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3	BEFORE THE ILLINOIS
4	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
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3	In Re the Matter of: )
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7	Public Hearing on the ) Proposed Modifications ) Permit No. IL0001759 to Wedron Silica )
8	Company's Existing ) NPDES Permit. )
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13	REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS
14	Serena High School
	2283 North 3812th Road,
15	Serena, Illinois 60549
16	June 12, 2014
17	6:04 p.m. to 7:33 p.m.
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23	Reported by: Joanne E. Ely,
20	CSR, RPR
24	Notary Public, Kane County, Illinois

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1	PANEL ME	MBERS PRESENT:	
2	MR.	DEAN STUDER, Hearing Officer;	
3	MR.	BILL BUSCHER, Member;	
4	MR.	THADDEUS FAUGHT, Member;	
5	MS.	JOANNE OLSON; Member; and	
6	MR.	SCOTT TWAIT, Member.	
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HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Good evening.

I'm assuming that everybody can hear me. My name is

Dean Studer. I am the Hearing Officer for the Illinois

Environmental Protection Agency. On behalf of Director

Lisa Bonnett and Bureau of Water Chief Marcia Willhite,

I welcome you to this hearing this evening.

My purpose here is to ensure that these proceedings run properly and according to the rules. To that end, I will not be responding to technical issues but will assist those making comments to ensure that we stay focused on issues under the purview of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, and we'll refer to ourselves as the Illinois EPA for this permitting action and, consequently, appropriate for this hearing.

This is an informational hearing before the Illinois EPA in the matter of a modified National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, usually referred to as NPDES, permit for Wedron Silica Company, NPDES Permit No. IL0001759. The Illinois EPA believes that the public hearings we hold are a crucial part of the permit review process.

I note that the relevant topics for this hearing do not directly involve the groundwater

contamination in Wedron. Those investigative efforts are being spearheaded by the United States
Environmental Protection Agency, U.S.EPA. I know that many here tonight have spoken with Steve Faryan from the U.S.EPA regarding Wedron groundwater issues. You can find additional information on groundwater contamination on the U.S.EPA web page at www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/
wedron/. That Web site address can be obtained at the

wedron/. That Web site address can be obtained at the registration table also.

I want to be clear that while Wedron Silica Company has agreed to perform some groundwater monitoring activities, this is not to be construed as Wedron Silica being the cause of this groundwater contamination.

The sources of the groundwater contamination are still being investigated, and the latest information that I have is that U.S. EPA is expecting more definitive results regarding the sources of groundwater contamination later this summer. I fully expect the U.S. EPA will conduct a public hearing to share those results once they are available.

I also want to point out that the Illinois
EPA received a letter from the applicant just this

week. In that letter the applicant has indicated that they are withdrawing their request for increased flow from Discharge No. 004 and have asked that the permitted flow rate of 0.15 [sic] million gallons per day be maintained at Outfall 004.

The issues relevant to this hearing include compliance with the requirements of the federal Clean Water Act and the rules set forth in 35 Illinois Administrative Code, Subtitle C. Other relevant issues include the potential impacts to the receiving waters from the proposed discharge and the water quality in those receiving waters.

The Illinois EPA has made a preliminary determination that the applicant has met the requirements for obtaining a permit and prepared a draft permit for review.

The purpose of this hearing is for Illinois EPA to accept comments from the public on the draft permit. The public hearing is being conducted according to the provisions of Illinois EPA's procedures for permit and closure plan hearings, which can be found in 35 Illinois Administrative Code, Part 166, Subpart A, and under the provisions of 35 Illinois Administrative Code, Part 309. Copies of these

regulations are available at the Illinois Pollution
Control Board website at www.ipcb.state.il.us; or if
you do not have easy access to the web, you may contact
me, and I'll get a copy for you.

I point out that this is a hearing and not a meeting. I intend to follow the regulations in conducting this hearing and will be providing additional instructions regarding appropriate conduct a little later. I intend to keep the issues focused on the purpose of this hearing.

An informational public hearing means exactly that; this is strictly an informational hearing. It is an opportunity for you to provide information to the Illinois EPA concerning this permitting action. This is not a contested case hearing.

I'd like to explain how tonight's hearing is going to proceed. First, I will have the Illinois EPA panel introduce themselves and provide a sentence or two regarding their involvement in the permit process.

Then Thaddeus Faught, an engineer in the Division of Water Pollution Control, Facility Evaluation Unit will give a brief overview of the draft modified NPDES permit, including the items in the NPDES permit that are being modified. Pursuant to federal

regulations, the only parts of this permit open for comment are the parts being modified.

If you have not yet signed a registration card, please see either Michelle Tebrugge or Mara McGinnis in the registration area and either of them can provide you with a card. You may indicate on this card that you would like to make oral comments. Everybody legibly completing a registration card or submitting written comments during the comment period will be notified when the Illinois EPA reaches a final decision in this matter. A responsiveness summary will be made available at that time.

In a written responsiveness summary, the Illinois EPA will answer all relevant and significant questions and issues that were raised at this hearing or submitted to me prior to the close of the comment period. The responsiveness summary will also be posted on the Illinois EPA Web site in the same place where the hearing notice and draft permit have been posted.

I will also arrange for the transcript of this hearing to be posted on the web page. The timing of the posting of the transcript will depend largely on when I get the transcript back from the court reporter.

The written record in this matter will close

on July 9th, 2014. I will accept written comments as

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long as they are postmarked by July 9th. E-mail comments will be accepted provided the following three conditions are all met: They are to be sent to epa. publicheari ngcom. That's epa. p-u-b-l-i-c-h-e-a-r-i-n-g-c-o-m, at illinois.gov. Unless other arrangements have been previously made with me regarding where to send those, they must be sent to that address. They are to be received by the close of the comment period in this matter, and the comment period closes again on July 9th, 2014; and the subject line of the e-mail must contain either the words "Wedron Silica NPDES" or contain the permit number, and that's IL0001759.

Note that I will not be accepting e-mails originating on third-party systems or servers intended for submittal of multiple e-mails of the same or nearly the same content without my prior approval.

The Illinois EPA is committed to resolving outstanding issues and reaching a final decision in this matter in an expeditious manner; however, the actual decision date will depend upon a number of factors, including the number of comments received and the substantive content of those comments, as well as

other factors.

During the hearing and comment period, relevant comments, documents, and data will be placed into the hearing record as exhibits. Please send all written documents or data to my attention; and that is, Dean Studer, Hearing Officer, regarding Wedron Silica NPDES, Illinois EPA, 1021 North Grand Avenue East, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, Illinois 62794. This address is also listed on the public notice for the hearing tonight. Again, please indicate "Wedron Silica NPDES" on your comments to help ensure that they become part of this hearing record.

I will now ask the Illinois EPA panel to introduce themselves. Following those introductions, Thad Faught will make a brief opening statement.

MEMBER TWAIT: My name is Scott Twait.

I work for the water quality standards. I worked on the antidegradation assessment for this facility.

MEMBER FAUGHT: My name is Thaddeus Faught, and part of what I do is review applications for non-coal mines such as the Wedron Silica permit.

MEMBER BUSCHER: My name is Bill Buscher. I work for the groundwater section of the Bureau of Water. We provide assistance to the

permitting.

MEMBER OLSON: My name is Joanne Olson.

I work in the division of legal counsel, and I provide legal counsel.

MEMBER FAUGHT: The purpose of this hearing tonight is for the Agency to take public comments on the proposed modification to Wedron Silica's existing NPDES Permit No. IL0001759. The NPDES permit governs the discharge of wastewaters to waters of the State of Illinois, including treatment prior to discharge, water quality and its effects on the receiving stream.

The existing Wedron Silica site is currently permitted as a 1,407-acre industrial silica mine with four outfalls. The outfalls discharge stormwater, mine process water and pit pumpage after being treated in settling basins. The permit includes effluent limits for these outfalls for pH, total suspended solids, and offensive conditions. The outfalls are also monitored for Benzene, Ethylbenzene, Toluene, and Xylene.

Permit modifications under consideration tonight are the addition of approximately 500 acres of mine property to the permit area, an increase to the discharge rate from Outfall 002 due to the increased

drainage area of the mine property, expansion of the permit stormwater condition to allow certain stormwater discharges covered by a stormwater pollution prevention plan, and the addition of a special condition allowing the use of a flocculant if needed for treatment.

I would like to note that since the issuance of the public notice with draft permit, the applicant has withdrawn the request to increase the discharge rate at Outfall 004 which discharges to an unnamed tributary of the Fox River. There are no modifications proposed to the discharge rates of Outfalls 001 and 003.

The average discharge rate for Outfall 002, which discharges to Buck Creek, is proposed to be increased from 1.44 million gallons per day to 5.04 million gallons per day. The Agency issued a public notice and draft permit for these modifications on December 10th, 2013. The hearing tonight is to be focused on these proposed modifications only.

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you, Thad.

I will now go over the process for making comments during this hearing.

As hearing officer, I intend to treat

everyone here tonight with respect and in a professional manner. I ask that the same respect be shown by the hearing panel and members of the audience. You may disagree with or object to some of the statements and comments made, but this is a public hearing, and everyone has a right to express their comments on this draft permit and the issues related to it. Arguing or prolonged dialogue with others will not be permitted.

I'll remind you that we have a court reporter here making a verbatim record of tonight's hearing. For her sake, and in the interest of obtaining an accurate transcript of this hearing, I ask that background levels and noises in the room be kept to a minimum. Applause and other reactionary responses are inappropriate during this hearing and will not be allowed.

Written comments may be submitted at any time within the public comment period which ends on July 9th, 2014. This hearing is the only time that the Illinois EPA will accept oral comments on this permitting action.

If you have lengthy oral comments, it may be helpful to submit them to me in writing before the

close of the comment period, and I will ensure that they are included in the hearing record as exhibits. Please keep your comments relevant to the issues involved with this permit modification.

If your comments fall outside the scope of this hearing, I may ask you to proceed to your next relevant issue. For the purpose of allowing as many people as possible to express oral comments at this hearing, I will initially allow everyone eight minutes to make comments.

We want to avoid unnecessary repetition. If someone before you has already presented a statement or a comment that is contained in your comments, please skip over those issues when you speak. If someone has already said what you intended to say, you may pass when I call your name to come forward. Once a point is made, it makes no difference if the point is made 99 times. It will be considered on its merit and addressed only once in the responsiveness summary.

The issues that are relevant in the Illinois
EPA final decision are those that are directly related
to the contents of the permit modification and the
regulations governing the issuance of the permit
modification. Simply stating opposition or support for

this project will not impact the Illinois EPA decision in this matter.

those items associated with the environmental issues and other items as determined by state and federal law. In this case, relevant issues must relate to the water discharge permit modification in some way. If the applicant meets the requirements for obtaining a modified permit, then the Illinois EPA is required by law to issue the permit modification.

When it is your turn to speak, I will call your name. Please come forward and speak into the microphone in the front of the room. I will then call a second name, and that person should be prepared to speak once the current speaker has completed their comments.

When I call your name, if you do not desire to speak or if someone has already said what you were prepared to say, you may pass, and I will announce another name.

When providing comments, please speak clearly. State your name and, if applicable, any governmental body, organization, or association that you represent. If you are not representing a

governmental body, an organization, or an association, you may simply indicate that you are a concerned citizen or a member of the public.

For the benefit of the court reporter, I ask that you spell your last name. If there are alternate spellings for your first name, you may also spell that if you desire.

Comments are to be directed to the members of the hearing panel. This will help to ensure that an accurate transcription of your comments is made. Dialogue with the hearing panel or with others in attendance will not be permitted in this hearing.

Are there any questions regarding the procedures that will be used for conducting this heari ng?

(No response.)

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Let the Okay. record indicate that no one raised their hands.

I will now open the floor for comments. The first person is going to be Mr. Stoutner. Mr. 0.J. Stoutner.

> MR. STOUTNER: I have no comment. HEARING OFFICER STUDER: You have no

comments. Okay.

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Gary Swick.

MR. SWICK: I want to thank you for the opportunity. I'm Gary Swick. I'm the current president of the Friends of the Fox River and --

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Speak into the mic, please, and spell your last name.

MR. SWICK: Gary Swick, S-w-i-c-k. HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you.

MR. SWICK: President of Friends of the

Fox River.

I'm here as a voice for the watershed. For over 10,000 years, the watershed did not need any advocates nor defenders. Today, all of the mainstem of the Fox River is designated as an Impaired Water by the IEPA.

My organizational job is to protect the natural and cultural resources of the watershed; and as the IEPA, your job is also to restore those resources. I'm proud that we have such a cause in common, and our organization relies on you. The proposed permit and its increased effluent threatens both of our interests.

First, in my eight minutes, I'll speak for the fish. Buck Creek is considered a Class A stream. Although it's a very small stream, it makes up 10

percent of all Class A stream in the over 670 miles of watershed. That makes it extremely significant and very precious.

To be considered a Class A section, a stream must have IBI, that is Integrated Biological Index, of a rate over 51.60 is the maximum rating.

In the IDNR survey of 2002, it rated a 51 and a 54 in 2007; however, in the 2012 drought year, it was scored 42; and in the 1996 flood year, it scored a 46. These lower scores indicate that it is biologically very sensitive to disruptive conditions.

Even though it is pressured by pasture influences, it maintains very good habitat. Buck Creek is home to four species of Darters which are categorized as sensitive species. It is home to the very rare Rainbow Darter. It also supports two larger species that are categorized as sensitive species, the Mad Tom and the Stone Cat. Since it connects to the Fox and it's a high-quality habitat, it serves as a Small Mouth Bass nursery.

It also hosts the endangered threatened Redhorse in its vicinity, and according to -- I don't have that paper up here -- the 2012 survey, there were four species of fish that the quantity of all the

strains in the basin, and I think it's like 30, it had the number one, the number -- twice the number two, and the three most quantity of fish of that particular species in there. So it really is a valuable resource to the watershed.

The current conditions in Buck Creek support a great diversity of fish species because it is exceptional habitat. Altering that habitat will reduce its Class A status. That condition will not be repairable.

No additional effluent can be accepted into Buck Creek without negative impacts. The proposed increase in effluent will surely impact the sensitive fish species, degrade the habitat, and impact other members of the fragile ecosystem and probably permanently impair Buck Creek. The fish and I find this permit proposal a violation of our right to a healthy environment. I realize that the outfall is at the mouth and not at the headwaters, but a lot of those species go in and out of the Fox and into the stream.

So I'm asking you to please help me do my job and do your job by denying this permit increase, and I'll end there and hope I get another chance.

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Yes. We'll see

what we've got time-wise once we have gone through the cards the first time.

Jim Limacher, and you'll be followed by Cindy Skrukrud.

MR. LIMACHER: I live just opposite Buck Creek, and over the years, I have watched the water being pumped into Buck Creek.

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Can you state your name and spell your last name.

MR. LIMACHER: I'm sorry. I thought you did it. I am Jim Limacher, L-i-m-a-c-h-e-r. I represent nobody except myself.

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you.

MR. LIMACHER: I live opposite of Buck Creek along the Fox River, on the west side of the Fox River -- the east side of the Fox River, and for years I've watched when they have pumped water into Buck Creek, and it's gotten worse and worse as the years go on.

If I go back 25 years ago, that was an active creek right from the mouth of it. There was a lot going on. Now, there is nothing but sand, and the sand is so light that if you try stepping in it, you'll go down to your knees because it's so fine.

I don't know how much water --

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Will you speak into the mic, please.

MR. LIMACHER: I don't know how much water is going into Buck Creek right now, but when I read the permitting, the only way that I see that you guys, the Illinois EPA, is going to know if they accidentally pump too much in is if Wedron Silica says, Oh, we goofed up, and we actually pumped too much in.

There is no monitoring. I mean there's limited-type monitoring, but, you know, they're pumping at night, they're pumping in the daytime, and sometimes 100 yards or more down the river where the water is actually changed, and I worry about my grandkids who have all swam in that river and the small particles of water that they ingest, they get in their eyes. They're scratching their eyes afterwards. It doesn't seem safe.

But also and the main problem, I guess, is the monitoring, and I don't believe that Wedron Silica is going to do what they say. There is no way to keep --

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Speak into the

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1	MR. LIMACHER: There is no way to keep
2	them on task that I can see, and I trust that my kids
3	will be home at curfew, but I always check their beds.
4	HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you.
5	Cindy Skrukrud, and she will be followed by
6	Ross Montana.
7	MS. SKRUKRUD: My name is Cindy
8	Skrukrud, C-i-n-d-y S-k-r-u-k-r-u-d.
9	I'm the clean water advocate for the Illinois
10	Chapter of the Sierra Club, and so I'm here to ask
11	questions and raise some concerns related to protecting
12	the water quality of Buck Creek and the Fox River for
13	wildlife and for the people who live nearby and make
14	use of these waters. So I have a number of questions.
15	So Wedron Silica is operating under an
16	existing permit. When was that permit issued?
17	MEMBER FAUGHT: I don't think I have an
18	exact date in front of me. It was September of last
19	year, September of 2013, and we can obviously get you
20	that date in the responsiveness summary, but just last
21	September.
22	MS. SKRUKRUD: Okay. Okay. Because we
23	had done a Freedom of Information Request, and we were
24	sent a permit that was issued in 1996 and expired in

2001. So I was wondering if we were still operating under that permit.

MEMBER FAUGHT: No. It has been

MS. SKRUKRUD: Okay. The permit talks about water withdrawals from Buck Creek with the proposed expansion of the mine. Do you know if they're proposing to expand the withdrawal of water from the creek?

That's in the -- it talks about that in the construction authorization, which is on the last page of the permit or close to that. Yeah, the last page of the draft permit: "Water is drawn from Buck Creek as necessary to maintain the water level in the fresh water pond."

MEMBER FAUGHT: I don't know. I'll have to check and get back to you on that. That possibly has been updated, but yeah, let me check into that comment, and we'll get back to you.

MS. SKRUKRUD: So does IEPA play any role in permitting their water withdrawals?

MEMBER TWAIT: No, we do not.

MS. SKRUKRUD: Do you know who would

permit that?

renewed.

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1	HEARING OFFICER STUDER: No. I don't
2	know if it's even regulated by a state agency.
3	MEMBER BUSCHER: I would expect DNR
4	but, you know
5	MS. SKRUKRUD: Do you know if the mine
6	has already received a permit from DNR for this
7	proposed expansion?
8	MEMBER FAUGHT: Yes, they have.
9	MS. SKRUKRUD: Oh, bummer.
10	Then I've now got a series of questions on
11	the antidegradation assessment.
12	So I want to be clear, Dean, maybe I
13	misheard, but in your introduction, I thought you said
14	that Wedron Silica said that they that their
15	discharge from Outfall 004 would be only .15 million
16	gallons per day.
17	HEARING OFFICER STUDER: No, I think
18	it's
19	MS. SKRUKRUD: It's .58 in the permit,
20	but
21	HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Yes, it's .58.
22	MS. SKRUKRUD: Okay. I'm wondering if I
23	mi sunderstood.
24	HEARING OFFICER STUDER: I hope up I

24 1 didn't misspeak, but it is .58. 2 That's what you said. MEMBER FAUGHT: HEARING OFFICER STUDER: 3 It is .58. Then I 4 MS. SKRUKRUD: Okay. It's .58. 5 transcribed it as .15. HEARING OFFICER STUDER: I still said it 6 7 wrong. MS. SKRUKRUD: So if they decided that 8 9 they don't need to discharge water there, then my 10 question is where is that water going to go now? 11 MEMBER FAUGHT: Some of it will be going 12 into basically the processing water they use to -- as 13 water they use to do the actual mining, and some of it was just sort of an updated calculation that they do 14 15 not need to discharge that much. 16 MS. SKRUKRUD: Okav. I know we had 17 raised an issue in our comment letter that we sent back 18 in January, but it's noted in the antidegradation 19 assessment that Buck Creek is a stream that's subject to the state's enhanced DO standards, and so I'm just 20 21 wondering was there any consideration of the impacts of 22 this discharge on that issue? 23 MEMBER TWAIT: Since this discharge does 24 not have any biological oxygen demand, we did not put a

DO limit in the permit.

MS. SKRUKRUD: Have you ever required them to monitor BOD or dissolved oxygen in their discharges to Buck Creek?

MEMBER TWAIT: I don't believe so. BOD is not something typical from a sand mine.

MS. SKRUKRUD: So then moving down the antidegradation assessment, there's a section that talks about the identification of proposed pollutant load increases or potential impacts on uses, and there it's stated that total suspended solid permits will be set at the most stringent federal categorical limits applicable, but that the stream is going to see an increase in loading of suspended solids.

So I wanted to make a comment that under antidegradation, we can certainly set limits that are more stringent than the federal categorical limits; and given the high integrity of Buck Creek, I think that's something that we need to be considering.

Release of TSS can smother the sand and gravel that supports habitat in high-quality streams like Buck Creek. I was certainly unhappy to hear what Jim reported on how that appears to have been going on, that we've had a lot of sand coming off of this site

and coming into Buck Creek and ultimately into the Fox River.

So I know the antidegradation assessment says settling ponds are the treatment that are being used, but I certainly think that there's -- we need to be considering the very best treatment when we're discharging to a high-quality stream like this.

In our FOIA request, F-O-I-A, request, we received the application, and in that application for -- I'm assuming it was for the renewal of the permit, I saw instances where total suspended solid discharges were reported as 35 milligrams per liter. That's certainly above the monthly average limit in the permit.

One page I saw was EPA Form 3510-2F, Section VII, Roman Numeral VII, discharge information. On that page, it listed that suspended solid discharges from outflow 001 were as high as 476 and 236 milligrams per liter.

In the engineer's notes that we received, it also stated that the engineer had noted that the suspended solids and discharge monitoring reports were greater than limits.

We also received a copy of the consent decree

that resulted from a case that the attorney general brought against the mine for excess discharges of suspended solids that was filed in July 2012. So clearly they were having problems before that.

And then last I looked at the ECHO Report, Enforcement and Compliance History Online Report. I downloaded that information today and note that as recently as April 2013, the company had a violation for management practices and improper operation and maintenance. So I can give that to you as an exhibit.

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Sure. I'll enter that as an exhibit.

MS. SKRUKRUD: So, again, my concern is given the past and fairly recent problems at this site, I'm just concerned that we're not going to be able to protect Buck Creek and the Fox River from harmful impacts from the expansion of this mine.

Another thing that we received in our FOIA request was a September 7th, 2012, Western Solution Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team Report that said that further investigation needed to be done on the Wedron Silica site with regards to soil and groundwater contamination.

I know earlier you said that they were doing

groundwater monitoring. I wonder have you considered the potential for contamination in the groundwater and soil as the mine expands to lead to the contamination of surface waters?

MEMBER BUSCHER: In the actual expansion area? Is that what you're referring to, or are you referring to the present area where there's known contamination?

MS. SKRUKRUD: You could answer for both instances. Yeah, in the expansion area and then in the present area.

MEMBER BUSCHER: In the expansion area, I wouldn't expect that either would -- in effect, the net flow should be neutral. That's why I wouldn't expect that it would negatively affect the groundwater in that area. In the area where there is known contamination, it's under investigation. So we'll just leave that to that process.

MS. SKRUKRUD: Okay.

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: We've got a time limit too. If you've got questions that are along these same lines, I'll allow you to finish this area before we -- and we will have time to come back to you.

MS. SKRUKRUD: Okay. Okay. This is

probably a good breaking point.

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Okay.

MS. SKRUKRUD: Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Ross Montana.

MR. MONTANA: Good evening, gentlemen.

My name is Ross Montana, spelled just like the state, M-o-n-t-a-n-a.

I'd like to make a short comment, and then I have two small questions.

Some 24 years ago, I bought the property directly across from Buck Creek. When we bought that, I could walk across there, and it was solid rock. Today you step in there, and you've got 2 or 3 inches of sand. You can no longer walk across it. I don't think that's good for the environment. I don't think it's good for the fish. I don't think it's good for anybody. Okay. So I would definitely think we should look to something to help us there.

Question 1: My grandchildren swim in this river, and they canoe in there. How safe is that water? Once or twice a month I see it come out solid green. Okay. I'd like to know how safe it is.

Second question: Would you let your children or grandchildren swim in that water? Okay.

1	Last question of all: In the last year or
2	two, further south we have those piles of white sand.
3	My children call that the Tetons because they remind
4	them of that. Okay. You know what I'm talking about?
5	Either way what I'm saying is that sand blows
6	directly at us. Okay. It's unbelievable. It will
7	kill your lawnmower if you don't cover it. Okay. Even
8	a car, I'm afraid to park the car right there. Okay.
9	Is it possible that they could put some kind
10	of a screen or something to prevent it from blowing
11	east and hurting everybody? In fact, if you go in my
12	home, windows closed now, we don't open them no more,
13	you can find sand on the tables. So I would just like
14	to know is it possible that they could to do something?
15	Put up a screen? I know we can't stop business.
16	They're a big business. I understand that. But can
17	they help us with that?
18	I want to thank you for letting me have the
19	time. You have a good evening.
20	HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you.
21	Andrew Paxson.
22	MR. PAXSON: My name is Andy Paxson,
23	P-a-x-s-o-n. I'm here with the Friends of the Fox
24	River. I have a comment and a question, if I may.

1 The question is I notice there's Benzene, Toluene, Xylene, and Ethylbenzene for monitor only. 2 ls there any of these found in the discharge? Is there a 3 4 certain limit that they have to report to the EPA, or 5 if there is any of them, they have to report it? MEMBER FAUGHT: They monitor for any 6 7 limit. If it's detected, they report the DMRs. we have enough data, then we'll take a look at it and 8 9 sort of evaluate what happens on the next permit, but 10 they do report anything they detect in the chart monitoring reports. 11 12 MR. PAXSON: Okay. And my comment is 13 according to Title 35, Subchapter C of the Water

MR. PAXSON: Okay. And my comment is according to Title 35, Subchapter C of the Water Pollution Control Board, you state that a NPDES permit should not be issued if discharge would, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Army acting through the chief engineer, impairs the water and would not have the ability for anchorage.

I'll leave it at that. Thank you very much.

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you,

Mr. Paxson.

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Is there anyone in the room that has not spoken that would like to make a comment on the record this evening? Okay.

MR. DEMPSEY: Thank you for this chance to quickly say something. My name is Kelly Dempsey, D-e-m-p-s-e-y.

I would like to remind everybody 1 1/2 percent of LaSalle County is employed by mining. The other 98 1/2 percent of us and maybe even the other 1 1/2 percent need their present and future quality water resources like Buck Creek and the Fox River protected.

These stream beds need more protection from silt and fine sand for the fish eggs that they're obviously getting from here. And the amount of money these companies are pulling out, the least they could do is -- I guess I can call them citizens, but when I say "citizens," I'm talking about people who are alive, people who can be incarcerated, imprisoned, all of that versus if -- I think we need to get back to the founding principles of this country, the principle that this is for all, not the 1 1/2 percent.

Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you,

Mr. Dempsey.

If I can pronounce the name, is it Mark

Bermabei?

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1	MR. BERMABEI: Bermabei. Yes.
2	Good evening, everyone. Mark Bermabei,
3	M-a-r-k, last name B, as in boy, -e-r-m-a-b, as in boy,
4	-e-i.
5	Can I make questions first before I develop
6	my comments?
7	HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Sure.
8	MR. BERMABEI: And maybe you don't have
9	all the answers to my questions.
10	I heard the gentleman over here that I
11	believe commented about flocculants. Can you just tell
12	me briefly what flocculants are, what ones will be
13	allowed in the discharge; and if there's a change in
14	the flocculants being used, is that going to be
15	permitted under the permit, or will they need to have a
16	file a new permit filing and then refile for a new
17	permit regarding flocculants?
18	I think I actually have three questions
19	there.
20	MEMBER FAUGHT: The flocculants that
21	they're asking for approval of possible usage, if
22	needed, for most of the time, flocculants are used
23	to sort of bind solids together, and it basically helps
24	settle out the solids to decrease the amount of

suspended solids in the discharge.

They have asked for approval for a choice of three different flocculants. I guess I can give you the names. They're all from Neo Solutions. The first one goes by the name NS 3450P, the second one is NS 6850P, and the last one is NS 6350P.

As part of the review of the permit, our water quality staff -- water quality standards staff did review their proposed dosage rate and found that they would not cause any toxicity or impairment of the receiving streams. So they did give approval for those dosage rates.

So with this permit modification, they will have approval for the dosage rates they proposed for those three flocculants. If they need to increase those dosage rates or use a different flocculant, they will have to come back for approval, which will most likely follow the same water quality standards section review of their proposed flocculant use.

MR. BERMABEI: So let me clarify. If the dosage rate changes, that will trigger a new permit?

MEMBER FAUGHT: If it increases, it will require a new review, yes.

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1	MR. BERMABEI: A new review then a
2	permit.
3	MEMBER FAUGHT: Possibly. I guess it
4	sort of depends what their proposal is, but we would
5	definitely review that increased dosage rate.
6	MR. BERMABEI: Are the flocculants
7	bi odegradabl e?
8	MEMBER FAUGHT: I'd have to the
9	person with the water quality standards section that
10	reviews the flocculants is not with us tonight, so I'd
11	have to check with him and get back to you.
12	MR. BERMABEI: I'd appreciate a
13	clarification on that.
14	MEMBER FAUGHT: Okay.
15	MR. BERMABEI: Along with that, I'm just
16	interested in how far downstream the flocculants could
17	potentially travel before they settle out or before
18	they biodegrade, if they do. Will they collect in a
19	wetland? Potentially over time if these things keep
20	collecting in a wetland, are we going to have a
21	superfund site essentially in a wetland?
22	What is the procedure then if we have that
23	situation happen potentially on someone else's
24	property, are they now a PRP? Is it their

responsibility to clean this disaster up? Is it the sand company who is going to be cleaning it up, or is the EPA going to be stuck with cleaning it up? Who is going to do the engineering on it? Where is the disposal going to go to?

And then this will lead into my question. Can you answer some of that?

MEMBER FAUGHT: I'll give it a shot.

I guess, first, we aren't sure if there's going to actually have to be a cleanup at all, but I'd have to check with the same water quality standards staff member who reviewed them.

Most of the time we figure that the flocculants are going to settle out in their settling ponds because it binds to the solids. That's sort of what they're designed to do. So most of the flocculants will settle out into the applicant's settling ponds.

MR. BERMABEI: All right. Is that the only settling device that would be allowed then under the permit? I mean, would they be -- could they be using a settling structure, a containment structure other than a settling pond?

MEMBER FAUGHT: It's possible they could

either increase their existing settling basins to provide more settling time or come up with a series leading up to their existing settling ponds. It is possible to add settling that way.

MR. BERMABEI: All right. The settling ponds designed as they are currently going to be using underneath this permit, is that something that's been used for a long time in the industry? Is it an antiquated design? Are there better designs out there? Can you share some of that with us?

MEMBER FAUGHT: The settling basins have been used for quite a long time, and pretty much the best way to take care of suspended solids is a settling basin.

MR. BERMABEI: All right. So I just want to clarify here. There is going to be suspended solids that make it out into these various outflows.

Is there any way to engineer that there's no settling -- sediment coming out of there at all? If we raise wherever the suction point is, the head point of the pump, and we make the definite settling pond another 20 feet deeper, will that eliminate or cut in half potentially the amount of sediments that are coming through the outflow? Is there a way to engineer

less sediments in there with this design structure for --

MEMBER FAUGHT: There probably is, but I think the applicant is basically tied to meeting our effluent limit for suspended solids. So they're basically designed or required to design the structure to meet our effluent limit.

MR. BERMABEI: So if we were able to get an effluent design limit change, and I'm speaking of lowering it potentially in the future, then they could engineer it, to your knowledge, to make it perform better than the current standards?

MEMBER FAUGHT: Yes. That's possible.

But again for the permit, they're only required to meet our effluent limit.

MR. BERMABEI: I understand. I'm just trying to get clarification because I'm not an engineer that is an expert in this, unfortunately.

MEMBER TWAIT: These are fine grain sands. There's probably not a way to screen 100 percent of them without doing something really expensive, but there's probably ways, and it may be expensive to reduce them, But I'm not sure if they're applicable in this situation.

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1	MR. BERMABEI: What's the structure of
2	the grains? Are they circular? Are they jelly bean?
3	Are they angular? Are they shard-like, columnar? Pick
4	a shape.
5	MEMBER TWAIT: I don't know the answer
6	to that.
7	MR. BERMABEI: All right. You guys
8	don't have to have clarification on the particle the
9	structure of the particle that's being put out in the
10	effluent?
11	MEMBER TWAIT: No.
12	MR. BERMABEI: Can that be made part of
13	the permit?
14	HEARING OFFICER STUDER: If there's a
15	legal requirement, we can examine whether or not we can
16	make it part of the permit. The basis is we've got to
17	have something in law that, you know
18	MR. BERMABEI: I understand.
19	HEARING OFFICER STUDER: that's the
20	basis for it.
21	MR. BERMABEI: All right. Kind of what
22	I'm leading up to here, does the Army Corps sign off on
23	any of this permit application at any juncture?
24	MEMBER FAUGHT: The Army Corps of

Engineers does permits when there are discharges to the waters of the United States, and the applicant has not proposed any discharges to -- or fill material, dredge or fill material in the waters of the U.S. So there have been no activities under the Army Corps of Engineers' purview.

MR. BERMABEI: So they have no overreach essentially over this permitting process at all?

MEMBER FAUGHT: Not actually as it's proposed.

MR. BERMABEI: You know, I heard something earlier, I guess testimony or comments, regarding sand, sediment making its way into the waterways.

Have any of you been around any of the river dredges in the Illinois valleys, have any experience being on site when they do a river dredge or holding that material in your hand, or any pertinent information of what comprises the river dredge material? Let's say in the Illinois River, for example, are you guys aware of what's in that dredge material?

MEMBER FAUGHT: I have been to a few of the Army Corps of Engineers dredging sites, yes.

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1	MR. BERMABEI: Have you witnessed silica
2	sand, quartz-size silica in the river dredging?
3	MEMBER FAUGHT: I am not sure what type
4	of sand it was.
5	MR. BERMABEI: Was it a round-shaped
6	sand?
7	MEMBER FAUGHT: I honestly cannot tell
8	you.
9	MR. BERMABEI: Or was it like when you
10	go to Key West, and you're walking on conk shell
11	shards?
12	MEMBER FAUGHT: I don't think it's like
13	that, no.
14	MR. BERMABEI: All right. You haven't
15	been to Key West yet.
16	I guess my next question is where does
17	the water where is all this water coming from? Are
18	they taking this water out of the river and treating it
19	and using that in their process, or is this coming out
20	of deep water wells; and if it is, what strata is that
21	coming from, how deep, I guess?
22	MEMBER FAUGHT: I think most of the
23	water they are using is from their onsite settling
24	ponds. They basically reuse water already on their

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1	site, and I guess I will have to check back on the
2	question that came up earlier about withdrawing water
3	from Buck Creek. I don't think that is the case, but I
4	do know most of the water we'll get a better answer
5	for you is from onsite from their own treatment
6	ponds that they reuse.
7	MR. BERMABEI: All right.
8	MEMBER TWAIT: And that's basically
9	stormwater and some groundwater.
10	MR. BERMABEI: Meaning a well,
11	groundwater, well water.
12	MEMBER TWAIT: Not that they pump the
13	well. It's just that the groundwater seeps into their
14	excavation pond.
15	MR. BERMABEI: Do they have a well
16	onsite that they use for this watering process ever?
17	MEMBER BUSCHER: They don't pump water
18	for process. They do have a well onsite that they
19	utilize for drinking, but it is strictly for restrooms
20	in their office.
21	MR. BERMABEI: All right. So no
22	processing water.
23	MEMBER BUSCHER: That's my
24	understandi ng.

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1	MR. BERMABEI: All right. Well, that
2	answers a couple of my other questions.
3	Thank you very much. I appreciate your help.
4	HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you.
5	Is there anybody else that hasn't spoken this
6	evening that would like to make comments on the record?
7	(No response.)
8	HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Okay. I know
9	that, Cindy, you had additional comments you wanted to
10	make.
11	Is there anyone else that has spoken what
12	was your name again?
13	MR. SWICK: Gary Swick.
14	HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Okay. Is there
15	anyone else besides Gary and Cindy that have already
16	spoken that would like to make additional comments on
17	the record?
18	(No response.)
19	HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Okay.
20	MS. SKRUKRUD: So thank you for the
21	chance to ask a few questions, but I first wanted to
22	follow up on Mr. Montana's comments.
23	I know that this is a hearing about water
24	discharges from this facility, but clearly the problems

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1	that he discussed is air pollution. I wondered if you
2	could provide who he should speak with at the Agency
3	about that issue.
4	HEARING OFFICER STUDER: We can examine
5	that and will provide that in the responsiveness
6	summary.
7	MS. SKRUKRUD: Okay. Great. Thank you.
8	Then I have Mark asked some of my
9	questions about flocculants, but I have some questions
10	on page at the bottom of page 11.
11	Going in order, Special Condition 16 talks
12	about an asphalt concrete plant. Is there an asphalt
13	concrete facility on this mine site?
14	MEMBER FAUGHT: There is none. There is
15	no asphalt or concrete plant at this site.
16	MS. SKRUKRUD: So why did the IEPA place
17	monitoring conditions for BTEX in the permit when it
18	was reissued in 2013? What were your concerns, and why
19	did you place those monitoring conditions in the
20	permit, and can you tell us what the results have been
21	of that monitoring that's gone on since it went into
22	the permit in 2013?
23	MEMBER FAUGHT: The reason we added the
24	monitoring for the BTEX was that it's due to the

known groundwater contamination at Wedron. We just wanted to get an idea if their discharge would be drawing some of those parameters into it, and basically, just like the permit says, we want to monitor that.

Since the monitoring has started, there have been several less nondetects or less than reporting limits for those parameters, and the highest level reported in the DMR have been 2 micrograms per liter of Xylene and 1 microgram per liter of the three other parameters, and those values are well under the existing water quality standards, in some cases thousands times -- 4,000 times less than the existing water quality standards.

MS. SKRUKRUD: Okay. But those are the levels found in the discharges from the mine site, so that is diluted with stormwater and groundwater seepage; correct?

MEMBER FAUGHT: It's what's in the discharge, which is what the permit governs.

MS. SKRUKRUD: Okay. Thank you.

I wonder, Thad, do you have with you the dosage rates for the three flocculants they propose to use, and could you give me those rates, if you do?

MEMBER FAUGHT: Yes. The first set of flocculants, the Neo Solutions NS 3450P, they are a proposed dosage rate of 1 part per million; and for the other two, Neo Solution -- or the flocculants, Neo Solution NS 6850P and NS 6350P, they are both a proposed dosage rate of .25 parts per million.

MS. SKRUKRUD: Great. Thank you.

And then I wanted to make a comment again about the limits in the permit, that we had under antidegradation set more stringent limits on the suspended solids in this permit, and that I think is -- not being a lawyer, but I would say that's the basis in law is the antidegradation rule.

And I would think that there are technologies available that could filter out even the smallest particles. For example, reverse osmosis allows you to filter out things at the molecular level. So we certainly could have a filtration system that captures very fine particles.

Then we, in our comment letter from January, had requested that the Agency place as a special condition in this permit the same special condition language that's being placed in all permits issued in

the Fox River watershed that deal with efforts -- local watershed stakeholder efforts to address water quality problems in the Fox River.

So I think you have the comment letter, but I again request that the language provided be included in any permit.

Basically, in the first condition, it says this permit may be modified to include alternative or additional final effluent limitations pursuant to either an approved total maximum of a daily load study or an approved Fox River watershed -- I guess I would say an approved Fox River implementation plan. That's the plan that we are currently working on that will be completed a year from now.

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Cindy, that's the January 9th --

MS. SKRUKRUD: Yes.

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: That is Exhibit 3 in the record.

MS. SKRUKRUD: And then the second special condition asks that the permittee participate in the Fox River study group, and the study group is working to resolve problems with loads on the oxygen levels and offensive conditions in the Fox River.

So one of the main issues that we are looking at in addressing the Fox River is high allergen levels. So I'm concerned when I hear that the discharges from this site are very green and are adding algae to the Fox River.

phosphorous limit placed in this permit. Again, referring back to EPA Form 3510-2F, Section Roman numeral VII, discharge information, in reviewing that information today, it says that, at least in a certain instance, the measure of discharge of phosphorus in the effluent from this facility was .99 milligrams per liter; and we know that we need to be getting our phosphorous discharges much less than that if we're going to clean up the Fox River. So given the volume here, I think -- please take a look at whether we need a phosphorous limit on this permit.

And then my last question is -- we looked at the map earlier, and we see how -- where they've -- where the company has already mined, they essentially are leaving Buck Creek high and dry.

As they mine west, and Thad said they're not going to request a floor permit so that must mean they're not going to mine, dredge, or mine the creek;

Gary Swick.

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1	but I'm really concerned that we have this high-quality
2	creek that we're going to be de-watering. They're
3	going to Leave the creek parched. They're going to
4	mine next to the creek.
5	We talked earlier about how groundwater
6	that is seeping into their pit. The pit will be a cone
7	of depression that will be de-watering one of the
8	finest tributaries to the Fox River. I know that's not
9	a water quality issue, but it seems to me that's got to
10	be some kind of antidegradation issue that we need to
11	be considering.
12	HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Yeah. The
13	issue, I think, that you have brought up, Cindy, has to
14	do with the quantity of flow; but if you can clarify,
15	you know, specifically what you're asking in written
16	comments just so that we've got it in the record before
17	the comment period closes just to make sure that we
18	accurately reflect and look at the issue that you're
19	talking about, we would appreciate that.
20	MS. SKRUKRUD: Okay. I think that's it
21	for me. Thank you.
22	HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you.

MR. SWICK: I have a combination of

concerns and questions. I appreciate all the residents that came out and the fine comments that they made.

They're really -- for somebody who is interested in water quality protection, we really appreciate people caring.

I especially like the gentleman's comment about he trusts his children, but he checks on them in bed, and I have concerns over trusting an entity that has a very recent past of noncompliance.

I know that it's IEPA's job to be watching, and I know that you're severely understaffed and that we have to rely on self-regulation, but we can see -- my organization does water quality monitoring; and just by getting thousands of kits in the stream, we find out things that are happening, and we can address those.

Companies oftentimes are very cooperative, and they don't know what's going on. But we heard a couple reports here from residents about conditions, and I would call a change in the substrate to gushy sand to be habitat degradation, and I find that unacceptable regardless of the condition, and I don't think that -- I don't know if that kind of condition actually gets scoured out in the annual process.

And talking about the fine grains, to me that

is a discharge if it's physical material, and I think it ought to be considered by the Corps of Engineers. I realize that maybe you're not doing it on purpose, and so I think that that should be addressed. Especially if we're talking about a 29 percent increase, if I do my math right, in the discharge.

If it's already unacceptable, and now we're going to raise it to that magnitude, how are we going to repair that? It's a question I propose, and I question the philosophy of allowing increases in permits to a public waterway. I realize, God bless America, we all have a right to conduct our business; but to me when we're talking about a national pollution discharge elimination system, and our goal is zero discharge, then why are we granting permits that would allow additional discharge. I guess it's a philosophical thing, but I don't agree with that.

I would like to live long enough to see zero discharge and clean water effluent, and I really believe that I will be able to swim and fish and drink the waters everywhere.

I have a question that maybe Bill can help me out with. I think Cindy was getting at this with the quantity of water in Buck Creek.

I just visualize, if we're building these pits, that we're going to be collecting more surface water into these pits, and that's surface water that used to be part of the regular dynamic process of Buck Creek. So that to me seems like we right away would be limiting the quantity of water in the creek which will impact the biological integrity of that, and I also think if we're collecting that, it does not have the opportunity to recharge the local groundwater.

I don't know what percent of Buck Creek relies on groundwater, but I just go on the general rule that the waters around here are about half surface water and half groundwater. So to me, we're messing with the quantity of water on two different aspects, and I'm interested in your comments because you're more of an expert than I am.

MEMBER BUSCHER: It's certainly going -turn it on. It is going to have an effect, you know.
The mining process in itself, they specifically contain
the water that is in contact with the pit in order to
control discharges. You know, that plainly is done for
the purposes of eliminating impact.

So, you know, there is a certain amount of that water that goes into and affects their product

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1	system, so there, you know, is impact. The question of
2	to what degree really, I believe, is what it comes
3	down to.
4	MR. SWICK: So we haven't studied that.
5	We don't know.
6	MEMBER BUSCHER: I don't believe that
7	it's been quantified.
8	MR. SWICK: Okay. So I have concerns
9	because this is a precious, little, delicate,
10	high-quality creek, and I don't think there is room for
11	error, and I would like to see research done by whoever
12	can do it, modeling or however, or have things go
13	slowly in the process so that it's not just another
14	instance where we oops.
15	I mirror the gentleman's comments
16	MEMBER BUSCHER: Excuse me.
17	MR. SWICK: Go ahead.
18	MEMBER BUSCHER: Just for clarification,
19	water quantity issues really are not our call. That's
20	DNR's issue relative to, you know, the mining process.
21	MR. SWICK: To what extent does the DNR
22	sign off?
23	MEMBER BUSCHER: They sign off based on
24	the mining permit itself. We are really looking at the

discharges from the operation.

MR. SWICK: Okay. I understand. Okay. That indeed is a bummer.

And I just want to mirror that gentleman's frustration because I had the same thing about a very small percentage, like 1 percent of somebody being a benefactor of something that's impacting what I consider a public resource. The impact of this -- if we're discharging quantities of material, that has a potential impact for boating recreation, for fishing and hunting recreation, for aesthetics, and for the people that have residential enjoyment of just where they are. I feel terrible for somebody that has to ask for a screen to be put up to protect themselves from not just the visual part of it, but the impact upon their property when they're getting, as far as I know, no benefit from that.

So it seems like very few are the benefactors, and a lot of the people in Illinois are the losers in this endeavor. I can't support an increase.

And, Joanne, I just have a question about why in this instance isn't an environmental impact statement required?

1	HEARING OFFICER STUDER: I was just
2	going to say I'm not aware of that being required on
3	any NPDES. If you've got, you know, a regulation that
4	you can cite either now or I don't know the answer.
5	That's why I'm asking you.
6	MEMBER OLSON: I don't know that it's
7	required. We can look into that and follow up in the
8	responsi veness summary.
9	MR. SWICK: All right. Thank you.
10	I think it's because we didn't anticipate
11	some of these concerns, like material discharge into
12	the river or impact on sensitive species.
13	MEMBER OLSON: There is an analysis that
14	has to be done under the Endangered Species Act, which
15	I believe the permit indicates that that has been done.
16	Thad, do you know where the on the fact
17	sheet it says it talks about the EcoCAT?
18	MEMBER FAUGHT: It's in the
19	antidegradation assessment.
20	MR. SWICK: I think it mentioned the
21	Redhorse on there.
22	MEMBER FAUGHT: Yeah. It's the third
23	page.
24	MEMBER OLSON: On the bottom of the

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third page, it talks about endangered aquatic
endangered/threatened species and the study that was
done.
HEARING OFFICER STUDER: So that is
directly on here.
MEMBER TWAIT: We did an EcoCAT
assessment, which is if you want to know what the
project is and exactly where it's at, on August 15th,
and they took a look at it and made the recommendation
that their consultation be terminated since adverse
effects are unlikely.
MR. SWICK: What would be terminated?
I'm sorry.
MEMBER TWAIT: The consultation.
MR. SWICK: Okay.
MEMBER TWAIT: We consulted with IDNR
through EcoCAT
MR. SWICK: Okay.
MEMBER TWAIT: and they determined
that adverse effects are unlikely, and the consultation
was terminated.
MR. SWICK: All right. And then I just
want to reiterate that Buck Creek is really so
precious. I'm very troubled that we don't have

impacts to this creek. I think it's very unfortunate that this project happens to be in the vicinity.

I know I'm supposed to stay on the facts of the whole matter, but philosophically, when the gentleman was talking about -- both people, residents, were talking about their grandchildren, and so often we're just looking for short-term situations, you know, how is this going to be impacted now, and we're selling out the future in so many ways.

I have a child here, and I would hate to come back here 10 years from now and want to look at the last Class A stream in the Fox River watershed and have my child or my grandchild say, Well, what did you do about that? I would be ashamed if I didn't fight my best to protect that stream.

If I was on the permitting end, and I don't mean to be spreading guilt on anybody, but if I was on that end, I'd be ashamed that I allowed that to happen for the benefit of a few. If I was one of those few that was doing it for their personal gain and they were sacrificing something as precious as this, I would truly be ashamed.

So I hope that I can come down there with the

gravel mining pit people and the permitting people and that we can see that Buck Creek is still a Class A stream.

So thank you for your work.

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you.

Gary -- I'm sorry -- James. Gary just finished speaking.

MR. LIMACHER: I'm sorry. I want to make one thing clear. You mentioned that it was an A-rated stream. You're using the BSE category, I assume. That used to be a joint collaboration between IDNR and the EPA, which the BSE stopped being updated in 1998, I believe.

I just want you to know that they went to an integrity rating, which we identified as rated a B stream. I'm not saying it's not a high-class stream or it's not of value. I just wanted to mention that the BSE was no longer being issued by IDNR.

MR. SWICK: Yeah. I'm aware of that, and I have this here, and I just spoke with the IDNR fisheries people about this issue. I've seen the report that it's listed as a class B, but that's at the mouth of the stream. It is not listed because of the IBI being over 51 where they did their sampling

upstream.

So I understand that it's different sections of the stream, but upstream will be affected by downstream because there's fish traffic between the river and the upstream section of that.

MR. LIMACHER: Okay.

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Good.

MR. LIMACHER: I just wanted to clarify something that LaSalle County was very stringent on me about. The section of the Fox River from the Dayton Dam to the mouth of Indian Creek is under the control of the Corps of Engineers; and to do anything, you have to get permits from the Corps of Engineers for that section of the river because it was affected, I guess, on the level of the water where the dam was built.

And I'm a little shocked to find out that if I replace a house that's exactly the same, and then I have to go back in and get another permit to get the grade on my grass approved so it doesn't discharge into the Fox River too quickly. But somehow they don't have to go to the Corps of Engineers to dump 5 million gallons of water a day into the same river. That seems a little silly.

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Again, I won't

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1	speak for the Corps one way or another because I
2	can't I don't work for the Corps of Engineers.
3	MR. LIMACHER: It is their water.
4	HEARING OFFICER STUDER: I don't think
5	anybody here is arguing that.
6	Okay. That concludes those that have
7	registered and asked to speak.
8	Is there anyone else that has not spoken
9	tonight that would like to, or is there anyone that has
10	already spoken that would okay.
11	While Mr. Dempsey comes to the mic, is there
12	anyone el se?
13	All right. Cindy just raised her hand, and
14	we will adjourn after Cindy speaks.
15	Go ahead, Mr. Dempsey.
16	MR. DEMPSEY: Are there any
17	acid-producing materials onsite in the drainage?
18	MEMBER FAUGHT: The application
19	indicates that there are no acid-producing materials
20	onsi te.
21	MR. DEMPSEY: Coal and shale then?
22	MEMBER FAUGHT: Correct. There's no
23	they indicate there's no acid-producing material.
24	MR. DEMPSEY: Thank you very much.

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1	HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you.
2	Cindy Skrukrud.
3	MS. SKRUKRUD: I'm sorry. I forgot to
4	ask this question earlier.
5	To your knowledge, has Wedron Silica complied
6	with the terms of the July 17th, 2012, consent decree?
7	MEMBER OLSON: I don't know if
8	there's two conditions in that consent decree. Are you
9	asking about both of those conditions? The first SEP
10	or the second or both?
11	MS. SKRUKRUD: I'm asking about both,
12	and then I have a specific question about SEP 1.
13	MEMBER OLSON: Okay. I don't believe we
14	know I did not handle that case. There is another
15	attorney that handles the enforcement actions. So I am
16	not sure about the second SEP.
17	I'm not sure if Thad knows about the first.
18	I think he might be able to talk about some of the
19	things that have happened at that site since July 2012,
20	which may be able to address your question.
21	MEMBER FAUGHT: I guess I do know as
22	part of that first SEP, they have increased their
23	settling time to allow for better treatment of solids;
24	and since that time, they have not had any effluent

limits for solids or any other parameters.

MS. SKRUKRUD: You mean they haven't had any violations of their effluent limits? Is that what you're saying?

MEMBER FAUGHT: Since that time, yes.

MS. SKRUKRUD: So my one specific question about that is that SEP 1 was designed to improve the treatment of total suspended solids, but they were supposed to -- waters were supposed to be routed -- I'm quoting here, "be routed to the much larger Pit No. 1 settling basin for enhanced treatment prior to discharge via existing NPDES Permit Outfall 002 into Buck Creek.

Then I'm skipping a sentence, and then the next sentence says, quote, "The current routine discharges from Pit No. 6 via Outfall 004 shall be significantly reduced from high-volume daily discharges to an intermittent or low-volume usage," unquote.

So then my question is -- I know because of the interest of the hearing that they were proposing that they weren't going -- now they weren't going to increase discharges from Outfall OO4, but it seems to me from reading this, that we should be expecting discharges to be decreased from that outfall. So I

think the permit should reflect that, and I don't believe it does.

Then looking on ECHO -- in ECHO it gives a value of what penalty or whatever they've been assessed, and I believe in the ECHO Report, which I gave you as an exhibit, it was around 31,500 which was supposedly the cost of SEP No. 2; but the consent decree says they're supposed to be doing projects more in the \$51,500 range, which doesn't seem like a lot of money for all the sand that we hear is ending up in Buck Creek and the Fox River.

So I think they still need to do a better job in the future to make up for the bad acts in the past.

Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thanks, Cindy.

I want to remind everyone that the hearing record in this matter will remain open until July 9th, and I appreciate everyone being here and the comments that have been said this evening.

This hearing is adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 7:33 P.M.

64 1 STATE OF ILLINOIS SS. COUNTY OF K A N E 2 3 I, JOANNE E. ELY, Certified Shorthand 4 Reporter No. 84-4169, CSR, RPR, and a Notary Public in 5 and for the County of Kane, State of Illinois, do 6 hereby certify that I reported in shorthand the 7 proceedings had in the above-entitled matter and that 8 the foregoing is a true, correct, and complete 9 10 transcript of my shorthand notes so taken as aforesaid. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my 11 12 hand and affixed my Notarial Seal this 20th day of 13 June, 2014. 14 15 Certified Shorthand Reporter 16 Registered Professional Reporter 17 18 19 My commission expires 20 May 16, 2016 21 22 23 24