## Quality Sand Products, LLC

## **Court Proceeding**

Taken on: June 17, 2014

## JENSEN LITIGATION SOLUTIONS

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1	A PUBLIC HEARING
2	Before:
3	AN ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY PANEL
4	Regarding:
5	NEW POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
6	APPLICANT: QUALITY SAND PRODUCTS
7	NPDES Number: IL0080047
8	
9	Tagalla Davu Marushin Hinda Gubaal
10	LaSalle Peru Township High School Tuesday, June 17, 2014
11	6:00 p.m.
12	
13	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Panel
14	DEAN STUDER
15	Hearing Officer
16	STEPHANIE FLOWERS Division of Legal Counsel
17	DARREN GOVE Division of Water Pollution Control
18	Facility Planning Unit
19	BRIAN T. KOCH
20	Standards Section, Bureau of Water
21	
22	Count Deventors
23	Court Reporter: Brenda Zeitler, CSR-RPR
24	License #084-004062 JENSEN LITIGATION SOLUTIONS



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HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Good evening. 1 Μy 2 name is Dean Studer. I'm the hearing officer for the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. Can 3 everyone in the back hear me? 4 5 (Audience responds: "No.") HEARING OFFICER STUDER: We've got seats up 6 You may want to consider moving. I'm projecting as loud as I can. The PA system is turned 8 9 up as loud as we can get it without getting feedback. 10 I want to welcome everyone here to this 11 hearing. My purpose here is to ensure that these 12 proceedings run properly and according to rules. 13 that end, I will not be responding to technical 14 issues; but I will assist those making comments to 15 ensure that we stay focused on issues under the 16 purview of the Illinois Environmental Protection 17 Agency, Illinois EPA, for this permitting action and, 18 consequently, that the issues are appropriate for this 19 hearing. 20 This is an informational hearing before the 21 Illinois EPA in the matter of a New Pollutant 22 Discharge Elimination System permit for Quality Sand 23 Products, NPDES Number IL0080047. The Illinois EPA

believes that the public hearings that we hold are a



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crucial part of the permit review process.

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 receiving waters from the proposed discharge and the water quality in the receiving waters as it relates to the discharge of waste water.

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

The purpose of this hearing is for the Illinois EPA to accept comments from the public on the draft permit. This public hearing is being conducted according to the provisions of the 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 35 Illinois Administrative Code Part 309. Copies of these regulations are available at the Illinois Pollution Control Board website, www.ipcb.state.il.us; or, if you do not have easy access to the web, you may contact me, and I can



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get a copy for you.

An informational 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 this permit review process.

Next, Darren Gove, an engineer in the Division of Water Pollution Control Facility Planning Unit, will give a brief overview of the draft NPDES permit.

If you have not yet signed a registration card, please see either Barb Lieberoff or Mara McGuiness in the registration area. Either one of them can provide you with a card for registration. You may indicate on the card that you would like to make oral comments.

Everyone legibly completing a registration card or submitting written comments during the comment period will be notified when the Illinois EPA reaches



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a final decision in this matter. A responsiveness summary will be made available at that time.

In the responsiveness summary, the Illinois EPA will answer all relevant and significant 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 website in the same place where the hearing notice and draft permit have been posted. I will also arrange for the transcripts of this hearing to be posted on that web page. The timing of such posting will depend largely on when I get the transcript back from the court reporter.

The written record in this matter will close on July 2, 2014. I will accept written comments as long as they are postmarked by July 2. EPA comments will be accepted by email provided the following three conditions are all met:

- 1.) They are sent to epa.publichearingcom@illinois.gov.
- 2.) They are received by the close of the reCORD in this matter. Again, that is July 2, 2014.
- 3.) The subject line of the email contains either the words "Quality Sand NPDES" or contains the



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permit number, which is IL0080047, in it.

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

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, the substantive content of those comments, and 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. That's Dean Studer, Hearing Officer, regarding Quality Sand NPDES, Illinois EPA, 1021 North Grand Avenue East, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, Illinois, 62794. This address is also given on the public notice for the hearing tonight as is the email address for submitting comments by email.

Again, please indicate "Quality Sand NPDES" or "IL0080047" on your comments to help ensure they



become part of the hearing reCORD. 1 2. I will now ask the Illinois EPA panel to introduce themselves. Following introductions, Darren 3 Gove will make a brief opening summary of the program. 4 MS. FLOWERS: Hi. I'm Stephanie Flowers, 5 the Division of Legal Counsel for Illinois 6 Environmental Protection Agency. Brian Koch, I'm a toxicologist 8 MR. KOCH: 9 from the Water Quality Standards Section. 10 MR. GOVE: Good evening. My name is Darren I work for the Illinois Environmental 11 12 Protection Agency as an engineer in the Permit 13 Section. 14 I'd like to welcome everybody here to this 15 public hearing regarding the draft NPDES permit number 16 IL0080047 for Quality Sand Products, LLC, in LaSalle 17 County. 18 The purpose of this new NPDES permit is to 19 regulate surface discharges to waters of the state 20 from the proposed surface mining facility identified 21 as the Quality Sand Products mine. 22 The draft facility covers an area of 23 approximately 147 acres in LaSalle County, located 24 roughly two miles north of the city of North Utica.



The facility's operations include blasting, crushing,
screening, wet processing, and stockpiling of
processed sandstone in preparation for truck
transportation off site.

The draft permit includes one outfall, outfall 001. Outfall 001 will discharge effluent consisting of groundwater seepage, storm water and process water at an average discharge rate of 1.25 million gallons per day from the facility's main settling pond to Pecumsaugum Creek, a tributary of the Illinois River.

The draft permit includes effluent limitations and monitoring for this discharge. Water used in the processing of the sandstone will be treated and returned to the sedimentation ponds for further treatment.

Storm water that is generated on site will be directed to the settling ponds. The draft permit includes authorization for storm water discharges from certain areas of the proposed facility that are covered by the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you, Darren.

They did turn the fan off. Is it better as far as



being able to hear us with that off? 1 2 (Responding affirmatively.) AUDIENCE: HEARING OFFICER STUDER: 3 Again, if you absolutely can't hear, let me know, and we'll work 4 with that at the time and see what we can do. 5 As Hearing Officer, I intend to treat 6 everyone here with respect and in a professional I ask the same respect be shown by the 8 9 hearing panel and by members of the audience. 10 You may disagree with or object to some of 11 the statements and comments made; but this is a public 12 hearing, and everyone has a right to express their 13 comments on this draft permit and issues related to 14 Arguing or prolonged dialogue with others will 15 not be permitted at this hearing. 16 I remind everyone that we have a court 17 reporter here taking a verbatim reCORD of tonight's For her sake and in the interests of 18 19 obtaining an accurate transcript for this hearing, I 20 ask that background noise levels in the room be kept

Written comments may be submitted at any

Applause and other reactionary

responses are inappropriate and are not allowed during



to a minimum.

this hearing.

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time within the public comment period. And, again, that ends on July 2, 2014.

This hearing is the only time that Illinois
EPA will accept oral comments on this permitting
action. If you have lengthy oral comments, it will be
helpful to submit them to me in writing before the
close of the comment period; and I will ensure they
are included in the hearing reCORD as an exhibit.

Please keep your comments relevant to the issues involved with this permitting action. 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 as possible to make comments this evening, I will initially allow everyone four and a half minutes to make comments. We want to avoid repetition. If anyone before you has already presented a statement or comment that is contained in your comments, please skip over those issues when you speak. If someone has 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 directly related to the contents of the permit and the regulations governing the issuance of a permit. Simply stating opposition or support for this project will not impact the Illinois EPA decision in this matter.

Illinois EPA decision making is limited to those items associated with environmental issues and other items as determined by state and federal law.

In this case, relevant issues must relate to the water discharge permit in some way.

The notice for this hearing contained the following statement. "Those recommending denial of this permit application should be prepared to state the regulation that is the basis of their recommendation." Doing exactly that will go a long way in making a credible argument for those wanting denial.

If the applicant meets the requirements for obtaining a permit, Illinois EPA is mandated to issue a permit under state law. Illinois EPA decision will not be based upon how many people support a permit or on how many people oppose a permit for this facility.



When it is your turn to speak, I will call your name. Please come forward to the microphone up front. I will then call a second name, and that person should be prepared to come forward once the person currently at the mike 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 your comments, please speak clearly and loudly into the microphone. 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 members of the hearing panel. This will help ensure that an



accurate transcription of your comments is made for 1 2 Dialogue with the hearing panel or with the reCORD. others in attendance will not be allowed. 3 Are there questions regarding the procedures 4 that will be used tonight for conducting this hearing? 5 6 (No response.) HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Let the record indicate that no one raised their hand. 8 9 Since no one raised their hand, we will start with Brad Brown. Mr. Brown will be making a 10 11 statement on behalf of the applicant. Mr. Brown, 12 please come forward to the microphone. 13 MR. BROWN: Good evening, everyone. My name 14 is Brad Brown. I'm an engineer with Anderson 15 Environmental Engineering Company. We are working 16 with Quality Sand Products on the environmental 17 permitting that is required for the proposed mine. 18 As a representative of Quality Sand 19 Products, we want you to know that there is a high 20 level of commitment from the management team to be a 21 responsible corporate citizen and a good steward of 22 the environment.

Quality Sand Products has been involved in

the mining and processing of raw materials for over 25



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years and has a successful track reCORD of managing mining and processing sites within the environmental permit requirements.

As you are fully aware, the mining and processing of LaSalle's high-quality sand has been a long-term economic force in the region providing employment opportunities for residents of the area and beyond.

The proposed mining operation is designed with large settling ponds to ensure that the discharge is well within the strict water quality standards of the permit. The processing operation will utilize the latest technology available, which allows the processed water to be recycled and requires very little additional water to be added to the system, thereby reducing the amount of discharge from the site.

We thank you all for being here tonight and look forward to your input and comments regarding the NPDES permit for the mine. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you, Mr. Brown.

Lydia Jordan is the first member of the public making a comment, and she will be followed by



1 | Monty Whipple.

MS. JORDAN: Good evening, Mr. Hearing Officer and Illinois EPA representatives.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this draft permit. My name is Lydia Jordan, L-y-d-i-a J-o-r-d-a-n. I work for the Environmental Advocacy Center at the Bluhm Legal Clinic, part of Northwestern University School of Law.

We represent Conserve Our Rural Ecosystems,

CORE, a community group made up of residents of

LaSalle County, primarily in the Village of North

Utica and Utica and Logan Townships.

Tonight, you will also hear from several individual members of CORE. Many CORE members enjoy the natural beauty of Pecumsaugum Creek and frequently use the adjacent Illinois and Michigan Canal State Trail for recreation. Many members also rely on well water drawn near the proposed discharge.

Because well water is so important to CORE members and the surrounding community, CORE suggests amending the permit to include requirements for groundwater quality monitoring as well as measurement of static groundwater levels. This information is essential to protect the current groundwater use and



to understand the hydrology of the area.

Another concern related to groundwater is the presence of radium in water pumped from deep wells in the area. Based on the possibility that well water used at the facility may contain high levels of radium, CORE recommends including a requirement to test the discharge for radium.

CORE members are concerned about the effects on Pecumsaugum Creek and recommend revisiting the permit to better protect the creek's existing uses.

Not only does the Pecumsaugum Creek currently support an important diversity of species, including the slippershell mussel and weed shiner, but it also flows into the I & M Canal, which is important to recreation for CORE members, other residents of the area, and visitors.

CORE members ask Illinois EPA to consider alternatives to discharging into Pecumsaugum Creek, including full retention of waste water, connection to municipal groundwater treatment facilities, or discharge to a water body better suited to receive the discharge.

Alternatively, CORE members ask the permit be modified to better protect the current use of the



creek as crucial habitat to important species.

The permit should incorporate a requirement for stream water quality testing. Also, the permit should set and enforce a limitation for heat added to the creek. Mussels in particular are very sensitive to heat, and the use of the creek as a mussel habitat may be negatively affected without proper precautions.

Mussels, clams, insects, and fish are all very sensitive to sedimentation as well. The permit should inCORPorate a requirement to reduce siltation not only from storm water runoff, but also from direct discharge.

The permit should also include requirements to slow the flow of discharge to prevent disturbance of the creek bed.

CORE members also encourage Illinois EPA to alter the permit to better protect existing uses of aesthetic appreciation and recreation. CORE members are particularly concerned about the effects on recreation from the additional flow that may exacerbate flooding along the I & M Canal State Trail. Recent flooding has been costly and left significant damage to the trail. CORE members recommend adding requirements to the permit to divert or attenuate the



flow of the discharge so that existing recreational uses to downstream waters are protected.

To the extent that the Illinois EPA may consider the holistic impact of the facility when considering whether the risk of adverse impacts of the gross discharge are warranted, the members of CORE urge you to consider possible negative impacts such as flooding, depletion of groundwater, damage to roads due to increased truck traffic, and opportunity costs of other more socially beneficial developments.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment and for considering how this proposed discharge will affect the community.

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you. Next up is Monty Whipple, and Mr. Whipple will be followed by Ashley Williams.

MR. WHIPPLE: Monty Whipple, M-o-n-t-y W-h-i-p-p-l-e. Once again, I thank the members of the board for listening to our comments this evening.

I am also a member of CORE and a very concerned citizen. I living in very close proximity to the mine we are discussing here tonight.

I think many of you probably are familiar with the area, just like a lot of people in the back



of me are. This is an area that is surrounded by present and former industrial sites that have since or before become contaminated. Contaminated soil and water is a major concern in this area from other situations that have occurred in the past.

We have many cities in the neighborhood that have water problems, drinking water problems particularly; and we are trying to do everything we can to head those off.

I'm sure you're familiar with the problems with Ottawa's water situation, radium and so on.

Wedron Silica Mine has a present problem that is very important and something we don't want to see happen here.

Utica, which is the closest town to me, their water is always under a boil order, which doesn't give you a whole lot of confidence.

There are Superfund sites in the area as well, which we all are aware of and take very much to heart. The importance of clear water, clean air, and clean groundwater is very important to us.

Personally, I have two family farms, where my dad farms and where my uncle farms. They are side by side. Where I live, which is off the farm, all



three sites are within a half a mile of the Quality Sand Mine.

What is important to me is that all three sites have shallow wells. Water is down less than 40 feet, and I know the pits that they are digging in will be down lower than that. They talk about groundwater seepage, seepage down to the aguifer.

What will happen is: That water will have to be discharged as waste water so it doesn't accumulate. But I also wonder: Whatever chemicals and so on are accumulating down there, are they also seeping back into the groundwater at the same time, which would possibly affect the quality of water that we have?

I understand that the mines don't drill in one spot forever. Sooner or later, one area will become abandoned; and they will move down the road a little bit and start another area. In the meantime, that shallow pit will remain there. It fills up with water and just lays there.

You can pass by the existing mines that have been kind of forsaken and see various colors of water that is nowhere near clear. It just sits there, and I just wonder about the contamination of the aquifers in



those areas.

Now, they do say that if you're close enough to a mine, they will present a water agreement with you to drill a new well or to help you out in that situation. But if you're surrounded by several mines, who is to take the blame for it being their fault? That bothers me a little bit.

Who is to say that the water quality where they dig down will be as good as what I have now? Right now, I've got excellent water from a shallow well. I know they are talking about digging down 300 or 400 feet to get to a different aquifer, but a lot of the water that is being pumped from those type of aquifers is not nearly as good and certainly has some problems. So I ask you to keep that in mind.

One other comment, just a little bit off the subject. If you do approve this permit and they are allowed to disperse the water into the Pecumsaugum and into the canal, maybe they can be convinced through the goodness of their heart or some encouragement to direct some of that canal water toward Utica. The canal is now very stagnant because all the water is flowing toward LaSalle. There's nothing going back toward Utica. That part of the canal is really an



| ugly eyesore.

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We do take pride in the canal as being a historic tourist place for people to walk and see and so on. But, right now, all the water is directed toward LaSalle.

If you're going to dump that much water into it from this treatment plant and if you find that the water is safe and clean enough to be used in that regard as a recreational purpose, I'd like to see it directed back toward Utica. Maybe they can split the discharge, and we could have a free-flowing canal that would be something to be proud of.

Thank you for your time.

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you. Next up is Ashley Williams. Ms. Williams will be followed by Laurel and Henry Hayes that have registered to speak.

MS. WILLIAMS: Ashley Williams,

W-i-l-l-i-a-m-s, Ottawa member of CORE.

Ladies and gentlemen of the IEPA, a primary concern of mine is that the high volume of waste water produced from Quality Sand Products operations, an estimated 1.25 million gallons per day, will pollute Pecumsaugum Creek.

I do not believe monthly outfall testing is



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adequate enough to safeguard our residents. It must be done on a daily or weekly basis, perhaps with the help of community involvement such as IVCC Chemistry Club.

Additionally, the discharge may adversely affect the state and federally endangered Indiana Bat that makes its home in the Blackball Caves, the largest bat hibernacula in Illinois. These bats are key to our well-being. Due to their voracious appetites, they save farmers millions of dollars in crop damage yearly and allows them to refrain from pesticide use.

However, urbanization continues to threaten their species. Even the slightest intrusions can spell disaster for these bats. Their body temperatures can plummet into the 40-degree range in winter. There must be stronger protection in place for these bats in the permit as I believe the current protections may fail to safeguard them.

The discharge of such large volumes of water could potentially result in bank erosion along the creek and disrupt wildlife spawning areas. A small temperature change can be lethal to fish. For instance, trout only get oxygen from cold water in the



range of 45 to 55 degrees. Trout size and quantity 1 2. decline as water temperature increases. Water quality may be negatively impacted by 3 sediment resulting from discharges of waste water. 4 5 Sediment can commonly contain the flocculant acrylamide which is a potential neurotoxin that can 6 lead to paralysis, cancer, and infertility. The discharge should be tested for acrylamide as well as 8 9 the flocculant DADMAC, as these chemicals are being 10 used in these operations. 11 Please take these critical concerns into 12 consideration before you issue this NPDES permit. 13 Thank you. 14 HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you. We had Laurel and Henry -- I said Hayes. It looks like it's 15 16 actually Mayes. Please come forward. 17 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Pass. 18 HEARING OFFICER STUDER: They passed. All19 right. Roger Rynke. While he's coming up, the person 20 following him will be Colleen Smith. 21 Hi. I'm Roger Rynke, R-o-g-e-r MR. RYNKE: 22 R-y-n-k-e. I work for the Illinois Department of 23 Transportation, but I'm not here in an official 24 capacity. I'm Environmental Unit Chief; so I did a



little bit of background check on the area with the 1 2 resources and databases that I have at my disposal. I'm also here -- I live in Peru, and I'm a concerned 3 citizen. 4 Just a brief review of some of the areas. 5 Τ saw in the handout that the stream was not rated. 6 was just listed as a tributary to the Illinois River. It's a pretty high-quality stream. There's a lot of 8 9 unique fish and mussels. It outflows into the 10 Blackball Mines Nature Preserve, which is about a mile 11 downstream. 12 I really don't have much to add, but I just 13 would like -- I'm more concerned with the process 14 water than the groundwater seepage and storm water run 15 off. Thank you. 16 HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you. Next up 17 is Colleen Smith. She will be followed by Kenneth --18 is it (unintelligible)? 19 AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'll pass. I've been 20 covered. 21 HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Okay. Thank you. 22 MS. SMITH: Good evening. I'm Colleen 23 Smith, C-o-l-l-e-e-n. I'm here representing the 24 Illinois chapter of the Sierra Club and all of our



members in LaSalle as well as throughout the county that uses these waterways for recreation and other purposes.

I'd like to mainly spend my four and half

I'd like to mainly spend my four and half minutes or so asking questions of the panel. I'm going to voice many of the same concerns as Ashley and Lydia before me and probably others throughout the evening.

Primarily our concerns are with the large amount of discharge to this small and sensitive creek.

I'd like to first ask as far as the pollutant loading is concerned, has any quantification of the current total suspended solids been assessed or increases of TSS been conducted?

MR. GOVE: Since there's no discharge yet, we don't have a quantification from the actual mine; but the groundwater itself is high quality. The stream survey did collect TSS data. I can't recall what it was, but I remember thinking it was relative low.

MS. SMITH: On that same topic, we are concerned that there has not been a great enough assessment of the impact to the Pecumsaugum Creek.

The antidegradation assessment only concerns the storm



water discharges, but the 1.25 million gallons a day 1 2 also includes process water and groundwater seepage. 3 Has there been any assessment of those discharges in the antidegradation? 4 The Applicant did do an 5 MR. GOVE: 6 assessment of groundwater. What we considered anticipated discharge is represented above the It was taken from wells that were 8 groundwater. 9 Those results all showed that there was no drilled. 10 exceedances expected of water quality standards. 11 MS. SMITH: Thank you. On that similar 12 vein, do you happen to know the percentage of the 13 total discharge volume that is expected to be process 14 water and groundwater seepage versus just storm water, 15 of that 1.25 million gallons? 16 MR. GOVE: I believe 0.29 MGD of the 1.25 The remainder will be storm 17 will be process water. 18 water. 19 I would also like to ask about MS. SMITH:

MS. SMITH: I would also like to ask about the use of flocculants that Ashley Williams brought up. As many of you have mentioned, this creek has a lot of very important species, high IBI and QHEI scores. The state endangered and state-listed species are particular concerns for the residents in this



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1 area. 2 Has there been any toxicity testing on the 3 polymers? Yes, there has. 4 MR. GOVE: MS. SMITH: Can you enlighten me on the 5 results? 6 MR. GOVE: Yeah. Each product, there were LC50 estimates, which is the lethal concentration in 8 9 50 percent of the organisms. Each product was found to have a threshold above 100 milligrams per liter, 10 which means that anything below 100 milligrams per 11 12 liter exhibits no effect whatsoever from an acute 13 lethality point of view. 14 The species that were tested were the zebra 15 fish, which is of the family Cyprinidae, which is 16 related to the weed shiner, the endangered fish that I believe Daphnia Magna, a 17 was found in the stream. 18 common invertebrate, was used in testing and then also 19 a certain algae species. Again, all tested organisms 20 were found to be not sensitive to the polymers. 21 Again, 100 milligrams per liter was the 22 objective threshold. Anything above 100 could be an 23 They are applying the product at a maximum of issue.

1.25 milligrams per liter. And their acrylamide



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polymer is only a small percentage of that actual 1 2. dosage. Just to clarify. 3 MS. SMITH: The 100 milligrams per liter is -- anything above that is 4 above the threshold for the LC50, and you are saying 5 6 that they are applying the polymer at 1.25 milligrams per liter? MR. GOVE: That's correct. 100 milligrams 8 9 per liter and then 1.25 milligrams per liter. And, 10 again, the 100 milligrams per liter, that was 11 essentially a bench test. It was a range-finding 12 They are trying to find out how lethal the 13 product could be. At 100 milligrams per liter, there 14 was no toxicity; so they didn't have a need to go any 15 So 1 milligram per liter was not tested 16 because 100 milligrams per liter was not toxic. 17 MS. SMITH: Thank you. Does IEPA consult with IDNR as to the use of these flocculants? 18 19 Not with regards to MR. GOVE: No. 20 flocculant usage. 21 MS. SMITH: Thank you, very much. 22 answered all my questions. 23 HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you. Next 24 up, Randy Juras. He will be followed by William Speck



1 (phonetic).

MR. JURAS: My name is Randy Juras, 14351
Oak Trail, Homer Glen, Illinois. I'm with the
Environmental Committee of Homer Glen.

We have had numerous issues within our area with regards to environmental impact studies or lack of them.

To the best of my knowledge, I haven't seen an awful lot of work with regards to what will you guys do about the displacement of certain environmental creatures and whatnot due to 1 million 250 thousand gallons of stuff every single day.

We have had issues with IDOT with regards to inadequate, by our terms, environmental impact studies. In our particular area, we do have the Hine's emerald dragonfly. And we have, in fact, had issues with IDOT with regards to wanting to put the high-speed rail train in.

I was wondering how much you guys are going to do moving forward, presuming the permit is issued, in keeping track of just what is being dumped into the creek or the creek area and the impact that it is going to have over time with the continued dumping of who knows what.



From what I've seen, this is very similar to 1 2 what IDNR is skirting with regards to what fracturing solutions are going to be allowed to be dumped back 3 into who knows where. And that's the sticking point 4 at the moment still in Springfield. 5 6 Do you guys anticipate continuously monitoring what they do dump into the creek? MR. GOVE: The permit requires monitoring of 8 9 their discharge at a monthly rate. The parameters that are listed in the public notice are primarily the 10 11 parameters that are required to be reported to us. 12 They must meet a certain limit of total suspended 13 solids. Total suspended solids for this type of 14 facility need to meet the standards of 25 milligrams 15 per liter. 16 There are other monitoring parameters, and we do track those for a period of time; but there's no 17 18 cumulative analysis of that data. 19 Is the IEPA going to be doing MR. JURAS: 20 the monitoring, or is it going to be contracted out? 21 MR. GOVE: The Applicant or the Permittee is 22 required to do the monitoring. 23 Is there any set parameters for MR. JURAS: 24 how often their equipment is checked?



1	MR. GOVE: None that I know of. I can
2	check, though, and get back to you.
3	MR. JURAS: It's up to them?
4	MR. GOVE: Yes.
5	MR. JURAS: Thank you.
6	HEARING OFFICER STUDER: There's one more
7	issue that you wanted to say on the last comment?
8	MR. KOCH: I believe there's a metal
9	monitoring condition. Those would be contracted out
10	to a lab. The labs go through all the proper QIQC.
11	These people's jobs depend on producing accurate
12	results. Those results would be unbiased.
13	The only thing I believe that the Applicant
14	would measure would be TSS and flow, if that's a
15	requirement. I'm not quite sure whether requirements
16	are in there for the Permittee to do. The analytical
17	work is contracted out to local labs.
18	MR. JURAS: Thank you.
19	HEARING OFFICER STUDER: William Speck
20	(phonetic). As he's coming forward, it looks like
21	he'll be followed by Norm Dudek.
22	MR. SPECK: My name is William Speck. I am
23	here as a concerned citizen, a CORE member, and as
24	Waltham Township Supervisor. We approved a letter



that we want to put into your testimony group. 1 I have 2 I can present it at this time, if you'd 3 like. HEARING OFFICER STUDER: 4 Sure. I'll go 5 ahead and enter it as an exhibit in the record, or you 6 can hand it to me when you're done making comments, either way. MR. SPECK: I'll let you put it into the 8 9 record here. That way, I have the number for it, and 10 I can go from there. 11 HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Very good. We'll 12 enter that as Exhibit 174. 13 MR. STACK: Now, as Supervisor of the 14 Township, we presented our testimony; and we'll let 15 that stand as it is. 16 As a concerned citizen myself, I live on a 17 farm in the middle of the Township; and the 18 Pecumsaugum Creek comes right up the middle of the 19 farm. 20 With the discharge amounts -- of course, I 21 know you don't have control over the volumes -- what's 22 it going to do to the 100-year floodplain upstream --23 not downstream -- upstream from the discharge? 24 If it affects the 100-year floodplain,



chances are good that my cattle operation would be in danger of maybe what you would call a toxic spill kind of thing, excess waste in the water.

If you approve this and it goes through, I just want you to make sure that my cattle operation does not get affected by the 100-year floodplain if that's an issue coming backward on us in the middle of the township.

We do drain a whole bunch of acreage up in that end of the township. We'd appreciate any assistance you could have in getting us maybe some kind of a general rule as to how much -- with the proposed 1.25 million gallons per day, what that's going to do to the volume backed up as we get spring rains and creek flow and tile drains running into this creek.

It's a big tributary. When the water comes up, it comes up in a hurry; and there is a potential for flood. We have some 100-year floodplains just half a mile from my place right along the creek.

Please look into things as you go forward with the floodplain and access backwards up the creek from the proposed mine. With that, I thank you for your hearing and the chance to speak on behalf of



concerned citizens and myself. 1 2 HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you. Dudek, and he'll be followed by Dan Eiten. 3 Let me raise the microphone. Is that 4 5 better? Is that okay now? 6 MR. DUDEK: My name is Norm Dudek, I have lived in the area for 80 some D-u-d-e-k. years; and, of course, I'm very proud of it. 8 9 belonged to the Chamber for probably 45 years and worked with the aesthetics of the area and so forth 10 and maintaining it and tourism. 11 12 I am concerned with -- and I don't quite 13 understand the million and a half gallons -- or 14 million and a quarter -- of water each day being 15 pumped from the aquifer. Is that each day? 16 When you speak of recycling and so forth in the sediment ponds, how much of that is recycled; or 17 is that actually a utilization of 125- or 250,000 of 18 19 fresh water each day? 20 That's a combination of pit MR. GOVE: 21 pumpage from groundwater seepage into the pit. 22 do have to dewater at a certain point. So it's a 23 combination of groundwater seepage, storm water that's

been accumulated in the pit, as well as process water.



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It's not all process water, but it equates to about 200 gallons per minute.

MR. DUDEK: Would you say then that 1 million 250 thousand is being dispensed into the rivers or the Pecumsaugum and so forth each day including groundwater?

MR. GOVE: That's accurate.

MR. DUDEK: Okay. Well, I live about half a mile from the pit. My concern is -- we have great water and so forth. We have the sand mine to the east of us, which is probably less than a half a mile and then down in Utica. We have enjoyed great water. We are able to hook up to Utica if we so desire; but at this particular time, I wouldn't want any part of it because of its contamination and problems that they have had. I would like to retain the quality of our water.

I would prefer, rather than the Company itself monitoring this water and so forth, that it would be an outside source that would come and inspect and draw that water for its inspection or -- what do you want to say -- determining what its content is.

My other concern is that, with the floods that we have periodically and with the dispensing of



this million and a quarter gallons of water during the flood season, what happens in that case? Is there any provisions made to withhold that water until such a time that the flood or the waters have receded.

If they don't and they continue to dispose of this water, at that time does that mean that we have to put up with a flooding condition for another two or three days? Or does it just go up another foot or whatever? That's another concern that I have.

Who will be monitoring the aquifer? How do we determine that, to know if our wells and water and so forth are being preserved for future generations?

With the 42 mines and pits that we have in the area, has any consideration been given to a water reclamation facility?

I've come through this area where our rivers have been polluted with the Chicago waste water -- our streams and so forth. And it gives me a great deal of pleasure to state at this particular time and in my lifetime to be able to see some headway that we have achieved in those years.

Now I feel that we have beckoning at our doorstep to go backwards again with our canals and with our roads and so forth.



Therefore, I highly recommend consideration 1 2 be given to all of the up and coming or proposed frac mines to have a water reclamation. We can do it for 3 cities, and we can do it for Chicago. We should keep 4 our areas and streams clear. That's the cost of doing 5 business, such as with all of the other regulations 6 that have been imposed to keep our country safe and preserve all of our water for future generations. 8 9 Thank you. 10 HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Dan Eiten is up. 11 He'll be followed by Edmund Thornton. 12 MR. EITEN: My name is Dan Eiten, E-i-t-e-n. 13 I'd like to start, if I could, by sharing a 14 few photos with the folks on the EPA. 15 HEARING OFFICER STUDER: If you want us to 16 consider these, you would have to leave them as an 17 exhibit in the record. 18 MR. EITEN: No problem. 19 HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Okay. Please give 20 some background on them. 21 I did do some chicken scratches MR. EITEN: 22 on the back for your record, but I'll run you through 23 them.

I believe the one that Mr. Koch is looking



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at shows the damage to the Illinois & Michigan Canal Trail that happened back in mid April of last year. A portion of the Illinois & Michigan Canal Trail was completely destroyed subsequent to heavy rain and flooding.

If you take a look at the other picture, that shows the bridge on the I & M Canal Trail that goes over Pecumsaugum Creek. That bridge was obstructed by some deadfall and also a considerable amount of gravel that you see on the left-hand side of the picture. That gravel was never there before. You can completely walk across the canal. It had previously been full of water.

So I guess, in reading the draft permit -- I read the draft permit, and absent from the permit is any mention of the Illinois & Michigan Canal or the Trail. So what I would like folks on the Illinois EPA to consider in the draft is: What could be done to decrease the likelihood of that happening again?

You made mention of increased water flow, of course, and siltation. If that happened last year, I would certainly believe that, if this permit goes through and they start draining into Pecumsaugum Creek, that that would be more likely to happen in the



1 | future.

I guess what I would like to do is ask that the Illinois EPA consider the Illinois & Michigan Canal Trail before they potentially permit the mine to drain to Pecumsaugum Creek.

I guess I would like to ask a question. If something like this were to happen a few years down the road, if the mine is permitted to drain into Pecumsaugum Creek, how would that be handled? Would the mine be "on the hook," so to speak? Would they have to take steps to prevent that from happening? How might that be handled?

MR. GOVE: I believe your question falls under the category of water quantity, which the Agency does not regulate. As far as finding who caused the damage or whatnot, we'd have to look into that and get you a better answer.

MR. EITEN: I think it's also a question of siltation. That was mentioned a few times and potential disturbance to the water, which could increase, you know, siltation. It's obviously already happening.

MR. GOVE: Thank you.

MR. EITEN: Thank you.



1 HEARING OFFICER STUDER: I will go ahead and 2 enter those two photographs into the record as Exhibit 175. 3 Next is Edmund Thornton. He'll be followed 4 by Rick Coleman. 5 Thank you. Mr. Chairman, my 6 MR. THORNTON: name is Edmund Thornton, T-h-o-r-n-t-o-n. I reside at 1415 US 6 East, Ottawa. 8 9 My concerns, in a rather rambling fashion 10 this evening, have been brought up by the many 11 spokesmen or spokespersons for the petition; so I will 12 not enumerate those in any detail. But I will say 13 that I have served as the President and Chief 14 Executive Officer of Ottawa Silica Company for a 15 period of some 25, 27 years. The current owner is now 16 US Silica. That's a term you probably are familiar 17 with. 18 I am extremely familiar with silica mining 19 in this county. My grandfather started the mining 20 process here in 1900, and it has gone through three 21 generations. Mining is a very major, significant 22 economic factor to the economy of our county. 23 It has suddenly boomed into public awareness

because of market circumstances generated by the need



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for the oil and gas economy in the Western United States and in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and so forth.

Quite apart from that fact, I also have served as Chairman of the Illinois Michigan Canal Heritage Corridor Commission.

I'm very familiar with both the economy and the flowage of that river, of that stream. It's a highly volatile stream. It drains a great portion of this part of central LaSalle County, far beyond the site of this proposed sand mine. It goes far north. Many farms, probably -- I don't have the figures, but it's probably several hundred acres, at least. It may be larger.

But in any case, I would hope that the Agency will look at the drainage pattern of the Pecumsaugum Creek. It's not a small dendritic stream that comes time and again and drains away and dries up and is gone. It has boomed down through that canyon and flooded up the I & M Canal, backed up water as far as Utica, and certainly blown out the canal so bad several times over the last 15 to 20 years, almost on a predictable basis.

The concern I guess I have is the volume of water that's going to be dumped into the Pecumsaugum



Creek. It's a natural drainage. It goes back for hundreds and thousands of years, perhaps -- hundreds certainly.

As an economic impact, it was the major feeder to the I & M Canal when the Canal was a historic waterway. It's been silted up; so it's no longer a viable waterway. But putting a million 250,000 additional gallons a day into that stream, particularly given the unpredictable nature of the stream and the circumstances of high water, which is usually in the spring or the fall of the year -- those are when the unpredictable heavy rainfall hits this part of northern Illinois. Any of you who are farmers or property owners know the impact of those unexpected deluges.

I guess the question I would have -- and I would respectfully defer to the Chairman and the committee here, the Commission, the Agency -- has there been an effort to determine whether the Applicant has designed and built into its processing operation sufficient reserve capacity for when you have an extreme high water flooding coming in from the natural flow of the Pecumsaugum? Are there sufficient retaining basins drawn into the design of the plan?



Now, I know it's not necessarily an EPA concern. It's a design and engineering question. But having been involved with mining in the Ottawa area, it's terribly important to be able to have sufficient what we call "overflow basins" or capacity such that you can take an extraordinary unanticipated natural flowage as well as your own demands. It's a matter of design and corporate planning.

The stream itself is certainly able to handle the volume under normal conditions. But, again -- and it's been raised by other persons -- the quality of the discharge and the volume of the discharge are two of the major concerns that I have.

Again, I thank you for your attention.

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you. Rick Coleman, is he here? Mr. Coleman is coming to the microphone. Tom Walsh will follow Mr. Coleman.

MR. COLEMAN: Rich Coleman, C-o-l-e-m-a-n.

I'd like to thank Mr. Thornton first. He is very involved and has been in the silica mining, as he stated, for years. His words were wonderful. I hope you listened because he is a man that knows from his experience.

I live north of Utica, in Waltham Township.



The Pecumsaugum Creek goes right through our farm. I grew up hunting and fishing and ice skating and all that on the creek. The creek, as I said, goes right through our farm. We're not able to farm the land around the creek because it does flood.

Right next to me is also the KOA Campground. The KOA campground floods four or five times a year because of the flooding downstream and heavy rains that we receive. Of course, our concern is with the discharge.

If you add up the 1.25 million gallons per day, it comes out to 500 million gallons of water per year. I am not a hydrologist or an engineer, but I think that possibly 500 million gallons of water into that stream would cause the water level to raise somewhat.

With the rains that we've had in the last few years, rains that we're told only happen once every hundred years but have been happening every couple of years, we've had washouts of the I & M.

I have grown into a competitive runner and cyclist. I spend three to five days a week on the I & M. I've witnessed the lack of engineering that has gone on to try and control these things. The IDNR



tells us they don't have the money to fix it. 1 The 2 washout east of Utica has been washed out probably 3 five of the last seven years. They can't fix it. The wash out that Dan Eiten spoke about, it 4 was washed out for months. The local running clubs, 5 biking clubs could not participate in their usual runs 6 on it. It is a state park. That state park cannot 8 9 be repaired if it washes out one time. It was 10 repaired last year to be able to run the Canal Connection 10K race in November because of the 11 12 pressure that the local running group put on the State 13 to fix it. 14 I spend a lot of time on the towpath. 15 to Utica, and I stop and look at families going out to bike and to run. Last summer there was a family 16 17 taking their bikes off their cars. We went over and asked them, "What are you doing?" They told us: 18 19 are going for a bike ride." I said, "You can't; the 20 path is closed and washed out." 21 They said, "We'll go the other direction." 22 I said: "You can't; it's washed out." 23 They said, "Well, why?" I said, "Because 24 this is Illinois, and we can't fix anything. The IDNR



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says we can't fix it."

That is local tourism. That is dollars.

That is businesses in Utica that will not get families to come back and ride their bikes and participate in running, walking, and hiking because the towpath is washed out. Those people will go to Morris. They'll go to Seneca. They'll go to Channahon.

If this creek has now a greater potential to wash out and damage a state park, that is going to take local dollars away from businesses. It is damage to a state park that now taxpayers in Illinois have to repair that was caused by a private business. That is wrong. That is completely wrong.

We should not be burdened to have to repair a state trail because a private business and 500 million gallons of water a year to a small creek caused a washout that can't be fixed. I hope you take that into consideration.

I don't know what can be done. I believe

Quality Sands to be partially responsible for this

somehow, whether it be engineering, more studies, more
time to see what we can do on it.

Thank you very much for your time.

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Tom Walsh?



Mr. Walsh will be followed by Mark Bernabei. 1 2 Tom Walsh, W-a-1-s-h. MR. WALSH: 3 My family is a landowner in Waltham Township and has great concerns over the situation. 4 5 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Speak louder, please. 6 HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Speak into the 7 microphone. Some of my questions are: 8 MR. WALSH: levels of radium that would be released into the deep 9 water wells as a result of using that type of well 10 11 water -- is that going to be monitored in any way 12 before it's released into the river? 13 MR. GOVE: With regard to radium, there are 14 no plans to require monitoring of radium. 15 MR. WALSH: Is it understood that there's 16 quite a high level of contamination in this area where 17 there is concerns by many of the cities that have to 18 actually have processing done prior to the time that 19 the water is used on a potable basis? 20 We'll note the concerns of radium MR. GOVE: 21 and look into that. 22 MR. WALSH: Okay. Another thing is how the 23 radium gasses may be released at the same time as a 24 result of that. Whether or not that would leach over



1	and contaminate the water, I don't know. Those are			
2	questions I had.			
3	Is there any level of capacity deluge-wise			
4	put on by your agency in relationship to the retention			
5	pits or ponds that are going to used by this company?			
6	MR. GOVE: Are you asking if we require a			
7	certain capacity to be there?			
8	MR. WALSH: Right.			
9	MR. GOVE: Basically, we get the			
10	application; and whatever they propose as a capacity,			
11	we use our best engineering judgment to determine			
12	whether or not it's sufficient.			
13	MR. WALSH: So there is no standard then?			
14	MR. GOVE: There is no standard.			
15	MR. WALSH: What has been established for			
16	this location?			
17	MR. GOVE: Pond capacity-wise?			
18	MR. WALSH: Right.			
19	MR. GOVE: Approximately ten acres of pond			
20	capacity, four different ponds that will receive storm			
21	water runoff and groundwater pumpage.			
22	MR. WALSH: And that will, according to			
23	calculations			
24	MR. GOVE: They are sedimentation ponds; so			



we anticipate they will meet the water quality 1 2 standards for total suspended solids. 3 MR. WALSH: I don't mean to be repetitive; but back to the 100-year flood concept, where are we 4 standing on that? Has that been given consideration 5 as far as the downstream flow is concerned off the 6 Pecumsaugum? Right. The Illinois EPA doesn't 8 MR. GOVE: 9 have authority regarding floodways or floodplain 10 protection. 11 MR. WALSH: Thank you. 12 HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you, 13 Mr. Walsh. It is Mark Bernabei, to be followed by 14 Bruce Markwalter. 15 MR. BERNABEI: My name is Mark Bernabei, 16 B-e-r-n-a-b-e-i. 17 HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Can you step 18 forward to the microphone. 19 MR. BERNABEI: Sure. I apologize. 20 My family owns a farm in Section 16 of Utica 21 Township. Some of our concerns that we have are with 22 outflow water. If it enters Clark Run, which bisects 23 the family farm, we're concerned that flocculants 24 could end up on the family's farm and that, over time,



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a collection of flocculants could cause a potential flocculant pollution on the site.

If we ever needed to mine the property, some of our concerns are: If we mine the silica underneath that site, we would not want somebody else's flocculants ending up on our property. When we use flocculants ourself, potentially, in our mining process, we would not want the flocculants that we didn't put there, from some other source that was permitted by the IEPA regarding this pit, ending up on our property and in our discharge that we would have to deal with.

I'm sure anybody else downstream would have the same concerns if they were here tonight.

I'm going to give comments and questions.

Please bear with me because I have some erratic flow here.

A question is: If a petroleum storage tank would become compromised on the mining site, would outflow pumping be immediately stopped until there was remediation regarding a compromised structure that held any petroleum material on the site, whether it was hydraulic fluid, diesel fluid, gasoline, so on and so forth.



I don't want to beat a dead horse here, but back with what Edmund Thornton was discussing: Would any outflow be allowed during a rain event or flood event?

My family is highly concerned about that as well as anybody who is farming down there. If the outflow is not stored on the site, then would it be becoming part of these flood waters, increasing the flooding of our properties down in the Illinois River Basin?

We would ask if it's at all possible engineering-wise to control the outflow from being discharged during a rain event, prior to that rain event, during the rain event, and after the rain event until it could be released appropriately where it would not affect the flooding of Illinois farm ground or potential mines that are downstream.

We do not want to be used as a toilet bowl for this mining site or any other mining site that may be permitted in the future, and we believe that the mining operation should have a design capacity to store their outflow until the flood waters recede.

If the outflow is allowed to enter Clark's Run via the Illinois Michigan Canal -- to enter that,



it would have to flow easterly from the Pecumsaugum -for this Clark's Run that bisects my family's
property, we would ask that the Applicant pay for
water testing to be done on our site and the portion
of Clark's Run that would ultimately have their
outflow discharge waters crossing our property before
it goes into the Illinois River.

We're also concerned about how much fine silica particles will be in the outflow. Will they be deposited in a flood event onto our property or, through the use of the canal, onto Clark's Run, which enters our property?

We do not want to have fine silica particles entering the farm ground where we're doing tillage and potentially breathing the dust. And we do not want people surrounding us breathing fine silica dust particles that got put onto our property by a mining source other than ourselves.

We're also concerned about fine silica particles ending up in the Illinois River dredge material, specifically the Ottawa and the LaSalle pools. Taxpayers across the nation pay to have the Illinois River dredged with the help of the Army Corp. If you've ever seen dredge material, it's full of



shiny particle silica. We do not want to see more of 1 2. that added to there. And, finally, we would like to see if 3 there's any radium that's in this. We believe that 4 they should be using a water treatment facility, 5 preferably located on their own site, to treat the 6 water to remove the radium and remove these fine silica particles. 8 9 I know the engineering exists to put out better water in that outflow than is intended by the 10 11 Applicant in this permit. I'd ask that you honor us 12 by following through with the request to have this 13 water treated. Thank you. 14 HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you. Next up 15 is Bruce Markwalter. He'll be followed by Audrey 16 Fisher. 17 MR. MARKWALTER: My name is Bruce 18 Markwalter, M-a-r-k-w-a-l-t-e-r. I'm from Ottawa. 19 I have a question. Some of them have been 20 answered for me. But mostly on the --21 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Louder, please. HEARING OFFICER STUDER: If you could 22 23 project into the microphone, it would help. 24 The Illinois MR. MARKWALTER:



anti-degradation regulations require the 1 2 identification and quantification of discharge waters. My concern has to do with not only sedimentation or 3 effluent, but the type of polymers that would be used 4 in the flocculation. Can you describe the flocculants 5 and the brand name? 6 MR. KOCH: I have to look through my files There are three polymers proposed to be 8 really quick. 9 used that are produced by Clear Water Industries. do know that one of these is designed to be potable 10 11 grade, which essentially means that you can use the 12 product in drinking water. 13 These products are used throughout the state

These products are used throughout the state to produce clean drinking water. These products do contain acrylamide. I know there's a lot of concern over the acrylamide; but the EPA and Illinois EPA, we do have a maximum contaminant level for acrylamide that this potable grade product would meet. If this were to be used for drinking water, that would be a concern.

But the actual products are Clear Water Industries CW34V, CW13H, and CW16PWG.

MR. MARKWALTER: My follow-up to that then is: The MSDS sheets talk about any type of biological



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The concentration levels that you'll be 1 working with is 1.25 parts per million; is that 2 3 correct? MR. KOCH: 4 Correct. The effluents that come out 5 MR. MARKWALTER: in terms of the silt are very fine grain. 6 cocktail of these three that is used to remove suspended solids? 8 9 MR. KOCH: Whenever there's a new facility, 10 they propose a handful of different products. 11 like to test the products out to see which ones 12 produce the most favorable results. They do not use 13 these chemicals in combinations. 14 Essentially they are all on site right now. 15 They're going to test the products. They are going to 16 find out which one works best, and that's the product 17 they will go forward with. MR. MARKWALTER: 18 At what juncture will you 19 know that, since testing hasn't been done yet 20 apparently? 21 It's not required to notify us of MR. KOCH: 22 which product is going to be used. 23 I personally reviewed each of these products 24 during the anti-degradation assessment review period.



All of the products are believed to be safe. 1 2 Also, one product is a potable grade polymer 3 that can be used in drinking water supplies. creek itself is not used for drinking water; so I 4 necessarily didn't focus on the drinking water. 5 Again, back to the MSDS 6 MR. MARKWALTER: 7 sheets on those. We see that the toxicity levels of those products are enhanced with decreased pH level, 8 9 more acidity. Is that to your understanding in your review of those documents? 10 11 MR. KOCH: I would have to go back and 12 review those again. 13 Less than 6.5. I see in MR. MARKWALTER: 14 the application that you're not anticipating pH levels 15 below the acid level of 6.5 pH? 16 MR. KOCH: That's correct. The permit would 17 have a limit that would monitor pH. 6.5 would be the 18 lowest the pH could be discharged at. 19 The last thing I wanted to MR. MARKWALTER: 20 follow up with is the total suspended solids. Are you 21 aware of the quantity right now of the total suspended 22 solids in the headwaters of the creek? 23 I mentioned this before. MR. KOCH: In the 24 stream survey, they collected some water quality data.



Total suspended solids was one of the things they looked at. I don't recall what it was, and I don't have that document in front of me right now.

What I can say is: We do not have a water quality standard for total suspended solids. The effluent standards applied at all industries and municipalities throughout the state are deemed to be protective of aquatic life. So providing that they meet their total suspended solids limits with their discharge, there will be no impact on the creek.

MR. MARKWALTER: So my recommendation then for the IEPA in this application would be to focus on the total suspended solids, that whatever the concentration of total suspended solids are in the current creek would be the maximum discharge that could be achieved.

Thank you very much.

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you. Next up is Audrey Fisher.

MS. FISCHER: My name is Audrey Fischer. I am President of the Chicago Astronomical Society, trained by Al Gore for Climate Reality Leadership Corps. I'm also part of the International Dark Sky Association. I'm also part of Chicago Conservation



Corps. One of my most important roles is astronomy merit badge counselor for the Boy Scouts. I am also founder of One Star at a Time/Global Star Park Network, which is endorsed by the United Nations.

It just so happens that Starved Rock is beloved by a lot of people in Illinois. It's also registered as a Star Park in the Global Star Park Network. One of my most important roles with Chicago's Astronomical Society was to expose the public and kids especially to the starry night sky.

It just so happens that we are losing the night sky across Illinois at an exponential pace.

It's not just Illinois. It's throughout the world.

The National Park Service predicts that, by 2025, 90 percent of people in the contiguous United States will never see starlight even once in their lifetime, which is really sad because it's so preventable.

It's strictly understanding the basics of light pollution laws. When you choose your lighting, you make sure it's not pointed upwards, it's not in a high-blue spectrum, and it doesn't trespass out of your property lines.

I'm from Chicago, and I'm battling with the mayor right now. We're actually trying to put



together a lighting framework plan to dramatically reduce the world's light pollution so that it won't trespass and add sky glow that's visible all the way from here.

But it's more than that. It turns out that

-- at the beginning, I didn't want to believe it. I'm

a 40-year cancer survivor. I didn't want to believe

it. I just fought it. I said, "It can't be true, and

I'm going to prove you wrong," when somebody told me

that light pollution actually causes cancer.

I said, "Don't even spread stuff like that because I know for a fact that when you have cancer, your mind has to be totally focused on recovery. You don't want to be distracted trying to run down a wild goose chase. You need to focus on recovery." So I said on this online forum: "I'm going to prove you wrong. How dare you say that."

I went to symposiums. I went out of state to do this on my own nickel. It's all volunteer work. But it turns out that I've met all the top researchers in the world for circadian disruption, and it's true. Every research analysis says the same thing. Light pollution increases the rate dramatically, double digits.



HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Do we have an issue 1 2 that's related to water here? This is regarding the water discharge permit. That's what's relevant in 3 I don't mean to be rude, but I do want to try 4 5 and stay on track here. 6 MS. FISCHER: Okay. I thought we were talking about -- I have to apologize. I thought we were talking about the Environmental Protection Agency 8 9 and that you would be concerned about the light 10 pollution that this --HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Excuse me. 11 Even if 12 we are concerned about light pollution, this hearing 13 deals -- and the only thing that is relevant in this 14 hearing is dealing with water pollution control issues 15 associated with this mine. 16 So unless you have an issue -- you can go on 17 forever, but I'm not going to allow you to continue to 18 go on issues that are not going to be considered by us 19 in our decision. 20 I will apologize MS. FISCHER: Okay. 21 because I didn't realize that it was water only.

because I didn't realize that it was water only.

I am extremely concerned that, literally from one business alone, that they would dare use

millions of gallons of water and take it away from



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future generations even if they have every perfect 1 2 right to do it. Is it really the right thing to do? 3 What about future generations? What about the climate reality message 4 that's going out to everybody? We are definitely in a 5 climate change. We don't know what's going to happen. 6 We're going to have more storms, higher intensity. We're going to have -- we have an exploding 8 9 population. We're going to have to feed people with 10 less, and here we're giving away farmland and 11 everything else. 12 So, yeah, I'm worried about the water; but, 13 again, I apologize. 14 HEARING OFFICER STUDER: That's quite all 15 It's not uncommon in hearings to have issues 16 brought up that can't be considered. 17 If you have written comments that you would 18 like to file, we'll accept those in the record. 19 also be willing to -- I'll talk to our staff and see 20 what we have as far as a response to the issue you 21 brought up regarding light pollution. 22 MS. FISCHER: Thank you very much. 23 HEARING OFFICER STUDER: That concludes 24 those that have registered to speak this evening. Is



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

Sir, come forward to the microphone, and please state your name and spell your last name for the record.

MR. KASAP: Mike Kasap, K-a-s-a-p, LaSalle County Board District 12. I currently represent that particular area of the Pecumsaugum Creek where the discharge is going to be.

My concern is that the City of LaSalle well field is currently downstream of the discharge area. We are definitely aware of the fact that, if the discharge rate increases and if there might be any contamination of any type whatsoever, it could affect the quality of water that the City of LaSalle uses because we only have 50 foot wells.

Just a point of information. And I can forward any other information that I have available for you so that you might consider or take a look at what actual statutes are in place to govern the discharge rates and the actual contamination possibility or the actual water available for the citizens of LaSalle. Approximately 12,000 people



would use that water service. 1 Thank you. 2 HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you. Is 3 there anyone else in the room that has not spoken this evening that would like to make comments on the 4 5 record? 6 (No response.) HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Let the record indicate no one raised their hand. 8 9 The next issue: Are there those that have 10 spoken that have an additional comment they would like 11 to make on the record? 12 We have one. Is there anyone else? We have 13 We have two people. Is there anyone else? two. The 14 reason I'm asking that is: It's warm in here. 15 Everyone has been extremely patient. I appreciate 16 everyone's patience this evening. I will adjourn this hearing once those two people -- we have a third 17 18 person. Okay, that's three. 19 I'll go one, two, three. Once that's done, 20 then I will go ahead and adjourn the hearing. 21 first person, if you would come forward. Since we are 22 now in the repeat comment stage, I would ask that you 23 try and hold your comments to no more than two 24 minutes.



1 MR. DUDEK: There was one aspect that I had 2 forgotten about, and it is one of my major concerns as 3 a landowner out there. Has there been any consideration taken to 4 all of the tile and so forth that perhaps will be 5 affected by these pits? Are they going to be rerouted 6 to handle the groundwater and so forth? I would like for that to be on the record, 8 to maintain those. There are numerous tile fields 9 10 that are out there now. 11 HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you. 12 MS. FISCHER: One quick question regarding 13 the amount of water. Does the Corporation have to 14 disclose how much water they use in advance? 15 they have to report to anybody on a monthly or a 16 yearly basis? 17 Is your question about how much MR. GOVE: 18 they use in the process or how much they discharge? 19 MS. FISCHER: Both. 20 There's no requirement for them MR. GOVE: 21 to tell us how much they use from groundwater sources 22 or city sources, but there is a requirement for them 23 to report monthly the amount of flow that's being

generated from the facility to the waters.



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1 I think, years ago, when that MS. FISCHER: 2 rule was made, nobody in their wildest dreams would think that a corporation would use a million or maybe, 3 over the lifetime of a project, a half a billion 4 gallons of water. 5 HEARING OFFICER STUDER: The issue isn't so 6 much what they use. The issue is the permit is a legal instrument. We have to have a legal basis for 8 9 what goes into that permit. If you can supply a legal basis from the Environmental Protection Act or some 10 11 other source that's under our purview, we'll gladly 12 look at it. 13 MS. FISCHER: Would the document from the United Nations work? 14 15 HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Probably not. 16 MS. FISCHER: No? They have a special 17 program about water for life. 18 HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you. 19 I'm actually making these MS. JORDAN: 20 additional questions and comments on behalf of Colleen 21 Smith from the Sierra Club because she had to leave. 22 Her question is: Are there any 23 specifications for lining of the sedimentation basins? 24 No, there is not. MR. GOVE:



MS. JORDAN: Her comments are: The frequency of monitoring for TSS, pH, iron, nickel, and zinc should be increased to at least twice per month due to sensitivity of mussels.

And, finally, the permit should have added to it the language that is standard in many NPDES permits requiring that effluent not contribute to violations of water quality standards. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER STUDER: Thank you. I want to remind everyone that the hearing record in this matter will remain open until the 2nd of July. We'll be accepting written comments through that date.

I want to just very briefly tell you that we will also respond to the issues that were raised at this hearing and that have been raised in the record both before this hearing and those that will come in in post hearing comments in a written responsiveness summary. That written responsiveness summary will be made available at the time that we make a final decision on this permit application.

I thank you all for your attendance here this evening, especially coming out on this warm, humid evening. This hearing is adjourned. Thank you.

(Hearing concluded at 7:40 p.m.)



1	
2	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
3	
4	I, BRENDA L. ZEITLER, a Certified Shorthand
5	Reporter and Registered Professional Reporter within
6	and for the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that
7	the above hearing regarding New Pollutant Discharge
8	Elimination System Permit No. IL0080047 for Applicant
9	Quality Sand Products was stenographically taken on
10	June 17, 2014, by me to the best of my ability and
11	thereafter reduced to typewriting; that I am neither
12	counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the
13	parties to the Application for said Permit; and,
14	further, that I am not a relative or employee of any
15	attorney or counsel employed by the parties thereto,
16	nor financially or otherwise interested in the outcome
17	of the Application.
18	Brenda R. Zeitler
19	Brenda L. Zeitler, CSR-RPR
20	Illinois License No. 084-004062
21	SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO
22	before me this 24th day of June 2014.
23	ASSESSED CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO
24	HAMA DAVIS  NOTANY PUBLIC STATE OF LILINGIS  NOT COMMISSION DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMISSION DESCRI



NOTARY PUBLIC

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