

Saturday October 29, 2011
11:30 am
Brown and Waterman Street
Providence, RI
J. Walter Wilson Building 2nd floor.

Interviewer: **Lucy Boltz**

Narrator: **Ana Quezada**

Lucy Boltz: Our project is about Reservoir Triangle Neighborhood and Mashapaug Pond and one of the professors of the class- Holly

Ana Quezada: I know her. She do a parade every year about the pond. And she talk in the community about it and how to keep in clean and how she would like to get back to the people used to use it in the neighborhood for the childrens. They used to use it and go and have picnic and the children used to swim in there. That was many years ago. Since the company was there people noticed that they were throwing waste into the lake. Then that's why people stopped using it. There's still some neighbors that use it. They know about the problem they say that (sic) if you take a bath right away nothing will happen to you, but I only see one family using it. Most of the people in the neighborhood don't use the lake.

Boltz: They didn't know.

Quezada: They know They know. There's not that many signs. We talked to the city about it and there should be more signs. People know that you cannot eat fish. I see people trying to fish there. I think that we should have more signs around the lake. And people knows and is more visible. There are some signs there that you cannot read. You know that they cannot see because is so much in the forest. But other than that I don't think many people in the neighborhood don't know about the problem with the lake-- and not just the lake some of the land in the neighborhood. Maybe the entire neighborhood has problems.

Boltz: How did you find out about this?

Quezada: Not that many years ago because I've been living there for that last 6 years. And when we bought that house we didn't know anything about it. Then after somebody who lived three houses from me. He's very active. He was. He's not any longer. One day he invited us to a meeting. That's when I find out about the lake and when Tectron had the company in there. Many years ago that company was there for a 100 years in that place where the stop and shop is now. Then um the city was building a school in there. Well they did build the school and most of the neighborhood was against it to build the school because they said that that land was so bad the children in there can have problems to grow and the teachers. And they build it anyway. They said they have a system that supposed to have an alarm. If it go to high, the contamination is too high, the alarm should be on. And people will notice but we don't believe that. [3:32] Supposedly, had a very sophisticated system that open and get air in and out to prevent the contamination to be bad. The state is testing the school once a month. Now I think they do it

every three months. And they said it never have any problems. It looks fine and the level is not high, is not danger to humans. That's how we find out about the problem with the- because we live [4:00]-- the lake is in the back of my yard.

Boltz: Do the people in the community... (inaudible)

Quezada: They do, very active. That's how many people find out about this contamination lake.

Boltz: Do you feel like...(inaudible)

Quezada: They do. They do. Everytime we have a meeting - you know it's hard to get people together [4:24] but we make phone calls, we pass flyers and we always get a very good. almost a hundred to two hundred people to come to this meeting and that's good because usually we don't get that many people to come to a community meeting.

Boltz: How did you become such an activist?

Quezada: Well I found out about it. And once you know more about it. I'm now apart of the board for the Environmental Justice League and Amelia is a very good friend of mine. And I learn a lot from her [4:55] working with her and that's how I got involved with this and now I'm a part of her board and we talk all about these issues and that's one of the things that Amelia is very interested in -environmental issues, children corner store, now she's doing a project about that, eating healthy. And that has to do with where you live, what you do and I started using product that is not contamination to our environmental. The more you know, the more you wanting to do, the more you're wanting to participate. [5:35] Because I'm coming from a country. We don't pay a lot of attention to contamination or they don't believe in that because of the poor education and a lot of that, a lot of the farmers do a lot of stupid things that for them is not danger. But you know, the more you know and the more you find out that's when you see how bad it is. [5:53] Not just for the environment but for everybody who lives in those neighborhoods.

Boltz: The people who live by the pond, is it them who are mostly affected?

Quezada: Yes.

Boltz: Do they get the other people in the community involved or how does that work?

Quezada: Usually the people who live around the pond, not the rest of the people who live in the Triangle [6:15] and because I live behind the pond then we get more involved. Yes we have people from across the avenue and they knew about it. But most of the people who come to the meeting is the people who live right there next to the pond. [6:30]

Boltz: I've heard that Reservoir Triangle has different communities. That people have more stake- they're home owners so they're going to be there longer. Has this activism made the community stay there or is it a more transient community where people are moving in and out? [7:00]

Quezada: Depending on the houses, we have many one family houses and then the most of the one family houses is family occupied. Then we have many three family too. Coming in and out not because of the contamination just because that's the nature [7:18] Yeah I see people. Usually I see a few houses that were lost in foreclosure but that's in every neighborhood. I don't think it had nothing to do with the lake. I think it has to do with economic. A lot of people losing their job [7:32] but I don't see a lot of people moving in or moving out just because of the reason of the contamination because like I said a lot of people don't know when they're buying their houses in there what's going on. They don't tell you [7:42] until you go out [sic] if you go to the meeting. We pass flyers and we tell people about it [7:47]

Boltz: How is your the your family's relationship with the area. Do they have a strong affiliation with the area? Do they do activities there with organizations? Do they walk around in the community?

Quezada: Not really. I have three children and my husband and myself there [8:11] and my grandkid. No, usually my kid. They go to work or they go to school. Um, no they not. We do a lot of [8:18] activity in the backyard. We do cook outs. I do a lot of like sometimes Holly she have a painting before we had a parade and we did it at my house and we invited a lot of the neighbors. Not a lot of people came because it was raining [8:36] but we cooked out and had things like that to bring people together. [8:38] And to talk about those issues. A few times- I do a lot of meetings in my house. I do a lot of community things in my house. [8:47] But my children they're not usually big participating in any of those activities. They know about it. But my daughter one is 24. The other one is 21. They don't think it's a big deal [9:01] But they know about the problem with the lake. They know about the problem with the land. They know about the school and the issues that we had in the community. But for them it's not a big deal to be honest. [9:13] But uh we have a normal life like any else. Go to work, come home. When it's summer time. We had a nice yard with the lake [9:23] Unfortunately it's contaminated, but it's a nice view. And my husband would like to be in the back of the yard a lot [9:31] Now, he's doing his GED and now he's sitting there and he studies. And he likes that part of the lake [9:39] that part of the house. My daughter don't like it as much because we had a lot of little animals like [9:44] that come around like snake. We see a lot of kinds of different animals because of the water [9:51] My daughter is not too crazy about that. And a lot of mosquitos too then. [9:57]

Boltz: There's more nature in your life because of the pond.

Quezada: Well for me it's normal because I come from the Dominican Republic [10:05] Then is hot all the time. We had a lot of mosquitos and we used to see all those kind of things. My children they grow up here in this country. For them that's new. They only went to the Dominican Republic when [10:17] they go to visit on vacation. Other than that they're not used to those things. And they don't like it that much [laughs].

Boltz: Is there a ...[inaudible]

Quezada: I would say it's very mixed. We have Asian, Caucasian, Latinos and African Americans.

[10:36] I don't know really to be honest which one will be the biggest ones. We got, because all different kinds of Latinos in that neighborhood- Guatemalans, Dominicans, Mexicans all different ones, Puerto Ricans. [10:52] It's not that big Dominicans. I don't say the whole Reservoir Triangle because it is a lot of Latino in there now. Used to be more Caucasian in the past. [11:03] But now it's a lot of Latinos living in there but different communities not necessarily Dominicans [11:07] .

Boltz: Have you been able to get Latino community members involved in the organization? Are they involved?

Quezada: The problem is because the school doesn't give a lot of information to children who go to that school [11:30] and a lot of the parents don't know how contaminated the land is. Then on that I get very frustrated. I would say 90% are Latinos. But other than that I would say...Many of the children in the school are Latino, not necessarily from the neighborhood. And we think the school should do more for the people to know what's going on, but the school department for whatever reason, they're keeping it as a secret. Not even the teachers know what the problem in that school is and that's really maddening most [12:12]. They are spending a lot of time in that school. They should know what's going on in that school. And if it's true that they have that system how they know that that alarm go off what they need to do [12:23] for the alarm go on they need to go out of the building- what they need to do. And that's one of the things that bother me, Holly. Holly tried to go to the school. She was going to do a project with the kid in there about the contamination. And after the director found out they told her that she could not go back to the school anylonger. [12:43]

Boltz: How do you think the teachers feel?

Quezada: That's the problem, a lot of them don't know. That's what Holly was wanting to do. There is many things they can do to prepare. But to give information. Atleast for parents to know what's going on in school and it needs the teachers to know what's going on in that school too. [13:07] But the principle don't even let us to use the school for community meetings. And they're supposed to. That was one of the agreements that they have for that building for different activities [13:19]. He's completely against it and I don't think it's him [13:24] I think its people from the school department who prevent it. [13:27] to do those things.

Boltz: [inaudible]

Quezada:

Well we are working on that. We meet with the environmental, with the city of Providence, with Textron and us, the people from the neighborhood every three months. Because they are going to start cleaning. [13:46] They are in that process. And part of that is cleaning the lake too. Then they started already the cleaning. They had to find out the water in the middle where Textron used to be. How contaminated is that water. And they are throwing chemicals in there to clean the water. They've been testing them. They've been taking the water out. They're going to clean it and that's one thing that they wanted to find out [14:16] What to do with that water? Throw it into the lake? Throw it into the sewage? Or what to do with that [14:22] But

they has to clean it first. They're not just going to throw it. But I don't know when we are get to the end. [14:31] We meet every three months with different people with the city. Because the city is the owner of the land. They had that land- I think they had that land in 1980. Somebody bought that land. Then they throw that building. Before there was Textron, there was a building over one hundred years. They said it was many buildings in that place. I don't remember the building but they knock it down in 1990, 91. And now they build the plaza. [14:57] They think Stop and Shop was only there for 2 years, maybe less than that and they closed the plaza. And they think the reason that they closed the plaza was because they find out [15:05] that all the grocery for the vegetables and the fruit got bad faster than other places. And they think it was because of the contamination that that land has. They never said. They wasn't selling enough and that was the reason they closed and because they build the school in there too. We were against it to have the school there. Who knows what the truth is. [15:31] But they did put the same system that the school has in that building. When the shop and stop was there they didn't have it. We don't know what to believe. We don't know what's true. A lot of people say that they close for this reason or they close for that reason [15:46] but who knows.

Boltz: [inaudible]

Quezada: Well the reason we get to this meeting is because DEM, that is the department, the state, the city because the city is, and Textron because they are responsible for the big cleaning of this thing. It's still something like 100 acres of land in the whole thing. Then they have it divided [16:19] into different things. They were going to build a YMCA in there. After YMCA find out how bad the land is they decide not to do it. Now we want after Textron cleans it we want a baseball field or things for children [16:39]. Now they have the school in there unfortunately. We didn't want that school to be built there. But it's there and it's a brand new school. We wanted something active in there like baseball or basketball or football field for children to use it. Many people in the neighborhood they are not too in favor of that. Because they think that will bring too many attention. [17:00] to that part of the city and they're against it. Not too many of them, many.

Boltz: [inaudible]

Quezada: I think thats a waste of land. And the city, you know, I'm part of one of the baseball leagues over there Providence, Sports and Leadership. Sometimes they don't have a place to play. And they have like 100 children in that part. And they have to be coming from other neighborhoods. And they don't have nothing on that side. Whatever they have is not enough. They have too many children playing. [17:35] They do baseball. But just specifically baseball. It can be any sport. But something that the children can use that land and not just wasting it.

Boltz: Have you...is it really easy to communicate? I've been reading that scientific researchers making it difficult to [understand], using all technical language, not communicating well and not respecting the community. I wonder if that's a problem for you?

Quezada: No, no sometimes I get frustrated with them because I think they can move faster

[18:29] and they don't do it, especially Textron. They have all this money. But they are only responsible to part of the cleaning and the city is responsible for the rest. And the city right now is broke. They don't have the money to do it. We're trying to push Textron to do it, everything. Because Textron is only responsible to clean it at a commercial level. We want them to clean it as a residential level [18:51] and Textron said they're only responsible for only one part of the land, not for everything either. And they not include part of the lake. They're going to take part of the water out and they're going to clean part of the soil of the lake and they're going to clean all that part there. But that's a small place. I can provide you plans and everything if you need it for your project. The city have and I'm sure Amelia has a bunch information on that. They're going to take all the water out of there, clean it and put it back on. Maybe not the same water, but water back on. That's one of the plans of cleaning of the lake. And the whole entire area where Textron used to be.

Boltz: Also, I heard that the lake is used for canoeing. Did you hear this?

Quezada: They do. I've seen the children play. Yes they do. They have a house on the other side of the lake near Job Lot is, behind. It's belong to the city. They have it. That's where Holly get together a parade. And she bring in the Indian people to talk about how the lake was many years ago and how the Indians used to use it. But they have a group of kids, that play. Yes they do. [20:27] I see it more this year than the previous years doing that thing. It look very nice. They always talking. They said something I don't know what it is. But it looked nice. I'm glad that they use it for something. They don't get inside the water either [20:46] You know how to do the .

Boltz: Do you think that you have to pressure Textron more?

Quezada: I don't think it's Textron. I think Textron is willing to do the work. I think it's the process. It's a long process. Textron has to send it to DEM. DEM have to send it to the city. And that process, they lose a lot of time. Because the city has to OK it. It has to go back to DEM. And then it has to go back to Textron. Textron being more than willing to do the work. [21:18] It's being the long process between one and another. And then the winter time comes and they cannot do anything about it.

Boltz: How did you get so motivated about it?

Quezada: Well, one time I talked to one of the neighbors and she's been living there for the last 20 years. And she's been very disappointed with the whole thing. [21:38] and she said to me "You'll be out of the community before they do something with that land" And I said to her, "I don't think so." When I do something. When I believe in a project [21:47] I will continue to the end. And I am very motivated with this process. If we are behind it. That's why we're meeting every three months. It's not a community meeting. We do it right there with the city. And everyone is involved with that. And we get together at 1'oclock, for an hour, an hour and a half. And they said, you know, we did this much, we did this study, we did this process and this will be the next step. We're going step by step. They said it would take at least 3 years [22:19] to do the whole thing.

Boltz: Do you do the testing?

Quezada: I think Textron is the one who do the testing [22:32] but it has to go through DEM. DEM had to be OK with whatever paper they sent to them.

Boltz: I was wondering what way the community sees the government. Because they've been dragging their feet so...

Quezada: I don't think so. Now it is Angel Taveras the mayor, before it was Cicilini. It's been through a few administrations [23:09] I don't think that it was the state. Before it was Carcieri. Now it is Chafee. I don't think it had a lot to do with that. As I said, it was a long process. They've been trying to clean the water. [23:22] Every time they put a chemical to try it's still the same, or worse. They are getting frustrated [23:30] too I really think. That's what I get from these meetings. They try this. Don't work. They try something else. Don't work. And the lake is not only contaminated because of Textron, the rain. Because the lady who lives next to me [23:48] -maybe you want to, be good to talk to Diana. Diane do tests for URI. And what she tests in there is not just what Textron did. When there is a lot of rain, the water from the city [24:01] I don't think it's a lot of sewage that get in that. But when it gets a lot of rain it get more contaminated. It got other problems. It's not just Textron. [24:11] And that's what she test. She do a test every couple of months for one of the college. I don't know if it's URI. I think it is URI that she do it for. She do it inside the lake. And she do it from different levels of the lake. She go from the bottom [24:28] to the top to the middle

Boltz: Did she know how to do that before she got involved?

Quezada: I don't know. To be honest, she started in our group because she knew about the lake through that testing that she does. But I think she just take the sample and send to URI. But I think she knows all the information about it. [24:50]

Boltz: Why is she so motivated?

Quezada: Well she lived there for a long time. I'm not sure how long. But I've been living there for the last 6, 7 years. She been living there for I'm sure for at least 20. [25:03] And I don't know how she got involved in URI with the testing. But there is something really passionate in her. And she is very into the with us and Amelia because this is her neighborhood. She live there. Her children growing there. [25:18] That's why she more motivated about it.

Boltz: The other question is the community when because right now it's so hard to get jobs. Is that more of a pressure in the community that this is? Is that going to take everyone's effort away from this project?

Quezada: Well I don't know but I'm sure if you don't have any money to [25:59] keep your house. That will really take the motivation to be involved in any community organization. I don't know if that really - because when we do community meetings that's why we do it at night time because

a lot of the people work. We have some foreclosures but not as bad as other part of the city [26:20] But I think is no I think people really into the more you know they more you want to know. And people who have the kid in there. I know some people had children in there [26:34] with cancer, a very weird cancer. And they wanted to say maybe it's from there. But they said they don't think so, but there was two children from the same area- not too close to where I live. Nine years old I think it is, and he has a very weird cancer. And somebody else [26:53] in school the same class has the same cancer he has. Then they are very surprised. The city did the water check. It's not really. I don't think it's really from that, [27:05] But I don't think the jobs everybody is worried about losing your job. Nobody is secure. [27:11] No matter where you work or how long you're working in that company. Nobody know what can happen tomorrow. [27:15] But I don't think that'll affect the community to make sure that Textron do the work and that's what we're very interested in that. And even if I move tomorrow [27:26] I would like to continue and see that Textron do what they said they had to do and follow through [27:33] And the reason they're doing it is because the community is getting more and more involved in this. And people putting pressure on this. When they go there they have a lot of questions. That motivates people more and more to participate in the meetings. [27:49]

Boltz: So the people from the community ask them questions?

Quezada: Yes, they do. Yes they do. We do community meetings. We get together in those meetings when we have a lot of information and we didn't tell them [28:01] and people don't know nothing. We do a big community meeting and tell them what's going on. Textron will go. DEM will always go. The city go. And then they have the opportunity to ask them what they've been done so far. How they're doing it. Because people get worried [28:18] that Textron is the one doing the testing because they are the one doing the money. Then they think that Textron will do not as good as a job as they should be doing it because they want to be spend the less money possible. That's what people in the neighborhood get worried about it. [28:33] But DEM said it's not true because when they see the numbers they ask how they did it, whatever whatever. And then it's not the way it is the people in the neighborhood say it is. [28:44] Uh, sometimes we don't know to be honest [28:47] It worried us yes that Textron is the one responsible the testing. I'm sure is because of the money too. If the city do the testing, the city has to pay the money too. [28:58] DEM do the testing then the state has to do the money. But Textron is the one who did that. Well, not Textron. It was another company before. But they Textron bought that company and continued to do that. But that company had been there for more than 100 years and more than 10,000 people used to work in that factory for years [29:19].

Boltz: Do you know anyone who used to work there?

Quezada: One and a few people still work in the neighborhood who used to work in that company.

Boltz: Are they still active?

Quezada: Some of them are old some of them from when Textron was going to close. Because like I said it was there from 1895, 1885, that's when they opened that [29:44] company and they closed it in 18, 1980 or something like that. That's when they closed the company down or they

move it out. It's not that they close it down. When Textron bought the company it was there for 5 years and then they moved it to another place. I think in Smithfield. [30:01]

Boltz: [question inaudible]

Quezada: No, maybe they're not as bad as before because people know more about it. It's like the lead. People many years ago didn't know about lead. Now they know. Then I think it's different. And the government more aware of the situation too. I'm sure to make sure that the neighborhood is safe. I hope. [30:34]

Boltz: Do you have a ...[inaudible]

Quezada: No, no, no. I don't think it had nothing to do with that because for their kids to have cancer like that he had to live in that land. [30:58] Sometimes we get worried because when it gets really windy and a lot of things go through the neighborhood. But it's a very minor thing. No, no I think that unfortunately happened to those kids because it's cancer all over the United States, all over the world. Not just here. No, I don't think it's because of that. It doesn't worry me. Definitely, I have a grandson. He's three years old. [31:26] He loves to be outside. We make sure to clean his hands and things like that you know. [31:34] But, no. It doesn't take. When we talked about that to Amelia, she say that she doesn't think it had nothing to do with the lake or nothing to do with the land. They did thought about that. The father was asking about that. He went to the last meeting when we were talking about it.

Boltz: What do you think this oral history project, interviewing people in Reservoir Triangle and through Holly, through Mashapaug Pond. What do you think that will do for the community? Do you think people will hear about it? Have people done oral history projects before?

Quezada: [32:32] That was something that Holly was very interesting to do with the harbor [spelling?] school- that's the name of the school. She thinks it's a good idea for kids to get involved with those projects, science and it will be a good thing for them to know. But the school is no longer interested in it any longer. No, I don't think nobody did anything about it. No, not that I know.

Boltz: Do you think this oral history project will help or hurt?

Quezada: Anything that people are talking about it more. It will help what we doing, definitely. And we have some kids from here, from Brown University who go to Amelia classes and to Amelia group. And they know about this project and Amelia and the whole Environmental Justice League is doing in there. Yeah, they know. [33:26] Then I think the more they know about it the more they talk about it. Because you know Rhode Island is very small. We're sitting here. You're from California. I'm from Dominican Republic [33:39] but people- somebody in that class knows somebody who know somebody from DEM, and they will say we were talking about this and that. Somebody in that class knows somebody from the city of Providence and they tell "Oh, we doing this project about this and that." And that's how people know about the other people talking about it and people get connected and people know that Brown University is

involved with this. [34:03] So a student from Brown, wanted to know about Reservoir Triangle. That definitely always helps because you don't know who's going to be in your class who know who that has something to do with that lake, or with that entire project that we're doing. [34:20]

Boltz: So you find a lot of interconnections.

Quezada: We do. We do and like I said all this information about the lake is on the computer. There's thousands of pages. I don't know [sic] if Holly gave you the website. I would advice you to -- there's a lot of information in there-- they put a lot of resource and when they did it the testing and where. It might be good for your project [34:45] to check in there. I don't know the website on the top of my head or Holly can give to you. Because Holly, her interest in on the lake. And Amelia is on the other part of the parcels [35:04] that is the land. But they're connected. Because one of the thing we're worried is that if it rains the water will go into the lake and that's one of the things that they want to prevent it. It happen now.

Boltz: When the water...

Quezada: It hits the land

Boltz: And the runoff

Quezada: Exactly.

Boltz: So have you talked off all your family's ears about this?

Quezada: [35:33] Oh yeah. They all know about it. They all know, my children, my sisters, my father. They all know about it, but like I said, for them it's not a big deal. They're not very interesting on those things.

Boltz: What are they interested in?

Quezada: Well for people coming from a third world country, [35:51] contaminations and things like that for them is not. Like they cut a tree for no reason sometime. Or they burn things on the land. They don't think it's bad for that. And I think it's lack of education that they do this like that. Because the more you know, the more you educate yourself about these issues, the more you want to do to better, to help the environmental. And everybody need to do a little bit. See, we all do a little things, the world would be different. It would be a better place to live. [36:25]

Boltz: So you're a big activist here. What are your family's hobbies or interests?

Quezada: Uh, my sister the hobby is to play dominoes [laughs] [36:40] and to party. They like to dance a lot. I'm not into those things. We're completely different. And those are things. I'm not a party person. I don't drink. They drink. We have totally different interests on it. And like I said, they have a little bit of less education than I do they're not as involved in the community. Yeah, when I need them, they're there. Si we need them to go to a meeting or we

need for protecting for something, anything. They participate. They do, they do. But other than that they're not so involved in the community until I got involved. [37:22] Then I get them with me.

Boltz: Do they have their own domino clubs.

Quezada: Oh yes, for them it is. Oh yes. [37:32] They play dominos very good. Believe me they do. My mom, my sister. They very good on that. [laughs]

Boltz: Is it a tournament?

Quezada: No, they had a place called Juan Pablo Del Alte [spelling?] near this Dominican club and they play dominoes in there. They do have those things sometimes. I never participate in that. But they do do those things. And people from another state. They come and they play dominoes.

Boltz: Dominicans?

Quezadas: Most of the time Dominicans. But, even Cubans, Puerto Ricans too. They like to play those too.

Boltz: Did you play that when you were little?

Quezada: I know how to play that. It's not that I don't know. To put this together. I don't know what you have, what she have. Because people are good at that. They see what's on the table. They see what I have, what the other one have. But I'm not good at that. I just know how to put the thing together. It's good. It's good for your brain because you're using your brain constantly. What that one maybe have? Let me see. They say it's good for people to do those things. And keep you interested. You know doing something. Especially in the winter time. There's not so much to do outside. You get with a bunch of friends and they cook and they laugh and they hear music. [39:02] And they have fun. That's what it is most of the time.

Boltz: And it's kind of like your meetings because you're working with these meetings with Textron and DEM, and you're thinking what do you have. What's your strategy? What's my strategy?

Quezada: Kind of, one way or another. But as I said at the beginning if they use big words or they do a lot of terminology. They don't. They're very simple. They know that we maybe don't know what they know. We try to go [39:32] to the level that we understand what's going on. And Amelia have a lot of knowledge. Amelia is always at those meetings. Then she have a lot of questions together before she get there. I have a lot of questions too because it's kind of frustrating. We want to see this moving faster. [39:50] And we don't see that, but we need to understand the process. Go from one place to another place. It really take long to go back to the beginning and that's why Textron is being in the process. But I think they're all working together. DEM is always working for us, the city too, and Textron. Every time we call them and say we

have to meet, they're there.

Boltz: That's great.

Quezada: It really is. Like I said, it started the first phase. And in May, they will start the first phase of cleaning the water. [40:26] and like I said they're going to take the water, clean it out and start into the second level. And I think the last one is the lake.

Boltz: [inaudible]

Quezada: I don't know. If they clean it. It really might. They have to find out if the city is willing to take it to the drains, possible. But they have to clean the water first before they take it or throw it to the lake or who knows. I don't think people will let them to throw it into the lake. I think it's easier to throw it into the sewage because that water gets cleaned again. It will be better and safer. That's something we have to get together. What are they finally going to do with the water.

Boltz: Is there a question I'm missing?

Quezada: No, no, no. I think that's all the question. Thank you for the opportunity to do this interview. And like I said I would advise you to talk to Diane. I think she'll be very good. I don't have her number, but I'll call you. She live right there next to my house. And I will call you and leave you that information.

Boltz: Yes, yes.

Quezada: Because Diane can be, especially in the water part. If you're more interested in the lake. She'll be better to give you more detail about that. She'll be great. It would be great.

Boltz: Well, you've given me a lot of information too.

Quezada: Thank you. All right.

[End Interview]