BEFORE THE ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF: )
) No. R20-19
) (Rulemaking-Land)
Standards for the Disposal )
of Coal Combustion )
Residuals in Surface )
Impoundments: Proposed new ) 35 Ill. Adm. Code 845 )

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS held in the above entitled cause before Hearing Officer Vanessa Horton, called by the Illinois Pollution Control Board, taken by Steven Brickey, CSR, RMR, for the State of Illinois, 100 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois, on the 29th day of September, 2020, commencing at the hour of 9:04 a.m.

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MR. ANDREW REHN
MR. SCOTT PAYNE
MR. IAN MAGRUDER
MS. CYNTHIA VODOPIVEC
MS. LISA BRADLEY
MS. MELINDA HAHN
MR. RUDOLPH BONAPARTE
MR. DAVID HAGEN
MR. ANDREW BITTNER

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HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Good
morning, everyone, and welcome to this Illinois Pollution Control Board hearing.

My name is Vanessa Horton, and I am the Hearing Officer for this rulemaking proceeding entitled Rulemaking for Proposed New 35 Ill. Adm. Code 845: Standards for the Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals and Surface Impoundments. The Board docket number for this rulemaking is R20-19.

Also, present from the Board today here is, in person, Member Jennifer Van Wie and on Webex Chair of the Board Barbara Flynn Currie. Also present here in Chicago is staff attorney Daniel Pauley and General Counsel Marie Tipsord.

This hearing is governed by the Board's procedural rules. All information that is relevant and that is not repetitious or privileged will be admitted into the record. Please bear in mind that any questions posed today by the Board and its staff are intended solely to help develop a clear and complete record for the Board's decision and do not reflect any decision on the

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proposal, testimony or other questions.
Due to COVID-19, in addition to
the video conferencing, we are allowing Webex participation via computer and phone. As a reminder, pre-filed testimony is available to view on our clerk's office online, or COOL, through the Board's website. Simply search the docket number R20-19. For the sake of our court reporter, please speak clearly and avoid speaking at the same time as another person so that we can help produce a clear transcript.

If you are talking about a section of the proposed rule that ends in a letter, please say out that letter as in 845.101(b) as in boy. For those participating by Webex either on the phone or using the call me feature for sound, if you want to speak during the hearing, please take your phone off speakerphone and talk into the phone normally as it will produce a much clearer sound. If you wish to speak, you will also have to unmute yourself. All individuals entering the Webex feed are muted upon entry.

For those on a computer, you can
click the microphone symbol to unmute yourself or hold down the space bar. For those of you participating as call-in users, you must press Star 6 on your keypad to unmute yourself. I would also like to note that there might be a slight delay in the Webex video. So be mindful of that when communicating with each other.

If you are on video or
telephone, please identify yourself each time before speaking. This is a little difficult to get used to, but it is very important for our court reporter to be able to know who is speaking. If you are talking about -- I'll skip that.

If you are mentioning an acronym for the first time, please use its full name before using it as an acronym. So for EJ, for example, please say environmental justice the first time you mention it. If you need to get my attention, and are participating via Webex, please use the chat function or the raised hand function and we'll be able to call on you.

As we have in-person and Webex participants, these hearings will necessarily be a little slower than usual. Please bear with us.

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We are moving at a slower pace to make sure we are addressing everyone on video as well as participants are not talking over each other as this makes it impossible for the court reporter to collect an accurate record.

Also, as a result of using Webex, we are video recording today's hearing to ensure our court reporter is able to get an accurate transcript. Once the Board receives the transcript, the recording will be destroyed.

Hearings were initially scheduled for July and August in this matter, but due to a motion by parties to push back the date of the second hearing and a subsequent motion by IEPA to extend the date to pre-file answers for the first hearing, those initial dates were canceled. The first set of hearings dealing with IEPA testimony were held on August 11th, 12th, 13th and 25th. Today, we begin the second set of hearings focusing on participant witness testimony. The Board published notice of this hearing -- one second.

Springfield, can you hear us
now? Is anyone else having trouble hearing us in
the Thompson Center? Springfield, can you hear us now?

MS. MANNING: This is Claire Manning at Ameren, we can hear you.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
We're having trouble with the Sangamon Room in the IEPA building. They're saying they cannot hear us, but thank you, Ms. Manning.

MS. MANNING: Thank you.
(Whereupon, a break was taken
after which the following proceedings were had.)

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. So today we begin the second set of hearings focusing on participant witness testimony. The Board published notice of this hearing on July 17th, 2020, in both the Springfield Journal Register and the Chicago Sun Times.

On July 14th, the Hearing
Officer, myself, directed participants intending to testify at this hearing to pre-file their testimony by August 27th, 2020, and on that day the Board received pre-filed testimony on behalf of the various participants for 18 witnesses

[^1]intending to testify at the second set of hearings.

Pre-filed questions based on the pre-filed testimony were required to be filed by the Board on September 10th, 2020, and pre-filed answers to those pre-filed questions were filed with the Board on September 24th, 2020.

On to the order of the hearing.
For the witness testimony, Section 104.424(f) as in Frank of the Board's procedural rules provides that pre-filed testimony will be entered into the record as if read, but witnesses may begin with a brief introduction or summary if they wish to do so. Should a witness provide a brief introduction or summary of their testimony, that summary will be limited to five minutes, only due to the volume of witnesses during these hearings.

The order of witnesses will be as follows. First, Dulce Ortiz; second, Mark Hutson; third, Andrew Rehn; fourth, jointly testifying Scott Payne and Ian Magruder; fifth, Cynthia Vodopivec; sixth, Lisa Bradley; seventh, Melinda Hahn; eighth, Rudolph Bonaparte; ninth, David Hagen; tenth, Andrew Bittner; eleventh, Mark

Rokoff; twelfth, Sharene Shealy; thirteenth, Richard Gnat; fourteenth, David Nielson; fifteenth, Gary King; sixteenth, Michael Wagstaff; and, sixteenth, Jo Lakota. And Jo Lakota will be sworn in to enter testimony on Wednesday, September 30th at 9:00 a.m.

Once we have a witness sworn in, we will then turn to questions for each of the witnesses beginning with Ms. Ortiz and continuing on. I will follow this order when asking questions from participants for each witness.

First, I will call on IEPA;
second, as a group, I will call on Little Village Environmental Justice, Environmental Law \& Policy Center, Prairie Rivers Network and Sierra Club; third, Midwest Generation; fourth, City of Springfield; fifth, Dynegy; sixth, Illinois Environmental Regulatory Group; seventh, Ameren; eighth, Office of the Illinois Attorney General; ninth, Pollution Control Board Technical Unit and Board members.
If, as a participant group, you
do not have any questions for that particular witness, just let me know and we will move on to

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the next group of questioners. We have designated certain times during these hearings for public comment. First, will be tomorrow, September 30th, from noon to 1:30 p.m. and then the second designated time will be Thursday from 5:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. on Webex only.

Are there any questions about the order of the -- the order of the proceeding? Hearing none and seeing none, we will begin with our first witness Dulce Ortiz.

Ms. Ortiz, are you on Webex?
MS. ORTIZ: Yes. Hi. Good morning. HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Good
morning. Okay. Great. Your video just popped up. Okay. Would the court reporter please swear in our first witness.

WHEREUPON:

## DULCE ORTIZ

called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, deposeth and saith as follows:

MS. BUGEL: Do you want us to move for the admission of her questions now -- or, I'm sorry, her testimony and questions now?

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Yes. So as

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mentioned earlier, the pre-filed testimony is entered into the record as if read. So would you like to have the witness' pre-filed testimony made a hearing exhibit?

MS. BUGEL: Yes, we would.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. So we're going to continue the Hearing Exhibit numbering from the last hearing. So we ended at 11 at the last hearing. So this will be 12.

MS. BUGEL: And just for the record, her pre-filed testimony does have attachments as well.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. So I
grant the motion and I am marking Dulce Ortiz's pre-filed testimony as Exhibit No. 12.
(Document marked as Hearing
Exhibit No. 12 for
identification.)
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Does the witness wish to offer a brief introduction or summary of their testimony?

MS. BUGEL: We do. Ms. Ortiz is not going to offer a summary, but we do have one correction that she would like to make to her

[^2]testimony.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
MS. BUGEL: Ms. Ortiz, do you have a correction you would like to make to your testimony?

MS. ORTIZ: Yes. Thank you, Faith. I just wanted to clarify that I did learn that the Coal Ash Pollution Prevention Act does require financial assurances for cleanup of coal ash ponds.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. All right. So if the witness is ready, we'll proceed to questions.

First is Ms. Diers at IEPA, do you have any questions for this witness?

MS. DIERS: Can you hear us?
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Yes.
MS. DIERS: We have no questions for this witness.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Thank you. Moving to Midwest Generation, Ms. Gale, do you have any questions for this witness?

MS. GALE: We have no questions for

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this witness. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Thank you.
City of Springfield, Ms. Williams, do you have any questions for this witness?

MS. WILLIAMS: Good morning. Can you hear me okay?

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Yes, we can hear you.

MS. WILLIAMS: So we filed pre-filed questions for this witness to establish that it didn't seem appropriate to enter attachments to a technical report with a witness that didn't lay the foundation for the report. I think that based on the way the hearing process is going it's already automatically admitted as a hearing exhibit.

So there's not really much opportunity to object to that and I think the issue of probative value and authentication is laid out in my pre-filed questions. So I don't have any further questions.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Thank you, Ms. Williams.
Dynegy, Mr. More, Mr. Granholm,
any questions for this witness?
MR. MORE: Josh More. We have no questions.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Thank you.
Ameren, Ms. Manning, any questions?
MS. MANNING: Claire Manning. We have no questions.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Thank you.
The Office of the Attorney General, any questions for this witness?

MR. SYLVESTER: We do not have any questions. This is Steve Sylvester.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Thank you. And the Pollution Control Board Technical Unit, Mr. Rao, any questions for this witness?

MR. RAO: No questions for this witness. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Thank you. So we will conclude Ms. Ortiz's testimony. Thank you very much for appearing. And we will move on to --

MS. BUGEL: Hearing Officer, I'm sorry to interrupt, but we do have her pre-filed answers that still need to be entered as an

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exhibit.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Certainly. So Ms. Ortiz's pre-filed answers will be Exhibit 13. Okay.
(Document marked as Hearing
Exhibit No. 13 for
identification.)
MS. BUGEL: Very good. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Then moving
on to our second witness of the day Mark Hutson.
Are you on the line, Mr. Hutson?
MR. HUTSON: I am here.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Great.
Would the court reporter please swear in
Mr. Hutson.
WHEREUPON:
MARK HUTSON
called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, deposeth and saith as follows:

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Would --
Sierra Club, would you like to enter the pre-filed testimony for Mr. Hutson as Exhibit 14?

MS. CASSEL: Good morning. This is Jenny Cassel with Earthjustice. Yes, we'd like to

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enter his pre-filed testimony and attachments to that into the record as well as his pre-filed answers to be separate.
(Document marked as Hearing
Exhibit No. 14 for
identification.)
HEARING OFFICER HORTON:
Mr. Hutson's pre-filed testimony will be Exhibit 14 and then Exhibit 15 will be his pre-filed answers.
(Document marked as Hearing
Exhibit No. 15 for
identification.)
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: All right.
Mr. Hutson, would you like to give a brief introduction or summary of your testimony.

MR. HUTSON: Yes, I would. Can you hear me all right?

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Yes, you are limited to five minutes. Please proceed.

MR. HUTSON: Okay. That will be easy. Thank you. I'd like to take the opportunity to give a little background for my testimony today. As a young geologist fresh out

[^3]of college from Northern Illinois University, I got a job with the Illinois EPA in the Springfield Regional Office. One day during my training while traveling to a landfill site somewhere in central Illinois, I saw what appeared to be berms along the side of a highway near a power plant. The berms had liquid running down the outside and into the roadside ditch that appeared to me to be brightly colored leachate. I mentioned to my trainers that I had seen what appeared to be leachate and asked if we shouldn't stop to investigate.

I was told that the berms belonged to the power plant and power plant waste were not covered by our solid waste rules. So there was nothing to be done. My trainers went on to explain that municipal landfill leachate was covered by our rules, but leachate from fly ash ponds was not covered.

This was my opening moment and my initial introduction to fly ash back in 1978. Now, here we are in 2020 and the stated rules covering the handling of disposal of CCR are just now being discussed. Can you imagine how much
more better managed CCR issues at current and former generating facilities would be today if rules covering the storage and disposal of CCR had been in place since 1978?

In my opinion, the proposed CCR rules are a good start. There are, however, a few areas where the proposed rules can improve that I have identified in my testimony. There are items such as we need to specify that a permanent disposal of $C C R$ must not leave uncontrolled waste below the water table. We need to specify that floodplains are not an appropriate location for a permanent waste disposal facility.

We need to specify that the elevation of liquid and/or core water inside CCR impoundments and landfills must be regularly measured and reported. As I approach the end of a 40-year plus career working on waste disposal and groundwater contamination sites, starting in Illinois and extending across the country, I'm amazed that we are still having this debate. After all this time, we are essentially discussing whether rules relating -- regulating disposal of industrial wastes containing soluble metals should
allow that waste to be disposed in unlined pits, submerged in groundwater and located on a floodplain.

I do not believe that the young geologist working for IEPA in 1978 would have believed this would even be a topic of conversation in 2020. With that, I'll take your questions.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Thank you. We'll begin with the first set of questioners, which will be IEPA.

Do you have any questions for
Mr. Hutson?
MS. DIERS: Yes, I do. Can you hear me okay?

MR. HUTSON: Not great.
MS. DIERS: We'll do our best. This is Stephanie Diers from IEPA. This question is on the question --

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Ms. Diers,
can you -- Ms. Diers --
MR. HUTSON: I'm having trouble --
MS. DIERS: We're having trouble
with our audio in Springfield.

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HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Can you
possibly sit closer to the TV setup?
MS. DIERS: I am basically sitting on top of it.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
MS. DIERS: Can you hear it better now? The only other thing I can think of is we can try to work on our audio if you want to have others go ahead and ask their questions while we try to figure out the issue here. We can try to do that.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Sounds
good. We'll skip you for now and move on and circle back to you later.

MS. DIERS: Okay.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: We'll move on to Midwest Generation.

Ms. Gale, any questions for
Mr. Hutson?
MS. GALE: I have no questions for this witness at this time.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Thank you. City of Springfield, Ms. Williams?
MS. WILLIAMS: I have a couple of

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follow-up questions for Mr. Hutson.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Please proceed.
MS. WILLIAMS: Hello.
MR. HUTSON: Hello. Can -- you're breaking up on me.

MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. Is this
better?
MR. HUTSON: That worked.
MS. WILLIAMS: Hearing Officer, are you able to hear me?

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Ms. Williams, yes.

MS. WILLIAMS: Can you hear me okay, Hearing Officer?

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: We can hear you okay. Are you using the audio from your computer or your phone?

MS. WILLIAMS: I am using my cellphone right up to my face here.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Can you try taking it off speakerphone and using it normally as a phone. Sometimes it makes it better.

MS. WILLIAMS: How's that?

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[^4]visit and I want to get some clarification because I think maybe there might have been some confusion.
A. Okay.
Q. So I ask you first to turn to

Question 23 that was filed by Midwest Generation. Let me know when you get there.
A. Okay.

MR. MORE: Ms. Williams, this is
Josh More. Can you point out the page number of the PDF for Mr. Hutson's responses?

MS. WILLIAMS: It should be 43. No, let me see. Yes, Page 43.

MR. MORE: Thank you.
MS. WILLIAMS: Page 43.
BY MS. WILLIAMS:
Q. Are you there?
A. I'm there.
Q. Okay. So I'm going to go to this
one question here --
THE COURT REPORTER: Wait. I can't

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get --
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HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Ms.
Williams --

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BY MS. WILLIAMS:
Q. CWLP has been transported back to the coal mines that supply the coal for use in mine reclamation.

Now, I don't actually have an issue with this statement, but I think it may be out of context. It may appear to someone reading this that you were testifying that wet ash from Springfield surface impoundments has been sent back to the mine, is that your testimony?
A. No, I don't know whether wet ash was sent back to the mine.
Q. So just to clarify, are you testifying this to be dry ash left in the mine?
A. The ash that I'm -- I know we talked about was -- was dry ash. I don't know whether any wet ash has gone back also.
Q. Okay. Thank you. I appreciate that clarification.
A. $\quad \mathrm{Mm}-\mathrm{hmm}$.
Q. There is one more question like this that I want to look at and that would be question 46 from Dynegy.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Ms.

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Williams, this is Vanessa Horton, can you hear -MS. WILLIAMS: Yes, ma'am.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: When you read the question, can you just do it a little slower and clearer for us to hear.

MS. WILLIAMS: Yes, I will try.
This is Page 26.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. Okay. BY MS. WILLIAMS:
Q. Why don't -- why don't you -- it just may be easier for the record if you read Question $A$ and your response for the court reporter.
A. What number?
Q. 46 A .
A. $\quad 0 h, 46 A$.

MS. BUGEL: Can $I$ just clarify? I just want to make sure if the witness is going to read part of the response into the record, I want -- I just want to make -- I mean, traditionally, I would view that as something the questioner should do for clarity because it's not part of his response. It's part of the question.

[^5]I completely understand the circumstances we're under, but if the witness is going to read it in can he indicate that he is reading in a previous answer and it is not part of his answer to the current question?

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. I think we'll indicate that now.

MS. BUGEL: Okay.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Does that work? If Mr. Hutson will say that he is reading Question 46 and then his pre-filed answer to Question 46 , is that --

MS. BUGEL: Yes. Yes. Just so we are clear on the record what everything is.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
MS. BUGEL: Thank you. I appreciate that.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: No problem.
So, for the record, because of audio issues, Mr. Hutson will be reading Question 46 and the response to Question 46A. Please proceed, Mr. Hutson.

BY THE WITNESS:
A. Okay. Question 46. On Page 10 of

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your pre-filed testimony, you discuss rising floodwaters in Wilmington, North Carolina and allege they inundated coal ash storage in disposal units. A: Are you aware of any such examples in Illinois of rising floodwaters inundating CCR surface impoundments?

My response is -- or was "I am
not aware of whether floodwaters have yet completely inundated a CCR impoundment in Illinois. There are, however, examples of sites that have had floodwaters rise well up to the side of the containment berms such as the Springfield CWLP Dallman impoundment where flooding along Sugar Creek caused berm erosion and damage to monitoring wells.

BY MS. WILLIAMS:
Q. Thank you. Can you explain your basis for berm erosion to the CWLP Dallman impoundments from flooding?
A. At the time we did our site visit, we had talked about whether there was erosion that occurred on the outside of the berms along Sugar Creek and I could see a damaged monitoring well while we were out there.

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Q. So you're basing it on the damage to a down gradient monitoring well?
A. And the discussions of having to maintain the outside of the berm. At the time we were there, the outside of the berm had a layer of bottom ash -- a fresh layer of bottom ash over the berm and it was obviously maintained recently.
Q. Okay. But did this evidence of floodwaters from Sugar Creek, did you see any evidence that Sugar Creek would come up to the berms?
A. Yes, we saw -- we saw trees with weeds stuck in the trees up to an elevation that would take the water up into the berm.
Q. To where, that would take the water to where?
A. Up the side of the berm.
Q. So this was a visual observation, you personally saw it?
A. Yes.
Q. So it's your belief that the waters
were high up the berm, Mr . Hutson?
A. I -- I don't have a reading on that.

It's been quite a while now.

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Q. You reviewed quite a bit of documentation on this facility also, correct?
A. I did.
Q. Is there any documentation from any
item or other expert reports -- of any floodwaters reaching the berm --

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Ms.
Williams, can you repeat the question.
BY MS. WILLIAMS:
Q. -- that you read?

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Ms.
Williams, can you repeat the question.
MS. WILLIAMS: Repeat the question?
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Yes.
BY MS. WILLIAMS:
Q. Have you reviewed any documentation, section reports, expert reports, that would document flood damage at the berms of the facility?
A. I don't recall. As I said, it's
been quite a while since I've read the
documentation. I don't recall if I've seen anything in the documentation on that or not.
MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. All right.

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That's all I have. Thank you.
MR. HUTSON: Mm-hmm.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Thank you,
Ms. Williams. Moving on to Dynegy.
Mr. More, any questions for this
witness?

MR. MORE: No questions.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Thank you.
Moving on to Illinois Environmental Regulatory Group, Ms. Brown, any questions for this witness?

MS. BROWN: Melissa Brown for IERG,
no questions for this witness.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Moving on
to Ms. Manning.
MS. MANNING: This is Claire

Manning. No questions.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Moving on to the Attorney General's Office.
Mr. Sylvester, any questions?
MR. SYLVESTER: We do not have any
questions for this witness. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Thank you.

Moving on to the Technical Unit of the Pollution Control Board, Mr. Rao, any questions for this

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witness?
MR. RAO: No questions for this
witness. Thanks.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. So
we'll circle back to IEPA, any questions for this witness?

MS. DIERS: Is it better now?
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: A little bit.

MS. DIERS: All right. We'll try again. Thank you.
$\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\mathrm{E} & \mathrm{X} & \mathrm{A} & \mathrm{M} & \mathrm{I} & \mathrm{N} & \mathrm{A} & \mathrm{T} & \mathrm{I} & \mathrm{O} & \mathrm{N}\end{array}$
BY MS. DIERS:
Q. Good morning, Mr. Hutson.
A. Good morning.
Q. I'm going to start by asking you questions that relate to the questions that we had filed in Question 1D.

## Does the Agency intend to get

U.S. EPA approval of 845 in lieu of Part --

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Ms. Diers, could you first say what page that question is on.

MS. DIERS: Yes, let me look for
you. It will be on Page 4.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Thank you.
And also just slow down a little bit for our court reporter. And one more thing. If there is a letter at the end of the section heading, if you can say $B$ as in bravo.

MS. DIERS: I will do that.
BY MS. DIERS:
Q. So this is IEPA --

MS. CASSEL: I'm sorry. This is
Ms. Cassel. I just wanted to ask, Ms. Diers, if you would give the witness a moment to get to the page.

MS. DIERS: Absolutely.
MS. CASSEL: Thank you so much.
MS. DIERS: It's on Page 4 and it's
1D as in dog.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. I've got it.

BY MS. DIERS:
Q. All right. Since the Agency intends to get U.S. EPA approval of Part 845 in lieu of Part 257, do you think it may be easier to show U.S. EPA that the Agency has included the location restrictions of Part 257 and Part 845 if the

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Agency uses the same language where possible?
A. Can you run that past me one more
time? I --
Q. We're -- go ahead.
A. A lot of references to parts there.
Q. We're talking about Part 257 and 845
and the Agency has done its best to mirror the language as much as possible with 257.
A. Okay.
Q. So do you agree that is a better way to go in a situation like this when the Agency is seeking U.S. EPA approval discovery?

MS. CASSEL: This is Ms. Cassel. I apologize for interjecting. I just want to apply an objection noting that this is asking for a legal opinion and Mr. Hutson is not an attorney.

So any response Mr. Hutson is able to provide on this should be taken with that grain of salt.

MS. DIERS: Thank you.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. I'm not sure that I know what the better way to proceed would be. That really sounds like it can be worked out amongst the

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lawyers rather than the geologist.
BY MS. DIERS:
Q. Okay. Thank you. This is with respect to IEPA Question 4. I'll get you a page number. Page 6.
A. Uh-huh. I'm there.
Q. Would the piezometer you described be installed in a CCR surface impoundment before or after the receipt of CCR?
A. Well, I'd only see that done after receipt of CCR, but $I$ assume that if it was designed in the beginning, it would be perfectly fine to build it in before the CCR was in place.
Q. If it was put in after, could you describe the process you envisioned for the installation of a piezometer in standing water over saturated CCR?
A. You -- I've not seen it -- I've not seen anybody attempt to do it in the standing water where they put the piezometers in at other sites, they have gone on to -- basically, it's on the ash delta that builds up on the edge of the impoundment.
If they lower the water a little
bit during the impoundment, they can dry it out sufficiently to get a geo-probe or some similar flotation equipment out there to let them install a piezometer through the soft sediments without sinking. It's -- it's a -- you have to think about how you're going to do it before you just drive out there and try to install a piezometer.
Q. Our next question is a follow up to our Question $C$ and Dynegy 54. So that would be on Page 8. I'm not sure if I have this Dynegy question, but I think if you go to our Question 7C on Page 8 that should be -- are you there?
A. Yes, I'm there.
Q. For Section 845.600 (a) (1), you suggest including iron, manganese and vanadium in the list of groundwater production standards.

Are you aware that U.S. EPA
included iron, manganese and vanadium in their analysis of potential contaminants of concerns for Part 257?
A. I am aware of that.
Q. You proposed adding iron, manganese and vanadium to the list of groundwater protection standards.

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Q. How much time do you envision would be needed for meaningful public input on alternative source determinations depending -- I'm sorry -- yeah -- Strike that.

How many -- how much time do you envision would be needed for meaningful public input on alternative source determinations?
A. In my experience, probably a month or two.
Q. What experience have you had with public input on alternative source determinations?
A. I have not done public input on ASD's. I've done input to attorneys on ASD's who asked me to look at them.
Q. Are you aware that Part 845 required an assessment of corrective measures be undertaken within 90 days of an exceedance of a groundwater protection standard?
A. I am aware of that.
Q. Are you aware that Part 257 requires an assessment of corrective measures be undertaken within 90 days of an exceedance in Appendix IV for groundwater protection standard?

> A. I am aware of that.

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Q. Do you believe Part 845 would be as
protective and comprehensive as Part 257 if more
than 90 days are allowed before the assessment of
corrective measure is initiated?
MS. CASSEL: Again, I'm going to
lodge an objection. This is Ms. Cassel with
Earthjustice. This is obviously asking for a
legal interpretation and Mr. Hutson is not an
attorney.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. In my opinion, the input that can come from outside people -- is everyone still there?

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Yes, we can hear you.

MS. DIERS: We can hear you.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. My video just went out. I'm back. Where was I? Oh, in my opinion, the input that can be gained from having outside people look at the ASD's is a valuable source of information and can be of assistance to the Agency. That's my objective in this is to -- is to bring another set of eyes to it and I think a small delay of a month
or two or maybe as much as 90 days I think when you're looking at a site that has been sitting out in the environment for the past, who knows, 40 years, an additional 90-day delay is not a critical thing to me.

BY MS. DIERS:
Q. Okay. Moving on to follow up with IEPA Question 12C, as in cat, with what looks like Page 10.
A. $\quad \mathrm{Mm}-\mathrm{hmm}$.
Q. In your response to 12C, you indicate that the damage you observed takes place after postclosure care, who is responsible for the maintenance of the landfill after postclosure care?
A. I actually don't recall what the rules say about that. I assume it's the owner.
Q. Can a landfill site that was newly constructed for the purpose of disposing CCR be used inappropriately after postclosure care has been completed?
A. It could be.
Q. Moving on to IEPA question follow up for 13B, as in boy, on Page 11.

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| A. |  |
|  | ter |
| quality standards, surface water, designed to protect aquatic life? |  |
|  |  |
| A. I assume. So I don't -- I've not |  |
| worked with Illinois surface water standards to |  |
| protect aquatic life in decades. So I don't know |  |
| currently. |  |
|  |  |
| seepage into a stream could be at a rate slow |  |
| enough that the water quality standards in the |  |
| stream are not exceeded? |  |
|  |  |
| also the case that we've seen cases where the slow |  |
| migration of groundwater carrying contaminants |  |
| into the surface water actually leads to build up |  |
| of high concentrations of contaminants in |  |
| sediments at the bottom of the river or the |  |
| groundwater discharges into the sediments even |  |
| though you can't detect contaminants in the |  |
| surface water. |  |
| Q. If water quality standards in the |  |
| stream are not exceeded, would aquatic life be |  |
| protected |  |

[^7]

[^8]done?
A. What you'd have to do would be modify the infiltration through the cap over -over a period of time.
Q. So if you were doing this, what extent of deterioration would you assume?
A. I don't have -- I don't have a piece of information to fall back on that. I haven't done research to know what the appropriate amount of determination would be. I'm just pointing out that the assumption of the cap fully functioning, as long as it's there, or as long as the model is run, is not likely to be the case.
Q. Do you know what model you would
use?
A. Typically, MODFLOW.
Q. Are there any programs that would require this type of modeling?

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: This is
Vanessa Horton. Mr. Hutson, could you repeat that last word you said, what model you would use.

THE WITNESS: MODFLOW. It's
$\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{W}$.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Thank you.

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[^9]thickness required under proposed 845 over a geomembrane used as a part of a final cover?
A. What -- what was the question number you're referring to again?
Q. IEPA Question 15D as in dog.
A. 15D. Okay.
Q. Sorry. I should have said that better. Do you need me to repeat the question?
A. Yeah, would you, please.
Q. You referred to synthetic cap material deterioration with no little to no protective layer.

What is the protective layer's thickness required under proposed 845 over a geomembrane used as part of a final cover?
A. Yeah, what is it, 30 or 36 inches required? What I'm referring to here is across several different states CCR impoundments I work on I'm seeing companies propose geomembrane attached to basically astroturf with no -- with no natural protective layer and that's why I want to be sure that we don't fall into that problem here.
Q. Moving on to IEPA Question 16A, as in apple. And I will get you a page number. It

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looks like Page 13.
A. Uh-huh. Got it.
Q. Would CCR added to the top of a CCR surface impoundment for closure be segregated from groundwater?
A. It would depend on how high the CCR added will -- at what elevation the base of that CCR would be in relation to how high the groundwater gets.
Q. Question 16B follow up, as in boy, Page 13. Would CCR added to the top of a CCR surface impoundment for closure have an impact on surface water and groundwater interactions in the direction that a plume migrates?
A. Without knowing the specifics of the location, it's hard to make an accurate answer to that. Adding elevation to the impoundment by adding CCR could change floodwaters in how they might flow across a site, but under normal conditions, it's -- it's hard to tell.
Q. I'm moving on to Board Question 8 on Page 2.
A. I'm there.
Q. You say that you have worked for 40

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plus years on waste disposal and contamination sites in Illinois and elsewhere.

Are you familiar with 35 Ill.
Adm. Code Part 742, the tiered approach to cleanup objective?
A. I have seen it. I haven't regularly worked with it.
Q. Okay. Have you used other risk-based approaches to determine remedial objectives?
A. Typically, that's the risk assessment people that do that kind of stuff.
Q. So that's not something that you do?
A. Yeah, right.
Q. Is it used on a project you're
involved in?
A. It has been. I'm typically the project manager.
Q. Does Part 845 require owner/operators to achieve the groundwater protection standards to end corrective action?
A. Is this pertaining to a question on here?
Q. No, it's a follow up I had for you.

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A. Does the new regs -- yes, I believe it does.
Q. Wouldn't a corrective action that requires the attainment of health and environmentally-based groundwater protection standards be more protective of the groundwater resource than a corrective action that considers only current groundwater uses?
A. Can you read that one more time?
Q. Sure. Wouldn't a corrective action that requires the attainment of health and environmentally-based groundwater protection standard be more protective of the groundwater resource than a corrective action that considers only current groundwater uses?
A. I don't think I understand the question.
Q. That's okay. I can move on. I'm asking a follow up to Dynegy Question 56. I believe it's on Page 29.
A. Okay. Got it.
Q. You state that you have viewed groundwater monitoring results in Illinois for many sites.

[^10]|  | Page 52 |
| :---: | :---: |
| How many of those sites, either |  |
| a number or percentage, were related to CCR |  |
| surface impoundments? |  |
| A. Over the last, say, 15 years, I |  |
| think a hundred percent of them. |  |
| Q. This is follow up to Midwest Gen's |  |
| Question 19 (b) as in boy. It's on the bottom of |  |
| Page 42 and goes over to 43. |  |
| A. Okay. |  |
| Q. In response, you state that "It is |  |
| not the chemical composition of CCR in itself that |  |
| creates concern for human health and the |  |
| environment." |  |
| Is CCR composed primarily of |  |
| silica? |  |
| A. I think that's probably the highest |  |
| percentage. I don't know offhand. |  |
| Q. Do you know if OSHA has recognized |  |
| silica as a carcinogen? |  |
| A. I have no idea. I doubt it. |  |
| Q. In your experience, could the |  |
| drying, handling and transporting of CCR |  |
| potentially create exposure to airborne silica |  |
| that would not occur if the drying, handling and |  |

[^11]transport of $C C R$ is minimized?
A. In my experience, we would have to take measures to be sure that exposure does not happen.
Q. I just have one more question, but I'm looking for the page number for you.
A. Okay.
Q. This is Midwest Gen's follow up for Question $23(\mathrm{~d})(\mathrm{ii})$ and it looks like it is on Page 44.
A. Okay.
Q. Are you aware of the time limits included in Part 257 and Part 845 that limit the amount of time allowed to complete closure of CCR surface impoundments?
A. I have seen the time limits and I don't recall what they are, but, yes, I'm aware of them.

MS. DIERS: I don't believe I have any further questions at this time.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Thank you.
Any follow-up questions at the conclusion of Mr. Hutson's testimony? Okay.

[^12]MS. WILLIAMS: Can you hear me
better? This is --
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Oh,
Ms. Williams.
MS. WILLIAMS: Yes. Is my audio
better now?
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Maybe it is a little bit.

MR. HUTSON: It is for me.
MS. WILLIAMS: I couldn't ask a question because it was so hard to hear me and I was wondering if it's better if $I$ go back, but if there's an objection, that's all right.

MR. HUTSON: What was that? I missed part of that.

MS. WILLIAMS: You didn't hear part
of it?
MR. HUTSON: No.
MS. WILLIAMS: I thought I figured out the problem, but maybe I have not. Mr. Hutson, can I ask you one question about Question $3 ?$

THE WITNESS: Sure.

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[^14]landfills either new or existing, is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay. What my question was is, do you have -- is that -- is that a generalization or have you had specific examples of closure by removal using offsite landfills in the real world and, if so, where?
A. Offsite and onsite. A lot of the CCR impoundments in North Carolina are going to either onsite or offsite.
Q. No, I'm not asking about either onsite or offsite. I'm asking specifically about offsite third-party landfills, do you have examples of offsite third-party landfills being used as an excavation removal in the real world?
A. I know there are some. I don't know which sites went to offsite third-party as opposed to just offsite. I can't tell you which sites that is. I know that some -- some ash has gone to offsite third-party landfills. I don't know the names -- I don't know which ones are which.
Q. Okay.

MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you. Thanks for everyone's indulgence.

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[^15]MS. DIERS: Thank you.
THE WITNESS: Mm-hmm.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. I
believe that concludes Mr. Hutson's testimony.
Mr. Andrew Rehn, you popped up
on our screen here. So --
MR. REHN: Hello. Can you hear me?
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Yes.
MR. REHN: Great.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: One thing.
I think your microphone is catching your breathing. So if you can move your microphone.

MR. REHN: How about now, is that

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better?
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HEARING OFFICER HORTON: That's better. Okay. Great.

Would the court reporter please swear in Mr. Rehn.

WHEREUPON:
ANDREW REHN
called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, deposeth and saith as follows:

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Ms. Cassel, would you like to enter the witness'

[^16]pre-filed testimony as an exhibit?
MS. CASSEL: Yes, Hearing Officer, we would. It's the testimony of the witness and we'd also like to offer into evidence his pre-filed answers. There is one exhibit as well to that as well as one of the exhibits that we -that we filed yesterday morning Exhibit 7 .

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. So, first, we'll enter as Exhibit 16 Andrew Rehn's pre-filed testimony.
(Document marked as Hearing
Exhibit No. 16 for
identification.)
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Then we'll enter as Exhibit 17 Mr . Rehn's pre-filed answers.
(Document marked as Hearing
Exhibit No. 17 for
identification.)
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: And then as
Exhibit 18 it was -- what was the exhibit number from yesterday's filing?

MS. CASSEL: Exhibit 7, the Cap and
Run Report.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.

[^17]Exhibit -- so this would be -- would it be Prairie River's exhibit?

MS. CASSEL: Correct, it's entitled ELPC, PRN and Sierra Club's exhibit.
(Document marked as Hearing
Exhibit No. 18 for
identification.)
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Just for
the record, you cut out there a bit. So it's
entitled ELPC, Prairie Rivers, Sierra Club?
MS. CASSEL: Right.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: I'm sorry.
Once again, it was Exhibit 7?
MS. CASSEL: Exhibit 7. That's correct.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: All right.
So that will be Exhibit 18. Okay.
Mr. Rehn, do you wish to offer a brief introduction or summary of your testimony?

MR. REHN: Yeah, I do.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
You'll be limited to five minutes. Please proceed.

MR. REHN: So I'm Andrew Rehn. I'm
a water resources engineer with Prairie Rivers Network. Prairie Rivers Network is a small, non-profit located in Champaign, Illinois. I'm not a consultant and no one has hired me to be here at this testimony.

My job for the last five years has been to understand coal ash in Illinois. When I started, there was very little information that was widely available to understand coal ash. Our internal database had the results of a few FOIA, Freedom of Information Act, requests with varying degrees of information about each individual plant.

Through further FOIA's, I've been able to fill in some of these gaps and Illinois EPA's FOIA office has been extremely helpful and the folks do excellent work, but the process itself can be limiting. So over the years, I've pulled up an understanding of the situation in Illinois and I've tried to make that information acceptable to the public.

This rulemaking presents an opportunity for transparency going forward through the whole process so it doesn't require a
non-profit to -- to be the middleman disseminating that information.

In the realm of coal ash in
Illinois, I suspect I'm the member of the public with the most comprehensive understanding of coal ash sites in Illinois and the most experience with public review and participation. I've done my best to read and review every closure plan sent to the Agency for impoundments in Illinois, although I may have missed a few. I have also identified flaws and submitted comments --

THE COURT REPORTER: This is going really fast.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Mr. Rehn?
THE WITNESS: Too fast?
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Yes, a
little bit too fast.
THE COURT REPORTER: I may have missed and whatever he said after that. BY THE WITNESS:
A. Although I may have missed a few. So I've identified flaws and submitted comments on many of those closure plans. I've seen the beneficial impacts of the public review process,

[^18]particularly in the NPDES, National Pollution Discharge Elimination System, oh, gosh, I hope I got that right, process where consideration of public comment is required.

Public comments have lead to tighten NPDES permits, permit limits, and additional questions raised by the Agency on closure plans. I see public inputs for an inspection that led to a violation notice at Vermilion, which was referred to the Attorney General. My role is, and has always been, to ask questions that help reveal the full scope of problems at coal ash sites.

The main point of my written testimony is to demonstrate the value of disclosing as much information to the public as possible so the public can see the full basis for any decision. For example, I recommend that the alternatives analysis includes consideration of all transportation options and in support of the recommendation with a series of maps, showing the location of rail, coal ash and landfills in the state.

> I created these maps not to
answer the question of whether each individual site has access to rail, but to make the point that the question is worth asking. Decades of piling coal ash in unlined impoundments has left Illinois with a big problem. If we allow coal ash to remain in water, Illinois will be left with continual pollution. I've seen coal ash pollution in person on the Middle Fork and tracked the impacts of coal ash pollution on groundwater to review many groundwater monitoring reports.

I also recognize that removing
coal ash has its own risks. This is why the Coal Ash Pollution Prevention Act calls for the responsible removal of coal ash so that communities and workers can be protected while coal ash is moved to a safe storage facility. It's also why I recommended a comprehensive alternatives analysis that considers the full range of options available to transport and dispose of coal ash.

Lastly, our coal ash problem does not exist to impoundments alone. Coal ash ends up in landfills, dumps, piles and coal mines and more. Pollution at these sites is or could be
just as harmful as the pollution coming from an impoundment. The Board should be developing comprehensive rules that deal with the whole coal ash problem, not just part of it. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Thank you.
So we'll move to IEPA. Any questions for
Mr. Rehn?
MS. DIERS: Thank you. Can you hear
me okay?
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Yes.
$\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\mathrm{E} & \mathrm{X} & \mathrm{A} & \mathrm{M} & \mathrm{I} & \mathrm{N} & \mathrm{A} & \mathrm{T} & \mathrm{I} & \mathrm{O} & \mathrm{N}\end{array}$
BY MS. DIERS:
Q. All right. Good morning. My name is Stephanie Diers and I will be asking you questions on behalf of the Agency.

I'd first like to draw your
attention to Board Question 1 on Page 1 of your filing and that would be Exhibit 17.
A. Yes.
Q. Does IDNR, Illinois Department of

Natural Resources, administer a dam safety program that evaluates many of the same impoundment safety factors as Part 257?
A. I believe so. I'm not sure if every

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dam is -- that would be a coal ash dam is covered. I know there is a dam safety program.
Q. Moving on to Agency Question 1 (a) as in apple. Moving on to Page 3.
A. Okay.
Q. On Page 3 of your pre-filed answer, you state that 845 regulations should require the polluters to search for unknown surface impoundments.

Doesn't the federal 257
regulations require utility companies to identify the CCR surface impoundments already?
A. I'm not sure, but I guess I was imagining a more broad search for coal ash that wasn't just worried about surface impoundments, but was instead considering all the places where coal ash can be found at a site.
Q. Would you agree that the proposed 845 regulations follow the federal 257 regulations closely? I don't know if you've compared the two.
A. I have not done a direct comparison. Because they have to be at least as strong as the federal rules, I would hope they do, but I leave that to employers to do the comparisons.

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the Illinois EPA has proposed cover anything beyond impoundments. That's one of my points is that it should be.
Q. Do you know if it's covered in

Senate Bill 9? Are you familiar with Senate Bill 9 I should ask first?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know if this is covered under
the Senate Bill?
A. Does Senate Bill 9 address landfills, dumps onsite, other places where coal ash is stored, is that what you're asking?
Q. Yes.
A. Senate Bill 9 specifies
impoundments, but it doesn't exclude anything else and the Board certainly isn't -- has not been instructed to exclude these other parts of the problem and the -- the minimum is that it needs to be as protective as the federal rule, but that doesn't set a maximum. They can -- our rules can be as strong as we want them to be.
Q. Does the federal cover landfills and impoundments?
A. My understanding of the federal rule

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is that there are also landfill -- it covers landfills as well, yes.
Q. If a previously unknown area is discovered that meets the definition of CCR surface impoundments and was made known to the Agency, doesn't the Agency have the ability to hold the owner of that area accountable through a violation notice?
A. First, I guess I would say I don't know, but what I'm trying to get at with this recommendation is finding those so we don't have to wait until for some reason they get discovered on some site.
Q. Are the old ash ponds at Meredosia and West Pond 1 at Joppa on the list provided by the Agency to the Illinois Pollution Control Board and shown on the publicly available GIS map online?
A. I don't know. I did not check those.
Q. Are those the --

MS. CASSEL: Excuse me. This is
Ms. Cassel. I just wanted to make a request that if the Agency is asking Mr. Rehn to refer to a

[^19]document if you would please -- if that document is in the record just give him a moment to find the document that you're asking about.

MS. DIERS: Yes, if he needs any
time, just let me know.
MS. CASSEL: Thank you.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. Do you want me to open that
document?
BY MS. DIERS:
Q. If you want to. If you have it and want to, that's fine.
A. It would take me time to find it. I'm not sure if $I$ should be searching for that or not.
Q. That's okay. We can move on.
A. Okay.
Q. Moving on to Agency Question 1B, as in boy, on Page 3.

Are the CCR surface impoundments at Meredosia and Joppa identified on the Agency mapping tool?
A. Give me one second.

MS. CASSEL: Excuse me. This is

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Ms. Cassel again. I guess I would object to that notwithstanding my last request. He hasn't specified any documents that were to be discussed and during this hearing were to be exhibits filed or otherwise in the record. I don't believe the mapping tool is -- I don't know whether a website could be put in the record, but my understanding was that there was a limited universe of documents that could be referenced in hearing. BY MS. DIERS:
Q. I would just ask, are you familiar with the mapping tool?
A. I am, and I did open the mapping tool and they are on there.
Q. Are you aware that typing "Illinois EPA coal ash" yielded the Agency's website dedicated to CCR surface impoundments as a first result and contains what is called the coal -coal ash map?
A. Google, I guess, results change depending on who is searching them. So it is possible that we are getting different results. But, yes, I just Googled Illinois EPA coal ash and was able to find it there.

|  | Page 73 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Q. Thank you. Moving on to Agency |  |
| Question 2C, as in cat, and K , as in kite, which |  |
| looks like it's on Page 4 and 5. |  |
| A. Okay. |  |
| Q. How will the CCR get out of the |  |
| surface impoundment and into the train or barge? |  |
| A. I don't know. |  |
| Q. Would a constructed staging pad or |  |
| something of the like be necessary next to |  |
| transition areas between the CCR surface |  |
| impoundments and each of the receiving locations? |  |
| A. I haven't looked at what |  |
| infrastructure is required for accessing barge or |  |
| rail. |  |
| Q. Okay. |  |
| A. But it's the sort of thing that |  |
| would be addressed in an alternatives analysis |  |
| that identifies all the different options and |  |
| whether or not they're possible. |  |
| Q. Moving on to Question -- Question 2, |  |
| Page 4 and 5. |  |
| A. Yes. |  |
| Q. There are several answers in quotes |  |
| I do not know regarding the logistics of moving |  |

[^20]and transporting CCR via train and barge, could conflicting or compounding regulatory requirements within 35 Ill. Adm. Code and other Illinois regulations such as transportation regulations make these modes of transportation unfeasible? MS. CASSEL: I'm just going to object that that calls for a legal conclusion requiring interpretation of the regulation and Mr. Rehn is not a lawyer, but please continue. BY THE WITNESS:
A. So I don't know, but, again, I'm not -- I'm proposing that these things be looked at, not that they -- it just needs to be included in the alternatives analysis.

So all of these factors that -all these concerns being raised, I'm just saying we should look at them. I'm not saying that this has to be what we do. We just need to know the alternatives and if they do the analysis and find all these barriers that we then decide are insurmountable, okay, but we have to look at it. We just can't not. BY MS. DIERS:
Q. Have you looked at the technical
feasibility of using these modes of
transportation?
A. No.
Q. Moving on to IEPA Question 7, which
would be on Page 6 .
A. Okay.
Q. Are you familiar with the length of time modeling predicted it would take to reach groundwater quality standards at the property lines relative to Hutson Pond D after the groundwater collection trends began operation?
A. I'm not sure what -- what the exact number is that they stated.
Q. This is a follow-up question to your response to CWLP's Question 8, Page 18.
A. Okay.
Q. Are CCR landfills already regulated by the Agency?
A. I -- again, I think that's a legal interpretation. So I'm not sure. I've heard that the landfills have to follow the regs, but they're somehow in a different space because they're on the property, but I'm not an expert on how all that -- that shakes out.

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Q. Next is a follow-up question to your response to CWLP's Question 13, Page 21.
A. Okay.
Q. Your response to CWLP's Question 13
is about constructing a spatial map of the bottom of a CCR surface impoundment. You require that the spatial map would be similar to a groundwater table map.

How would data be obtained to
make such a map?
A. So I guess I would expect that there would be records of construction that could be accessed that would identify the lowest point in a pond before they started filling it. There would be that. They are determining the lowest point in the pond somehow with the location restrictions.

So there is information that points to the lowest point in the pond and we can look at a set of lowest points and at least have a number of -- couple different areas to get an idea of what the elevation of the bottom of the coal ash looks like in a particular site.
Q. Are boring or placement of the piezometers in the CCR surface impoundment a way

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## to obtain the data?

A. I don't know if $I$ want to recommend that. I know I've heard some concerns with boring into a pond because boring can be a risk, but just having heard those concerns enough to know that they are there I'd leave it to hydrogeologists or somebody who works in the field to assess whether or not determining the bottom of the pond using like, you know, drilling is the appropriate method or accessing a record of -- a record of, you know, historical records or there may be other techniques, things that use sound. I'm not sure. But I think that there is ways to at least have some of this information out there fairly easily.

MS. DIERS: All right. I have no further questions at this time.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Thank you. We'll move on to Midwest Generation.
Ms. Gale, do you have any
questions for Mr. Rehn?
MS. GALE: I have no questions for this witness. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Thank you. Ms. Williams, any questions for

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Mr. Rehn?
MS. WILLIAMS: No questions.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Thank you.
Mr. More, any questions?
MR. MORE: No questions.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Ms. Brown, any questions?
MS. BROWN: No questions.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Ms.
Manning, any questions?
MS. MANNING: No questions. Thank
you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: The
Attorney General's Office, Mr. Sylvester, any questions?

MR. SYLVESTER: I do not have any questions. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Mr. Rao, any questions?
MR. RAO: Yes, I have a follow-up
question. Can you hear me?
THE WITNESS: Yes.

[^21]

[^22]at the numbers or the calculations or the assumption is a risk.

I mean, certainly, there's zero
redundancy there, right. There is one person doing the work or one entity. And that's the concern I'm raising and I think it would exist in those other programs, too. You know, if what you're describing is the case, it would exist in those programs, too.
Q. So is it your understanding that the only person going over the calculation is the licensed professional engineer and the Agency does not have any, you know, review of what the professional engineer is certifying?
A. For the case of the structural assessment, my understanding is that the proposed regulatory scheme is a review -- is verification of the certification, not review of the materials behind the certifications.
Q. Okay. And do you expect this third-party reviewing the calculations to also be a licensed professional engineer?
A. I guess I don't know enough about the world of licensed professional engineers to be
able to say. I would hope there is staff. I mean, again, if -- if the Agency doesn't have someone who can look at it, perhaps another agency in Illinois or some other form of third-party verification.

I think -- I guess I don't know enough about the accessibility of the $P E$ to say if that's the regional approach, but I think it needs to be reviewed by somebody who can look at these things and raise questions if they're there, raise flags.
Q. Okay.

MR. RAO: Thank you. That's all I
have.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Any follow-up questions for Mr. Rehn? Okay. Seeing none, we'll dismiss you, Mr. Rehn. Thank you. And right now it's 10:46 and I'll propose let's take a short ten-minute break and be back here at 10:56. We will pick up with Scott Payne and Ian Magruder testifying jointly.
(Whereupon, a break was taken
after which the following proceedings were had.)
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HEARING OFFICER HORTON: We'll start again.

Mr. Payne and Mr. Magruder, are you on the line?

MR. PAYNE: Yes. Can you hear us?
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Yes. So we
see you. Could you identify -- since you're in the same screen, could you each identify yourselves?

MR. PAYNE: I'm Scott Payne.
MR. MAGRUDER: My name is Ian
Magruder.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. And when you are both testifying, if you can both, before you speak, say your name so it will be "This is Scott Payne answering" just so our court reporter can be able to tell who is speaking.

AGENCY: Madam Hearing Officer, can you hold on just a minute. We need an attorney back.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Oh, yes, of
course.
AGENCY: Yes.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. We

[^23]will begin again.
Mr. Court Reporter, can you
please swear in these two witnesses. WHEREUPON:

SCOTT PAYNE and IAN MAGRUDER
called as witnesses herein, having been first duly sworn, deposeth and saith as follows:

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. So
would -- which attorney will be --
MS. BUGEL: I'll be representing these witnesses.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Ms. Bugel, would you like to enter Mr. Magruder and Mr. Payne's pre-filed testimony as an exhibit?

MS. BUGEL: Yes, we would.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. So
their pre-filed testimony will be Exhibit 19.
(Document marked as Hearing
Exhibit No. 19 for
identification.)
MS. BUGEL: And their pre-filed
answers, can we enter those as an exhibit as well?
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Yes. So
their pre-filed answers will be Exhibit 20.
(Document marked as Hearing
Exhibit No. 20 for
identification.)
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Mr.
Magruder and Mr. Payne, do you wish to offer a brief introduction or summary of your testimony? MR. PAYNE: Yes. This is Scott. HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Will one of you be speaking?

MR. PAYNE: Both of us. This is Scott.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. So I'll limit you to five minutes and you may begin. MR. PAYNE: Thank you. This is Scott Payne and I appreciate the opportunity to testify today. I'm the owner of Kirk Engineering and Natural Resources, Inc. We do business as Northern Rockies Engineering in Montana and the company started in 1998, way back when, and I actually had a career spanning much longer than that back into the mid 1980's and, interestingly enough, one of the persons that I worked with back in the mid 1980's was a very famous Illinois groundwater modeler and solid transport expert Tom

[^24]Prickett. Tom Prickett wrote the
Prickett-Lonnquist Aquifer Simulation Model and at that point in time in the mid 1980's the groundwater modeling industry was in its infancy, so to speak.

MODFLOW had just come out recently from the USGS and the Plaza Model that Tom Prickett wrote was actually the precursor to that that allowed some of the mathematical numerical formulations to go forward with the USGS model.

I worked with Tom and Dr. William Woessner, who is the author of Applied Groundwater Modeling and a well-known national expert, way back as a graduate student and worked on some of the early code to improve some of its abilities to deal with storage coefficients and also output and since then the industry has really grown a lot.

> It's -- it's really matured and
over the course of over 30 years I've had the opportunity to not only do some fairly large modeling efforts involving transient numerical simulations for groundwater flow and solid

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transport, but also on behalf of the U.S. EPA reviewing dozens of different models that were submitted for very complex sites.

So I guess my point is that we do have some ties here at the company to folks in Illinois that have done groundwater modeling. First, Tom is no longer with us. But the point is we have a very good handle on groundwater flow and solid transport model.

So our testimony is focused on
trying to get a handle on just what type of modeling has been to date on $C C R$ and we were asked to consider it and what we did is we actually reviewed some different sites and our goal was to look at what is the first submittal of some of these groundwater flow solid transport models to the Illinois EPA in terms of how do they handle what are considered best practices within the industry and we found some deficiencies, I think fairly significant deficiencies, and our goal then was to figure out what just would be needed to try to get these first metals to meet a higher mark and follow best practices that the industry typically uses.

[^25]So we provide changes to some of
the regulatory -- proposed regulatory rules that are out there and try to integrate these best practices into the regulations. The other thing that is important is that I think with these regulatory changes guidance in terms of how to interpret them is needed.

This is a fairly common thing, other states have done this, and that guidance is Illinois EPA's opportunity to tell the modelers and industry folks exactly what they need to do to meet the mark in terms of getting their models submitted on these types of projects related to CCR.

There might be other
opportunities to look at, for example, a checklist that would be a lesser desirable type of approach in terms of approach explaining to would be modelers how to approach Illinois EPA needs for these particular sites.

So I guess, with that, I'll let
Ian introduce himself and talk a little bit more about his involvement on this work.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.

[^26]Mr. Magruder, you're limited to five minutes.
MR. MAGRUDER: My name is Ian
Magruder. I'm a hydrogeologist. I have worked with Scott for 20 years at Kirk Engineering. Prior to that, I worked for the State Geological Survey and similar to Scott I studied under William Woessner who wrote Applied Groundwater Modeling.

For this particular case, it was my job to review three sites in Illinois, review the groundwater modeling performed for those closure plans. Those sites were Hennepin, Meredosia and Wood River.

So our work began with reviewing those sites and critiquing the modeling that was done and then writing recommendations for changes to the draft rule. If there are any questions on our interpretation of those sites, I think I'm the best person to answer those. I think that's it for me.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Great. We'll begin with Illinois EPA.
Do you have any questions for
Mr. Payne or Mr. Magruder?

[^27]MS. DIERS: Yes. Yes, we do.
$\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\mathrm{E} & \mathrm{X} & \mathrm{A} & \mathrm{M} & \mathrm{I} & \mathrm{N} & \mathrm{A} & \mathrm{T} & \mathrm{I} & \mathrm{O} & \mathrm{N}\end{array}$
MS. DIERS: Good morning. My name is Stephanie Diers, and I'll be asking questions on behalf of Illinois EPA. I would like to turn your attention to Exhibit 20, your pre-filed answer, and this is a follow up to Agency Question 4B as in boy. It's on Page 5.

MR. PAYNE: Okay. We found it.
MS. DIERS: In your response to the Agency's Question 4B, you state "Our expectation is that if the equipment necessary to complete closure construction can access the impoundment, then it is likely that boring or direct push equipment can access the site."

Doesn't this statement assume that there is no liquid standing overpath of the CCR?

MR. MAGRUDER: This is Ian Magruder. It assumes where you access the impoundment with that equipment there would be no liquid at the surface.

MS. DIERS: Wouldn't this map then of data collection be impracticable for an
owner/operator who is still using the CCR SI and is doing a closure alternatives analysis prior to beginning closure?

MR. MAGRUDER: This is Ian Magruder.
That's a potential concern, yes.
MS. DIERS: When you refer to
leachate testing on Page 14 of your testimony, are you assuming this leachate comes from a leachate collection system?

MR. MAGRUDER: Was the question
about leachate testing?
MS. DIERS: Yes. Are you on Page 14
of your testimony?
MR. MAGRUDER: Yes, we are.
MS. DIERS: I'll repeat the question. When you refer to the leachate testing on Page 14 of your testimony, are you assuming this leachate comes from a leachate collection system?

MR. MAGRUDER: No, we were assuming it would be boring samples.

MS. DIERS: Can you give more detail about the LEAF, L-E-A-F, test protocol.

MR. MAGRUDER: Our understanding is

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that the LEAF protocol is the best leachate sampling method, laboratory method, for identifying leachate concentration from coal ash.

MR. PAYNE: This is Scott. Can I interject briefly?

MS. DIERS: Are you ready for a question? I'm sorry.

MR. PAYNE: This is Scott. I was going to interject on leachate testing.

MS. DIERS: Okay.
MR. PAYNE: So the idea of collecting data to evaluate leachate concentrations certainly works best on solid ground, right. So if you have some type of solid ground to have some kind of direct push technology or other type of access, that's great.

As an engineering company, we've actually done a lot of sludge testing on wastewater ponds. We use both. And under soft sediment conditions, there are definitely easy hand-operated sampling equipment that can be used to collect, at depth, you know, the sludge material that is semiliquid, semisolid and have that tested.

[^28]So my point is that every site is characterized based on the best type of technology to collect data and just because you don't have a solid access for direct push technology does not mean you cannot determine a fairly simple way to collect leachate data.

MS. DIERS: Have you used both on CCR impoundments?

MR. PAYNE: We have not. This is Scott.

MS. DIERS: Is the LEAF method we were talking about, is that a lab method?

MR. MAGRUDER: It is a lab method. This is Ian Magruder.

MS. DIERS: Moving on to Board
Question 13B as in boy. It would be on Page 1 of Exhibit 20.

MR. MAGRUDER: Okay.
MS. DIERS: Are the modeling
guidance documents for Georgia or North Carolina written into a rule or regulation?

MR. PAYNE: I am not aware if they are or they are not. I just know their guidance they recommend for modelers to follow. This is

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Scott.

MS. DIERS: Do you know if the one
in North Carolina is a policy?
MR. PAYNE: This is Scott. I'm not
a lawyer. So I really don't know the difference between policy and guidance to be honest with you. I'm a scientist and I typically talk to regulators ahead of time to figure out what they want, why they want it and what they need. If they have a guidance document, I simply follow it or a policy I simply follow it and that's kind of what we're up to here is to have something similar.

MS. DIERS: Moving on to Agency
Question 6A as in apple. It would be on Page 6.
MR. MAGRUDER: We are there.
MS. DIERS: You testified that you
have not required daily groundwater level
measurements at all sites you have worked on.
Can you tell us why you have
determined daily measurements are needed at all CCR sites in Illinois?

MR. PAYNE: Go ahead, Ian.
MR. MAGRUDER: The benefit of having daily water level measurements from an electronic

[^29]transducer is it describes the actual groundwater hydrograph and the frequency and magnitude of hydraulic connection between CCR and groundwater. The more frequent that data is the better you understand the hydraulic connection.

MS. DIERS: Is your opinion of the necessity for daily groundwater measurements exclusive to CCR surface impoundments?

MR. MAGRUDER: This is Ian Magruder. We focused our testimony on surface impoundments for this project.

MS. DIERS: Are you aware of other environmental regulations that require daily groundwater measurements?

MS. BUGEL: I'm going to object. It calls for a legal conclusion.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: There's an objection here in the room that it calls for a legal conclusion.

MS. DIERS: I think it asks if he's aware of regulations. It's not asking for analysis.

MR. PAYNE: This is Scott. So I'm not aware of any regulations that require it. In

[^30]the same token, I'm also very aware of people that avoid collecting that type of data to not have a complete dataset. I've seen it many times on different sites working on Superfund and other types of projects.

In this particular case, we
believe that some of the sites that we have reviewed would have benefitted from having continuous water level data. It's easy to collect, you don't miss events when they happen and, frankly, it's part of the best practices.

So in the event where best practices are not being followed, it seems prudent to require it. So as a person that has characterized dozens and dozens of very complex sites, I have used them many times, I've used them selectively and not on all wells and it's not an undue burden to collect this type of data. It's part of doing hydrogeology. So as far as I can tell, it needs to be required if it's not going to be done.

MS. DIERS: Can you characterize a
site and determine groundwater flow direction without daily or continuous groundwater flow

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measurements?
MR. PAYNE: This is Scott. So the answer is, yes, you can take any spot in time and collect groundwater potentiometric data and create a groundwater flow map. Now, two weeks later when you didn't collect groundwater data, you can have a complete change in your groundwater flow direction and that may be significant in terms of where the receptors are.

So the answer is it could be very helpful to look for key events and those key events you should have a groundwater flow map where it's not assumed to be the same all the time based on, for example, poor monitoring. So, again, a hydrograph will tell you a lot and that's why we recommend them as hydrogeologists, that you need to have at least some data that tells you the variability, both spatially and temporally, in terms of how the site potentiometric surface changes.

MR. MAGRUDER: This is Ian Magruder.
When I looked at the three sites in Illinois, I found examples where groundwater flow reversals and groundwater elevation events that contacted

[^31]coal ash were missed because of infrequency of quarterly data.

MS. DIERS: How did you determine that something was missed if you just said there was no data to look at?

MR. MAGRUDER: I determined it by looking at river hydrographs for rivers which are adjacent to the impoundments and looking at similar events in the river which did have data for the site.

MS. DIERS: Would the duration of the flood have an impact on the groundwater elevation?

MR. MAGRUDER: Yes, potentially it could.

MS. DIERS: Moving on to Agency Question 6B as in boy. It's on Page 7.

MR. MAGRUDER: We have it in front of us.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: How would you model a CCR impoundment if, for instance, collected data shows CCR in groundwater five percent of the time?

MR. MAGRUDER: Can you repeat the

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question? I didn't fully hear it. MS. DIERS: Sure. How would you model a CCR impoundment if, for instance, collected data shows CCR in groundwater five percent of the time?

MR. MAGRUDER: I'd interpret that to mean CCR in contact with groundwater five percent of the time and I would attempt to create a model which simulated groundwater contact five percent of the time.

MS. DIERS: So would you do that on an annual basis or a different timeframe?

MR. MAGRUDER: I would look at the site specific conditions and determine if simplification on an annual basis would work or if I needed to be considering the realtime variant conditions such as when the flood occurred, duration of the flood, intensity of the flood and the duration and intensity of the groundwater response to the flood.

MS. DIERS: So if you're looking at an annual basis or different timeframe, would that potentially complicate the calibration depending on which one you used?

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MR. PAYNE: This is Scott. So the idea is you can look at transient conditions in a -- in a river system that has a contaminate issue in it. So you can model for a year. You can look at different recharge events in terms of the service, you can look at different stage levels of the river and how they affect the groundwater flow system.

So you can have a lined source, for example, as to when the groundwater table intercepts the actual ash and you would then release contaminants at that point in time.

So it is very possible to adjust things to site specific conditions as to which you characterize the site to exhibit. So if there is a five percent time in which groundwater inundates ash, your model should probably show that to determine if you can mimic what you see in the field because clearly it's probably happened in the past. You have some historic remnant of geochemistry in your database and you can then calibrate, too, and that would allow you to have a model that functions as a natural system, right.

I mean, it's a site specific
analysis following general best Agency -- sorry -industry practices that allows you to determine what that time scale should be.

MR. MAGRUDER: This is Ian Magruder.
I believe part of the question was whether it would complicate calibration and my response to that is it could make it take longer to calibrate, but you would achieve a better calibration.

MR. PAYNE: This is Scott. I agree.
MS. DIERS: Moving on to Agency Question 6C(i) and 6C(ii) on Page 7.

MR. MAGRUDER: We have it in front of us.

MS. DIERS: You state you can calibrate a transient model to daily measurements over decades. You also state you average or interpolate the calibration data to the stress period.
So are you taking multiple daily
groundwater elevation data points and averaging over periods of time from weeks to months to years potentially in order to utilize one data point for each stress period in the model.
MR. MAGRUDER: Do you want me to

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answer that?
MR. PAYNE: Go ahead.
MR. MAGRUDER: Okay. The question
is about calibration and the answer is, yes, every model is site specific and the modelers will have to determine how to average data that is more frequent than the model stress period. The model stress period is the model -- is the period in which the model considers all conditions to be stable for the stress period.

So you may have to -- you have
to average data that is more frequent than the model stress period or interpolate it more appropriately so you can calibrate your observations from the real world to the model response.

MS. DIERS: The Agency has nothing further at this time, but we reserve the right to ask follow up.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Great. We'll move on to Midwest Generation. Ms. Gale, do you have any questions for these witnesses?

MS. GALE: I have no questions for

[^32]these witnesses. Thanks.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Thank you.
I'll move on to City of Springfield.
Ms. Williams, do you have any
questions for these witnesses?
MS. WILLIAMS: No questions at this time.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Thank you.
Moving on to Dynegy. Mr. More, any questions?
MR. MORE: I don't have any
affirmative questions, but $I$ will have a follow-up question to a question asked by the Agency. Would you like me to reserve that to go through the opening list of questioners first?

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: No, I think you can go ahead and ask that question now.
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MR. MORE: Okay. Terrific. So on
follow up on your answer discussing river hydrographs, can you identify the data source for those river hydrographs that you referenced.

MR. MAGRUDER: The data source is
the United States Geological Survey. This is Ian

[^33]Magruder.
MR. MORE: Okay. Does that -- what kind of information is provided in that USGS hydrograph?

MR. MAGRUDER: This is Ian Magruder. The hydrograph includes stage, which is the river height, the flow and potentially some temperature chemical parameters depending on the site.

MR. MORE: What is the frequency of that dataset?

MR. MAGRUDER: The data -- this is Ian Magruder. The data is usually reduced to a daily average.

MR. MORE: And how do you use river stage data to calculate groundwater elevation?

MR. MAGRUDER: This is Ian Magruder.
You don't, but you can infer from events where you have groundwater elevation data the typical response of the groundwater system to river stage.

MR. MORE: So can you estimate groundwater elevation data using river elevation information?

MR. MAGRUDER: This is Ian Magruder. I wouldn't recommend doing that. I think it's
much easier and better to actually measure the groundwater.

MR. MORE: My question, though, is can it be done?

MR. MAGRUDER: This is Ian Magruder. I don't know where it's been done or the accuracy of how that would work.

MR. MORE: Explain to me how you determined through using a hydrograph -- river hydrographs that, in fact, with data missing relating to groundwater elevation.

MR. PAYNE: This is Scott. Let me talk a little bit about groundwater/surface water interaction. So a lot of our work is focused on this exact question. So a lot of these sites they establish ahead of time in their characterization work that there is a connection between groundwater and surface.

> What does that mean? It means they're saying our aquifer discharges into the river system or whatever. We see it all the time in our projects, too. Once you've established that there is a direct connection, if you can show that the elevation of the river is extremely high,

[^34]perhaps in flood stage well above any normal groundwater level that you've ever seen in your historic data, you then change the hydraulic gradient so it's flowing the other way. It's not exact, but it's certainly a strong indication if it flows one way most of the time once you reverse it and raise the river it can flow the other way. We've done a lot of modeling on this and once you've established this type of relationship, it's a pretty direct correlation and you would not want to use it for very accurate groundwater levels, but you certainly can say, "Hey, we should have collected groundwater data during this time. Because you missed it now we have to estimate it."

The point that Ian made earlier is that you need to collect the data so you're not asking these types of questions. It's industry standards to try to characterize and understand how these relationships happen in the natural system and it's not a very burdensome process to simply put in some transducers in some select wells. This is Scott.

MR. MAGRUDER: This is Ian Magruder.

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To directly answer your question, when $I$ look at the hydrograph and I see a period where a river flood creates a groundwater response that causes the groundwater to have a direct hydraulic connection with CCR in the impoundment and then I see other floods in the river of greater magnitude and potentially longer duration, I make the qualitative inference that it causes a similar response in the groundwater system and the coal ash was inundated by groundwater.

MR. MORE: So I think I understand the two of you to be saying if the data is not available, it's appropriate to use the groundwater -- the surface water elevation data to estimate or model the groundwater elevation?

MR. PAYNE: No, that is not what we're saying. We're saying we have to resort to a less desirable process to try to ascertain what data may have been missing from site characterization data that was needed for a modeling effort.

We highly recommend, encourage, that daily data are collected using transducers in selected wells. What you're proposing, as we're

[^35]saying, is not the best practice. We're saying best practices is you collect the data. It's not that hard to do with current technology. This is Scott.

MR. MORE: I have no further
questions.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Moving on to Ms. Brown. Any questions for these witnesses?

MS. BROWN: No questions for these witnesses.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Ms. Manning, any questions for these witnesses?
MS. MANNING: No questions for these
witnesses. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Mr. Sylvester, any questions for these witnesses?
MR. SYLVESTER: We do not have any
questions. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Mr. Rao,
any questions for these witnesses?
MR. RAO: No questions for these
witnesses. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Any follow-up questions?

MS. WILLIAMS: I'd like to ask one follow up.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Ms.
Williams. Okay. Please go ahead.
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MS. WILLIAMS: This is Deborah
Williams from Springfield City Water, Light and Power. I want to ask the question a little bit summing up what I think Ms. Diers and Mr. More were asking about, you know, I understand your recommendation of what is the best practice and why you feel that the absence of daily data has resulted in less ideal models, but what the Board has to balance here is how long we're going to require site characterizations to be delayed and, therefore, closure plans delayed and closure permits to be delayed to get the model to be perfect.

So can you explain a little bit what impact your recommendation is going to have on the timeline for gathering that? We all know that we have to act with imperfect data. MR. PAYNE: This is Scott. You

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mentioned the word perfect. I don't think anybody is suggesting we need perfect models. I think what you have in the past that has been submitted to the Illinois EPA has been far from perfect and could be greatly improved by simply requiring some basic parameters that stipulate what a model should be designed to include if it's going to answer these very complex questions. Right.

If we had simple questions, the answer is you could have a simple model. But you're asking complex questions, therefore, the models have to be robust, good, possibly transient -- anyway. And I guess -- now, I lost my train of thought. I apologize.

So the question is, how much time do you need to collect temporal data in a site characterization effort that would satisfy best practices? You know, we collect data on many different types of projects during site characterization that would last one to two years, for example, but not for 50 years, for example.

So it's based on best
professional judgment. So me as a person doing
site characterization, I will go to the Agency
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saying, "Hey, I want to characterize this site. I'm going to collect this type of data and I'm going to try to collect groundwater data over this course of period and have at least one year to two years worth of, for example, potentiometric data and I'm trying to go catch key events that relate to floods or other types of major rain events that may change how the potentiometric system is modified during those events."

So it's not a forever thing and some sites might require more data if it's very variable and I'm not sure what that site would be, but when $I$ looked at it for the first time $I$ would know it when $I$ saw it. So I don't believe that we're saying you have to collect continuous groundwater data forever before you can have a perfect model. Far from that. We're seeing used -- professional judgment, a guidance document that Illinois EPA, in our recommendation, would develop on their own would identify what that actually should assess.

MR. MAGRUDER: This is Ian Magruder.
In our responses to pre-filed questions, we addressed this question. The question is, how

[^36]long would daily water level measurements have to be taken for before the site hydrogeologic characterization could be finished and our answer was it's appropriate $I$ think for the site hydrogeologic characterization to be finished along the timelines of the other aspects of the rule that are driving that characterization, but that the daily water level measurements should be taken for the duration of the groundwater monitoring that applies to the impoundment. My understanding is that the model will be developed later in the life of the impoundment and then that daily data will be available for model calibration and any -- any revisions to the site conceptual model that are needed from having that additional dataset.

MS. WILLIAMS: Are you referring to for a new impoundment?

MR. MAGRUDER: Yes. In that instance, $I$ am.

MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. Do you see any flaws in this recommendation for impoundments that are preparing now today to close?

MR. MAGRUDER: This is Ian Magruder.

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Yeah, the potential flaw is you don't have the data because it wasn't required in the past. Our recommendation is that it's required going forward.

MS. WILLIAMS: And that you wait until you get it to do it right?

MR. PAYNE: You know, this is Scott. It's always to do things right. The idea that it's -- you already have the monitoring wells, right, you're adding transducers to them. The transducers collect the data for you. When you go out there and do your quarterly monitoring for water quality, you can get a water level and calibrate your transducers and having at least some data is better than no data. Catching those events is going to be important to look at how the water table changes over time and how it may or may not affect receptors of potentially contaminated water.

MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: No further
questions, Ms. Williams?
MS. WILLIAMS: Sorry. No further
questions.

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HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Any other follow-up questions for these witnesses? Okay. Seeing none --

MR. MORE: I have a follow-up
question. This is Josh More.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Mr. More, go ahead.
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MR. MORE: Thank you. Your proposed revisions to the IEPA's proposal includes additional data collection other than groundwater elevation data, is that correct?

MR. MAGRUDER: This is Ian Magruder. Yes, we do require a number of parameters that we believe are basic to groundwater contaminate transport modeling be either measured or estimated.

MR. MORE: No additional questions.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. We will, at this time, dismiss Mr. Payne and Mr. Magruder as witnesses. Thank you. And we will call Ms. Cynthia --

MS. DIERS: Melissa, this is
Stephanie. Can you hear us?

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HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Yes.
MS. DIERS: Sorry. We were on mute
again. I just have one question.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Please go
ahead.

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MS. DIERS: Are you aware of the
timeframe for closures that have been proposed in 845 and also requirements in 257?

MR. MAGRUDER: This is Ian Magruder.
I'm not aware of the specific closure timeframe.
MS. DIERS: Nothing further.
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MR. MORE: Josh More. Are you aware
of the timeframes to submit construction permits that include groundwater modeling for existing surface impoundments?

MR. MAGRUDER: This is Ian Magruder I'm not aware of the specific timeframe.

MR. MORE: Did you take into account the timeframes when drafting your proposed recommendations?

MR. PAYNE: This is Scott. So, you
know, what did we take into consideration to

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develop our comments is a good question because it relates to simply science. Now, if there is missing data, the idea here would be if they need more time maybe they should collect it to do it right. So if the rules are going to change midstream and some of these timelines are going to be crunched, maybe it's time for the agencies and industry folks to talk about what data should be collected to do it.

It's simply a matter of applying best practices and not missing some maybe not so obvious conditions that may affect groundwater quality and potentially surface water quality issues.

MR. MORE: No further questions.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. This
is Vanessa Horton. Any other follow-up questions?
Okay. At this time, we'll dismiss Mr. Payne and Mr. Magruder and I'd like to call Ms. Cynthia Vodopivec, are you on the line?

MS. VODOPIVEC: Yes.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Would the court reporter please swear in this witness.

[^37]WHEREUPON :
CYNTHIA VODOPIVEC
called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, deposeth and saith as follows:

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Mr. More,
would you like that Ms. Vodopivec's pre-filed testimony be entered into the record?

MR. MORE: Yes.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: That will
be Exhibit 21 and then would you like for her pre-filed answers to be entered into the record?
(Document marked as Hearing
Exhibit No. 21 for
identification.)
MR. MORE: Yes.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. That will be Exhibit 22.
(Document marked as Hearing
Exhibit No. 22 for
identification.)
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: All right.
So we'll begin with Illinois EPA. Do you have any questions for this witness?

MS. VODOPIVEC: I have an opening

[^38]statement I'd like to open with.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: I
apologize. That's correct. You're limited to five minutes.

MS. VODOPIVEC: Sure. Good morning. My name is Cynthia Vodopivec and I'm the Vice President of Environmental Health and Safety at Dynegy Midwest Generation, LLC, and IPH, LLC. I'm here today to present testimony on behalf of five entities, which are listed in my pre-filed testimony I will refer to collectively as Dynegy. On behalf of Dynegy, I'd like to start by thanking the Board and the Illinois EPA for their careful work throughout this rulemaking. I'm aware that a sizeable record has been compiled and I appreciate the work that the Board and its staff has ahead of it to review and finalize IEPA's proposed regulations.

On Friday, Dynegy submitted a brief comment with the aim of highlighting three key issues for the Board during this hearing. First, the comment explained that the proposed Section 845.710 Closure Alternatives Analysis will require a comprehensive evaluation which will
ensure that closures will be protective of human health and the environment. This analysis will account for many of the concerns raised by some participants in this rulemaking.

Second, the comment recommends that the final cover system standards in Section 845.750 be revised to better align with IEPA's past practice and the physical characteristics of CCR surface impoundments.

Third, the comment requests that the Board conform the definition of inactive surface impoundments with the definition of adopted by the Illinois legislature. Specifically, the definition should reflect that inactive CCR surface impoundments are subject to 8 -- to Part 845 only if they contained liquids after October 19th, 2015.

In addition to my testimony, Dynegy has pre-filed testimony from six expert witnesses who you will hear from today. These experts are first Dr. Lisa Bradley, a toxicologist whose testimony discusses the CCR rules, regulations of CCR impoundments; second, Dr. Melinda Hahn, whose testimony describes the
lack of risk to portable water sources associated with CCR surface impoundments; third, Dr. Rudy Bonaparte, a professional civil engineer whose testimony discusses the appropriate standards for final cover systems of closing impoundments in place; fourth, David Hagen, a hydrogeologist, who used groundwater modeling to show how different closure methods may be used to achieve groundwater protection standards and closure in place can be protective when there is an interaction between groundwater and CCR; fifth, Andrew Bittner, a professional engineer, whose testimony demonstrates that the elements of Section 845.710 are sufficient to ensure closures are protected even if an impoundment is located within a floodplain or CCR is in contact and; sixth, Mark Rokoff, a professional engineer, whose testimony provides a summary of the factor driving various closure methods.

Again, we appreciate the Board's consideration of this testimony and we look forward to answering your questions.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Thank you. Then we'll move to Illinois EPA
questions for this witness?
MS. DIERS: Can you hear me okay?
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Yes.
MS. DIERS: All right.
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BY MS. DIERS:
Q. I just wanted to ask one question based on your statement that you just gave. I wondered do you know if the legislators have defined inactive CCR surface impoundment --

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: I'm sorry.
Could you repeat the question?
MS. DIERS: Yeah, we're getting some feedback. Let's pause for one second. You can continue. I'll repeat the question.

> Do you know if the legislators
have defined inactive CCR surface impoundments in Senate Bill 9?
A. I'm not aware.
Q. I know you're not an attorney so I was wondering if you are aware of the WIN Act and are familiar with it?
A. I'm aware of the WIN Act.
Q. So do you understand that the WIN

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Act is an amendment to RCRA?
A. I'm sorry. Would you repeat the question?
Q. Do you understand that the WIN Act is an amendment to RCRA?
A. I do understand that.
Q. Are you aware that 29 CFR 1910.120
applies to all RCRA corrective actions?
A. Yes, I'm aware.
Q. So with respect to the WIN Act having been an amendment to RCRA, what changes were made to your safety and health plans, emergency action plans and safety data sheets, specifically our staff that manages CCR, required to work 40-hour OSHA -- I'm going to do $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{Z}-\mathrm{W}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{R}$ training?
A. Could you repeat the last part of that question?
Q. I was asking if the staff that you manage, are they required to have the 40 -hour H-A-Z-W-O-P-E-R training?
A. HAZWOPER training, yes, our staff is required to have that.
Q. I'm going to move to Agency Question

[^39]4 on Page 4. Are you there?
A. Yes.
Q. In Question 4, you did not state what chemical properties are analyzed in the CCR. Specifically, is chemical composition analyzed for percentage of total composition of the CCR?
A. I'm not sure exactly. I have to check with my technical staff as to exactly what is being tested for. You know, what we did -what $I$ did respond in my answer was I think it depends on what we're using the CCR for.
Q. Moving on to Agency Question 7, Page 7. Are you there?

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& \text { A. Yes, I'm sorry. } \\
& \text { Q. That's okay. In your response to }
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$$ Agency Question 7, you retract your objection to require to provide the Agency any necessary licenses and software because Dynegy does not believe it would be required to obtain any software on the Agency's behalf when the MODFLOW or MT3D is used.

Are you aware that groundwater numerical modeling software uses different software specific user interfaces to MODFLOW, Mod

[^40]Pass and MT3D?
A. I'm not specifically aware of the different -- the different programs that were used. I'd have to consult with my technical experts.
Q. Are you aware there are other modules that may be used as part of the modeling software that may be software specific?
A. Yes, I'm aware.
Q. Have you spoken to someone who has imported a groundwater model developed in one software into another software package to read and run it?
A. No, I have not.
Q. Are you familiar with how many different versions of numerical groundwater models are available for use that utilize MODFLOW or MT3D?
A. I do not, to my knowledge.
Q. Down to Agency Question 8, Page 7.
A. I'm there.
Q. You further state that to the extent that the Agency will need any commercial software beyond the free software, the Agency should

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purchase it. So you're aware there is a cost to purchase many user interface software applications for MODFLOW and MT3D?
A. I don't understand the question.

Could you say that again?
Q. So you're asking -- basically, you say that the Agency should purchase it. So my question is, are you aware there is a cost to purchasing this interface software application from MODFLOW for MT3D?
A. My understanding is that MODFLOW and MT3D are free software.
Q. Just a second. I'm talking to our staff. Can you hear me again?
A. Yes, we can.
Q. Are you aware there is a cost to all of the many user interface softwares to MODFLOW?
A. I'm not aware.
Q. Moving on to Agency Question 12,

Page 10.
A. I'm there.
Q. Are there NOAA level data available for every CCR surface impoundment location in the State of Illinois?

[^41]A. I don't know for certain. I do know that we evaluated all of our surface impoundments that are within 500 feet of rivers and there is data available for that.
Q. Okay. Moving on to Question 12A, as in apple, Page 10. If the Board were to adopt the proposed revisions to Justice, would the estimated groundwater elevations derived from river levels have to be compared with an existing quarterly groundwater evaluation -- elevate? Sorry.
A. Yes, it would.
Q. Do you believe that estimated groundwater elevations based on river level is an accurate -- is as accurate as measured groundwater elevation?
A. I believe it's an estimate. MS. DIERS: I have nothing further. I reserve the right to ask follow up.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. This
is Vanessa Horton. Let's pause here. It's 11:55. So let's break for lunch and then when we return, let's return at 1:00 and we'll continue with Ms. Vodopivec and with questions from the environmental groups. Okay. Thank you.

[^42]

[^43]also same question -- similar question to Page 21 our Question 4B, beta.
A. Okay.
Q. Can there be impacts to groundwater wells outside of impact to potable water wells?
A. Are you asking a theoretical
question if there can be impacts to groundwater monitoring wells?
Q. So your answer mentions that as discussed in Melinda Hahn's testimony we do not believe any potable water wells exist whereas the question was about any groundwater impacts.

So my follow-up question is that can there be impacts to groundwater outside of just impacts to what you see in a potable water well?
A. Sorry. We're having some technical difficulties. We can't hear you. Just hang on one second.

MR. MORE: I'm sorry. We're still
having some audio problems on our end. If you would just give us a couple minutes, we're bringing in an IT person to help.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.

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Mr. More, are all your witnesses in that room with you?

BY THE WITNESS:
A. I think we are good to go. If you could please repeat the question.

MS. COURTNEY:
Q. Can you hear me now?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. So the question -- the question and answer -- the question was about impact to groundwater and your answer stated that "We do not believe any potable water wells are at risk."

So my question is, can there be impact to groundwater outside of those impacts to potable water wells?
A. And I'll ask the follow-up question to you just to clarify.

Are you talking about is
there -- hypothetically speaking, is that your question?
Q. It can be hypothetically speaking. I'm not asking specifically about a -- about the Joppa impoundment for the Joppa site. I'm trying

[^44]to clarify your answer because the -- our question on 21, 4 (b) was about groundwater impacts and you just talked about potable water wells.
A. Right. And your question was, has there been groundwater monitoring in Joppa West and we did respond, yes, there have been groundwater monitoring conducted in Joppa West.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Can you
repeat your answer, Ms. Vodopivec, for the court reporter.

BY THE WITNESS:
A. I'm sorry. I said that the question that was posed was --

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Ms.
Vodopivec, sorry, this is Vanessa Horton again. I think someone in the room at Schiff is, perhaps, seated right next to the microphone and flipping pages. It's hard for our court reporter to hear over that.

MS. DIERS: I think it's somebody else.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: All right. Sorry about that.

Ms. Vodopivec, could you repeat

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your answer again. Sorry.
THE WITNESS: Okay. I'm sorry. Can
you hear me now?
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Yes.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. Okay. Great. So my response was the question that was posed in $4 B$ was, has there been groundwater monitoring done at Joppa West and we did respond that, yes, groundwater monitoring was performed from 2010 to 2013. BY MS. COURTNEY:
Q. Thank you. So my question is also about Board Question 19. This question refers to both of them.

In Board Question 19, the Board asks "Is Dynegy aware of any groundwater impacts of Joppa West?" So can there be impacts to groundwater outside of those potable impacts to potable water wells as mentioned by Melinda Hahn?
A. So, yeah, I mean, hypothetically, yes, you could have groundwater impacts.
Q. And groundwater should be protected for more than just potable use, correct?
A. I'm not sure -- I'm not sure how to

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answer that depending on what the regulation is.
Q. Okay. My next question is follow up to IEPA Question 5E, which is on Page 5 of your responses.

So your answer stated that "I cannot speculate as to the subsurface conditions of the Joppa West Ash Pond over the past 50 or more years."

My question is, are you aware of
how Dynegy would make this determination?
A. I'm not specifically aware of the impact. I'd have to talk to our consultants and our technical experts.
Q. My next question is related to Question 13 by IEPA on Page 11.

Your answer proposes to amend proposed Section 845.210. How recent would that groundwater monitoring data be?
A. What we are proposing here is to, you know, insert groundwater monitoring data. I'm not sure that we're putting any bounds around that. It's available data that we have.
Q. So it could be from any time?
A. I think it would be specific to the

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site, depending on the site.
Q. By this proposal, are you -- I had some feedback.

By this proposal, are you
suggesting that a previously completed water -groundwater monitoring well system could be used even if it does not meet the requirements of Part 845, Subpart F?
A. I think you may be able to use portions of the groundwater monitoring program. Clearly, it'd still have to meet the requirements of 845 --
Q. I'm sorry. You cut out. Can you repeat that answer?
A. I said you may be able to use portions of the groundwater monitoring program to give you some data. Clearly, we would have to conform with the requirements of 845 for the groundwater monitoring system.
Q. Okay. Next question is related to page -- follow-up on Page 22 of your responses and it would be 5C. This is the environmental group's questions.

So the question asked about
analyzing the benefits to health and the environment. You stated in your -- you also stated in your testimony, which is Exhibit 21 on Page 11 if you want to turn to that, too, so you have it.
A. Okay.
Q. The Board should, therefore, accept the more restrictive requirements that IEPA has proposed only where clear evidence has been presented that such requirements will lead to meaningful environmental benefit.

> If Dynegy has not, as indicated
in your answer, analyzed the benefits of additional requirements, then how does Dynegy know the additional measures are not meaningful?
A. So we have our -- if you look at some of our testimony by our expert witnesses, there are portions that they focus on that show there are no benefits to -- to more restrictive measures and those are specifically outlined in our expert witness testimony.
Q. Next question is Page 19 of your responses 1D. $D$ as in dog.
A. Okay. I'm there.

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some. I can't -- at this point in time, I can't point you to which ponds.
Q. Okay. Next question same Page 1 E , as in elephant.

When did the most recent use of DSI, so that's dry sorbent injection, begin?
A. Most recent, $I$ don't have a year off the top of my head. Within the past -- within the past couple years.
Q. And do you know when the first use of DSI was used?
A. I don't know when the first use of DSI was used.
Q. And to clarify your answer, when you say site, do you mean by coal plant or by the impoundment?
A. Coal plant.
Q. Okay. Would it also vary by

## impoundment?

A. Would what vary by impoundment, the use of DSI?
Q. I'm sorry. Within the -- actually, I'll strike that question. Next question.
To clarify, there are

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impoundments at Dynegy sites that contain both CCR
that predates the use of DSI as well as CCR
generated after DSI use began, correct?
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A. That's correct.

MS. COURTNEY: Okay. That is it for my questions, but $I$ reserve the right to ask follow-ups.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Thank you. We'll move on to Midwest Generation. Ms. Gale, do you have any questions for this witness?

MS. GALE: I have no questions for this witness. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Thank you.
City of Springfield,

Ms. Williams, do you have any questions for this witness?

MS. WILLIAMS: No questions. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Ms. Brown, any questions?
MS. BROWN: No questions for this witness.

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HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Ms. Manning, any questions?
MS. MANNING: No questions for this witness. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Mr. Sylvester, any questions?
MR. ARMSTRONG: Andrew Armstrong.
We have no questions for the witness.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Thank you.
And, Mr. Rao, any questions for
this witness?
MR. RAO: No questions for this
witness. Thanks.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Any
follow-up questions for Ms. Vodopivec?
MS. DIERS: This is Ms. Diers. I
just have a couple follow-ups.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Please proceed.
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BY MS. DIERS:
Q. Do you analyze for chemical
composition of CCR to ensure compliance with OSHA

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worker safety regulations, specifically regarding silica?
A. I believe we do. I have to check with our certified safety professional to see exactly, but, yes, $I$ believe we do.
Q. My last question is I'm going to go to Page 21 of your responses and look at 4C, as in cat, and we were asking what were the results of the groundwater monitoring. I'm not sure if you answered or not. So I just wanted to follow up on that.
A. I don't have a copy of the report in front of me. I know we did submit that report to Illinois EPA back in the 2013 timeframe.

MS. DIERS: All right. We have no
further questions.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Thank you. Are there any other follow-up questions for Ms. Vodopivec?

Okay. With that, we will
dismiss you, Ms. Vodopivec, and move to Lisa Bradley.

Are you in the office there at Schiff or online?

MS. BRADLEY: I'm online. I'm at my
home.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Would the court reporter please swear in this witness.

WHEREUPON:

## LISA BRADLEY

called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, deposeth and saith as follows:

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. So, Mr. More, would you like to have Ms. Bradley's pre-filed testimony entered in as an exhibit?

MR. MORE: I would.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. That will be Exhibit 23.
(Document marked as Hearing
Exhibit No. 23 for
identification.)
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Then would
you like Ms. Bradley's pre-filed answers entered as an exhibit?

MR. MORE: Yes, I would.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. That
will be Exhibit 24.

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MR. MORE: I would also like to move
to have entered into the record as Exhibit 25
Ms. Bradley's Power Point presentation, her summary, which is Exhibit -- Attachment A to our exhibits submitted and filed yesterday.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: So
Attachment A to yesterday's filed exhibit?
MR. MORE: Correct. Thank you.
Okay. That will be Exhibit 25.
(Document marked as Hearing
Exhibit No. 25 for
identification.)
MS. DIERS: Okay. Ms. Bradley, do
you have an opening statement or summary you'd like to present?

MS. BRADLEY: I'm working off the slide. Thank you. I appreciate the opportunity to testify today. On my second slide is a summary of my qualification and experience. I'm a toxicologist and risk assessor with a Ph.D. in toxicology from MIT and I'm an expert on coal

[^46]combustion residuals.
My third slide is a summary of
the opinions that were provided on my testimony and today I will focus on Opinion's 2 through 5. On Slide 4, my first opinion, is that because proposed Part 845 is patterned on the federal CCR rule, this conservative and overly protective proposed Part 845 is also conservative and overly protective.

The next slide, 5, the federal
CCR rule was based on the national risk assessment of CCR disposal units that identify only one scenario of the risk driver, the 90th percentile risk for drinking water ingestion for surface impoundment based on poor constituents. However, the federal regulation must be on that single scenario and, thus, be constituents and regulated a broader range of disposal practices and longer risk constituents.

The CCR Risk Assessment was comprehensive in that it evaluated the full range of potential exposures to CCR at a surface impoundment and those are summarized in the slide on the left. One reason for a conservative CCR

[^47]assumption is that when the CCR was published it was not enforceable through a permit program.

Therefore, EPA developed the regulations to apply to all settings nationally and be protective of a worst-case scenario. This lead to the national CCR Risk Assessment being constructed to be conservative and inclusive of a wide wage of environmental situations.

Based on this, there is no
risk-based reason for the Board to go beyond the federal regulations in the scope of Part 845. This won't necessarily provide any additional health protectiveness.

My next opinion is on Slide 6, a single exceedance of a groundwater protection standard during groundwater monitoring should not result in the initiation of corrective action under proposed Part 845.

On Slide 7, Part 845 is
patterned on the federal CCR rule, they're instructive to compare the two on this point. Under the federal CCR rule, an exceedance of a groundwater protection standard is determined statistically to take into account variability of

[^48]groundwater concentrations. By contrast, Part 845 is proposing to use a single confirmed result to define an exceedance of a groundwater protection standard.

However, like Part -- like the CCR rule, Part 845 does use specifics to define a significant level of a background. The Board regulations governing landfills in Part 811 uses a statistical approach to identify a groundwater exceedance for landfill, the same as the federal CCR rule. This statistical approach for identifying an exceedance of a groundwater protection standard should be applied to CCR surface impoundments as well under Part 845.

I'm going to skip Slide 8 and 9 out of consideration for time. On Slide 10 is my fifth opinion that $C C R$ units that are capped or otherwise maintained and units that receive only de minimis amounts of CCR do not present a risk warranting regulations. Imposing requirements upon such use, even on Part 845, goes beyond the federal CCR rule and is unnecessary and unsupported.

On Slide 11, with respect to
capped or otherwise maintained, the federal CCR rule requires that all CCR surface impoundments that contain CCR and liquids as of October 15th, 2015, must comply with the rules requirement. U.S. EPA's position on what constitutes a regulated surface impoundment is consistent with the CCR Risk Assessment. The risk assessment demonstrates that only an impoundment with a significant amount of CCR with liquid creating a hydraulic head produces a risk scenario that is above a regulatory target.
U.S. EPA did not propose to require closed surface impoundments to reclose and that's actually a quote from them in the preamble. With respect to units that contain liquids and de minimis amounts of CCR, U.S. EPA identified examples of ponds that would be excluded as de minimis ponds such as cooling water and processed water ponds.

> U.S. EPA stated that units containing only truly de minimis levels of CCR are unlikely to prevent the significant risks this rule is intended to address, i.e., impoundments with a significant amount of CCR with liquid
creating a hydraulic head. Therefore, both of these same approaches we believe should be included in Part 845.

That conclude my introduction and I'm happy to take questions now.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Thank you. We will move to IEPA.
Do you have any questions for
this witness?
MS. DIERS: We do not.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. For the environmental groups, any questions for this witness?

MS. LEGGE: Yes, this is Melissa Legge of Earthjustice for Prairie Rivers Network and I have questions for this witness.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Please proceed.

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BY MS. LEGGE:
Q. Ms. Bradley, turning first to your answer to IEPA's Question 2, which is on Page 7 of your pre-filed answers.
A. I'm there.

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Q. Okay. You state that Exhibit B of your testimony presents the summarized result of testing under EU's REACH program. Quote, for the purpose of evaluating the materials put into commerce, not the risk that may be associated with any of its components in other contexts, end quote.

Are you saying that the EU REACH studies did not evaluate with -- associated with coal ash in the context of storage and impoundment?
A. No, not at all. IEPA's questions were -- seemed to me to be focusing on individual constituents of coal ash and the coal and their -you know, risk assessment in the U.S. we look at constituents one by one. The elegance of the REACH study is that they looked at the potential toxicity of the material as a whole.
Q. In your response to Question 1L, as in Lima, to our questions, you listed the exposure pathways that support --
A. Can I ask you -- can I ask you for the page number for that?
Q. Yes. I believe it's on Page 28.

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A. Okay.
Q. So in your response here, again that's Question 1L, as in Lima, you listed the exposure pathways that support the following statement in your testimony "When evaluating the material as a whole, there is a wealth of information on the toxicity testing of $C C R$ in mammalian and aquatic species that demonstrates that CCR is not toxic," and the list of pathways that you provide is sustained as the pathways in that REACH study, is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And oral ingestion of CCR constituents via groundwater is not one of the pathways in the REACH study, correct?
A. Correct, the REACH studies were studies on the whole materials. So direct exposure to coal ash.
Q. But not -- not leaching via
groundwater?
A. No, that's not --
Q. And yet --
A. -- relevant to REACH.
Q. Okay. And yet EPA's CCR Risk

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Assessment identifies groundwater contamination as the main topic of concern for CCR impoundment, is that correct?
A. Yes, it is, which is consistent -they screen out many other pathways, including inhalation, direct contact through their risk assessment, the screening steps for their risk assessment. So, yes, they address these pathways in which they screen for the risk assessment.
Q. Following up on your response.

Turning the page to Page 31 following up on your response to Question $2(a)(1)$, did you review any of the studies, the underlying studies, in the REACH dossier?
A. No, as I said earlier in my testimony, I did not. I looked at the dossier as a whole.
Q. And, to your knowledge, were any of the studies in the REACH dossier peer reviewed?
A. To my knowledge, I do not know if they were peer reviewed or not.
Q. To your knowledge, were any of the studies in the REACH dossier reviewed by a governmental entity?

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A. Yes, the entire dossier, REACH
dossier, to be submitted with an entry number has to be reviewed by ECA, European Chemical

Administration or Association, I don't remember which one it is, but ECA has to review the dossiers and approve them before they become published.
Q. Is that a governmental agency?
A. Yes, it is an EU agency, European Union.
Q. And in your response to Question 2 H on the next page, you stated "Based on my understanding, the dossier is registered and published only after peer review and approval by ECHA"?
A. Correct, that's the European Chemical Association.
Q. Mm-hmm. Before you said this, did you research whether the European Chemical Agency confirmed that dossiers are compliant with all REACH testing requirements before the dossier is available to the public?
A. That is the goal of ECA's review, yes.

[^49]Q. Are you familiar with the conclusion of ECA's ten-year review called Evaluation under REACH: Progress Report 2017?
A. You submitted that, I think, yesterday as part of your exhibit. So, yes, I looked at that quickly. I've also looked at more recent ECA updates on the review study.
Q. And I would actually like to turn to that document now. It is pre-filed Exhibit 8 of ELPC, PRN and Sierra Club's pre-filed exhibits.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Exhibit 8?
MS. LEGGE: Exhibit 8, yes, I believe.

Hearing Officer, can I go ahead and move that into the record?

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Yes. So
that will be Exhibit 26. What is the title of the exhibit? Sorry.
(Document marked as Hearing
Exhibit No. 26 for
identification.)
MS. LEGGE: It's called ECHA --
ECHA's 10 Year Review -- that's not what it's called. It's called Evaluation under REACH:

[^50]Progress Report 2017.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
MS. LEGGE: The author is the
European Chemical Agency.
BY MS. LEGGE:
Q. And I'd like to turn to the executive summary Page 6, which is Page 171 of the PDF. Are we all there?

So on the last full paragraph of this page, it states "Overall, during the ten years of evaluation, ECHA checked to various degrees the compliance of 1,350 , or 7.33 percent, of dossiers in the greater than 1,000 tonnage per annum tonnage ban and 430 , or 3.79 percent, of dossiers in the 100 to 1,000 tons per annum tonnage ban. Due to the selection based on screening of suspected data gaps, in the vast majority of the cases, 69 percent and 77 percent respectively, the compliance checks have confirmed one or more non-compliances and resulted in ECHA (draft) decisions."

So, in other words, ECHA has
checked roughly 5 percent of dossiers for compliance and roughly 70 percent of them have

[^51]been found to be non-compliant, is that correct?
A. I don't agree with that conclusion from that paragraph. I think what this progress report is evaluating is kind of part of the continuous improvement program within the ECA and REACH program. So you've got a program that is setup where dossiers are submitted. It's reviewed and checked for compliance and then published or not depending on that review.

I think what ECA is doing here is saying, okay, we have a lot of dossiers that have been submitted, we have done a lot of work, let's go back and do a spot check of how we review these -- these dossiers. So I think by the spot check is of 7 -- the 7.33 percent. I don't believe that this paragraph is saying that only 7.33 percent of the dossiers greater than 1,000 tons per year were ever reviewed. So I think that's a very different process.

## Q. What is your basis for saying this

 is part of a continuous improvement process?A. From my review of this document that you provided and the conclusions that it makes. Continuous improvement process is my own words
because that comes up in different blocks, but I think that's helpful -- it's helpful for other people to understand the process.
Q. Do you recognize that the compliance checks reveals that there are dossiers that are out there that are not compliant with REACH's standards and they discover that upon the compliance check?
A. I think they targeted certain types of chemicals and, again, I just looked at that part yesterday, but they're targeting chemicals that may have higher levels of toxicity so they can understand with respect to the hazard ranking, has that hazard ranking been completed and they conduct it correctly where there are issues where is it between hazard ranking 2 and 3, which may make a difference in how that chemical is regulated and what kinds of regulations might be needed to -- when that chemical is put into commerce.

If you look at the types of studies that they looked at, they were studies that were dealing with -- more with mutations, with teratogenicity, with reproductive toxicity.

So constituents that are on that higher end of the spectrum and seeing potentially more hazardous versus, you know, all of the REACH results reported for coal ash and coal material don't even warrant a hazard ranking of 1 where the ranking system is 1 is low, 4 is high. So it's not ranked as to hazards, which I think was summarized in my tables and in my testimony as posing no hazard.
Q. Ms. Bradley, I don't believe you answered my question.

My question was, does the fact that compliance reviews are finding non-compliance dossiers in 70 percent of the ones they do check indicate that some of the documents that are publicly available are not compliant with REACH standards?
A. It does indicate that. I have to say something on coal ash, though. All of the studies that are required have been conducted for coal ash, and none of the results resulted in a hazard classification. Many of the dossiers selected for review were those that did not have a complete data set or were of higher hazard.

## Q. All right. And what is your basis

for that?
A. By looking at the dossier and the completeness of the types of tests that were conducted, the dossier does not make estimations about reproductive toxicity. It actually bases it on reproductive toxicity testing, for example.
Q. So you don't know whether a compliance check has been done on the CCR dossier?
A. I don't know. They haven't -- I haven't seen that they have published the constituents that they have done compliance checks on. They have published a set of constituents that they are rolling out into something called the Community rolling action plan, where different components of the EU, different EU states will be reviewing certain of those dossiers, but that is the only list that I've seen that has been published and coal ash is not on that list.
Q. Okay. Moving on to Question 10B of IEPA's questions which is on Page 14.
A. I'm there.
Q. In your response to this question, you say that you "Maintain that U.S. EPA's risk assessment is comprehensive and thorough."

[^52]
other states.
Q. Based on your knowledge, at approximately what percentage of coal plants, coal ash sites, have exceedances of at least one coal ash constituent impound?
A. I don't -- I have not seen what I would call maybe an authoritative review of that. I believe, perhaps, Mr. Rokoff may have discussed that in his testimony and that will be coming up later. The facilities that I'm familiar with -there are -- well, there are instances of groundwater concentrations at CCR monitoring wells above groundwater protection standards.

What I have found for the sum total of that monitoring within a single facility maybe 90 percent of the results are compliant with drinking water standards or groundwater protection standards and so although many facilities may have some constituents that are above groundwater protection standards, it's my experience that that percentage of the total amount of groundwater monitoring conducted at that facility is very low.
Q. Let me re-ask the question. Are you aware of approximately

[^53]what percent of coal ash sites is there an exceedance of at least one coal ash constituent in the groundwater?
A. Not specifically I can't give you an answer. I would expect it would be upwards of 80 percent, but that's a guess on my part here.
Q. At a coal combustion residuals
conference hosted by EUCI, did you state that the environmental groups say about 95 percent of sites have an exceedance, but you thought it was kind of cool that 5 percent don't have any exceedances?
A. I'm not --

MR. MORE: This is Josh More. I'm going to object to this line of questioning. The purposes of this testimony she did not evaluate groundwater monitoring data at this specific site. She is relying just on a risk and, second, you're going beyond the scope of her testimony and follow-up questions related to the written questions.

MS. LEGGE: I do believe that it is relevant that her testimony focused on model values and not on data that is reported by the -by the coal industry across the country, that we
actually have at this point, but I do believe the questions are relevant.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: I'll sustain the objection.

BY MS. LEGGE:
Q. I'll move on. In your response to Question 1J, which I believe is on Page 27. Let me know when you're there.
A. I am there. Thank you.
Q. So the question asks in comparison to the TCLP test says, "The LEAF test evaluates leaching under a wider range of environmental conditions" and you stated essentially, yes, however the test evaluates leaching under a wider range of laboratory conditions.

My follow-up question is, aren't
the wider range of laboratory conditions meant to reflect a wider range of environmental conditions?
A. In some cases, they can. I find that the -- the wide range of pH's that are employed in, $I$ think, it's 13, 14, I get them mixed up, they're the ones that employ the wide range of pH's from 2 to 13 are not necessarily relevant in the environment.

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| The most relevant leaching |  |
| condition would be which EPA requires in the LEAF |  |
| testing, the self-pH of the material which is the |  |
| pH that results if you mix the material with |  |
| deionized water, at least in the LEAF testing |  |
| regime. So that's the pH that's going to more |  |
| accurately represent how that material may behave |  |
| in the environment. |  |
| Q. So the range of pH 's, which you |  |
| replied in answer to Question 1E, you stated that |  |
| ECRI reports the range of pH ash in leachate |  |
| samples is 4.3 to 12 with a median range of 7.9 . |  |
| Don't the wider range of |  |
| laboratory conditions used on the LEAF test more |  |
| closely approximate this reported range of pH's in |  |
| leachate? |  |
| A. That reported range of pH in |  |
| leachate refers to the pH of that material. So if |  |
| a self-pH of the material is 10, it doesn't really |  |
| matter how that might behave under pH conditions |  |
| of 2 unless one is contemplating the use of that |  |
| material that would suggest it to a pH of 2 , in |  |
| which case those results might be informative, but |  |
| if you are really questioning how the material is |  |

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going to behave in the environment, it's that self-pH or the pH of -- like the TCLP test, the precipitation leaching procedure looks at acid rain which can be somewhere in those pH range of 4, but the sheer amount of materials that that acid rain is going through the result is going to be much closer to the self-pH of the material. So although ash can exhibit a wide range of pH's pH 2 -- or as here pH 4.3 is really only relevant to that ash that adding self-pH is 4.3.
Q. So would you agree that the LEAF test is more likely to approximate the conditions in leachate -- coal ash leachate than the TCLP?
A. Can you restate that, please?
Q. Wider range of pH 's in the LEAF's test were -- isn't more likely to represent the range of pH values in coal ash leachate samples than in the TCLP?
A. I'm going back to the answer I just gave you. That wide range of pH conditions in LEAF I don't think is relevant as to how the material behaves in the environment. It's the self-pH that is important and EPA says in the LEAF
testing protocol that if the self-pH is not included in the specific page increments that are included in the LEAF testing protocol, then we need to add an extra leachate sample at that self-pH. So that's the LEAF testing. I really think it's the self-pH that is most -- those results are most predictive of how coal ash may behave in the environment.

TCLP is a different test. It was developed by EPA to specifically evaluate whether a material, any material, not just coal ash, is suitable for disposal in a municipal waste landfill or Subtitle D landfill, and municipal waste landfills have a wide range of materials that go into them and based on EPA's review of leachate generally from municipal waste landfills they found that the pH used in the TCLP test, which was somewhere in the low 4 range, is more consistent with the kind of leachate that you see in a municipal solid waste landfill.

So that test was specifically
designed to say, okay, if you're going to put your material in a solid waste landfill, how is it going to behave in that environment of that

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landfill with a pH of 4 something and they use acidic acid in that test because it's more representative of the type of acid you find in a municipal waste landfill.

For the TCLP test, it's
specifically a regulatory test to let you know can you dispose of the material in a solid waste landfill or can you dispose of the waste in a hazardous waste landfill.
Q. I'm not sure --
A. So it's the --
Q. -- what you're --
A. -- behavior in the environment.
Q. Okay. So results using the TCLP test do not predict the behavior in the environment?
A. I'm not saying it doesn't predict. If you want the best predictor of behavior in the environment, you'll do a leaching test at the self-pH of the material, of any material.
Q. Okay. In response to IEPA Exhibit 17, which is on Page 19 of your pre-filed answers, your response is on Page 19. The question is on Page 18 -- the question is 17 , correct?

[^54]A. Yes.
Q. Okay. The question asks about
studies related to inhalation exposure and your
response states, "The U.S. EPA CCR Risk Assessment
focused on the leaching to groundwater pathway.
The direct contact pathway in the CCR, including
ingestion and inhalation, were eliminated in U.S.
EPA's screening process after conducting a
conservative screening risk assessment for the
pathways listed on Page 18 and $19 . \quad$ U.S. EPA's CCR
Risk Assessment focused on the groundwater
pathway. U.S. EPA's screen risk assessment
determined that the other pathways are not of
Ms. Bradley's response to question -- IEPA
concern."

[^55]HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Noted.
MS. LEGGE: I didn't realize that. I missed that instruction. I apologize. Is that the case? Some of these answers are quite lengthy.

Is it the case that you would always prefer the whole answer be read?

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: This is Vanessa Horton. Go ahead, Mr. More.

MR. MORE: I was going to say it depends how you represent what you're reading into the record. In this instance, I believe you represented that you were reading her response which would leave one reading the record to believe you read the entire response and you only read a portion of the response into the record.

MS. LEGGE: Right, I read the beginning of the responses.

MR. MORE: Correct.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: This is
Vanessa Horton.
Were you intending to enter
Exhibit 9 into evidence?
MS. LEGGE: Yes.

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identification.)
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. That
will be Exhibit 27 and that's entitled Payment and
Ecological Risk Assessments of Coal Combustion
Residuals.
BY MS. LEGGE:
Q. Yes, and it's an excerpt, the executive summary in Chapter 3.

So turning to Section 3.5.1, which is on Page 3-24, which is Page 285 of the PDF.
A. Okay. Sorry. Go ahead.
Q. What is page -- what is this document 3-24?
A. Yes.
Q. So in the middle of that paragraph, it reads -- one sentence of the paragraph it states "Under the control management -- under the uncontrolled management scenario, concentrations of arsenic were found to pose acute risk, and PM 2.5 was found to exceed the 24 -hour max." This exact passage is actually
quoted in your pre-filed response to IEPA Question 10E.

So based on the statement EPA
actually determined that without fugitive dust control the NAC could be exceeded and there would be an acute risk from concentration of arsenic, correct?
A. That's what that sentence says. I believe the acute risk for arsenic and then to go back to that, because context is important. Higher or lower doesn't tell the full story - the predicted arsenic concentration in the uncontrolled scenario is only two times the 24-hour standard for PM 2.5, and only two times the acute regulatory target. All of the predicted cancer and noncancer risks for both the uncontrolled and controlled scenarios were below regulatory targets.
Q. And are you reading from somewhere in this document?
A. Yes, those are the results that are on Page 3-10 of the document, Table 3-4, and then Table 3-2 on the previous -- no, Table 3-4 -Table 3-4 -- 3-2, sorry, on Page 37 the acute

[^56]inhalation risk for arsenic, again, which is for that 24 -hour averaging time was 2 versus a regulatory target of 1 . So those are the only two results of the inhalation analysis that were above a regulatory target. I think it's really important here to understand the context of this analysis.

EPA says in my response to
Question $10 B$ or 11 -- 10B that they use a landfill scenario to evaluate the inhalation pathway and they state that that's obviously very conservative for a surface impoundment because a surface impoundment has, by definition, liquids in it. So to what extent that there might be some dry material associated with -- or the impoundment was very conservative for EPA to just devalue a landfill scenario. The landfill scenario looked at vehicular traffic and bulldozing materials and loading and unloading of materials and there are standard emission factors associated with those materials and EPA added those all together.

So very conservatively assuming
that all of these activities are occurring at the
same time at a landfill and then applied their dispersion, deposition models to those emission factors and compare the results in air concentration either one hour or two averages or longer term averages to reference concentrations or an acute toxicity values for inhalation.

By doing that direct comparison
to those toxicity values, you're also assuming that the receptor locations that EPA modeled that someone is breathing that dust, the CCR derived dust, in the air 24 hours a day. So that is what -- that is what really serves as a basis for the conservatism on the pathway and the fact that even under those conditions it was really only two scenarios in an acute timeframe for the uncontrolled dust management scenario.

I think it's actually good news for concerns about inhalation with CCR. Under the controlled scenario, the EPA is requiring under their rules that none of the inhalation pathway results were above regulatory targets.
Q. So returning to EPA's Ambient Air Conclusions, which is the title of Section 3.5.1, EPA did find acute risk from concentrations of
arsenic and exceedances of the NAC in an
uncontrolled management scenario and the risk only
fell below selected criteria in a controlled
management scenario, is that correct?
A. Right. EPA specifically says in
that paragraph even with the conservative
assumptions used here, risk fell below the
selected criteria when dust controls were
considered. Thus, these screening results in
total are sufficient -- in total was my word --
are sufficient to characterize high-end risks for
this pathway that controls are required to be
considered protective.
Q. $\quad$ But only with the application of
to see those two single exceedances of risk
fugitive dust control?
yes. Again, I would just like to point out that
EPA modeling and source terms for this screen
level evaluation were very conservative and it's
unlikely that $I$ would suggest in the real world
that all of those conservative exposure
assumptions would occur at the same time.
A. the application is controlled,
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targets in the real world, which is my
professional opinion from my experience in this capacity as a toxicologist.
Q. Thank you. In your response to our Question 4B on Page 34 --
A. Okay.
Q. $4 B$.
A. $\quad$ B as in boy?
Q. I think I am on the wrong page. I think it's 33, not 34.
A. It's 4B as in boy?
Q. Yes.
A. Okay.
Q. And the response begins on Page 34, but the question is on Page 33.
A. Okay.
Q. The last sentence of your response states "Note that EPA is obviously aware of 40 CFR 261 and its CCR rulemaking process and nonetheless determined that coal ash was appropriately regulated as a solid waste under Subtitle D, not as a hazardous waste under Subtitle $C$ of the draft." You also state in response to Question 12B that you're aware of the Bevill Amendment,

[^57]correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And the Bevill Amendment details EPA's determination about whether or not to regulate assessments under Subtitle C, is that -is that consistent with your understanding?
A. I'm sorry. Can you repeat the question?
Q. The Bevill Amendment is related to EPA making a determination that whether or not a substance should be regulated under Subtitle $C$ of RCRA?
A. No, I don't think that's stated quite correctly. EPA said in the preamble to the rule that -- actually, let's step back a minute.

The Bevill Amendment was stated that EPA needed to do an evaluation of coal ash before it could classify it as either a solid waste under Subtitle D of RCRA or as a hazardous waste under Subtitle C of RCRA.

And so that -- until EPA did any
additional rulemaking exempted coal consumption
residual from regulation. EPA, then in 2014, published their final rule and they did say, and
this is my response to your Question 12D, that EPA is deferring its final decision on the Bevill regulatory determination because of regulatory and technical uncertainties that cannot be resolved at this time.

This rule defers a final Bevill regulatory determination with respect to $C C R$ that is disposed in CCR landfills and CCR surface impoundments until additional information is available on a number of key technical and policy questions. This includes information needed to quantify the risks of CCR disposal, and the potential impacts of recent Agency regulations on the chemical composition of CCR. The Agency also needs further information on the adequacy of the state programs

So EPA designed the rule. It is requiring additional investigation of CCR disposal sites and EPA deferred its final action on the Bevill Amendment or final decision pending the result. So they could also see the result of the monitoring that they're requiring in the rule.
Q. And the passage you just read from

EPA is from the preamble for the 2014 to 2015

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rule?
A. Correct, and that -- the specific references are in that paragraph that $I$ just read.
Q. Following up on our Question 8, which is on Page 40.
A. Okay. I'm there.
Q. This question referred to the
statement in your testimony -- on Page 12 of your testimony "Only the upper end of the range of the measured concentrations of five constituents in the coal ashes studied are above the residential soil screening level in some but not all of the coal ashes: Arsenic, chromium, cobalt, thallium, and vanadium. Moreover, these concentrations are only slightly above the screening levels.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Ms. Legge, this is Vanessa Horton. Could you possibly read that again slower for us.

MS. LEGGE: Sure. Sure.
BY MS. LEGGE:
Q. And this is from Ms. Bradley's testimony on Page 12 "Only the upper end of the? Range of the measured concentrations of five constituents in the coal ashes studied are above

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the residential soil screening level in some but not all of the coal ashes: Arsenic, chromium, cobalt, thallium, and vanadium. Moreover, these concentrations are only slightly above the screening levels."

In your answer to Question 8C, you state that you are aware of the arsenic CCR in fill in the Town of Pines at $340 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And your answer to Subpart $C$ states that the level associated with a one-in-a-million cancer risk is $0.68 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. To your knowledge, does IEPA --
A. Go ahead.
Q. To your knowledge, does IEPA use the one-in-a-million target cancer risk?
A. Yes, to point what you brought up, EPA -- IEPA does use the target cancer risk of one-in-a-million in developing their groundwater standards and in their TACO program (Tiered Approach to Corrective Actions) for the screening levels that they have in that program.

However, IEPA does, under their

[^58]mixtures rule, look at the combination of constituents in the risk assessment and they work with a risk range of one-in-a-million to one-in-ten-thousand. So in my response to your Question 8D, I provide the soil screening level at each of the three target risk levels; one-in-a-million, one-in-one-hundred-thousand, one-in-ten-thousand and then on cancer screening level.

It's important to keep in mind that the tipping -- the use screening levels are very conservatively derived and the toxicity values are conservatively derived. So a risk result above -- even above one-in-ten-thousand does not necessarily mean that harm will occur and we -- this is a very conservative risk range that we work with in the regulatory world, the one-in-a-million to one-in-ten-thousand.

The background cancer rate in the U.S., which is published annually by the American Cancer Society, is between one-in-two and one-in-three for men and so this is -- we are regulating -- in our world of regulatory risk assessment and environmental regulations, we are
regulating potential carcinogens at levels that are orders of magnitude lower than the background cancer risks that we experience and I think those are very important considerations to keep in mind when looking at such data.
Q. But the levels used by IEPA in its cancer screening, in its regulation, as you say, are between one-in-a-million and
one-in-ten-thousand cancer risk level and the one-in-ten-thousand cancer risk level you cite in your testimony for arsenic and soil is $68 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ ?
A. Correct.
Q. And wouldn't you say that $340 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ is only slightly higher than 68?
A. That specific result of three or four points higher is not an order of magnitude necessarily higher. This is not data that I was referring to in the previous analysis that $I$ had done with coal ash.
Q. So Question 11 of our questions, turning to Question 11B, which is on Page 42 , we asked "Has U.S. EPA defined a safe level of exposure to lead" and your answer cited EPA's risk-based screening level for lead in residential

[^59]soil about which EPA states, and you're quoted in your answer here, "It appears that some of these effects, particularly changes in the levels of certain blood enzymes and in aspects of children's neurobehavioral development, may occur at blood lead levels so low as to be essentially without a threshold."

## So by EPA's words the risk-based

screening level you cited has not been determined to be a safe level, is that correct?
A. The EPA's use of the risk-based screening level $400 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ for lead in lead sites across the U.S. and they're doing that in Region $V$ as well. So remediation is being conducted at lead sites to $400 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$. So I would say, yes, that's considered to be a safe level. Our understanding about lead changes over time, but given the uncertainty this is still the number the EPA is using in the regulatory risk world.
Q. But EPA has not determined this to be, quote, safe, have they?
A. When you asked this question, I
actually did some searching to see if $I$ can find where does it say there is an unsafe level and I
could not find that kind of language from EPA to be able to answer that question.
Q. What is --
A. So I'm giving you the context of EPA's residential soil screening levels for lead as they apply at sites across the nation of 400 $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ and based on their use of it and their communications with public, it's considered to be a safe level.
Q. What is the maximum contaminant level goal for lead in drinking water?
A. For lead? Well, lead doesn't have an MCL. Lead has something that's called a treatment technology action level or TTAL. It's listed with the MCL's in the MCL's publication, but there's a footnote to it.

And for that, for the $15 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$ of lead in drinking water that number applies at the tap. So when you take the water out of your tap. And they do that because historically we have copper pipes and lead solder. So despite what water quality may be coming out of a municipal water surface plan as being distributed to people serviced by municipal water, lead can be
introduced to that water and especially in older homes.

So because of the presence of
lead solder that treatment technology action level
applies at the tap when you turn the tap on and take a glass of water. I can look here and see if there is an MCL key for lead, but I'm just -- no. They do have an MCLG, which they say is 0 .
Q. Turning now to your response to CWLP Question 1.
A. What is that?
Q. City Water. It's on Page 24. Sorry. I should have defined the acronym City Water, Light and Power.
A. I use a lot of acronyms in risk assessment, but that hasn't been one of them yet.
Q. So --
A. Go ahead.
Q. Okay. Great. So in Question 1, they ask you about boron and you state -- it's an excerpt from your answer. You state "Direct contact with boron in coal ash does not pose a risk to human health."

When you say that, did you
include pathways of exposure such as leaching into groundwater? Does the statement "direct contact with boron" characterize leaching into --
A. No.
Q. -- drinking water?
A. No. So in the world of risk assessment, direct contact is different than drinking water contact.
Q. Turning back to U.S. EPA CCR Risk Assessment on Page 3-20, which is Page 281 for those on the PDF. It's Table 3-8. Let me know when you're there.
A. I'm there.
Q. Does this table identify boron having a risk to human health resulting from groundwater and fish ingestion, to support groundwater ingestion?
A. Yes, for groundwater ingestion. Table 3-8 -- this isn't a screening analysis that EPA did. Table $3-8$ is the result of the screening analysis. So this is where EPA used -- did a point estimate risk assessment, did not do this prior to the full probabilistic risk assessment and it was these results based on the very

[^60]conservative screening risk assessment, 90th percentile point estimates.

Constituent concentrations and exposure parameters that's what these results are. So these are results -- these results in Table 3-8 that EPA used to then go on and develop the more detailed risk assessment for the drinking water pathway. So this is a screening level risk result. This is not a final risk result from the full risk assessment.
Q. But it does state that the result for boron indicates a non-cancer human health risk gives you groundwater ingestion with the boron?
A. It does have a screening result. It does -- no one in the risk world would use this to represent that there is a potential risk at that level under the conditions assumed of its risk assessment. What this tells you is step one. Okay. What can I screen out that I don't need to look at and everything that is below one in this table one can -- and EPA discusses this, too.

One can confidently screen that out as a risk assessment. What these results say is that not that there is really a risk for these
constituents when the screening result is above one. It means we need to look at this in more detail and that's what EPA did. They then moved to the probabilistic risk concept. So that concept is very important to that number 10 .
Q. Shouldn't EPA in its 2018 Phase 1 proposal find that boron had health risks for both humans and ecological risks?
A. EPA is considering including boron on Appendix 4. Right now, it's on Appendix 3. EPA has toxicity values for boron. The risk-based screening levels that EPA publishes twice a year has an entry for boron. I think the tap water screening level for boron in that table is $7 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}$ or 7,000 micrograms per liter. To the extent that a drinking water concentration is above 7,000, then one would want to look at that in more detail, but I would not characterize what they are saying by proposing to put boron in Appendix 4 and saying it's causing health risks in people.

## Q. Okay.

MS. LEGGE: Thank you very much.
That concludes my questions.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.

[^61]Moving on to Midwest Generation. Ms. Gale, any questions for this
witness?
MS. GALE: I have no questions for this witness. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: City of
Springfield, Ms. Williams, any questions for this witness?

MS. WILLIAMS: I don't have any
follow-up questions.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Illinois Environmental Regulatory Group,
Ms. Brown, anyone questions?
MS. BROWN: No questions for this
witness.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Ms.
Manning, any questions?
MS. MANNING: I have no questions
for this witness. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON:
Mr. Armstrong, any questions?
MR. ARMSTRONG: No questions. Thank
you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.

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Mr. Rao, any questions?
MR. RAO: Yes, I have a question, a follow-up question.

MS. BRADLEY: I haven't kept track of everyone. What was your affiliation?

MR. RAO: I'm Anand Rao with the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

MS. BRADLEY: Okay. Great. Thank
you.

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$$ BY MR. RAO:

Q. I have a follow up to the Board's pre-filed Question 21.
A. I have that in front of me.
Q. Okay. Thank you for clarifying the risks posed by these units receive de minimis amount of CCR.

Are these facilities now covered by the proposed rules, is that your understanding?
A. If they're not covered by EPA CCR rule, it's potential they can be covered by Part 845 and I think at the last hearing the IEPA said that they would be covered.
Q. Okay. And you are recommending that

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these units be excluded from being covered by the regulations, right?
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A. Correct, I think we need to focus our attention on where -- on the units that could potentially pose a risk and the EPA decided do not.
Q. Would it be possible for you to provide some regulatory language that the Board could consider for these facilities?

MR. MORE: This is Josh More. We'll be happy to provide some language defining this concept.

MR. RAO: Okay.
BY MR. RAO:
Q. One more question $I$ had was, does Dynegy have these types of impoundments in Illinois?
A. I do not -- I have not worked with Dynegy on their facilities and I have not reviewed their facilities. So I don't know. I can't answer that question.

MR. RAO: Mr. More, do you have any input regarding this issue?

MR. MORE: Yes, it's my

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understanding that we have a unit that contains a de minimis amount of ash that the Agency is imposing to keep a request on, suggesting that it is subject to regulations.

MR. RAO: Are these -MR. MORE: Two units. I'm sorry.

Two units.
MR. RAO: I'm sorry. Are these the units that are under dispute whether they are surface impoundments -- CCR surface impoundments or not?

MR. MORE: Yes, that is correct. MR. RAO: Okay. Thank you for that clarification. That's all I have.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Any
follow-up questions for Ms. Bradley?
MS. DIERS: This is Ms. Diers. I
have one.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Please go
ahead.
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BY MS. DIERS:
Q. Are you familiar with the Illinois

EPA Act?
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MR. MORE: Yes, I'm sorry. Go
ahead.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: No problem.
Would you like to have Ms. Hahn's pre-filed testimony entered in as Exhibit 28?

MR. MORE: Yes, I would. Thank you.
(Document marked as Hearing
Exhibit No. 28 for
identification.)
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. And
then Ms. Hahn's pre-filed answers as Exhibit 29.
MR. MORE: Please.
(Document marked as Hearing
Exhibit No. 29 for
identification.)
MR. MORE: Then I'd like to move to
have her presentation -- her Power Point
presentation admitted into evidence as Exhibit 30, which is attached as Attachment $B$ to our first and second presentation of Dynegy's index, Dynegy's proposed exhibits for second hearing.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. So that would be Exhibit 30.

MR. MORE: Yes.

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identification.)
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Ms. Hahn, do you have any -- do you have a summary or prepared remarks that you'd like to begin with?

MS. HAHN: Yes, thank you. I'd like to provide a summary of my testimony, my pre-filed testimony, if that's acceptable.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
You'll be limited to five minutes. Please proceed.

MS. HAHN: Yes. Thank you. Thank you. Okay. So my name is Melinda Hahn and I'm with Ramboll, a U.S. corporation, and I have a double bachelors in physics and mathematics and environmental engineering from John Hopkins University. I tend to focus on the math and physics of contaminant transport and migration, specifically environmental data, site investigation, remediation, contaminate fingerprinting using statistics. You know, I have projects that span many different types of contaminates or constituents and many different

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sectors of business and other sources of risk to home health potentially.

So for some of my opinions to
explain what we did, Ramboll completed a water well and surface water intake survey that included private wells and non-community water supply, community water supply wells in the vicinity of 23 coal-fired power plants in Illinois and then we looked to review the publicly available databases in Illinois and U.S. EPA and tried to identify whether wells were present in those and then also whether the wells were present in a down gradient location and --

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Ms. Hahn.
Ms. Hahn.
MS. HAHN: -- and whether or not
those wells were potentially at risk of exceeding Class 1 groundwater standards or MCL's from coal ash impacts.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Ms. Hahn, this is Vanessa Horton in Chicago. Could you slow down a little bit just for our court reporter.

MS. HAHN: Sure. I apologize. I'll
maybe a little bit more brief, but slow. So the

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results of our survey was essentially consistent with the Illinois Groundwater Protection Program Biennial Report in 2012, which concluded that they didn't find drinking water levels in the vicinity of these facilities threatened by impacts from these facilities. So this assessment was essentially kind of an update from IEPA's assessment from the 2012 IGPP report.

We also looked at the
Environmental Risk Cap and Run Report, which alleges widespread groundwater contamination, unsafe conditions and, you know, the report states that the operators weren't aware of the extent to which groundwater was used for drinking water about the facility. So this exercise was an attempt to identify potable water wells within the search radius that could be impacted.

Slide 4 is a little information
about our process. We use the own property boundaries for the facilities. We looked at private wells, non-private wells and non-community water supply wells within a 2,500 foot radius and community water supply wells within the one-mile radius.

As I mentioned before, some of the desktop surveys of publicly available databases didn't include a boots on the ground survey or initial survey. The next slide is just an example of what a figure looks like. There is the certified boundary given by the property site boundary and the 2,500 foot radius, the mile radius and then wells plotted within those search grids.

We also considered the apparent direction of groundwater flow at these facilities, we looked at topographic maps, we looked at site specific reports, hydrogeologic assessment, the presence of surface water, I identified these -these future wells and surface water intakes that were potentially down gradient and considered, in addition, the type of well. Is it a piezometer, a launching well, a drinking water well, what is the depth of it, what is the location accuracy, do the databases have consistent information about these wells and in our conclusion we found -- or we didn't identify any wells or surface water intakes particularly down gradient and at risk of impact above water quality standards or MCL's from coal
ash constituents.
So, to summarize, our
conclusions were consistent with the 2012 Illinois
Groundwater Protection Program Biennial Report and, as I mentioned, we essentially provided an update. There were very few additional wells that we identified that were installed post-2010. Only one was identified as potentially down gradient of the property boundary, but this well wasn't down gradient of the active portion of that facility -HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Ms. Hahn.

Ms. Hahn.
MS. HAHN: Yes.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: This is
Vanessa Horton. I'm going to have to cut you off there. That's at five minutes.

MS. HAHN: Okay.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: So we'll
just move on to questions at this point. Thank
you for that summary.
MS. HAHN: Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: First,
Illinois EPA.
Ms. Diers, do you have any
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questions for Ms. Hahn?
MS. DIERS: We do not.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. The environmental groups, any questions for Ms. Hahn?

MS. COURTNEY: Yes, this is Kiana
Courtney with the Environmental Law \& Policy
Center. We do have questions.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
MS. COURTNEY: Can you hear me okay?
MS. HAHN: Good afternoon. Yes, I
can. Thank you.
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BY MS. COURTNEY:
Q. Again, my name is Kiana Courtney and I'm with the Environmental Law \& Policy Center.

My first question is a follow-up
to IEPA Question $1(a)$ on Page 3. I'm also going to be referencing Exhibit 18, which has been entered earlier today and that's the Cap and Run Report.
A. Okay.
Q. So you mentioned the Cap and Run

Report that you or Ramboll reviewed in this

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report, right, in the Attachment 2, Exhibit 29
which is your responses, correct?
A. Yes, we did.
Q. Does the Cap and Run Report state that all of the groundwater is presently used for drinking water?
A. No, I don't believe that Cap and Run Report identifies the extent to which groundwater is used as drinking water about these facilities.
Q. On Page 4 of the Cap and Run Report -- give me a second to turn to that. It states that -- first paragraph, second column "In addition, nearby, many -- nearby, many drinking water wells have not been tested or publicly posted and it is possible that contamination may flow to communities who draw their drinking water from the affected air aquifers and rivers," correct?
A. I'm sorry. I'm not following you on Page 4. You said second column, first full paragraph?
Q. Second column, first full paragraph, bottom of the paragraph.
A. Okay. Which sentence? It's the

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paragraph that starts "the environmental impacts of"?
Q. Yes, I'm referring to the last
sentence.
A. I'm sorry.
Q. I'm sorry. The last paragraph above that. The paragraph above "the Illinois problem".
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. It states -- so it's correct that it states "In addition, nearby, many drinking water wells have not been tested or publicly posted and it is possible that contamination may flow to communities who draw their drinking water from the affected aquifers and rivers."
A. I see.
Q. And the Ramboll Report, as you mentioned, only looks at water wells and surface water intakes when it comes to at-risk or impacted as being at-risk or impacted in its conclusion, but doesn't consider monitoring wells at risk, correct?
A. That's correct. We were not looking at monitoring wells. We were looking at wells that could be used for potable purposes.

[^62]Q. In your attachment, which is the report, in Section 3.2.4 on Page 62 and elsewhere in the report Ramboll mentions water levels is not associated with the structure.

Does water -- does the well have to be associated with a structure to be used for drinking?
A. Well, it depends. Sometimes you plot these wells and the coordinates are perhaps not accurate because the well will plot in a railroad track or in a road or something or in the middle of a swamp. So we use our professional judgment to -- to make a conclusion about whether or not these wells can be used for potable reasons. If the well -- for example, the well was installed in 1884 and it plots in the middle of a swamp underwater, then it's unlikely that that well was used for potable uses.
Q. So there are instances, though, where there could not be a structure identified, but there could still possibly be potable -- or potable?
A. It depends on how far the structure would be and I'm not sure what would be

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economically practical or feasible.
Q. Still on Question 1 (a). Your answer states that your testimony is also intended to rebut any suggestion or conclusions one may want to draw from the Cap and Run Report, which may, in turn, be contrary to the IEPA's GPPB report and then on attachment Page 13 it states that the Cap and Run Report authors opined that the proposed closure in place strategy for many of the ash disposal units will be inadequate to prevent future deterioration of groundwater quality surrounding the site.

Is one of the purposes of the report to rebut that statement?
A. I'm sorry. You said the attachment. You're meaning the report?
Q. The Ramboll -- Ramboll Report.
A. Right. Okay. Thanks. Can you point me to where again?
Q. Page 13 of the Ramboll Report towards the middle and the next to last full paragraph.
A. Okay.
Q. So my question -- because in your

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answer to 1A you mentioned that your testimony is intended to rebut any suggestion or conclusion one may want to draw from the Cap and Run Report. So my question is, is the

Ramboll Report intended to rebut that statement?
A. Yes, I believe so because if there are no potable wells at risk today and if these facilities -- or these impoundments have been in place for many decades, I think it's unlikely that the situation will change materially over time.
Q. Is it possible that groundwater quality could deteriorate over time if it continues to be exposed to coal ash?
A. It depends on a number of factors; water level, the age of the pond, the time of contact of groundwater and coal ash and it's possible -- it's possible, but particularly as far as the older, unlined impoundments, I think it's unlikely.
Q. Next, I want to direct your
attention to 1B the same -- still the same page of IEPA's, Question 1B as in beta.
A. Okay. Thank you.
Q. So in that, they asked about
irrigation or you mentioned irrigation and on Page 36 of the report, the Ramboll Report, it mentions that in relation to the Havana site there is a down gradient well installed by an irrigation company.

## While your report only focused

on surface water -- or surface water intakes and water wells, could there still be a risk of impact to that well from coal ash constituents?
A. We didn't exclude any wells other than those identified. Let's see. I can point you to sort of the table in my report. Give me a moment. I think this will be helpful to answer your question. Okay. Starting on Page 17, continuing to Page 18.

There is a -- there is a table that it titled Subset of Water Well Descriptions in ISGS Water and Related Well and so we did not exclude any wells from consideration unless they were shaded gray in this table and those wells include wells identified as monitoring wells, piezometers, water test holes, water dry holes. So we did not exclude wells that were identified as irrigation wells or livestock watering wells in
our analysis.
Q. Okay. My next question is on

Page -- is in relation to Page 5, Question 2 (b) and then also on Page's 10, 11 of your response 9F.
A. I'm sorry. Can you go a little bit more slowly. Page 5 of the responses?
Q. Yes.
A. And then page which of the report?
Q. It's related to two questions. So this is specifically about your responses. So Page 5, Question 2B and then Page's 9, 10 through 11, all of 10 , beginning of $119 F$. So the end of your responses.

In those questions, it's talking about MCL's, the maximum contaminant level, not -the analysis does not include a risk assessment and the other question is about factors that could change at a surface impoundment that would alter or with groundwater flow that would alter the risk.
A. Okay. I'm on Page 5.
Q. So my first question is, why did

Ramboll not complete the risk assessment?

[^63]A. Well, we didn't complete it because we didn't deem it necessary. In order to have an unsafe condition or a condition that is unacceptable risk, there has to be a complete exposure pathway and we didn't identify wells for potable use that were potentially at risk of being impacted above these safety standards, the MCL or the Illinois 620 groundwater protection standards, in the evaluation. So if it actually has, then the next step would be a risk assessment, but we didn't find any wells that were at risk of exceeding those standards.
Q. If a well is up gradient, but the groundwater gets pulled in opposing or different directions and that water well is above the MCL, could it be then at risk or impacted?
A. I'm sorry. I'm not sure I understood your question. Can you repeat it, please.
Q. Yes. So in this analysis, you looked at whether wells were up gradient or down gradient. However, if a well at the time of your analysis is up gradient and then later the groundwater is pulled in the opposing or --

[^64]opposing or different direction and then also compounded with that water well being above the MCL, could that well, drinking water well, then be at risk or impacted as you all define it?
A. I think that -- I answered in my
final -- I think the final answer on Page 10 and 11 I state as what could change the analysis and so my answer was there could be relatively localized changes based on natural conditions, different changes in infiltration, rainfall, et cetera, but $I$ didn't see any dramatic changes unless there could be some introduction of an extraction well and it would have to be an extraction.

> So the extent to which a well could be impacted depends on the location, the depth, the pumping rate of the extraction well. So in the sense that it is possible, you can draw groundwater in a different direction other than natural direction on flow. I would say that's the factor that could change this assessment is the -some of the manmade interventions of extraction wells.

## Q. Did the report take into

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consideration the potential for those manmade changes?
A. I'm not sure it's possible to predict, you know -- no, we didn't consider the change and additional groundwater flow direction. We considered the natural direction of groundwater flow as the predominant apparent direction of groundwater flow.
Q. How would a site owner or operator know if that groundwater is getting pulled in a different direction?
A. I'm sorry. Can you repeat the question? How would who know?
Q. Yes. How could a site owner or operator, so someone paying attention to the impoundments, know if the groundwater is getting pulled in an opposite or different direction?
A. Oh, by the water level measurements that are collected probably quarterly at the same time the chemical samples are collected.
Q. So a quarter could go by without the owner or operator knowing that the groundwater levels are actually changing based on your answer?
A. Yes, my understanding is that the

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groundwater monitoring frequency is by quarter. So, three months. And groundwater moves -- tends to move very slowly. Quick groundwater velocity in a sandy environment is about 100 feet per year. So I don't think that a three-month time lag is very significant in terms -- in terms of the distance groundwater might flow in that time.
Q. My last set of questions is related to Page 10 of your response, so 9B, but ultimately it is about Page 68 of the report, of the Ramboll Report. Bottom of Page 68, top of Page 69.
A. Okay. I'm trying to remind myself which one this site relates to.
Q. This was the Lincoln Stone Quarry, so Joliet 9.
A. Joliet 9. Okay.
Q. So my question is more about
clarifying. So it says -- and I'm going to leave parts of it out just because it's long. I'll read the whole thing.

So it states "Further, according to the 2010 to 2011 GPPB report, the IEPA and the Will County Health Department sampled private wells in this area and found that the inorganic

[^65]Electronic Filing: Received, Clerk's Office 10/09/2020
September 29, 2020
analyzed were consistent with background. They concluded that the private wells were not impacted by the site."

Do you know when that sampling
was done to make that determination?
A. No, I don't know the specificity. I think that language mirrors the language from the IPCB report.
Q. And are there conditions that could
have caused those levels to change in the past eight or nine years?
A. I'll not aware of any -- any changes in the groundwater directions at Joliet 9, but I don't have the Joliet 9 documents in front of me. I don't think $I$ can answer that with specificity.
Q. Okay.

MS. COURTNEY: That is it for my
questions, but $I$ reserve the right to ask follow-up.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. This
is Vanessa Horton. The time right now is 3:00.
So let's take a quick break and let's resume at 3:10 with Ms. Hahn and we'll resume with Midwest Generation if they have questions for Ms. Hahn.

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So, thank you. We'll be back in ten minutes. (Whereupon, a break was taken after which the following proceedings were had.)

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Hello.
This is Vanessa Horton in Chicago. We'll start up again with Ms. Hahn and $I$ believe we left off with Midwest Generation. Any questions for Ms. Hahn?

MS. GALE: I have no questions for this witness. Thanks.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Thank you. Ms. Williams from City of Springfield, any questions for Ms. Hahn?

MS. WILLIAMS: I'd like to ask one clarifying question.
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BY MS. WILLIAMS:
Q. Hi, Ms. Hahn. I'm Deborah Williams with Springfield City Water, Light and Power. Can you hear me okay?
A. Yes. Good afternoon.
Q. Good afternoon. If in your research you discovered a private or semiprivate well, am I interpreting correctly that you didn't do field

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work or further analysis to determine if that well may have been abandoned or mis- -- mis-located in the source materials?
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A. Our assessment did not include any field work or field sampling, but in some of the databases a well can be identified as having been abandoned. It's not -- because a well is listed in a database doesn't mean it's still active because the reason it's within a database is because the driller has to file a report upon installation of a well and once a well is out of use it's supposed to be properly abandoned in the database and the form would get sent to the state and that information would be pulled into the database, but that doesn't always happen. So there are wells in the database that have been abandoned, but don't -- the database doesn't reflect that.

MS. WILLIAMS: That's exactly what $I$ was trying to clarify. Thank you.

MS. HAHN: Okay. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Moving on
to Illinois Environmental Regulatory Group.
Ms. Brown, any questions for

Ms. Hahn?
MS. BROWN: No questions at this
time.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Ameren, Ms. Manning, any questions?
MS. MANNING: We have no questions
for Ms. Hahn. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Attorney General's Office, Mr. Armstrong, any questions?

MR. ARMSTRONG: No questions. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Pollution Control Board Technical Unit, Mr. Rao, any questions for Ms. Hahn?

MR. RAO: No questions. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Any
follow-up questions to Ms. Hahn?
MS. DIERS: Hi, this is Ms. Diers.
I have one question.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Go ahead.
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## Q. Ms. Hahn, are you aware that many

community water supply wells are ten or more miles away -- ten or more miles from the communities they serve?
A. With specificity, I haven't looked at the location of community water supply wells with respect to their service areas, no.
Q. Okay.

MS. DIERS: Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Any other
follow-up questions for Ms. Hahn? Okay. With that, we'll dismiss Ms. Hahn. Thank you.

MS. HAHN: Okay. Thank you. I appreciate the opportunity to participate virtually.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Thanks. No problem. We'll move on to Dynegy's witness Rudy Bonaparte. Are you on the line?

MR. BONAPARTE: Yes, I am on the line. Can you hear me okay?

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Yes
Mr. Court Reporter, will you please swear in this witness.

WHEREUPON :
RUDOLPH BONAPARTE
called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, deposeth and saith as follows:

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Mr. More, would you like Mr. Bonaparte's pre-filed testimony to be entered into the record?

MR. MORE: Yes, I would like to move to have it admitted into the record.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: All right.
So that will be Exhibit 31.
(Document marked as Hearing
Exhibit No. 31 for
identification.)
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: And then
for Mr. Bonaparte's pre-filed answers, would you like to have that entered into the record?

MR. MORE: Yes, I would like to have that admitted into the record.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: That will be Exhibit 32.
(Document marked as Hearing
Exhibit No. 32 for
identification.)

[^66]MR. MORE: Sorry. Hearing Officer, I'd like to then move to have admitted into the record as Exhibit 33 Attachment $C$ to Dynegy's pre-filed exhibits, which is Mr. Bonaparte's Power Point presentation.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. That will be Exhibit 33.
(Document marked as Hearing
Exhibit No. 33 for
identification.)
HEARING OFFICER HORTON:
Mr. Bonaparte, do you have -- do you have a brief introduction or summary that you'd like to make?

MR. BONAPARTE: I do. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: You'll be limited to five minutes. Please go ahead.

MR. BONAPARTE: Good afternoon. My name is Rudy Bonaparte. I'm a senior principal with the engineering firm Geosyntec Consultants. I'm here today on behalf of my client Dynegy.

Slide 2 from my presentation briefly summarizes my qualifications. Slides 3 through 8 summarize my pre-filed testimony by subject area. In the next few minutes, I will

[^67]focus on three specific suggestions. The first of the three is covered on Slides 10 and 11 and addresses the proposed Part 845 provisions for final cover systems when closing CCR impoundments in place. Specifically, on Slide 10, I suggest that Part 845 prescribe a minimal allowable thickness of 18 inches with a compacted earth low permeability layer component of the cover system as opposed to the currently proposed 36-inch thickness.

This would be consistent with the federal CCR rule. An earth and low permeability layer with this thickness can achieve the 845.750 performance standards on a site specific basis. The rationale for this suggestion is summarized on Slide 11. The currently proposed 36-inch thickness appears to be modeled under requirements of Illinois Part 811 for MSW landfills. MSW landfills contain compressible waste that biodegrades and undergoes large postclosure settlements.

In contrast, a CCR surface impoundment undergoes much less postclosure settlement. Consequently, the low permeability

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layer for a CCR surface impoundment doesn't need to be as thick as that MSW landfill because the layer doesn't undergo the same level of settlement induced distortion and movement as does the MSW landfill layer. I know, too, at some sites an 18-inch thick low permeability layer can be as effective as a 36-inch thick layer in meeting performance standards.

My second suggestion is on
Slides 12 and 13. It also addresses the proposed Part 845 provisions for final cover systems. On Slide 12, I suggest Part 845 prescribe a minimal allowable final protective layer thickness of 18 inches as opposed to the currently proposed 36-inch thickness for cover systems where the low permeability layer is a geomembrane. Eighteen inches is an adequate layer thickness to protect a geomembrane. The rationale for this suggestion is summarized on Slide 13. Specifically, 845.750 indicates that the final protective layer must be thick enough to protect the underlying low permeability layer from freeze/thaw and root penetration damage.
However, EPA -- U.S. EPA and
others have shown that geomembranes are not adversely affected by freeze/thaw cycles and roots do not penetrate through them. For this reason, a final protective layer thickness of 18 inches will often be adequate when a geomembrane is used as the low permeability layer. I note, too, that this suggested thickness is greater than the prescribed minimum thickness of the federal CCR rule.

My third and final suggestion is on Slides 14 and 15. It address the proposed Part 845 provisions related to CCR grading and contouring. Specifically, when CCR is used for purposes of grading and contouring, Section 845.750 should allow, in my opinion, the final cover system to be constructed on slopes steeper than five percent, which is the currently proposed maximum allowable slope. A steeper final cover slope will, in some cases, enable onsite consolidation of CCR, thereby, reducing the CCR closure footprint in the size of the area requiring postclosure monitoring and maintenance.

Placing CCR at slopes steeper than five percent is technically and practically

[^68]feasible and will not diminish the ability of the final cover system to meet performance standards. Numerous final cover systems have been successfully constructed and maintained at slopes steeper than five percent. In fact, most MSW and CCR landfills are constructed with final cover slopes in the range of 25 percent or more.

I note, too, that this approach is consistent with U.S. EPA's March 2020 proposed changes to the federal CCR rule, which allow for placement of $C C R$ in a closing $C C R$ surface impoundment, provide performance criteria for that placement and do not restrict the steepness of the final cover system slopes. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Thank you.
Okay. So we'll move on to questions and Illinois EPA, Ms. Diers, do you have any questions for this witness?

MS. DIERS: We do not.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. To the environmental groups, do you have any questions for Mr. Bonaparte?

MR. CMAR: This is Tom Cmar with Earthjustice on behalf of Prairie Rivers Network.

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We don't have any questions for this witness at this time, but we reserve the right to follow up.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Midwest Generation, any questions for
Mr. Bonaparte?
MS. GALE: We have no questions for this witness. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: City of
Springfield, Ms. Williams, any questions for this witness?

MS. WILLIAMS: I don't have any follow up to his written responses. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Illinois Environmental Regulatory Group,
Ms. Brown, any questions?
MS. BROWN: Not at this time. Thank
you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Ameren, Ms. Manning, any questions?
MS. MANNING: No questions for
Mr. Bonaparte. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Attorney General's Office, Mr. Armstrong, any questions?

[^69]MR. ARMSTRONG: No questions. Thank
you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Pollution Control Board Technical Unit, any -Mr. Rao, any questions for Mr. Bonaparte?

MR. RAO: No questions. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Any
follow-up questions? Hearing none, seeing none, thank you, Mr. Bonaparte. You will be dismissed.

MR. BONAPARTE: Thank you very much.
It was nice being part of this for at least a short while.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Thank you. Okay. Moving on to Dynegy's next witness David Hagen.

MR. HAGEN: Hello.
WHEREUPON:

DAVID HAGEN
called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, deposeth and saith as follows:

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Thank you, Mr. Hagen. Mr. More, would you like to have Mr. Hagen's pre-filed testimony entered into the record?

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[^70]will be Exhibit 36.
Mr. Hagen, would you like to give a brief introduction or summary of your testimony?

MR. HAGEN: Yes, I would. Okay. Good afternoon. I'm Dave Hagen, Senior Vice President Haley \& Aldrich. I am providing testimony on portions of the proposed 845 rule related to CCR surface impoundments. Slide 2 of the slide on -- Slide 2, the second slide, is a summary of my education and experience and educated in biology and geology. I have an MS in geology specializing in hydrogeology. I have over 34 years experience in environmental remediation related to a variety of environmental programs and matters, including the CCR Part 257 language.

The listing of my opinions is provided on Slides 3 through 6 and I would encourage folks to take a look at that for reference. The remainder of my opening statement concentrates on two of those opinions.

So if you'd move forward to
Slide 7, I'll describe my first opinion for today's discussion which is removal is not always

[^71]necessary when CCR material is below the groundwater table when situated within a floodplain. It was developed to respond to Mark Hutson's recommendation that closure by removal be mandated under certain circumstances.

To develop the opinion, I
created two surface impoundment groundwater -- I'm sorry. Next slide, Slide 8. To develop the opinion, I created two surface impoundment groundwater contaminate transport modeling scenarios with differing hydrogeologic conditions in CCR below the water table. I model boron concentrations over time with CCR above water table and a closure in place closure scenario.

I use boron because it is commonly found in CCR sites, it is consistent with other parts of my opinions and has come across many different positions. In all modeling scenarios, the groundwater protection standard is met over time.
Next slide, Slide 9. I then
evaluated the Hennepin West Ash Pond data for CCR impoundment with CCR below the water table and found decreasing boron trends over time consistent
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with the groundwater modeling results that I had performed. With these two pieces of information, I concluded that CIP remedies can achieve the groundwater protection standards with CCR below the water table and can be protected.

Accordingly, the closure in place remedy for the modeled sites would meet the requirements found in Part $845.670(\mathrm{~b})$ and 845.710(g) and would proceed with comparative analysis found in $845.670(\mathrm{e})$ and $845.710(\mathrm{~b})$.

Next slide, please. The final opinion I'm providing today is appropriate cap and cover configuration, including cap permeability and thickness is dependent upon site specific conditions. I am providing this opinion as additional context related to the Bonaparte testimony about cap and cover thickness that you all just heard.

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To demonstrate this opinion, I utilize the HELP model to estimate infiltration and cap and cover configurations prescribed --

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Mr. Hagen.
THE COURT REPORTER: Something about

[^72]the HELP model.
THE WITNESS: HELP model, H-E-L-P.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: From there on if you can continue.

MR. HAGEN: Okay. I'll just back up and say to demonstrate this opinion I utilized the HELP model estimate infiltration in cap and cover configurations prescribed in the proposed rule in the Bonaparte recommended cap and cover configuration. I then used the infiltration rates from the HELP model to predict the time to meet the groundwater protection standard using the different -- three different model sites developed for other parts of my opinion.

The results of the modeling indicate -- as shown on Slide 12, the results of the modeling indicate little measurable effect on the time to reach groundwater protection standards between the rule and Bonaparte cap and cover systems.

Thank you for providing this
time for my opening statement and I look forward to answering your questions today.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Thank you.

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Okay. We'll move on to questions from Illinois EPA. Any questions from Mr. Hagen?

MS. DIERS: We do not.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: From the environmental groups, any questions for Mr. Hagen?

MS. BUGEL: I believe we have an attorney who has questions. I don't know if they're on mute.

MR. PAULEY: Ms. Cassel was muted.
She tried to talk. I muted her.
MS. CASSEL: Hi. Are you able to
hear me now?
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Yes,
Ms. Cassel.
MS. CASSEL: Okay. Great. Thank you. This is Jenny Cassel with Earthjustice on behalf of Prairie Rivers Network.

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BY MS. CASSEL:
Q. Mr. Hagen, I'd like to turn, if you would please, to your response to the environmental groups Question 31 , which is on Page 15 of your pre-filed answers.
A. Okay. I'm there.

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Q. Great. So, Mr. Hagen, you state in that answer that $I$ quote "The concentration of 10 $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}$ is a median value from a collection of 1,651 analyses" and you go on to state "Much higher groundwater concentrations have certainly been identified, but in the context of these models would be statistical outliers. The intention of this modeling work was to model typical, rather than extreme, cases." Do you see that answer?
A. I do.
Q. Before running your model with 10 $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}$ of boron -- sorry -- in CCR surface impoundments, did you review the concentrations of boron in poor water in Illinois impoundments?
A. I relied on the document for poor water concentrations which would be the study that is cited in my documents.
Q. And before running this model, did you review groundwater monitoring results from Illinois impoundments to evaluate how frequently and how broadly those results show concentrations of boron that exceed $4 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}$ ?
A. I have -- I did review concentrations of constituents. That was part of

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some of my other testimony. So there was --
Q. Can you let me know which sites?

I'm sorry.
A. There were several sites that I reviewed as part of my testimony.
Q. Can you identify what those sites were, please?
A. There was the Hennepin site -actually, two different Hennepin ash pond sites. There was Havana, there was Venice and one other. I don't recall what it is right offhand.
Q. And that was the entirety of what you reviewed in terms of preparations for this modeling?
A. Yes, that would be the review that I had done.
Q. Okay.
A. Hutsonville my last site. Sorry.
Q. Hutsonville. Moving on to your response to the environmental groups Question 58 and 59 on Page 22 and 23 from your answers.
A. Yes.
Q. You state that in your models you had assumed distances between the impoundment and

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the river of 2,500 feet for Site 1 . The measured distance that you provide for nine impoundments in Illinois range from 50 feet to 1,600 feet with only one site where the impoundment is more than 1,000 feet from the river, correct?
A. I believe that is correct. There were a couple of sites that were close to 1,000 feet, 900 feet. They were close to 1,000 feet, a couple others.
Q. Can you tell us why you chose to model a distance of 2,500 feet from a river for Site 1?
A. Well, it was really -- my intention in doing the modeling was to provide what I'll call bookends or, in this case, actually most worst -- worser case scenarios, but the greater the distance from the river the longer the time it would take for a groundwater protection standard to be met. So if you notice in my response, I indicate that these were really more along the lines of what $I$ call a worser case or worst-case scenario.
Q. And where the contamination would go would differ if the river was closer, is that

[^73]correct?
A. Well, the time it would take to get there would be much shorter, get there and then discharge into the river. When the rivers are located more closely, the time to meet the groundwater protection standard would be much less. This is -- these are conservative with respect to time.
Q. Okay. Now, with respect to a number of questions that the environmental groups asked, and I will tell you which ones they were, you basically had the same answer or very similar answer, at least a portion of your answer was the same, and that is to Question 33 on Page 16; 38 and 36 on Page 17; 40 and 42 on Page 18; 44 and 46 on Page 19 and 20 ; and $48,51,53,55$, and 57 and you testified that if multiple different variables were different from the quantities or rates that you had modeled, that would, and I quote, change the timeline for each remedy, but proportional to the remedy simulations, is that right?
A. That is correct. I believe that is my statement.
Q. Can you tell us how much the

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timeline could vary if those variables you input into your model were different?
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A. I couldn't -- certainly couldn't quantify it. They would vary. They vary by the parameter is my response as indicated. They could be -- it's all dependent upon the site and site specific conditions. So, for instance, if a hydraulic conductivity were three orders of magnitude -- or horizontal hydraulic conductivity were three orders of magnitude lower, all else being equal, the contaminate transport time would generally be three orders of magnitude slower. And then if you varied other parameters at the same time that would vary the time that it would take for a contaminate to meet the groundwater protection standard. So I couldn't even give you an estimate of variability.
Q. So given the variety of
circumstances at the various different CCR impoundments, could the timeline for achieving groundwater protection standards vary on the order of 100 years?
A. I'd have to do the analysis to be able to answer that specifically. I can tell you

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it probably wouldn't surprise me given the fact that one of the scenarios I ran the groundwater protection standard was met or greater than 100 years, greater than 100 years. So it wouldn't necessarily surprise me. Groundwater systems can be quite slow. Groundwater contaminate travel times can be quite slow.
Q. Would it be possible or would -- I'd say would it surprise you if the timeline varied by multiple hundred years for the achievement of certain of the groundwater protection standards?
A. I really would need to do the analysis to be able to give you that answer.
Q. Okay. Are your statements that changing those variables would not change the outcome of the case, but you also answered to a number of the questions, is that based on the principle that under any scenario enough -- enough contaminate mass will eventually leach out of the CCR so that groundwater protection standards won't be achieved at the monitoring well?
A. Could you -- could you ask that question again?
Q. Sure. You made -- in several
answers, you stated that $I$ believe the same answer as that I've referred to in the last sentence, you said that changing those variables would change the timeline, but not the outcome of each case. And what I'm asking is are those statements that the variable changes would change the timeline, but not the outcome based on the principle that under any scenario enough contaminate mass will eventually leach out of the CCR so that groundwater protection standards won't be achieved at the monitoring well?
A. I believe that the answer -- the right answer is that there is what I'll call a conservation of mass and $I$ think that's what you're getting at. There is a solubility and there is contaminate in groundwater transport and all of those things occur and create this situation where groundwater protection standards will be met over time. You'll have a depletion source, you'll have groundwater contaminate transport and you'll have discharge and groundwater protection standards being met.
Q. I'm sorry. That's -- that's a function of these various different variables, the

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hydraulic conductivity, the amount that was originally in the CCR, the geology of the site groundwater flow, et cetera, ultimately will lead to the groundwater protection standards being met, is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, turning, Mr. Hagen, to your response to the environmental groups questions 66, 68 and 70 , which are on Page's $26,27,28$-- I'm sorry. Question 75 is on Page 28 also referencing that.

Specifically, in Question 75, you state that, quote, the operation and maintenance of the groundwater -- of groundwater extraction well systems are an integral part of such systems and its performance and would likely be a requirement for -- be a requirement in any construction or operating permit, end quote. Do you see that answer?
A. I do.
Q. Is there language in Part 845 that you believe ensures that operation and maintenance of groundwater extraction wells will be a requirement in any construction or operating

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permit that uses such wells?
A. I would have to look at 845 to find specific language relating to that. So sitting here right now today $I$ don't know of any specific language. I'd have to look at the rule. I'm just not aware of it.
Q. Okay. Mr. Hagen, could the failure to operate and maintain groundwater extraction wells result in exceedances of groundwater protection standards even if the groundwater protection standards had previously been achieved while those wells were operated and maintained?
A. Well, I guess it's possible although I'd have to look at the site specific conditions to be able to answer that more specifically. Your question was could it. I guess it's possible.
Q. Okay. I'd next like to refer to your answer to environmental groups Question 78 to 88 on Page's 29 to 30 relating to slurry walls. Mr. Hagen, could a slurry wall be compromised if the underlying geology is unstable?
A. Again, it would have -- I would have to understand the site specific conditions about

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which you're asking that question. Anything is possible.
Q. Are there any site specific conditions that come to mind that would lead to a slurry wall being unstable based on underlying geology?
A. Well, I thought your question related to the change in the underlying geology and I would have to evaluate that change. Maybe I misunderstood your first question because I thought your question was if there is a change in the underlying value, would that lead to an unstable -- not unstable, but a slurry wall that wouldn't work. I'd have to understand the site to answer that.
Q. So can you tell me what other sort of factors you would look at in understanding whether the underlying -- or a change in the underlying geology would lead to a problem with the slurry wall?
A. Well, certainly, $I$ would look at -I would probably look at the underlying geology with respect to its integrity. Oftentimes, when we install slurry walls, we install slurry walls

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into material we call it keying into the geology. We look for things like lower permeability, key points like clay or till or something like that till that we can key a slurry wall into.

I would like to see if that condition from the original design had changed. Anything like that. I'm not sure why it would, but your question was if something changed. So those are the things I would look at. I look at the integrity of the underlying wall.
Q. Have you ever seen a circumstance, Mr. Hagen, where such changes in underlying geology have taken place that could undermine the integrity of a slurry wall?
A. I have not.
Q. Could a slurry wall be compromised by erosion?
A. I suppose it could. If there were erosive forces on the slurry wall, it's possible. Again, I'd have to look and see the factors that would be involved in the erosion forces and do an investigation, et cetera. It would really be a site specific analysis to determine whether there was erosive forces.

[^74]THE COURT REPORTER: I didn't get
the end of that.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: We didn't get the end of that response. Whether there was. BY THE WITNESS:
A. Whether there was -- I actually don't recall what my answer was. I'm sorry about that. I'd have to understand the erosive forces, those sort of things, and investigate the erosion of that to determine whether or not properly -THE COURT REPORTER: I'm still not getting his last three words. BY THE WITNESS:
A. I'm sorry. A properly designed slurry wall really should be able to withstand erosive forces and those sorts of things. So it goes to the original design.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: This is
Vanessa Horton. You're just drifting off a little at the very end for our court reporter. So that last response was great, but just in the future speak loudly for us here in Chicago.

MR. HAGEN: I'll try to move closer
to see if that helps.

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HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Thank you.
MR. HAGEN: Thank you.
BY MS. CASSEL:
Q. Mr. Hagen, are there other circumstances besides those that we've talked about, meaning changes in the underlying geology and erosion, that could compromise the slurry wall?
A. Sitting here today, I really can't think of those sorts of things. Is there any possibility of anything? I guess there's a possibility, but $I$ can't think of anything. A properly designed slurry wall should withstand all of the events that we have talked about. I have not had an occasion where a slurry wall had been properly designed and has failed.
Q. Would the effectiveness of the slurry wall be affected if groundwater flow direction changed at the site?
A. Well, the effectiveness of the slurry wall would still be the same. It's just the groundwater flow direction changed. So it depends what you mean by the effectiveness of the

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slurry wall. The slurry wall is a low permeability barrier to groundwater flow. That's its functions. That's what it does.
Q. So if a slurry wall was placed between, for example, an impoundment in a river and the groundwater flow from the impoundment moved in the other direction, would a slurry wall continue to work to block contamination from moving offsite?
A. Its function as a barrier to contamination given the fact that the groundwater flow direction changed would -- would not be the same. With that said, I don't know why there would be a circumstance as to why groundwater direction would change. That would be a fundamental question $I$ would ask, particularly given the fact that in this part of the rule, like in Illinois, by in large groundwater flows towards rivers, but I'm just not sure why that -- how that circumstance would come to pass or come to be.
Q. So if a slurry wall were
compromised, whether that is by change in the underlying geology, erosion or some other issue would that compromise or damage -- could that
result in exceedances of groundwater protection standards even if the groundwater protection standards previously had been achieved when the slurry wall was fully functioning and intact?
A. It's possible. Again, site specific conditions would dictate and frankly you'd have monitoring systems that would know, that would be in place when that would be occurring. That would be an important part of your operations.
Q. So if it's after the postclosure period has ended, Mr. Hagen, would you have groundwater monitoring systems in place that would be evaluating whether that is happening?
A. You would as long as the groundwater protection standard has not been met and --
Q. I guess my question -- sorry.
A. And that carries -- that carries for some period of time after your corrective measures have been achieved.
Q. But compromises to a slurry wall
could occur after that period is completed, couldn't they?
A. I guess it's possible.
Q. Okay. Now, turning to your response

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to the environmental groups question about -- I'm sorry. Question 93 relating to sheet pile walls, this is on Page 31 of your pre-filed answers.
A. Page 31?
Q. Yes.
A. Okay.
Q. In response to the question of whether sheet pile walls need to be maintained, you stated that, I quote, it depends on site conditions. It is not uncommon to maintain sheet pile walls with cathodic protection to minimize or corrosion, do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Can I ask just for clarification. Is there a word missing in your answer after the word minimize?
A. There is actually an extra word. I think the word or should be taken out.
Q. Okay. Could you explain briefly what cathodic protection involves, Mr. Hagen?
A. It's basically almost like a
grounding of your steel sheet pile wall to something else to make sure that you don't setup a current along the sheet pile wall. When you setup

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that current, you can have corrosion. So that's really the purpose of cathodic protection is to minimize that corrosive potential. Again, not uncommon in sheet pile walls.
Q. Does cathodic protection involve any components that may need to be replaced?
A. I'd have to think about that.

Actually, I don't believe it does. I think -it's not like they're moving parts in cathodic protection. They're not moving parts in cathodic protection.
Q. I'm sorry. I heard they're not moving parts. Was your answer there are not parts that need to be replaced?
A. Correct, they are not moving parts that would need replacement like a mechanical system.
Q. Are there any components of cathodic protection that need to be maintained or operated?
A. I don't believe so. Just installed.
Q. Is there any possibility of
declining effectiveness of cathodic protection over time?
A. I have not experienced that. I
don't believe that's the case once you have the system setup appropriately.
Q. And what would you need to have to have the system setup appropriately?
A. Really just the ability to ground your wall to some other feature, some other -like a grounding source is what you would need.
Q. So could shifting geology -- again, understanding that it is site specific consideration, but could shifting geology affect your ability to ground the cathodic protection system?
A. I don't think that would have a factor. I don't think that would be a factor in cathodic protection.
Q. Can I ask why?
A. Because the cathodic protection isn't dependent upon geology, shifting of geology.
Q. Are there ways in which it could

## become ungrounded?

A. I'm not certain of that either. I think that -- I just think -- I have never experienced that with a sheet pile wall. So I don't think that's a likelihood.
Q. Okay. Are there any other factors that come to mind that can affect the effective- -- excuse me -- impact the effectiveness of cathodic protection?
A. Not that comes to mind.
Q. You note that the maintenance -- I'm sorry. This is in reference to Question 100 of the environmental groups questions on Page 32 in which you state the maintenance of sheet pile walls are an integral part of such systems and their performance and would likely be a part of any construction or operating system permit, do you see that, sir?
A. Yes.
Q. What was that -- what does that maintenance entail?
A. You can check -- most of the sheet

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pile wall is below grade. If there is any
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portions of the sheet pile wall above grade, you
can check that and I think I stated that somewhere
else in my opinion.
Q. What is it that you check it for?
A. Just check it for continued
integrity.

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            Q. And how frequently is it appropriate
to do such tests?
A. I don't know if there is a specific frequency of inspection. I would say that under normal -- normal operations of maintenance inspection, it wouldn't surprise me that would be something on the order every half year or so.
Q. Do you think that that seems to you as an appropriate frequency?
A. That would be -- given my experience with sheet pile walls, I think that would be appropriate.
Q. If that maintenance weren't performed, so those inspections didn't happen, could that failure result in exceedances of groundwater protection standards even if the groundwater protection standards had previously been achieved while those sheet pile walls were maintained?
A. Again, my answer is really it depends and it depends on site specific conditions.
Q. Moving next to your discussion of in-situ treatment. Your response to the
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environmental groups Question 103 to 112 between Page's 32 and 35 , some follow-up questions on those.

## Could you please describe

permeable reactive barriers which you mention in those answers?

MR. MORE: Ms. Cassel, I'd like to make sure the witness understands this and takes his time. You identified ten questions there. I'd like him to understand that he can read through those questions and answers to understand the question you're asking. BY THE WITNESS:
A. So, with that, can you rephrase your question or restate your question? BY MS. CASSEL:
Q. Sure. I'm simply observing that in some of those answers that I referenced you reference what you call a, quote, permeable reactive barrier and I'm asking if you can please describe what that is.
A. Well, that would be the injection of materials that caused some sort of geochemical change or reaction in the formation. A great

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example would be permeable reactive barrier the injection of something like NanoSteel iron into the subsurface where the iron actually changes the geochemistry of certain -- as an example, potentially arsenic and things like that. So a permeable reactive barrier is the injection of these --

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Could you
repeat the last --
BY THE WITNESS:
A. These materials like NanoSteel iron. And the reason they're called permeable reactive barriers is to allow water to passthrough them as opposed to a slurry wall, which are impermeable. Permeable barriers we want the water to pass through to get the treatment associated with the barrier walls.

BY MS. CASSEL:

## Q. Do any components of permeable

 reactive barriers require replacement, Mr. Hagen?A. It is possible that over time a permeable reactive barrier will -- actually, we could evaluate and determine whether or not it was still functioning as it should, but it's possible

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that their effectiveness could change over time.
Q. Can you describe what -- some of the ways in which it might no longer function as it originally was intended?
A. Well, the geo- -- the geochemistry would change.
Q. Is it possible for such barriers to become non-permeable, like get clubbed up by the things that they're capturing in the walls themselves?
A. That depends. It really depends on the formation and the geochemistry and all those sorts of things. So the answer to your question is it depends.
Q. Okay. Is there any particular frequency with which it is appropriate to maintain or at least inspect a permeable reactive barrier?
A. I don't know if there is what I call a typical frequency. So $I$ don't know if $I$ can answer that question with respect to a typical frequency.
Q. Do you have any opinions about what the frequency should be?
A. No, and I didn't develop that as

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part of my opinion.
Q. Right. But you recommended the possible use of such walls. So I'm just trying to understand how they work.
A. Right.
Q. Are there -- are there any other sort of operation or maintenance needs that are part of a functional, permeable, reactive barrier?
A. None that I can think of.
Q. How -- how does one go about evaluating sort of whether the effectiveness of the barrier has -- has decreased?
A. We would look at things like geochemistry and the chemistry of the constituents and the formation and -- the formation that we're testing to determine its effectiveness.
Q. So would that be by means of groundwater monitoring or how would you accomplish that?
A. Groundwater monitoring would be part of that process.
Q. Okay. And what would be the other parts?
A. Evaluation of all the data you get

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from it, the groundwater monitoring.
Q. So you would evaluate by means of samples that you take as well as the results of the analysis, is that correct?
A. We take into consideration all the factors -- all those factors.
Q. Okay. Just to make sure.

Is there anything else that you
should look at when you're trying to figure out if the permeable reactive barrier is still functioning as it should?
A. I can't -- I can't think of anything today. I mean, again, all of the regular monitoring things that we do would be appropriate. I think the groundwater monitoring requirements would be appropriate.
Q. Okay. Could the failure to continue evaluating the effectiveness of the permeable reactive barrier lead to it no longer being effective at limiting constituent concentrations or migration of contaminants?
A. It depends. It certainly depends on the site specific condition.
Q. And could the failure of permeable

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reactive barrier to function as it should result in exceedances of groundwater protection standards even if the groundwater protection standards previously had been achieved while that barrier was effective?
A. Again, my answer is I think it depends on site specific conditions.
Q. In your discussion about the groundwater extraction wells, you had noted -and, I'm sorry, this is on Page 7 to 8 of your answers Question 2. So I'll wait for you to get there.
A. Yes.
Q. In response to Question 2, you had stated that, quote, the owner or operator will need to post financial assurance for the expected cost of the extraction wells to make sure they are operated and maintained, end quote, do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. So to make sure I'm clear, your
opinion is that financial assurance for groundwater extraction wells would need to include the ongoing cost for operation, maintenance,

[^76]replacement of components, et cetera, for such wells, is that correct?
A. I'm going to read my answer.
Q. I apologize. I had a five-year old distraction. Can you repeat your answer?
A. I'm reviewing my answer that I gave to you.
Q. Okay.
A. The operation -- again, this is based on my experience. The operation and maintenance of groundwater extraction wells would be factored into a financial assurances plan.
Q. And when you say factored in, that should continue to be -- that should be included in the financial assurance for that --
A. I believe that -- that's correct. I believe that was my answer. So, yes.
Q. Okay. Is that conclusion also correct with regard to your operation and maintenance requirements for, say, the permeable reactive barrier, do you believe that also needs to be taken into account in the financial assurance request barriers when they are utilized?
A. The operation and maintenance of a
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permeable reactive barrier is much different and far less. I mean, once they're installed, maintenance of that would probably be a factor or consideration that could be part of financial assurance.
Q. Would maintenance of a slurry wall also be something that should be factored in to financial assurances for use of any slurry wall?
A. Again, I go back and look at my answer, but the fact is that once a slurry wall is installed, its maintenance -- I have never had a situation where I've had to maintain a slurry wall because once it's installed, it's functional and no longer requires any maintenance.
Q. And I apologize. I misspoke. I meant to say a sheet pile wall where you had referenced maintenance.
A. Yes. I mean, there is some maintenance to ensure the cathodic protection, if it's required, would be maintained, that's correct, and inspected if you can see parts of it. That's correct as I have stated all that before.
Q. I'm sorry. So you believe that should be made part of -- that should be taken

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into account, factored into financial assurance if such sheet pile walls were being used?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, moving to ELPC, Prairie Rivers Network and Sierra Club Question 150 on Page 48 of your pre-filed answers.
A. Okay.
Q. You state in that answer that boron, quote, impacts to Monitoring Well 8 could be attributed to former bottom ash pond, former coal storage yard, or former Ash Pond C, end quote.

Could you please describe the basis for your statement that boron impacts to Monitoring Well 8 could be attributed to former bottom ash pond, former coal storage yard, or former Ash Pond C.
A. In our analysis of data from these items, including the Hutsonville site which this is in reference to, we looked at up gradient appurtenances and up gradient water quality to help us do a determination of what wells was appropriate for us to look at and probably the key factor in MW-8 was there was a relatively high up gradient boron concentration of MW-8.

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[^77]the CCR surface impoundment the field leachate samples were taken or if they were taken outside of the impoundment?
A. I -- I do not know where those samples were taken.
Q. Would you agree that samples taken from the top of the water column in a CCR surface impoundment likely do not contain the same concentration as poor water at the bottom of a CCR surface impoundment, Mr. Hagen?
A. It really depends. I -- I can't opine on that particularly with respect to this. I don't know where those samples were taken. So there is a high-degree of variability in any water sampling that is undertaken. I'd have to look at the data from a particular site to make judgments with respect to the data.
Q. Okay. Now, moving to -- let's see. Environmental groups Question 153 and this is on Page 50 of your pre-filed testimony.
A. Yes.
Q. You discussed remediation being, quote, destined for failure, do you see that?
A. Yes.
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Q. Could a remediation be destined for failure, meaning that it failed to achieve the groundwater protection standards, if there is an onsite source of the same pollutant that is not addressed by remediation?
A. So I'm not sure I understand the answer -- I mean, the question. If you can rephrase or $I$ could restate my answer to you if you'd like that.
Q. No, I think this is a different question. I'm asking whether a remediation could fail to achieve the groundwater protection standards if there is an onsite source of the same pollutant that is not addressed by the remediation?
A. If I'm understanding your question correctly, I believe that's what my answer is is that if a remediation is undertaken, but is not addressing the actual source of the contamination, it is likely that that remediation will fail.
Q. Okay. And then finally I wanted to ask you about your response to Illinois EPA Question 5C to 5B. This is on Page 5 of your pre-filed testimony.

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Q. Great. Sure. Go ahead and take your time and read those two answers if you'd like.
A. So you're going to ask me about 5B and C?
Q. Correct.
A. I'll read.
Q. So you state in that -- in 5B, I believe that a groundwater model, quote, would not likely have the sensitivity to predict, end quote, the increase in boron concentration between two sampling events such as you identified in your testimony on Page 30. Is that correct?
A. Well, you can read my response. I do say a model would not likely have the sensitivity to predict such a small change in two sampling events as identified, that's correct.
Q. And then you follow that testimony with the answer to 5C where you state that you believe, quote, a groundwater model that predicted such an increase would be a valid justification for an alternative source demonstration, do you

[^78]see that as well?
A. Yes.
Q. So my question is when a groundwater
model likely lacks the sensitivity to predict the type of increase between sampling events, is it appropriate, in your opinion, to rely on that model alone to make an alternative source demonstration for such increase?
A. If you actually look at my answer, there's a couple of things. One is that I indicated that an alternative source demonstration -- oftentimes weight of evidence demonstrations do not rely solely on one justification such as a model. And oftentimes in my experience the use of groundwater models --

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Mr. Hagen, this is Vanessa Horton. The court reporter didn't -- in my experience. After that was cut off.

THE WITNESS: Okay.
MR. MORE: Just start over.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. So there is two parts to the answer. The first is alternative -- alternate source
demonstrations are oftentimes weight of evidence determinations. I do not rely solely on one justification such as a modeling result. Use of groundwater models can be part of ASD determinations, though. I think they're appropriate and valid.

The second part of my answer is that in reviewing that question $I$ was really answering from a more generic position of, yes, groundwater models can be used in ASD's and that's really what I meant. BY MS. CASSEL:
Q. I apologize, Mr. Hagen. Now, I missed the last part of your answer. I know you were saying that modeling is one portion in your experience as various things that go into alternate source demonstration.

I guess what my question was is whether you'd rely on that model alone to justify an alternative source -- alternate source demonstration in that circumstance?
A. In that circumstance, I would be looking at it more as the weighted evidence and just part and parcel of all the facts related to

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the alternate source demonstration.
Q. So if there were nothing else than the alternate source demonstration, would you rely on that model to justify an alternate source demonstration in the circumstances described?
A. The answer to that is likely not, although as I mentioned what you didn't hear is my interpretation of that question was more along the lines can you use groundwater models and alternate source demonstrations and my answer was yes. So that is how I interpreted that question.
Q. Okay. Where a groundwater model may lack the sensitivity to predict a particular outcome, in your opinion, would it be prudent to have more than one person familiar with modeling to review that modeling to evaluate whether an outcome is accurate or justified?
A. Yeah, I'm not quite sure I understand the question and certainly it's beyond the scope of my opinion that I provided to the Board.
Q. I'm asking about the reliability of a circumstance like that where you have the model that lacks sensitivity to predict an outcome, do

[^79]you think it's useful to have more than one person review such an alternate source demonstration, if it's used for that, in evaluating whether it's successful -- or makes a successful demonstration?

MR. MORE: I'm going to object to the question. Asked and answered.

MS. CASSEL: Mr. Hagen said it was
outside the scope of his testimony. It's within the realm of what is relevant to this rulemaking and my understanding is that is the standard here and he is an expert on the use of such models so I'm asking his opinion as to the use of -- the worthiness of multiple eyes on such modeling.

MR. MORE: The scope of the question is limited to the scope of the testimony presented and the response to the questions -- the questions. Mr. Hagen has testified that he's not offering an opinion on what regulatory oversight and review should occur for an ASD determination.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: This is
Ms. Horton.
Mr. Hagen, so your answer to
Ms. Cassel's question would be you don't know
or --

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BY THE WITNESS:
A. The answer is oftentimes -- most oftentimes when we do any work all of our work is checked by someone else. So I don't have any problem answering that our work is checked and when I do calculations, I have someone check them. When someone else does calculations, we have those checked. When groundwater models are developed, we have people crosschecking those groundwater models. So the answer is we have people looking over groundwater models before we even submit them. BY MS. CASSEL:
Q. So just to follow up to that answer, Mr. Hagen, so you believe there is value in having models and evaluations checked by other people?

MR. MORE: Who are the others in the question? Mr. Hagen answered internally before he submits something he has individuals within his organization review it. Who are you referring to should be reviewing these models?

MS. CASSEL: I'm not limiting my
question to particular entities or not. I'm simply saying is it valuable to have others check
the work when it involves, for example, complicated groundwater models and the assumptions that go into them?

MR. MORE: Yeah, I -- objection.
Asked and answered. He's answered the question.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: I'll
sustain the objection. I do believe he did ask -answer that question.

MS. CASSEL: All right. That concludes my questioning although I reserve the right for follow up.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Thank you. We'll move on to Midwest Generation. Ms. Gale, any questions for

Mr. Hagen?
MS. GALE: I have no questions for this witness. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Thank you. City of Springfield, Ms. Williams, any questions for this witness?

MS. WILLIAMS: No questions.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Illinois
Environmental Regulatory Group, Ms. Brown, any questions?

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## through slurry walls by dispersion?

A. That's an interesting question. To the extent that there is groundwater flow through a slurry wall, which is very minimal, it's the purpose of the slurry wall, any of that minimal groundwater flow would also have a component of dispersion because all groundwater flow has an element of dispersion.

## Q. Do they pass by diffusion?

A. The answer to that is, yes, diffusion is, again, a very slow process and particularly with respect to groundwater velocity and contaminant transport the fusion would be far slower, but the answer is, yes, it can -- the fusion can be a process by which contaminants go through a slurry wall.

MS. DIERS: Okay. Nothing further.
Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Any
other follow-up questions for Mr. Hagen?
MR. MORE: Yes, this is Josh More.
I have a couple of questions for him.
$\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\mathrm{E} & \mathrm{X} & \mathrm{A} & \mathrm{M} & \mathrm{I} & \mathrm{N} & \mathrm{A} & \mathrm{T} & \mathrm{I} & \mathrm{O} & \mathrm{N}\end{array}$

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BY MR. MORE:
Q. Mr. Hagen, would you turn to

Question 87 on Page 30 and Question 99 on Page 32 of your pre-filed responses to questions.
A. 87 and 99?
Q. Yes.
A. Yes.
Q. Have you had a chance to look at those questions and those answers?
A. Yes.
Q. And in response to questions -- are those questions -- are those answers correct that the functionality of the slurry wall should not change, the changing of environmental conditions and the functionality of the sheet pile wall should not change with changing environmental conditions, those answers remain correct?
A. They do. MR. MORE: I have no further questions.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Any
follow-up questions for Mr. Hagen?
Seeing none, hearing none,
Mr. Hagen, thank you. You are dismissed.

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MR. HAGEN: Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: All right.
We'll move on to Dynegy's next witness Andrew Bittner.

Mr. Bittner, are you on the line or in person?

MR. BITTNER: I am. I'm here. Can you hear me?

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Yes. Yes, we can hear you and see you. Mr. Court Reporter, can you swear in Mr. Bittner?

WHEREUPON:
ANDREW BITTNER
called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, deposeth and saith as follows:

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Mr. More, would you like to enter Mr. Bittner's pre-filed testimony as an exhibit?

MR. MORE: Yes, I would. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. That will be Exhibit 37.
(Document marked as Hearing
Exhibit No. 37 for
identification.)
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HEARING OFFICER HORTON: And then would you like to enter Mr. Bittner's pre-filed answers as an exhibit?

MR. MORE: Yes, I would. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. That is Exhibit 38.
(Document marked as Hearing
Exhibit No. 38 for
identification.)
MR. MORE: And then I would move to admit into the record as Exhibit 39 Attachment E to Dynegy's pre-filed exhibits, Mr. Bittner's Power Point presentation.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. That will be Exhibit 39.
(Document marked as Hearing
Exhibit No. 39 for
identification.)
HEARING OFFICER HORTON:
Mr. Bittner, do you wish to offer a brief introduction or summary of your testimony?

MR. BITTNER: I do.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
You'll be limited to five minutes. Please

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proceed.
MR. BITTNER: Thank you. My name is
Andrew Bittner. I'm a principal at Gradient in Boston, Massachusetts. I'm going to be referring to my Power Point slide here. On Slide 2, I've presented my experience and my expertise, but because I don't have a lot of time I'm going to move on to Slide 3. I know this is a summary of all the opinions that I've presented in my pre-filed testimony and that are presented in greater detail of my pre-filed testimony.

In general, all of these opinions pertain to certain aspects of Part 845, Subpart F , which is the groundwater monitoring and corrective action section, and Subpart G, which is the closure and postclosure care section. I don't have time to discuss each of these in detail now. So I'm going to focus on the first three opinions. My first opinion is that Part 845.710, which lays out the criteria that must be evaluated during the closure alternatives assessment, adequately ensures the protection of human health and the environment. The factors that are required for evaluation in each closure

[^82]alternatives assessment are consistent with existing RCRA, CERCLA and federal CCR rule standards. EPA has determined that these criteria are sufficient to ensure protection of human health and the environment.

I presented in this table a comparison of the factors that are used in Part 845.710 with the existing environmental statutes. This demonstrates that Part 845, the closure alternatives analysis factors, are, in fact, consistent with these pre-existing environmental regulations.

Additionally, the closure
alternatives assessment evaluation factors are sufficient for evaluating all CCR surface impoundments, including those with intersecting groundwater and those that may be located in floodplains.

On Slide 5, worker safety should be explicitly listed as an evaluation factor in the closure alternatives assessment. Worker safety is already listed as a factor of consideration under existing regulations, including RCRA, CERCLA and Illinois municipal

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solid waste regulations.
On Slide 6, I believe that cost
should also be explicitly listed as an evaluation factor in the closure alternatives assessment. Again, cost is already listed as a factor of consideration in existing federal and state regulations, including CERCLA, RCRA and the Illinois municipal solid waste regulations.

On Slide 7, this is the second opinion that was on my summary slide, and that is closure by removal is not always more protective of groundwater than closure in place. The federal CCR rule notes that both closure in place and closure by removal can be equally protected if they're implemented properly. Which closure alternative is more protective depends on site specific, hydrogeologic and environmental conditions. So site specific analyses are required to determine which closure methods are more protective of groundwater at a given site.

On Slide 8, I performed modeling illustrating this point. Models were developed, for example, CCR surface impoundments. These impoundments have broad applicability, but do not
represent an individual impoundment nor do they represent the industry as a whole. Now, the modeling conclusions demonstrate that closure in place is more protective of groundwater at some sites and closure by removal is more protective of groundwater at some points.

Now, on Slide 9, the final
opinion that $I$ think I'm going to have time to discuss here is that the consolidation of CCR's used during closure as defined in Part 850.750(d) is protective of human health and the environment. Because the fluids that flow through an impoundment after capping are controlled by the properties of the impermeable cap, using CCR in support for closure has no effect on the CCR constituent mass that is migrating downward to groundwater or the ability to achieve performance criteria or to meet groundwater protection standards.

> So, with that, I'd be happy to
answer some questions.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Thank you, Mr. Bittner. We'll begin with questions from Illinois EPA.


[^83]criteria should be practicable, viable
alternatives.
Can you -- can you define how
you used the term viable for purposes of this opinion?
A. Sure. If you don't mind, I think I -- this was one of the questions that I answered in my response. So if you don't mind, can we go to those?
Q. Sure. I'm good. Do you have the question in mind?
A. I do. I have to find where it is, but I know --
Q. I believe your -- sorry. I didn't mean to speak over you. I believe you're talking about Question 5, the environmental groups Question 5, which is Page 9 of your pre-filed responses.
A. It was out several times, but that is one them.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Mr. Ozaeta, sorry, this is Vanessa Horton. It was Page 5, Question $9 ?$

MR. OZAETA: Oh, no. Question 5 of
the environmental groups, ELPC, Prairie Rivers Network and Sierra Club, Question 5 on Page 9 of Mr. Bittner's pre-filed responses.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Thank you.
BY THE WITNESS:
A. I believe it was also Illinois

Environmental Protection Agency Question 1 was this topic as well. So I believe that a -- you know, when these alternatives are developed that just -- you know, it's more than to say you should evaluate what possible alternatives are. I believe that viable implies a degree of reasonableness and so that's why when I say a practical, viable alternative, I was -- I was indicating that the closure alternatives should be -- should pass a degree of reasonableness. They should be reasonably -- reasonable alternatives that can be implemented at a given site.

BY MR. OZAETA:
Q. In general, is some form of analysis
then required to identify these viable alternatives?
A. Well, I think through a screening

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level analysis, you know, you could determine what -- what is viable and what is not. The example that $I$ think $I$ gave is that there may be some sites where an onsite landfill is not able to be constructed simply because there may not be -there may not be sufficient land to construct such a landfill.

When you know a priori that such an option is not available, then $I$ don't think it should be a required -- a required option that needs to be analyzed in the closure alternatives assessment.

MR. OZAETA: Is somebody -- I'm
getting some noise from somebody. Maybe Stu.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: I think we were able to mute that noise.

MR. OZAETA: Thank you.
BY MR. OZAETA:
Q. Mr. Bittner, can I next direct your attention to your pre-filed response to ELPC, PRN and Sierra Club's Question 18 --
A. Eighteen.
Q. -- which is on Page 17 of your pre-filed responses.
A. Eighteen. Sure.
Q. And just for purposes of these next several questions, these will all be -- these will all be follow-up questions related to the pre-filed questions from ELPC, PRN and Sierra Club.
A. Okay. I'm at Question 18.
Q. Okay. Great. In this response, in part of your response, you state that the federal CCR rule was modeled on existing regulations, quote, was modeled on existing regulations that pertain to municipal solid waste landfills, end quote. You also state in this response, quote, Page 21409 of the preamble to the federal CCR rule, which is Hearing Exhibit 5, for purposes of this question I'd like to turn to Hearing Exhibit 5 which is the preamble to the federal CCR rule, specifically that Page 21409.
A. Let me -- I have to find that. Hold on a second. It was e-mailed to me yesterday, but it's -- it will just take me a minute. You said it was Exhibit 5?
Q. Yes. It's Hearing Exhibit 5.
A. All right. Do you know what page
number it is?
Q. 21409 specifically.
A. Do you know what page number of the PDF it is? Let's see. I'll find it. Don't worry. 21409.
Q. Yes.
A. Okay. I'm here.
Q. And I'd like to specifically draw your attention to the section in Column 3 entitled M Closure and Postclosure Care?
A. I don't see where that is. Oh, Column 3. I see it. Yup.
Q. Yeah. And so the second -- the third sentence of the second paragraph under that section, which is just two sentences after one of the sentences you quoted in your response --
A. Can you tell me what sentence you're --
Q. Yeah. Yeah, it's part of the question. Can you please read the sentence that starts with "For CCR surface impoundments."
A. For CCR -- the one that starts CCR landfills? I'm sorry.
Q. No, the -- the third sentence of the

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second paragraph. It starts --
A. Sorry. I missed that part. Third sentence of the second paragraph.
Q. It starts with "For CCR surface impoundments".
A. Okay. "For CCR surface impoundments, the Agency modeled the proposed requirement on current regulations that apply to interim state hazardous waste surface impoundments, which are codified in Part 265."
Q. Thank you. I'd like to next draw your attention to Page's 20 to 23 of your pre-filed responses. For purposes of this question, you can just start on Page 23 of your pre-filed responses.
A. Okay.
Q. And starting with this line of questions on Page's 20 to 23 of your pre-filed responses you state multiple times, quote, the development of my opinion did not require me to review U.S. EPA's model in detail. Critiques of the model and/or model inputs by U.S. EPA are not relevant to my testimony and do not impact my conclusions, end quote.

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On Page 16 of your testimony, you rely on U.S. EPA's 2014 CCR Risk Assessment to support the opinion that closure by removal is not always more protective than closure in place, correct?
A. I did -- I did rely on it for that statement, yes.
Q. Is it accurate that before citing to the 2014 U.S. EPA risk assessment in your testimony, you did not review in detail the model U.S. EPA relied on in coming to the findings that you cite?
A. I don't think I needed to go through and review in detail the types of issues that were raised in these questions in order to rely on the U.S. EPA's finding.
Q. So because you felt you didn't need to, just to confirm, you didn't review the detailed model?
A. For the scope of this testimony, I did not do a detailed review of the U.S. EPA's model.
Q. Thank you. I'd like to next direct your attention to pre-filed response to Question

[^84]67 on Page 30.
A. Okay.
Q. You state that arsenic is a common risk-driving constituent associated with CCR surface impoundments and that you did not evaluate other constituent modeling in your testimony, are there any other common risk-driving constituents associated with CCR surface impoundments besides arsenic?

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Mr. Ozaeta, could you just repeat your question. You broke up a little bit over here.

MR. OZAETA: I apologize. Yes. The question, right? Did you get the part just talking about the arsenic or should I just repeat the whole?

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Just repeat the whole thing. That would be best. Thank you.

MR. OZAETA: Yeah. No problem. BY MR. OZAETA:
Q. Mr. Bittner, on -- in your pre-filed response to Question 67 on Page 30 , you state that arsenic is a common risk-driving constituent associated with CCR surface impoundments and that

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you did not evaluate other constituents as part of the modeling in your testimony.

Are there any other common risk-driving constituents associated with CCR surface impoundments besides arsenic?
A. I would say that depends. Arsenic is, in my experience, the most common risk-driving constituent at CCR sites. That is due to, you know, the low groundwater protection standard and its other properties associated with arsenic. At other sites, though, there may be -- there may be other CCR constituents that are driving risks, but I would say arsenic is the most common risk-driving constituent that I've seen in my experience.
Q. Are there other -- in your experience, have you seen other common -- I know you say it depends. For instance, you say arsenic is the first, the most common. I mean, can you think what would be the second most common?
A. I don't know what the second most common constituent would be. I mean, I haven't rated it like that. It all varies, you know, site specifically and I think arsenic is certainly I

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think what was most commonly represented in EPA's risk assessment, but the -- in my experience, arsenic is what $I$ see come up the most, but there may be others that, you know, at other sites, but what is number two? I don't know. It's -- you know, there are too many site specific factors that play into that.
Q. But for purposes of your modeling, notwithstanding the site specific factors, you were able to still identify arsenic as one of the -- and use arsenic for purposes of your modeling?
A. For the purposes of the modeling, I used arsenic. Again, I used Arsenic 3 and Arsenic 5 because they present a range of different mobilities, which was relevant for the modeling. You get kind of relatively fast and relativity slow constituents and for the purposes of the modeling that $I$ was looking at, you know, looking at being able to demonstrate that closure in place -- or that closure by removal is not always more protective of groundwater, I was able to do that using arsenic and arsenic made sense to do that because that is the most common risk-driving

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constituent that I'm aware of.
Q. Thank you. I'd like to next draw your attention -- direct your attention to your pre-filed response to Question 80 on Page 33.
A. You said 33?
Q. Yes. Question -- response to Question 80 on Page 33.
A. Sure. I'm there.
Q. In this response, you state that for purposes of your modeling you, quote, assumed a reasonable truck size of 10 cubic yards, end quote, to be used for closure by removal of a CCR surface impoundment. Elsewhere in your pre-filed testimony -- this might require you, I apologize to go in between responses.

Elsewhere in your pre-filed responses, specifically response to Question 98 on Page 37, you, quote, assumed reasonable truck sizes of 10 and 15 cubic yards, end quote, when discussing closure by removal at the Vermilion site near Oakwood, Illinois, do you see that?
A. I see that, yes.
Q. For purposes of closure by removal, is there a range of reasonable truck sizes?

[^85]A. In my -- yes, in my experience, the truck sizes that are generally allowed on highways, on roads, varies between 10 to 15 cubic yards. Maybe there are some that are bigger. Obviously, it depends on what the road limitations are and what the -- you know, what the turning radius, you know, is, what the access is, but between 10 and 15 cubic yards is generally what I've seen to be a typical truck size.
Q. And so the basis for using 10 and 15 cubic yards within your testimony, that basis is based on your experience with closure by removal projects?
A. That's based on my experience of what the typical truck sizes are that are used in these types of applications.
Q. Are you aware of whether trucks that hold more than 15 cubic yards have been used for the closure by removal of CCR surface impoundments?
A. I am not aware of any situations where they have. There may be, there may be cases where -- where they -- where they have been. I was simply trying to, you know, pick what I
thought was a reasonable truck size for the analysis that $I$ was doing.
Q. I'd like to next direct your attention to your pre-filed response to Question 84 on Page 34.
A. Okay.
Q. You state that you assume, quote, a reasonable number of 100 roundtrip truck trips per day, end quote, for the closure by removal modeling in your testimony. Elsewhere in your pre-filed response -- responses, specifically your response to Question 99 on Page 37, you assumed, quote, a reasonable number of 60 roundtrip truck trips per day, end quote, when discussing closure by removal at the Vermilion site.

Can you please explain the variation in your assumptions of roundtrip truck trips per day for modeling closure by removal?
A. Again, in my experience, I think
both of those are typically within the, you know, range that you see, you know, for closure by removal applications. Whether it's -- whether it's 60 or 100 , you know, that depends on site specific considerations. You know, how many
trucks you have coming and going to a site and driving through communities and, you know, what the truck traffic is on the roads. Those are all site specific considerations, but I think these values that $I$ use are within the range of, you know, the typical numbers that I'm aware of for these types of applications.
Q. And what is the basis for your opinion that these are both reasonable numbers for roundtrip truck trips per day?
A. My basis is my experience for, you know, working in CCR industry.
Q. And if you assumed 100 roundtrip truck trips per day at the Vermilion site, would that affect your estimates on -- your estimate on Page 23 of your testimony that the excavation at the Vermilion site would take approximately 13 years?
A. Sorry. What page did you say?
Q. On Page 23 of your testimony, you provide the Vermilion site as an example for closure by removal.
A. Can you repeat the question?
Q. Yeah. Yeah. Of course. You -- for

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purposes of the Vermilion site, you assume 60 roundtrip truck trips and you estimated that, you know, as part of the 60 roundtrip truck trips that the excavation process at the Vermilion site would take approximately 13 years. So my question is if you assume 100 roundtrip truck trips per day at the Vermilion site, wouldn't that affect this estimate of 13 years for the excavation process?
A. If you assumed -- if you assumed 100 truck roundtrips per day, you know, for this case, it would definitely reduce the years that are required. It would -- you know, 13 would change, but I will say that, you know, this analysis demonstrated that based on 60 roundtrips a day, there's going to be a truck passing through the community every five minutes.

So if you increase that from 60
to 100 trucks, that's going to go down to three minutes. So it's going to have -- you're going to have a shorter duration of the overall -- of the overall process, but you're going to have more truck traffic going through the neighborhoods and through the communities.
Q. Thank you. I'd like to next direct

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your attention to your pre-filed response to
Question 87 on Page 35.
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A. Okay.
Q. In this response, you state that you are aware of multiple sites where CCR removal has been performed by trucks.

Are you aware of sites where CCR
removal has been performed by rail or barge or a combination of truck, rail and/or barge?
A. I am aware of one site that I can think of off the top of my head that $C C R$ removal was performed by barge. In my experience, most -most CCR removal is generally performed by truck. I know of a number of sites where there is not -you know, the sites can't support barge traffic, either the rivers are not deep enough or there is not a loading and unloading station that is available.

> I'm also aware of sites where, you know, there is no -- there is no train access. For example, I know of a number of sites where the power plant itself may be served by rail, but the surface impoundments are located on the opposite side of a surface water feature and that side is
not serviced by road.
So in my experience, truck is
the most common way. It is not the only -- it is not the only transportation method that is possible, but, in my experience, it's the most common one.
Q. Thank you. I'd like to next direct your attention to your pre-filed response to Question 100 on Page 38.
A. Thirty-eight. Okay.
Q. In this response, you state that you, quote, assumed a reasonable number of five work days per week, end quote, when discussing closure by removal at the Vermilion site, what is the basis for this assumption?
A. I was simply choosing what I thought was a reasonable -- you know, a reasonable number. Perhaps in reality it's seven days, maybe it's four days. I was picking what I thought was a reasonable number.
Q. So if you assumed an average between five and seven work days per week, for instance at the Vermilion site, specifically at the Vermilion site, would that affect your estimate on Page 23

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of your testimony that the excavation process
would take approximately 13 years?
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A. The number -- the number of work days would affect the duration estimate although, again, it would also affect, you know, the number of days per week during which truck traffic is traveling through the nearby communities and the nearby roads. So it would, you know, affect both of those factors.

## Q. Thank you.

MR. OZAETA: I apologize. Can you bear with me one second. My landscapers decided to come conveniently right now.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: This is --
MR. OZAETA: I'm just going to close a window real fast.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. This is -- I'll wait until you get back.

MR. OZAETA: Thank you. Hopefully that should take care of any potential noise. I apologize again.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: This is Vanessa Horton in Chicago. Mr. Ozaeta, I note that we're right at 5:00, which is our stopping
point for the day. I'd just like to ask, I guess generally, how many more questions do you envision asking Mr. Bittner?

MR. OZAETA: I only have a few more. If everyone is willing to stay maybe five minutes past, I think we can get done. I can complete my questions, at least.

MR. MORE: This is Josh More. I
would prefer we finish with Mr. Bittner, all of the questioning, so that he doesn't have to carryover to the next day and worry about it tonight.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
We'll try and finish today and go for another 10 or 15 minutes.

MR. MORE: Thank you.
MR. OZAETA: Thank you. Can I
proceed?
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Yes.
BY MR. OZAETA:
Q. Mr. Bittner, I'd like to next direct your attention to your pre-filed response to Question 121 on Page 44.
A. One second. You said 121?

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Q. Yes, 121 on Page 44.
A. Okay.
Q. In this response, you state, quote, onsite CCR consolidation in an existing SI that increases the height of the stored CCR's above the water table will not increase constituent migration to the underlying aquifer, because the downward hydraulic flux after consolidation would be controlled by the overlying impermeable cap, end quote.

## Does this statement assume a

 fully functioning cap that has not deteriorated?A. This statement does -- does require that the -- you know, that the cap is working as designed and, you know, as appropriate. It is limiting the downward flux. You know, typically as is the case for surface impoundments and landfills, there's a monitoring process to make sure that that landfill cap is continuing to function as designed. So, yes, it does assume that there -- that that impermeable cap is operating as it -- as it is designed to do.
Q. And does this statement mean there are no circumstances in which onsite consolidation

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of CCR could result in an increase of CCR constituent mass migrating to the underlying aquifer?
A. State that again.
Q. Yeah. So quoting this statement, does it mean that there are no circumstances in which onsite consolidation of CCR could potentially result or could result in an increase of CCR constituent mass migrating to the underlying aquifer?
A. Sure. My opinion is that I don't believe that onsite consolidation will result in an increase in hydraulic mass migrating vertically downward into the underlying groundwater.

MR. MORE: This is Josh More. It is unclear. Did that answer mean you do not believe or you believe?

BY THE WITNESS:
A. My opinion is that I do not believe that the onsite consolidation of $C C R$ could result in the increase of $C C R$ constituent mass migrating vertically downward to groundwater.

THE WITNESS: Did you get that?
MR. MORE: Yes. Thank you.

BY MR. OZAETA:
Q. And so then are there -- in your opinion, are there any circumstances in which a CCR surface impoundment should not be permitted to receive more CCR?
A. I think what is defined in Part 857 (d) sets forth the requirements and I think it does so adequately for what those requirements should be. It says that the consolidation must happen within the footprint of the existing -- of the existing impoundment, must come from ash that was generated at that site.

I don't know if it says this or
not, but $I$ think -- you know, I think it's clear that it should not -- you should not be allowed to put -- you know, consolidate ash into the groundwater. So if it's -- you know, any of that consolidated ash should not be intersecting groundwater. It has to be above the water table, which is what $I$ said in my response here.
Q. Thank you. I have only -- I
apologize. There's the background noise again. If you hear me, I'd like to direct your attention to pre-filed -- your pre-filed response 111 on

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Page 41.
Okay. In this response, you
state that 845.780 requires the integrity and effectiveness of the final cover system for a CCR surface impoundment to be maintained. If
maintenance is not provided, how -- in your opinion, how may that affect the functionality of the cap?
A. Well, I -- I mean, I guess that depends. I'm not sure I quite understand the foundation of this. So the requirement in Part 845.780 is that the cap must be maintained. So you're saying that if there is an impoundment that is violating that rule, is that -- I mean, is that what you're asking?
Q. Yeah, could that potentially affect the functionality of a cap?
A. You know, I don't know. That's a site specific consideration, but I would guess if the -- you know, perhaps the biggest problem is that, you know, it would not -- you know, not doing what was required in Part 845.780, which does require maintaining the cap.
Q. And, in your opinion, should caps
then -- should caps over closed surface impoundments be inspected?
A. Again, I believe that inspections are one of the requirements of the rule and routine inspections are, in fact, required.
Q. Thank you. I'd like to next direct your attention to Page 30 of your testimony.
A. Of the testimony or questions?
Q. Of your testimony.
A. Okay.
Q. On Page 30 , in this section in which you discuss the onsite consolidation of CCR, you state, quote, the addition of more CCR volume into the SI, i.e., consolidated CCR's that is chemically similar to the original CCR's, does not change the soil water partition coefficients and will not increase the equilibrium of leachate concentration, end quote.

However, in Footnote 8 on the same page, you state that if the consolidated CCR generated by the combustion of coal source from a different location or is a different type of CCR compared to the original impounded CCR, there may be differences in the associated leachate

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concentrations.
However, you do not expect that in most cases the chemical differences between the consolidated CCR and the original impounded CCR be minimal because, as required by $750(\mathrm{~d})(1)$-$845.750(\mathrm{~d})(1)$, the CCR must have been generated at the same facility and are thus likely reflective of the same coal sources and the same types of CCR.

So my question then is, is CCR generated at the same facility always from the same coal sources?
A. CCR, you know, a single facility is not always from the same coal source. Typically, those coal sources don't change, you know, dramatically. I mean, once you've sourced your coal, I think in my experience the utilities tend to stick with that source. So it's not a changing process in -- at least based on my experience from year to year.

But even if there are different sources or different types of CCR, the hydraulic flux that is migrating vertically downward is still controlled by that overlying cap and that is
what is limiting, you know, the water flow that is going down through that consolidated ash.

So I still don't expect that
even if there are some different coal sources that
-- that produce the ash or even different sources of CCR, that that is going to have a material impact on the resulting impacts to groundwater.
Q. Again, that's assuming a fully functioning cap that is not deteriorated, correct?
A. As required by Part 780, yes, the maintenance of that cap must be maintained and must be inspected.
Q. And have you done any research into whether Illinois coal plants source their coal from different locations with different types of coal over the many years they've been operating?
A. That was outside the scope of my testimony.
Q. So just to confirm that's a no, correct?
A. It's -- it's outside the scope of my testimony. I think that was asked in the questions and responses and I can probably go and find exactly what $I$ said. We can do that if you

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want, but $I$ did not do that as part of this testimony.
Q. Sorry. There was some background noise for a second. Does CCR disposed of in different impoundments at a site always contain the same type of CCR?
A. CCR disposed at different sites may contain different -- different types of CCR. It may contain the same types of CCR. But, again, you know, if you're going to use that CCR for a consolidation and as long as that consolidated CCR is applied above the water table, you know, the impermeable cap that is installed above it is controlling that hydraulic flux vertically downward. So I don't believe there would be any material impacts on the -- on the flux of CCR constituents to groundwater.
Q. And one final question. Have you done any research into whether Illinois coal plants dispose of -- or dispose of different types of CCR in different impoundments?
A. That is outside the scope of my testimony. I did not do that analysis for this

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testimony, no.
MR. OZAETA: Thank you, Mr. Bittner.
I have no further questions, but I reserve the right for any follow up.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Thank you, Mr. Ozaeta. So we'll see if we can
finish up here in a couple of minutes with
Mr. Bittner, but, if not, we'll continue with him tomorrow.

So, Midwest Generation, any
questions for this witness?
MS. GALE: I have no questions for this witness.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: City of
Springfield, any questions for this witness?
MS. WILLIAMS: One quick follow up
to Mr. Ozaeta's questions.
$\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\mathrm{E} & \mathrm{X} & \mathrm{A} & \mathrm{M} & \mathrm{I} & \mathrm{N} & \mathrm{A} & \mathrm{T} & \mathrm{I} & \mathrm{O} & \mathrm{N}\end{array}$
BY MS. WILLIAMS:
Q. Hi, Mr. Bittner. This is Deborah

Williams from Springfield City Water, Light and Power, how are you?
A. Good. How are you?
Q. Mr. Ozaeta asked you a couple of

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questions about what would happen if you increased some of the estimates in your hypothetical -- I won't say your hypothetical. Your sample of how long it would take to truck ash from the Vermilion site and I just wanted to ask 60 trucks, five-day work week sounds like a lot to me. That's -- but I'll take your word for it to be typical, but did that presume any days where weather prohibited activities or would you assume that every day was acceptable for 60 trucks to get in and out of the site?
A. That analysis assumes five days a week were -- were accessible to the site. So it did not account for any -- any sort of weather delays or, you know, accessibility restrictions that may occur over the life of the -- you know, of the removal.
Q. Okay.

MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you. I
appreciate your follow up.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Illinois Environmental Regulatory Group, any questions?

MS. BROWN: No questions for this

[^87]witness.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Ameren, any questions? Ms. Manning, Ameren, any questions for this witness?

MS. MANNING: No questions.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay.
Thank you.
Attorney General's Office,
Mr. Armstrong, any questions?
MR. ARMSTRONG: No questions. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Pollution
Control Board Technical Unit, Mr. Rao, any questions?

MR. RAO: No questions. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Any follow-up questions? Okay, seeing none, hearing none, Mr. Bittner, you are dismissed. Thank you very much.

MR. BITTNER: Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: We'll begin tomorrow at 9:00 a.m. with Jo Lakota who will be sworn in right at 9:00 a.m. and then we'll proceed with Mark Rokoff. All right. I'll see everybody

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then. Thank you.

BEFORE THE ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

I, Steven Brickey, Certified Shorthand Reporter, do hereby certify that I reported in shorthand the proceedings had at the trial aforesaid, and that the foregoing is a true, complete and correct transcript of the proceedings of said trial as appears from my stenographic notes so taken and transcribed under my personal direction.

Witness my official signature in and for Cook County, Illinois, on this $\qquad$ day of
$\qquad$

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