
PUBLIC COMMENTOR 266 - LLOYD IVERSEN, SEPTEMBER 24, 1996

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Lloyd Iverson, 4230 Hargrave Avenue, Santa Rosa. I just got off work.

Mayor Wright:

That's okay, take a deep breath.

LLOYD IVERSEN:

If I put a glass of water here on this counter from a wastewater plant, it would have diethylhexylphthallate, chloryl benzene, dichloryl benzene 1, 4, ethyl benzene, hexachloryl benzene, lindane, methylchloride, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, pha, tetrachloroethylene, pce, toluene, 1,1,1 tetrachlorethane, trihalomethane, and nitrate in it. It doesn't sound like good drinking water. My well water has none of these things in it.

In this water would be 44.4 milligrams of nitrate per liter, 4.4 times the amount that it takes to cause permanent brain damage in a small child. Sometimes, the -- limit goes up to five times in the samples that they've taken.

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Now, they've spent an awful lot of money out at the sewer plant cleaning up the water, and it's -- it's better than it was. Now they're going to put in the uv light, so -- we've been asking for, and they've been thinking about it, and now they're going to do it, which is great. But we don't want it injected in the aquifer. We also don't want it dumped in the river.

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Going to one of your information meetings at the new high school out on Hearn Avenue, I was driving down Hearn and two huge empire waste garbage trucks were coming towards each other. They looked like something out of star wars. They were enormous.

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All of a sudden one of them swerved, and I got to see what he was swerving for. There was a young mother pushing a baby buggy down Hearn Avenue where there's no sidewalk, dashing from driveway to driveway, trying not to get run over by garbage trucks.

It seemed like some City planning needed to happen out there, and -- but I know that also under the road, the sewer system is absorbing all the sewage from this neighborhood and sending it out to the sewer plant. So to some extent Santa Rosa must be growing beyond its means.

Earlier, I was here and I heard speakers talking about having smaller pond projects like the Gallo Pond project. It's a great idea, I think, to do your solution in smaller, more manageable steps that you can afford to do as you go, and you can't have this giant solution of a giant pond -- or a giant reservoir or a 20 percent discharge, or inject it all in the aquifer, because they all have some tremendous problems.

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Probably one of the most important things we can do to solve this problem is to quit dividing all the people and having this faction over here and that faction over there, but rather to bring everybody together for a solution, and the only way we're going to do that is to get good information out, make it accessible. There's been a lot of people talking about the accessibility of the information and trying to create studies that are more reflective of actual conditions that exist.

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To say that the water's safe to inject in the aquifer is not true, and in the -- in your volumes that you have at the library to read, which I've been going through, it says that the permit process for getting a well drilled is going to take two weeks, but it doesn't say anything in there about having to go to the EPA or having to go to Ben Kor water quality control board and get permission to do it, which they both indicate to me that you would have to get permission to do that. That -- that part of the study seems to be sort of glossed over. And I also don't understand why at the same time you're saying we're not going to do an ASR project, you've got one in the works out on west third street, because any sort of ASR project out there I would consider indirect discharge into the Russian River. Thank you.

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Mayor Wright:

Thank you. We have one final speaker.