouldn't be a pond there. It might be damp because of the rain that morning but it wouldn't be a pond with algae.

So, to me, that indicates a high probability to me that there would be a perched water table there or at least the soil there is saturated with water, the soil that sits on top of the bedrock.

Q Okay. And what, can you describe to the Board what a perched water table is and how that's relative to this?

A A perched water table is a layer of water in the subsurface that is underlain by drier material and then deeper still another, another layer of water.

So, it's perched up above the normal water

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In, in terms of, geologically what that means is that soil is wet. It's, and water acts as a lubricant and it, wet soil like that is less stable than dry soil.

Q Okay. So, is it fair to say that, based upon your inspection and what you have seen, including her, and Miss Molly Greco's report that there are indications that the soil is soft in some areas of the subject property?

A Very much so.

Q And, what does that do to the potential or risks of land slides or soil movement?

A It increases the risk.

Q Okay. Substantially?

A Yes.

MR. ALAMPI: Chairman, may I interrupt?

Is it possible we could end the proceedings this evening?

I'm in a little discomfort and I'd like to not interrupt you too much, John but end at this time.

MR. LAMB: That's fine.

CHAIRMAN MAYO: Can we?

MR. LAMB: Yes, please. Mr. Alampi

25 advised me.

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                CHAIRMAN MAYO: As he did me.
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                MR. LAMB: As a person with a bad back.
                MR. ALAMPI: We commiserate.
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                MR. LAMB: I commiserate.
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                CHAIRMAN MAYO: All right. We didn't set
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    another date, did we?
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                MS. BAKER: Yes, September 20th.
                           September 20th, Thursday.
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                MR. LAMB:
                CHAIRMAN MAYO:
                                Ladies and gentlemen,
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    we're going to call the hearing at this point. We'll
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    be continued on Thursday, September 20th, 7:00 p.m. in
    these chambers. You will not receive new notice.
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    This is your notice I'm giving you now.
          Please inform those that are here if they want
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    to come, again it's to be Thursday, September 20th,
    7:00 p.m.
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                MR. ALAMPI: Mr. Chairman for Mr. Lamb, do
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    you believe you'll conclude your witness's testimony
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    at the next special meeting?
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                MR. LAMB:
                           The, the issue for us is
    whether -- I, I didn't expect Transco's witnesses to
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    go that far, I expected to finish with Mr. Cunniff and
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    I expected to determine, after I sent our expert the
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    transcript, Mr. Cooperwitz (sic) whether we would have
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    Mr. Cooperwitz on September 20th.
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                MR. ALAMPI: What I'm thinking is do you
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    think we'll take most of the meeting with this witness
    and cross and bring Cooperwitz in October?
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                MR. LAMB: I think that's the way to do
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    it.
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                CHAIRMAN MAYO:
                                 Okay.
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                MR. ALAMPI: We understand that this
    expert is coming from the west coast so it would be
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    silly to have him come here.
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                MR. LAMB:
                           And, I want to tell you that
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    we're not certain that he's definitely going to come
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    here because I have to send him the transcripts.
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                MR. ALAMPI: That's why I'm suggesting
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    now --
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                CHAIRMAN MAYO: All right.
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                MR. ALAMPI: -- we have a September
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    meeting, that we would anticipate this witness for
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    October.
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                MR. LAMB: By each meeting I will have a
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    schedule for the following one.
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                CHAIRMAN MAYO: All right. So we're
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    anticipating two more meetings.
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          Correct?
                   Maybe three?
                MR. LAMB: No. No.
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                                      I'm anticipating two.
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                CHAIRMAN MAYO: Just two?
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MR. LAMB: I'm anticipating two.
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                CHAIRMAN MAYO: Good.
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                MR. LAMB: And, that's famous last words.
                CHAIRMAN MAYO: Yeah. I have heard those
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    kind of promises.
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                MR. ALAMPI: I just wanted to hear it.
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    That's all.
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                MR. LAMB: But, we have cross-examination
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    of my witness. So now --
                MR. ALAMPI: It will be very brief.
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         You don't believe me.
                CHAIRMAN MAYO: I'm not even going to
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    touch that.
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         Motion to close the meeting.
                MR. BASELICE: So move.
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                CHAIRMAN MAYO: Do we have a second?
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                MR. BARTOLI: Second.
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                (The hearing concludes at 10:04 p.m..)
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CERTIFICATE

I, Donna Lynn J. Arnold, a Certified Court
Reporter and Notary Public with and for the State of
New Jersey do hereby certify:

That all the witnesses whose testimony is herein before set forth, was duly sworn by me and that such is a true record of the testimony given by such witnesses.

I further certify that I am not related to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage and that I am in no way interested in the outcome of this matter.

In witness where of, I have here unto set my hand this 8th day of August 2012.

DONNA LYNN J. ARNOLD, C.C.R. LICENSE NO. XI00991

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 08/04/14