

November 7, 2016

Meeting of the Board of Trustees
Called to Order at 8:00PM

The meeting opened with the salute to the flag and Pledge of Allegiance

ROLL CALL

TRUSTEE	Giordano
TRUSTEE	Luisi
TRUSTEE	Leo
TRUSTEE	Alfasi
MAYOR	Ecklund

PRESENTATION – John Galluzzi presented The Tuckahoe Beautification Association with a \$2500.00 check and Mayor Ecklund gave \$2500.00 to the Friends of the Library with proceeds from the Road Race.

PUBLIC HEARINGS -none

ADOPTION OF MINUTES

Trustee Leo made a motion to approve the minutes of the meeting of October 24, 2016; motion was seconded by Trustee Luisi; and upon roll call, motion was carried by a vote 5-0.

CORRESPONDENCE- none

FIRST OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS THE BOARD ON AGENDA ITEMS

RESOLUTIONS

- 1) Authorizing the Mayor to enter into an Inter-municipal Agreement with the County of Westchester for municipal fine revenue sharing with the Westchester County Taxi and Limousine Commission
Trustee Leo made a motion to approve resolution; motion was seconded by Trustee Giordano and upon roll call, motion was carried by a vote 5-0.
- 2) Authorizing the modification of Terrace Place from Main Street to a point approximately 155 feet south as a one-way road to a two-way road in accordance with the Police Chief and Superintendent of Public Works; and in consideration and approval of such modification, MC Equity, LLC is hereby required to pave curb-to-curb from Main Street to the intersection of Garfield Street in accordance with the Superintendent of Public Works

Trustee Leo made a motion to approve resolution; motion was seconded by Trustee Giordano and upon roll call, motion was carried by a vote 5-0.

- 3) Authorizing the appointment of Franco DiMarco as Superintendent of Public Works
Trustee Leo made a motion to approve resolution; motion was seconded by Trustee Alfasi and upon roll call, motion was carried by a vote 5-0.
- 4) Authorizing addendum #2 to the parking enforcement and management agreement with Complus Data Innovations, Inc.
Trustee Luisi made a motion to approve resolution; motion was seconded by Trustee Leo and upon roll call, motion was carried by a vote 5-0.
- 5) Authorizing the closing of the following capital project and the inter-project transfer of funds to another capital project

From:

Project #2011-0057 Tuckahoe Police Youth Bureau \$1,479.13

To:

Project #2009-0047 Crestwood Project Phase III \$1,479.13

Trustee Leo made a motion to approve resolution; motion was seconded by Trustee Giordano and upon roll call, motion was carried by a vote 5-0.

- 6) Authoring the closure of the following capital projects

Project #2015-0083 Police Vehicle

Project #2016-0089 Police Vehicle

Trustee Leo made a motion to approve resolution; motion was seconded by Trustee Giordano and upon roll call, motion was carried by a vote 5-0.

- 7) Authorizing the acceptance of a bid for the surplus Chevy s-10 to the highest bidder for \$611 from eBay user cp7852, Jose Portillo of Bay Shore, NY

Trustee Luisi made a motion to approve resolution; motion was seconded by Trustee Leo and upon roll call, motion was carried by a vote 5-0.

- 8) Authorizing the renewal of the Limited Cabaret License for Stephen's Green for a period of one year from November 1, 2016 to October 31, 2017

Trustee Leo made a motion to approve resolution; motion was seconded by Trustee Luisi and upon roll call, motion was carried by a vote 5-0.

- 9) Authorizing use of the trolley by the Eastchester Middle School on December 15, 2016 and December 16, 2016. The trolley will pick up the students at 9:30am at Eastchester Middle School and drop them off at the Generoso Pope building with a return trip pick-up at 1:00pm at the Generoso Pope building and drop off at the Eastchester Middle School.

Trustee Leo made a motion to approve resolution; motion was seconded by Trustee Alfasi and upon roll call, motion was carried by a vote 5-0.

- 10) Authorizing the approval of vouchers in the amount of \$287,182.68 consisting of Abstract #19 for \$3,320.27, Abstract #20 for \$282,660.85 and T&A for September for \$1,201.56.

The three largest invoices paid were:

- (1) \$126,288.94 for NYS Employee's Health Insurance for the month of November 2016
- (2) \$32,438.00 for National Auto Fleet for new DPW truck and
- (3) \$26,100.00 for PKF O'Connor Davies for FY15/16 Audit.

Trustee Giordano made a motion to approve resolution; motion was seconded by Trustee Alfasi and upon roll call, motion was carried by a vote 5-0.

DISCUSSION:

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS TO THE BOARD

POLICE- Chief Costanzo is proud of the members of the police department for winning the AAA Gold Award.

DPW- Frank DiMarco gave Joe Rao's extended forecast. The second half of winter will be colder and we may have a big storm in February. The DPW will have their annual toy drive at the village yard and Community Center.

RECREATION- John Galluzzi announced upcoming Winterfest.

ADMINISTRATOR- David Burke gave an update on the hotel. Everything is on our website under Special Topics.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS-

The Mayor announced the following:

- Residents' meeting November 16- Tuckahoe Trolley
- Village Offices closed November 11th – Veterans Day
- Village Offices and DPW closed November 24th
- Village Offices closed November 25th DPW open November 25th
- Last day of Farmers' Market November 27th
- Winterfest Saturday December 3rd and Sunday December 4th
- Next Village Board meeting December 12th.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEMBERS REPORTS

TRUSTEE GIORDANO- asked that all exercise their right to vote. He encouraged all who make donations to remember the Community Fund.

TRUSTEE LUISI- said the Seniors are going to Saturday Night Fever on December 13th. They will celebrate Thanksgiving on November 22nd at noon. It will be catered by American Bistro. The History Committee encouraged residents to contribute to their collection. Phil White and Nick Zanzano continue with their program at the Rotary and Lions.

TRUSTEE LEO- gave an update on children, teen and adult programs at the library.

TRUSTEE ALFASI- reminded all that Friday is Veterans Day. The Empire Casino is hosting a job fair for Veterans on November 17th.

MAYOR ECKLOND- Casino night honoring Vito Pinto was a great night.

Mayor Ecklond and the Board wished all a happy and blessed Thanksgiving.

SECOND OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS THE BOARD

Residents from Tuckahoe, Eastchester and Bronxville voiced their concerns for testing at the hotel site. Attached is a barium cyanide chart.

William Jhun read the attached letter.

Albert Stern voiced his concern over the number of bedrooms for the rentals at 150 Main Street.

Joseph Marinello asked the attorney, Gary Gjertsen to give him the NYS booklet for the Zoning Board of Appeals. Gary said he would have it available for him in the Clerk's Office.

ADJOURNMENT

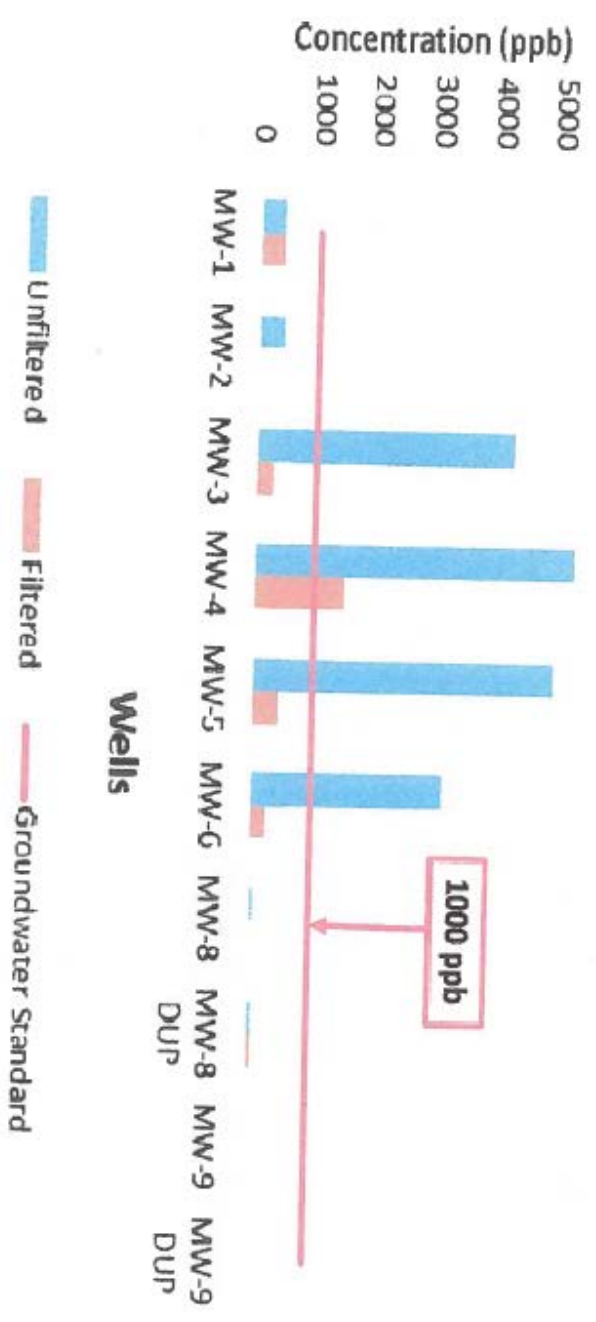
There being no further business, the Board unanimously voted to adjourn the meeting at 10:00 PM.

Camille DiSalvo, Village Clerk

Barium Cyanide is very poisonous.

Proper measurement should be milligrams/ liter

Barium Groundwater Unfiltered vs Filtered



All Barium compounds that are soluble in water or acid are poisonous.

Chemistry Vol. 1, J. C. Bailar, Jr. et al., Eds. (Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1973) pp 591-664.

Yellowish-white, slightly lustrous lumps; body-centered cubic structure; somewhat malleable; very easily oxidizable; must be kept under petroleum or other oxygen-free liquid to exclude air. d 3.6. mp approx 710°. bp approx 1600°. E^0 (aq) Ba^{2+}/Ba -2.91 V. Description of reactions which are characteristic of alkaline earth metals see Calcium. Solns of sol barium salts give a white ppt with H_2SO_4 or sol sulfates; they also color nonluminous flame green.

USE: Carrier for radium. The β - and γ -radiation emitted by ^{138}Ba + ^{140}La makes a large contribution to the activity of the fission products of uranium rods during the first few weeks after their withdrawal from the reactor. Alloys of Ba with Al or Mg are used as getters in electronic tubes. The emissions from ^{138}Ba and ^{135}Ba are used as standards in γ -spectrometry. Heissinsky, Adloff, *Radiochemical Survey of the Elements* (Elsevier, 1965) pp 12-14. **Caution:** All water or acid soluble barium compounds are **poisonous!**

968. Barium Acetate. $C_4H_8BaO_6$; mol wt 255.45. C 18.81%, H 2.37%, Ba 53.77%, O 25.05%. $Ba(C_2H_3O_2)_2$. Prepn: *Gmelin's Barium* (8th ed.) 30, 315 (1932) and supplement, 478 (1960).

Monohydrate. **Poisonous!** d 2.19. Loses its H_2O of hydration at 110°. One gram dissolves in 1.5 ml cold or boiling water, in 700 ml alc. The aq soln is neutral or slightly acid to litmus. LD_{50} in ICR mice: 23.31 mg Ba^{2+} /kg i.v., Syed, Hossain, *Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol.* 22, 150 (1972).
USE: Mordant for printing fabrics; in lubricating oil and greases; as catalyst for organic reactions.

969. Barium Benzenesulfonate. Benzenesulfonic acid barium salt. $C_{12}H_{10}BaO_6S_2$; mol wt 451.70. C 31.91%, H 2.23%, Ba 30.41%, O 21.25%, S 14.20%. Prepn: Freund, *Ann.* 120, 76 (1861).

Monohydrate, white, nacrous leaflets. **Poisonous!** Freely sol in water; slightly sol in alc.

USE: Lubricating oil additives.

970. Barium Bromate. $BaBr_2O_6$; mol wt 393.19. Ba 34.93%, Br 40.65%, O 24.42%. $Ba(BrO_3)_2$. Prepd from potassium bromate and barium chloride: Pearce, Russell, *Inorg. Syn.* 2, 20 (1946).

Monohydrate, monoclinic crystals from hot water. **Poisonous!** May develop slight odor of bromine on long standing. d 3.99. Dec. at 260°. Sol in water (g/100 ml): 0.44 (10°), 0.96 (30°), 5.39 (100°). Sol in acetone. Practically insol in alc. most other organic solvents.

USE: In the prepn of rare earth bromates; as corrosion inhibitor for low-C steel.

971. Barium Bromide. $BaBr_2$; mol wt 297.19. Ba 46.22%, Br 53.78%. Prepn: *Gmelin's Barium* (8th ed.) 30, 223 (1932) and supplement 380-381 (1960).

Dihydrate, crystals or granules; loses $1H_2O$ at 75° and all the H_2O at 120°. **Poisonous!** mp about 850° when anhyd. Very sol in water; sol in methanol; almost insol in ethanol, ethyl acetate, acetone, dioxane.

USE: In the manuf of other bromides; in the prepn of phosphors.

972. Barium Carbonate. $CbBaO_3$; mol wt 197.37. C 6.09%, Ba 69.58%, O 24.32%. $BaCO_3$. Occurs in nature as the mineral *witherrite*. Prepn: *Gmelin's Barium* (8th ed.) 30, 301-303 (1932) and supplement, 186-188, 461-466 (1960). The barium carbonate of commerce is made by precipitation and is 98-99% pure.

White, heavy powder. **Poisonous!** d (witherrite) 4.2865. At about 1300° dec into BaO and CO_2 . Almost insol in water, 0.024 g in a liter; slightly sol (1:1000) in CO_2 -water; sol in dil HCl , HNO_3 or acetic acid; also sol in soln NH_4Cl or NH_4NO_3 . LD_{50} orally in rats: 800 mg/kg.

Human Toxicity: Acute: excessive salivation, vomiting, colic, violent diarrhea, convulsive tremors, increased blood pressure, hemorrhages in G.I. tract and kidneys, muscular paralysis.

USE: Rat poison; in ceramics, paints, enamels, marble substitutes, rubber; manuf of paper, barium salts, electrodes, optical glasses; as an analytical reagent.

973. Barium Chlorate. $BaCl_2O_6$; mol wt 304.27. Ba

45.14%, Cl 23.31%, O 31.55%. $Ba(ClO_3)_2$. Prepn: *Handb. Prep. Chem., Anorgan. Teil* (2. Aufl., Stuttgart 1971) p 297; Schmeisser in *Handbook of Preparative Chemistry*, Vol. 1, G. Brauer, Ed. (Academic Press, New York, 2nd ed., 1963) p 314. Large-scale process: *Chem. Met. Eng.* 23, 188 (1920). Also prepd b) of barium chloride.

Monohydrate, monoclinic prismatic crystals. d 3.179. Loses its water of hydration at 120°, b off oxygen at 250°, mp 414°. Freely sol in wat drochloric acid; moderately sol in ethylamine; v sol in alc, somewhat more in acetone. Practic ethyl acetate, pyridine. Fire hazard when in combustible material.

USE: In pyrotechnics (green fire); manuf of matches; mordant in dyeing.

974. Barium Chloride. $BaCl_2$; mol wt 208.23. Cl 34.05%. Prepn: *Gmelin's Barium* 171-175 (1932) and supplement, 179-181, 324. Toxicity studies: Syed, Hossain, *Toxicol. App* 22, 150 (1972).

Dihydrate, crystals or granules or powder. taste. d 3.86; mp 963. **Poisonous!** Very sol in methanol; almost insol in ethanol, acetone, LD_{50} in ICR mice: 19.2 mg/kg i.v. (as Ba^{2+}).

USE: Manuf pigments, color lakes, glass, mord dyes; weighting and dyeing textile fabrics; in pesticides; boiler compds for softening water; finishing leather.

THERAP CAT: Cardiac stimulant. Radioact exptl bone scanning agent.

THERAP CAT (VET): Formerly used as purgat ruminant in cattle.

975. Barium Chromate(VI). $C.I.$ 77103; Yellow 31; Baryta yellow; lemon yellow; perr Steinbühl yellow; ultramarine yellow. $BaCrO_4$ 253.37. Ba 54.21%, Cr 20.53%, O 25.26%. I Rieman, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 65, 971 (1943).

Yellow, heavy, monoclinic, orthorhombic **sonous!** d 4.50. Practically insol in water, dil mic acids; dissolved or dec by mineral acids.

USE: As a pigment almost entirely in antic ing pastes to prevent electro-chemical corrosio of dissimilar metals; some use in artists' color ing glass, ceramics, porcelain. Also used in pyrotechnic compositions.

976. Barium Cyanide. C_2BaN_2 ; mol w 12.68%, Ba 72.52%, N 14.79%. $Ba(CN)_2$. *Pn* 602,393 (1948 to I.C.I.); *Gmelin's Barium* (8 (1932) and supplement 483 (1960).

Crystals; slowly dec in air. **Very poisonou** water; sol in alcohol.

USE: In electroplating processes; in metallu

977. Barium Dithionate. Barium "hyp O_5 ; mol wt 297.48. Ba 46.17%, O 32.2 Ba_2O_5 . Prepn: Pfaustriel, *Inorg. Syn.* 2, 170.

Dihydrate, crystals. **Poisonous!** d 4.54. heating above 150° forming $BaSO_4$. Sol in more sol in hot water; slightly sol in alcohol

978. Barium Ferrocyanide. Barium *h* (II). $C_6Ba_2FeN_6$; mol wt 486.63. C 14.81%, 11.48%, N 17.27%. $Ba_2Fe(CN)_6$. Prepn: *Bull. Soc. Chim. France* 1986, 1743.

Hexahydrate, yellowish recingular moa loses most of water at 40° becoming colorle evolving HCN. Almost insol in water; also

979. Barium Fluoride. BaF_2 ; mol w 78.33%, F 21.67%. Prepd by dissolving HF , evaporating to dryness, and heating b Olbrich, *Thesis* (Technische Hochschule, Bre Kwasnik in *Handbook of Preparative Ino* vol. 1, G. Brauer, Ed., (Academic Press, Ne 1963) p 234.

Transparent cubic crystals (fluorite lattic 4.83, mp 1353, bp 2260. Soly in water (g 1.607 (20°), 1.620 (30°). Also sol in hyd

William Thun 8 S. High St.

11.7.2016

Mayor Ecklund and members of the board,

I wish to express my concern about what I believe ^{are some} ~~is a~~ very misinformed notions circulating amongst our community. As you know, the efficiency with which an idea spreads often has little to do with its truthfulness. These ideas – let's call them "memes" – may spread amongst the community and lead to a kind of tacit consensus if not examined more deeply. Merriam-Webster defines a meme as "an idea, behavior, style, or usage that spreads from one person to another in a culture." Memes influence all of us, both at a conscious and subconscious level. Though it may seem obvious, we all from time to time need to check ourselves and examine whether a popular idea really bears truth or whether we have accepted it for some other reason – be it peer pressure, a need for closure, apathy, or mere convenience.

One such meme that irks me is the statement that the hotel development on the old Marbledale Road quarry dump is a "done deal." I have heard this come up in conversations with people about this project, even from some who were, in principle, against going forward with the development of a hotel on a contaminated dump site. Such a statement evokes a sense of helplessness and reeks of idle complacency. When I first heard about the quarry dump and the planned development, I wondered, "Well, what's the use? It looks like the developer has the money and the local government in his back pocket." I hope I am wrong about that last part. But I always held back from repeating this worn adage – that "it's a done deal" – because I am aware how those feelings of helplessness can spread like a bad outbreak of the norovirus. Both afflictions will leave you sick to your stomach and feeling weak. Here is why I don't think this hotel project is a done deal: After decades of this contaminated dump being ignored by local and state governments, a group of citizens – the Marbledale Road Environmental Coalition – pooled their resources to ask the DEC to take a closer look at the entire waste site (not just the brownfield site) – resulting in the surrounding lots of the brownfield site being characterized as a "potentially hazardous waste site" or "P" site. In addition, thousands of your neighbors signed a petition to urge the Village to rescind the Conditional Negative Declaration and demand an Environmental Impact Study. Then, even after a crushing but narrow 3-2 Village Planning Board vote in favor of the site plan, we are standing here now to tell you that it can NOT be a done deal!

There is another idea that has been circulating in the community that I feel is a very dangerous assumption that requires greater scrutiny. This is the belief that, by building the hotel and moving forward with the Brownfield program, the contaminated quarry waste site will be cleaned up and capped, once and for all. I am aware that more than a few members of the community feel that this is

the case. They wonder why nothing was done about the contamination for decades. I feel for them. I am a relatively new resident here, but some of these residents have spent their entire lives within a short distance of the site. They may have known through word-of-mouth about illegal dumping of hazardous material for decades, or witnessed it themselves, and yet some of them perceive this hotel development to be a long-awaited silver lining. It sounds conceivable on the surface. Mayor Ecklund, in a CBS2 report from this past June, you explained to reporter Lou Young, "Most of the site, if it's going to be a hotel, is all just going to be blacktop, because it's parking area. So it will be capped, in essence, with blacktop." (I am assuming you meant that most of the Brownfield site will be blacktop – and not the other half of the dump site that lies on the North and South ends of the Brownfield site.) And, without further inspection, some of your neighbors may conclude that, after decades of neglect, the dump will finally be dealt with, once and for all. At last, a sense of closure. But that is not really the case here. There are some things missing from this picture. Big, big things. One of them is a huge mass, multiple tons in weight, repeatedly falling from a height of 40 to 80 feet – which I'll discuss in a moment. And there's the two adjoining lots to the hotel development site, nearly equal in area, bordering the Brownfield site yet without any physical border to protect them against construction activities. These lots, which the DEC now recognizes collectively as the "Potential Hazardous Waste Site" or "P"-site, are part of the same quarry dump. These areas will not be remediated as part of the Brownfield program, nor will they be characterized prior to hotel development, according to the "DEC Responses to Public Questions Concerning the Former Marble Quarry Landfill."

I find it perplexing and disturbing that the DEC chooses to treat the Brownfield site and the P site as mutually exclusive entities. They claim that "there is no technical reason to delay work on the Brownfield site until the 'P' site is fully investigated." I wonder if they made this claim with full knowledge of the developer's intentions to use Deep Dynamic Compaction – that's the technique described above where loose fill is compacted by a heavy weight dropped from a crane. One construction bid document from an interested developer claims that "Repeated drops are used in a grid pattern to assure uniform densification of the soil layers. Multiple passes would be required across the site." Dr. Donald Hughes, the coalition's environmental engineering consultant, wrote about the risks of such a procedure in his "Comments on the planned remediation and development of the *Former Marble Quarry Landfill Site*" from September 6, 2016:

"Each time the weight is dropped on the ground, large quantities of dust are created which would be difficult if not impossible to control since it is explosively ejected into the air. Dust

particles at this site will include fine ash which tends to have the highest concentrations of heavy metals, polycyclic hydrocarbons, and very possibly dioxins. These particles pose the greatest risks to children and the elderly in the community.”

“DDC generates strong vibrations which could easily disrupt buried drums and tanks at the site. We already know that buried equipment and/or tanks are leaking Freon vapors. DDC could be disastrous at the site, turning slowly leaking containers into major leaks, or even small explosions as corroded tanks suddenly fail.”

As if these risks were not alarming by themselves, Dr. Hughes explained to me that the use of Deep Dynamic Compaction, in theory, can cause lateral movement of soil, particularly up to a distance of 25 feet from the construction site and attenuating thereafter. This means that areas to the North and South of the Brownfield site will be impacted by Deep Dynamic Compaction. Given that there is no physical boundary between the Brownfield and P sites – they are imaginary lines drawn across a physically contiguous dump site - and also given that the DEC does not plan to evaluate the types and degree of contamination on the P site before development construction begins, how can this be considered a safe remediation? To illustrate the potential risk here, say, for example, there exists some hazardous waste on the P site near the Brownfield site border. It won't be detected by the DEC or remediated by the developer, but it may very well be impacted – quite literally – during the hotel construction. That the DEC is installing groundwater monitoring wells on the periphery of the dump site is not reassuring; it only means that they will detect the contamination after it is too late! This speaks nothing of disrupted hazardous waste on the Brownfield site itself. This quarry dump should be dealt with as a single inactive hazardous waste site, rather than this piecemeal “remediation.” I grew up in a small town in upstate New York. I lived within a ten mile radius of three superfund sites that all contained hazardous industrial waste. I saw the news articles about the cleanup. In one site, they removed over 2,200 drums of toxic waste that sat and leaked for decades. They filtered groundwater and returned it to the water table. They processed the soil by baking it to volatilize and capture contaminants. It took years, but they got it done. All three sites. That's a cleanup! Even Dr. Hughes agrees that the quarry dump site would be remediated in a more comprehensive way if it is NOT in the brownfield program.

Can you explain to me how this project is moving forward given that Deep Dynamic Compaction was never mentioned in the Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP)? As far as I know – unless you have information otherwise – the DEC was not even made aware of the intention to use Deep Dynamic

Compaction prior to Dr. Hughes alerting them to the aforementioned construction bid in early September. Yet the DEC released their Decision Document in July! The developer has since confirmed the intention to use Deep Dynamic Compaction. How is it that such critical information was withheld until so late in the game?

I would like to reiterate that, for all the reasons I mentioned and more, this brownfield remediation is not a cleanup. Can you prove otherwise? Let's establish a new meme here. One that is more thoughtfully considered than the ones I already mentioned. One that doesn't conveniently ignore half of the dump site. One that takes into account the critical omissions from the Remedial Action Work Plan. One that recognizes that deference to the DEC is not protecting the public. Here it is: THIS IS NOT A DONE DEAL! THIS IS NOT A CLEANUP!

Thank you for your time and consideration tonight.