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## BEFORE THE ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF: )
)
PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ) No. R22-18
GROUNDWATER QUALITY )
35 ILL. ADM. CODE 620 )

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS held in the above-entitled cause before Hearing Officer VANESSA HORTON, called by the Illinois Pollution Control Board, taken by Raelene Stamm, CSR, for the State of Illinois, 100 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois, on the 9th day of March, 2022, commencing at the hour of 9:00 a.m.

Reported By: Raelene Stamm, CSR
License No.: 084-004445

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MS. MICHELLE GIBSON, Member
MS. JENNIFER VAN WIE, Member
MS. CYNTHIA SANTOS, Member
MS. MARIE TIPSORE, General Counsel
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ALSO PRESENT:
    MS. CAROL HAWBAKER
    MR. LYNN DUNAWAY
    MR. MICHAEL SUMMERS
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HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Good morning. Welcome to this Illinois Pollution Control Board hearing. My name is Vanessa Horton, and I am the hearing officer for this rulemaking proceeding entitled, In the Matter of Proposed Amendments to Groundwater Quality, 35 Illinois Administrative Code 620. The board docket number for this rulemaking is R22-18.

Also present today for the Board are
Chair Barbara Flynn Currie, Board Member Michelle Gibson, Board Member Cynthia Santos.

In Chicago are there Board members, Dan?
MR. PAULEY: Member Van Wie.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Member Van Wie.
And then from Board staff we have
Attorney Advisor Chloe Salk, General Counsel Marie Tipsore, and in Chicago we have Chief Environmental Scientist Anand Rao, Environmental Scientist Essence Brown, and Staff Attorney Daniel Pauley.

MR. PAULEY: And Carly Leoni.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: And who else?
MR. PAULEY: Carly Leoni.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: And Attorney
Advisor Carly Leoni.

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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 proposal or testimony or questions.

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.

There is a signup sheet on the table in the back there for anyone who would like to sign up for public comment. So if there's any members of the public in person here today, please go ahead and write your name on that list. Also, anyone can submit written public comments on the Board's clerk's office online, and the Board weighs oral and written public comments equally.

Notice for this hearing was posted on January 17, 2022, in the Chicago Sun Times and January 15, 2022, in the Springfield Journal

Register.
On January 6, 2022, the Board requested pursuant to Section 27B of the Environmental Protection Act that the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity conduct a study on the economic impact of the proposed rules. The letter requested that the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity provide their response to the Board by February 20, 2022. The Board has received no response from them.

On December 7, 2021, the Illinois
Environmental Protection Agency proposed that the Board amend Part 620 of its groundwater quality regulations. Included with its initial filing was the agency's statement of reasons as well as the prefiled testimony of two agency witnesses, Carol Hawbaker and Lynn Dunaway.

On January 13, 2022, a hearing officer order directed that prefiled questions were to be due by February 18, 2022, and prefiled answers based on those questions were to be filed by March 4, 2022. The Board received five sets of prefiled questions from different groups, and in addition the Board itself filed its own prefiled

[^0]questions for agency witnesses.
As to the order of today's proceedings as discussed before off the record, we'll go ahead with general questions about Part 620; and once we're finished with those, we can move through the part section by section and answer any follow-up questions based on the prefiled answers already provided by the agency.

So before we begin I will ask up front that all participants please for the sake of our court reporter state your name prior to any questions or statements today. So a section code, please spell out the section letter like 620.101 D as in dog. I think that might help a bit. We'll have a lot of chemical names coming up today. I'm gonna be doing my best in attempting to pronounce them, but again for the sake of our court reporter and me, please go slow when saying either the full chemical name or the abbreviation or an acronym.

All right. I anticipate taking a 10-minute break around 10:30 and then breaking for an hour at lunch from about noon to 1:00 and another break in the afternoon. We'll end today around 5:00 p.m., and at that point we can discuss

[^1]where we are in the questions and answers and come up with a plan for tomorrow or for the next hearing.

Are there any questions today about the order of proceedings?

Hearing none, we'll move on to swearing in the agency witnesses. Miss Court Reporter, would you please swear in our first witness, Carol Hawbaker?
(WHEREUPON, the witness was duly sworn.)

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: And our second witness, Mr. Lynn Dunaway.
(WHEREUPON, the witness was duly sworn.)

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. So if the agency is ready, we'll proceed to questions. I guess but first I'd like to ask if you'd like to enter the Statement of Reasons and the prefiled witness testimony as exhibits. So we'll start with the Statement of Reasons as Exhibit 1, Miss Hawbecker's testimony will be Exhibit 2, and Mr. Dunaway's will be Exhibit 3.

Okay. I'm going to move this microphone

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over to the agency table. And I guess first, Miss Brown, you mentioned you had general questions. You would you like to be the first to ask them?

MS. BROWN: Sure. I'm Melissa Brown, M-e-l-i-s-s-a, B-r-o-w-n, with Hepler Broom, and I'm outside counsel for the Illinois Environmental Regulatory Group also known as IERG, and we do have a series of follow-up questions. They are high level policy related, not necessarily tied to a specific provision in the proposed regulations. So I will -- you know, they are tied to a lot of our prefiled questions, so I'll reference those. And I'll probably be reading our proposed -- our prefiled questions and the agency answers so everybody in the room has the benefit of hearing those.

So to start with -- and all these questions are to either agency witness. So, please, whoever has the most knowledge with these questions, please feel free to answer. They're not directed necessarily to a specific person.

So starting with IERG Prefiled Question 2 where IERG asked regarding what the detection
levels, guidance levels and/or minimum reporting levels used for PFAS compounds in the community water supply sample conducted by Illinois EPA. The agency answer in their prefiled answer that the detection level is based on USEPA Method 537.1 for drinking water. The detection level and minimum reporting levels for all 18 PFAS parameters detected by this method is 2.0 nanograms per liter.

And so our follow-up question is, the agency provided the detection level and the minimum reporting level, but did not provide the guidance levels for each PFAS compound, the guidance levels meaning the health-based guidance level. And IERG was hoping that the agency could provide those health-based guidance levels used in the community water supply sampling effort.

MS. HAWBAKER: This is Carol Hawbaker. I can answer that question. BY MS. HAWBAKER:
A. For PFAS guidance level it started with 140,000 nanograms per liter. The data toxicity updates, it was reduced to 1,200 nanograms per liter. For PFOA it was 2 nanograms per liter which is the minimum reporting level. The health-based

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level was below that. For $\operatorname{PFOS}$ it was 14 nanograms per liter. For PFHxS it was 140 nanograms per liter.

For $H F O-D A$ we did not have one for the sampling because toxicity data did not commence until we completed the sampling.

Am I missing one?
MS. BROWN: PFNA.
MS. HAWBAKER: PFNA, it was 21 nanograms.
MS. BROWN: Thank you.
BY MS . BROWN :
Q. And what were the bases for those health-based guidance levels?
A. Those were the levels that were used to -that were calculated from the equations set up in Appendix A currently.
Q. Okay. And how did those health-based guidance levels compare to the groundwater quality standards proposed in this matter?
A. Groundwater quality standards are reduced as a result of accounting for child exposure as opposed to adult exposure.
Q. And the groundwater quality standards proposed in this rulemaking are intended to protect

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human health related to use of groundwater including injection or drinking of the groundwater; is that correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. And what action will the agency take, if any, for any community water supply, for example, where PFAS was detected in the community water supply sampling effort below these health-based guidance levels but is above the groundwater quality standards proposed in this rulemaking?

MR. SUMMERS: My name is Michael Summers on behalf of the Groundwater Section of the Illinois EPA.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Miss Court Reporter, can you please swear in our third witness, Mr. Michael Summers?
(WHEREUPON, the witness was duly sworn.)

MR. SUMMERS: I'm sorry. Can you repeat the question?

MS. BROWN: Absolutely.

BY MS. BROWN:
Q. I was wondering what action, if any, the

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agency will take for community water supplies, for example, where PFAS was detected at community water supply when the PFAS sampling effort below the health-based guidance level but is above the proposed groundwater quality standards in this rulemaking?
A. At this point in time we're just beginning the process of establishing MCLs, minimum contaminant level, for drinking water. That's gonna be the driving force for these community water systems on whether or not there's action needed to be taken based on the concentrations.

So at this point in time there is no answer because it does not relate to groundwater versus drinking water standards. They're two different entities -- numbers.
Q. Okay. But both groundwater standards and the drinking water standards are for the same purpose and are intended to protect --
(Reporter clarification.)
BY MS. BROWN:
Q. I was asking the groundwater standards proposed today as well as the drinking water standards that are being developed have the same

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purpose, and that it's human health when drinking
or ingesting water?
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A. My answer is that is correct.
Q. Bear with me.

Generally is the agency aware of any difference in the general public's perception between water coming from --
(Reporter clarification.)
MS. BROWN: Generally is the agency aware of any difference in the general public's perception between drinking water -- their drinking water that they're ingesting coming from groundwater versus surface water in terms of one being more protective of human health than the other?

MR. SUMMERS: Is that a general rule? I don't -- I'm not aware of any differences in people's perception. I think they assume what they perceive admissible water system is safe, so we try to ensure that.

BY MS. BROWN:
Q. But has the agency considered what the
general public may think or perceive if the proposed groundwater standards are adopted in this proceeding, that the proposed PFAS levels on

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healthy ingestion of groundwater if these standards are adopted at certain levels, but not unhealthy for those drinking water that comes from surface water since those actions will come later with drinking water development of MCLs, if that makes sense? I can rephrase.
A. Yes, if you could.
Q. So really it boils down to getting to some of our later questions, the groundwater rulemaking here, the proposed revisions moving forward before the drinking water proposed -- of the MCLs for PFAS, so I guess whether the agency has considered or heard of any concerns from the public regarding moving forward with the groundwater standards ahead of the development of the drinking water MCLs?
A. At this point in time I'm not aware of any differentiation between the drinking water standards. We have not begun to delegate 620 which we're discussing here.
Q. And I'm gonna move on to agency -- or, I apologize, IERG, I-E-R-G, Prefiled Question 3 in Brief A. And to paraphrase, IERG's question asked about the final results of Illinois EPA's PFAS sampling efforts and community water supplies. The

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agency responded that it's completing the sampling phase in January 2022. A review of the analytical result and final report is currently being prepared, and a final report is not expected to be received before February of 2023, no later than August 2023.

And our Subquestion $A$ was how might those findings relate to the proposed groundwater rules in this rulemaking. And the agency's prefiled response was that the finding of the Illinois EPA's PFAS sampling and community water supplies project will not affect or relate to this rulemaking for revisions to 620 water standards.

And my follow-up question is can the agency just elaborate on that response why that community water supply sampling effort does not relate to the development of the proposed revisions in this rulemaking.
A. The entire study that they did on the community was the --
(Reporter clarification.)
THE WITNESS: The PFAS study of the Illinois EPA is completed and is now being finalized and a report being written by the US Geological Survey.

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The samples were collected from finished water coming from the treatment systems of the community water systems. And these are the 620 groundwater rules which is raw water versus -- they're a different set of rules for groundwater, raw water versus the finished water which is treated at community water systems.
Q. Okay. So then again the difference being it is community water for sampling effort again is sampling the treated water, and so any results -the agency's opinion is any results from that sampling effort of the treated water has -- is not helpful at all to the development of the groundwater or the proposed groundwater revisions?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And then -- all right. Moving on to IERG Prefiled Question 5, and in that question IERG asked outside of community water supply where PFAS found in Illinois. The agency's prefiled answer was 40 PFAS compound had been used in a wide range of consumer products, industrial processes and in some firefighting foams. The Illinois EPA -- this has resulted in PFAS being released into the air, water and soil of the state of

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Illinois.
Question 5A was what is the basis for your answer to the above question, and the agency's prefiled response was that the agency considers this question outside of the scope of review of the 620 groundwater quality standards evaluation.

Just as an initial matter because
question -- Prefiled Question 5A was asking for the basis of the agency's answer to Question 5 which the agency answered and did not object to being outside of the scope. IERG would appreciate the agency providing a response to Question 5A as well which would be providing the basis for the agency's answer to Question 5.
A. The way $I$ understand it is essentially it comes down to the 620 -- we're looking at -(Reporter clarification.)

MR. SUMMERS: The way I understand it is the 620 rules are related to what's in groundwater, not related to how it got there. There are multiple mechanisms in how PFAS contamination has entered ground water, surface water, air, because of its wide range in use and prevalence. Up until very recently it was used in many, many commercial

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products. It's just something that we haven't really explored. The USEPA has addressed some of the sources, but that doesn't really relate to our opinion to the 620 water.
Q. So just to clarify for the record, so the agency's opinion would be because the Part 620 rules concern what's already in the groundwater, how whatever's in the groundwater got there wouldn't be relevant to revising the standards?
A. That is correct.
Q. And moving to IERG's Prefiled Question 6, it really is a series of questions for Prefiled Question 6 which concerns, I'm paraphrasing, that we understand Illinois EPA is in the process of developing an MCL for PFAS compounds for drinking water, and then we ask later on why the agency chose to move forward in the groundwater rulemaking ahead of proposing and developing the MCLs for drinking water.

I think you touched on this before, but do you mind just answering the question?
A. We don't really consider them related. You're looking at two different entities. We have community water systems for the MCLs. You're

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talking about groundwater. Groundwater is the waters of the state of Illinois.
Q. And just for background, what are these Part 620 standards for PFAS? What are they used for? How are they used in practice?
A. The proposed ones essentially be used in the value of the safety -- groundwater --
(Reporter clarification.)
THE WITNESS: They'll be used in the evaluation of groundwater quality in private wells or --

MR. RAO: We can't hear you.
THE WITNESS: They'll be used for the valuation of groundwater quality for private residential wells in the state and also be used for remedial activities for potential other contaminated sites where we're looking at cleaning up or what type of remedial activities will be necessary for protecting the groundwater of the state.
Q. And in the past has what -- you know, typically for a compound where MCL is going to be developed for drinking water and will at some point also be developed a standard for that compound for groundwater, does the agency have historically, you know, a usual process of moving forward with

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developing drinking water MCL for that compound before developing the groundwater standard for that compound?

Is that typically how it's done or does it depend on the compound?
A. Well, as far as the development of the MCL goes, this will be the first MCL the Illinois EPA has actually developed. Every other MCL that is in the state was established by the US Environmental Protection Agency. We simply adopted them.
Q. As an Illinois MCL?
A. As an Illinois MCL. So right now we decided as an agency to proceed ahead of the Illinois EPA because we feel it's important and -standards in place because we don't know how long the USEPA will take.
Q. Is the same data, toxicity data, the data used to develop these proposed groundwater standards the same data that USEPA is considering when considering whatever PFAS efforts they might be doing at this moment?
A. I am not privy to what the USEPA data is and what they choose.
Q. What is the source of the toxicity data

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that the EPA is using to develop these PFAS -proposed PFAS groundwater?

MS. HAWBAKER: This is Carol.
Could you ask your previous question
again, please?
MS. BROWN: Sure.
BY MS. BROWN:
Q. I believe I was saying just generally what -- I guess my first question, to back up, was whether the agency -- what the toxicity data and other data that the agency, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, is relying on in these proposed groundwater standards is the same data that USEPA is currently reviewing and potentially using in their PFAS drinking water efforts?
A. No, it's not. Actually, the USEPA for PFOA and PFOS, they have both submitted for peer-review updated toxicity data which actually would lower the health-based aspect of the MCL.

Now, the MCL also includes other things
like economic feasibility, you know, ability to remediate, things like that as well. But the toxicity data at least for PFOA and PFOS that the

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USEPA just recently released for direct review is not the data we're relying on because it's not a final data, and we want to use final, and because it was released just $I$ believe last month, perhaps the month before.
Q. Thank you.

And so then what -- so you're not using the toxicity data the USEPA is currently reviewing. So then what is the source of the toxicity data that you have used to develop standards?
A. For PFAS we're using PPRTV which is the USEPA's Provisional Peer-Reviewed Toxicity Values.

For PFOS, PFNA, PFHx, I still think I'm missing one, we're using ATSDR's toxicity source as a Tier 3 source, Number 1 ranked Tier 3 source.

For PFOA we are using the California EPA carcinogen toxicity value because PFOA meets our criteria to be designated a carcinogen.
Q. Thank you.

Moving on to just a more general question, based on the agency and their position on the proposed groundwater standards here and the development of the drinking water MCL, would it be correct or can you tell me whether the agency's

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drinking water or the agency's groundwater unit had any internal --
(Reporter clarification.)
MS. BROWN: So based on the answers this
morning that the proposed groundwater provisions in this matter are not related to the agency's development of the drinking water MCL, has there been any internal discussion between the agency's drinking water personnel and the groundwater personnel regarding which effort was gonna move forward first, either the development of the MCLs or the development of the proposed groundwater revision?

MR. SUMMERS: I sincerely apologize. I'll ask you to repeat that.

MS. BROWN: Not a problem, I will repeat the question.

BY MS. BROWN:
Q. Based on the agency's responses this morning that the development of the proposed groundwater revisions in this rulemaking are not related to the agency's development of the drinking water MCL, has there been any internal discussion between the agency's drinking water staff and

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groundwater staff regarding which effort was gonna move forward first, either the development of the MCL or the development of the proposed groundwater revisions?
A. The short answer is no. There was not much communication on that issue. The groundwater standards for the 620 revisions were proceeding on a different track, and that's where we're at today. The MCLs waiting until we were completed with our community water system sampling project. And while I mentioned that we are starting to work on the MCLs for the community water system, we are in the very, very beginning stages of that in that we are just starting to get together to find out who's even gonna be working on the project. So they're in totally different places.
Q. Thank you.

Moving on to IERG's Prefiled Question 10
and the agency's response, and this question Concerned USEPA's Integrated Risk Information System, or IRIS, and the IRIS assessments for PFHxS and PFNA, and that the assessments for these compounds -- the IRIS assessments for these compounds were expected to be issued later this

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year, and our question was whether the results of these will have any impact on the proposed groundwater standards.

The agency's answer stated that it will review assessments, and amendments will be considered after the assessments are peer reviewed, released for public comment and issued as final documents.

In the hypothetical where these assessments have been completed, issued as final documents sometime this year, and that this groundwater is still ongoing, will the agency consider at that point potentially at least reviewing the assessment and amending its proposal, waiting for the groundwater revisions in this rulemaking adopted by the Board and then amending later, but if this is still ongoing actually updating the proposal that's in front of the Board right now? BY MS. HAWBAKER:
A. As it becomes a Tier 1 toxicity source, that would be the logical thing to do. I'm not sure if that can be done, but a lot of PFAS toxicity is moving very quickly right now. And

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with IRIS, if they do finalize while we're still going through, we will certainly review that; and based on our hierarchy, that would be the legitimate choice for an updated toxicity value. BY MS. BROWN:
Q. What is the basis or can the agency just provide again an explanation of why --
(Reporter clarification.)
BY MS. BROWN:
Q. Can the agency provide an explanation of why we are proceeding with these proposed groundwater revisions ahead of these IRIS assessments being finalized?
A. Because we know there's a groundwater threat now, and we want to take care of it. We want to address it as soon as possible. It's the same with any other toxicity update. We -- when it gets updated, then we incorporate that in new information that at this point we know it's in the groundwater. We know that people can be affected by drinking that groundwater, and it's time for us to take action.
Q. Okay. Moving to IERG's Prefiled Question 11, and this question concerns whether the

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agency consulted with USEPA regarding this groundwater proposal at any point or prior to filing it with the Board. The agency's prefiled response was that its rulemaking effort here is independent of USEPA's proposed National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and the USEPA's Strategic Road Map.

I guess getting to a broader question than that, $I$ guess my question is whether the agency in developing these groundwater -- this groundwater proposal consulted with the USEPA on any aspect of developing the groundwater standards such as the toxicity data or any data lab pathology or any other aspects?

MR. DUNAWAY: This is Lynn Dunaway.
I'm not aware that we consulted with USEPA on those topics.

BY MS. BROWN:
Q. Generally does the agency consult or historically has the agency consulted with the USEPA developing groundwater standards?
A. Lynn Dunaway, to my recollection we have not. We proposed amendments to the 620 standards. We've not consult with the USEPA.

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Q. And why does the agency not consult with USEPA when developing groundwater standards?
A. Because these are state standards and don't follow the USEPA's purview.
Q. Moving on to IERG's Prefiled Question 12 and the subquestions, and part of the subquestion is IERG asked whether the agency's aware of states that are proposing PFAS groundwater standards before PFAS drinking water standards. And the agency responded again this rulemaking effort was independent of regulatory efforts in other states.

And I get that that's the agency's position, but I guess in response to one of the Board's prefiled questions, I believe Prefiled Question 1 of the Board, the agency provided a table that showed other states' PFAS efforts either in groundwater, drinking water or I believe surface water.

So I guess in response to our direct question, would it be correct to say that the agency is aware of other state efforts related to the development of PFAS standards?

MS. HAWBAKER: Yes, we are. And generally what we found is the groundwater standards will go

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first, and the drinking water standards tend to come in secondary to the groundwater standards with the states that have promulgated regulations on the ground. But, yes, it's -- there's several states that are in the process or have promulgated groundwater standards and then drinking water standards as well. However, it has been the circumstance where the groundwater has generally been the first set of standards that have been developed.

BY MS. BROWN:
Q. And numerically how does the proposed groundwater standards in this rulemaking compare to the adopted or proposed standards in other states?
A. It depends because the other states are also moving. They're updating regularly as well due to toxicity data updates with PFAS. We are generally a little bit lower in some cases. However, that has to do with our minimum reporting levels being set at 2 nanograms per liter for PFOA. The other ones are fairly well in line. Although it's -- we are a little bit lower, I believe, generally across the Board.

## Q. Okay. And moving to IERG's Prefiled

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Question 14, and our Question 14 asked how would a facility or property owner that has found PFAS present on its property determine whether the cause of the PFAS was an on-site impact or off-site impact.

The agency's prefiled response was that the on-site or off-site origin of PFAS would be demonstrated in the same manner as any other contaminant with the use of upgradient and downgradient wells. And generally for other compounds -- generally for other compounds, are on-site and off-site origins ever demonstrated in other manners or in other ways in addition to upgradient and downgradient wells or any other factors ever considered in addition to upgradient and downgradient well sampling?
A. This is Lynn Dunaway.

In the -- my experience used, and this is within the Bureau of Water, we have done remedial actions for groundwater. We've used upgradient, downgradient wells to clients for a particular unit. I can't speak for other programs, if they have other means to do so.
Q. Okay. So right now it is the agency's

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position that upgradient and downgradient well sampling will be sufficient to determine the actual source of PFAS either on site, off site; is that correct?

BY MS. HAWBAKER:
A. Well, first $I$ would like to clarify my experience in the Bureau of Land. We do -- for the cleanup programs, there is Section 0.742 which is TACO, for those who are familiar with that acronym, allows for background demonstrations. They can be done, set up a well network like Lynn described, gradient and downgradient to determine if there's a particular source migrating on to the site.

We also like -- we will accept statistical evaluations, but again that's still involving the upgradient downgradient wells.
Q. And then so speaking of TACO, but in your experience regarding groundwater do you think -- is it your opinion that upgradient and downgradient well sampling is sufficient to detect the source of PFAS?
A. It would be helpful, and it would be helpful for at least telling us what's coming on to the site and what's migrating. And if we know

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what's coming on to the site, then we have an idea of what the concentrations can be. And then as it moves to a site that may or may not, as you put it, be impacted, then we should be able to see the -- a lesser concentration or a higher concentration maybe beyond that.
Q. Moving on to IERG's Prefiled Question 15, and here generally IERG asked regarding accepting -- the agency accepting comments on the proposed standards prior to filing with the Board and whether this rulemaking -- the proposed regulations in this rulemaking has taken into account those comments and, if so, please identify the comments that were taken into account and the changes to the proposed rules based on those comments.

And the agency's prefiled answer was that the Illinois EPA has reviewed and considered all comments presented prior to filing the proposed amendments.

And my question was, does the agency intend to develop a response to comments document in this rulemaking?

[^8]BY MR. DUNAWAY:
A. This is Lynn Dunaway.

We do not intend to do that.
BY MS. BROWN:
Q. Okay. And if I'm a commenter and I see that the proposed regulations don't incorporate my suggested provisions in my comment, I should assume that the agency has considered that comment, decided not to incorporate my comment into the proposed rules; but how do I go about finding out the basis for the agency's decision for not incorporating my proposed comment?
A. This is Lynn Dunaway.

These Board hearings would be raised in -questions would be -- how you find out how --
(Reporter clarification.)
MR. DUNAWAY: These hearings would be the forum where a question with follow-up questions would be able to determine why or why not their comments were anticipated or not accepted. BY MS. BROWN:
Q. To that effect then $I$ can assume that the agency has considered at least the groundwater advisory counsel's comments of both the comments

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filed with this rulemaking and any comments made prior to filing the proposed of revisions, correct?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. Okay. Only a couple more. Getting to IERG's Prefiled Question 18 which concerns the addition of GenX as a chemical for a standard after Illinois EPA received comments on the proposed rule, and the agency provided their answer and stated in that answer that GenX has been detected in Illinois groundwater.

And my follow-up question there is where or in what parts of the state or areas has GenX been detected in groundwater?

BY MS. HAWBAKER:
A. GenX has been detected in groundwater at a manufacturing facility and that is where we found the GenX as of right now. We are currently -because it is a component of the newer fire fighting foams, our military submits are also testing for it, but we haven't received any data back yet.
Q. And how did the agency determine that GenX was present in groundwater at that one facility?
A. Through groundwater monitoring wells,

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sampling and monitoring wells.
Q. And where is that -- what county is that facility located?
A. Rock Island County.
Q. And the last set of questions, IERG's Prefiled Question 20, and your role as a member of USEPA's Environmental Council of the State PFAS Group, or ECOS PFAS group. In the agency's response you state that interactions are representative from Illinois and to provide updates of Illinois EPA's development of PFAS standards.

So in your role as a representative, do you provide updates on all the agency's PFAS activities?
A. Right now the only activities that we have going on regarding PFAS are the military sampling, the manufacturing facility, the community water supply sampling and then the groundwater, those standards. And so, yes, we have updated with those, but that's right now the only thing that the agency is doing regarding PFAS.
Q. And you noted earlier that other states have moved forward with groundwater proposals ahead of drinking water proposals. In your role as a

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representative in this ECOS group, were there discussions by other states regarding whether to move first with groundwater versus drinking water?
A. No, not necessarily in that vain.

Groundwater just simply came first. I think it was more circumstance of having the toxicity data. They had the other data, the economic feasibility and the remediation technologies. So I do believe that's why groundwater came first which is why it's coming first in this case as well. But it never really was brought up as this is our pattern.

MS. BROWN: Thank you very much. I appreciate your time. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: This is Vanessa Horton.

Does anyone here -- I'm gonna as in this room first, and then I'll ask it in Chicago. I know there are participants there.

Does anyone here in this room have further follow-up questions for the agency in a general sense, not specific standards?

Member Santos?
BY MS. SANTOS:
Q. Good afternoon or good morning. I am

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Member Santos. I just have one follow-up question for Mr. Dunaway.

Back to Question 11 , you said -- you made a statement, and this is not verbatim, that state standards do not fall under the USEPA for groundwater. So does that -- just to clarify that, so the USEPA does not set standards for groundwater?
A. The US -- this is Lynn Dunaway.

The USEPA does not set standards for groundwater in Illinois.
Q. Why not in Illinois? Does it do it for other states?
A. Not that I'm aware of. I do not know what goes on in other states.

MS. SANTOS: Okay. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: This is Vanessa Horton.

Any general follow-up questions?
Mr. Andes, if it's okay for you to come up
here. We're gonna get two more microphones at lunchtime, so . . .

BY MR. ANDES:
Q. Thank you. This is Fred Andes from Barnes

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and Thornburg, and I'm here for the PFAS Regulatory Coalition. A few follow-up questions, one concerns how the groundwater standards will be used. I heard two uses. One was in valuating groundwater quality. The other was remediation activities for other sites.

So my question is if the agency can
explain how would the standards be used in determining requirements of remedial activities at sites with PFAS levels in the ground or, more accurately, in the groundwater. BY MR. DUNAWAY:
A. This is Lynn Dunaway.

The groundwater standards are used to determine when --
(Reporter clarification.)
MR. DUNAWAY. The groundwater standards would be used to determine when a remediation would be necessary. However, whether the final objective for cleanup is determined on a site specific basis depending on the conditions at the site.
Q. Well, so there are two issues there that I'd like to get clarity on. One is -- so would the agency say if a site has groundwater contamination

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above the PFAS safety PFOA standard, that -- how
would it decide whether cleanup is necessary at
that site?
A. The necessity of cleanup is based on the rules that apply within the programs.
Q. Do those rules require that there be a cleanup if the contaminant is present above the groundwater standard?
A. I don't use those programs, so I'm gonna pass this to Carol. BY MS. HAWBAKER:
A. Again $I$ wish to clarify that I'm not with the Bureau of Land; however I have worked in the Bureau of Land, and I am familiar with Section 742 TACO regulations, and there does not necessarily require cleanup. It requires what we consider exclusion of the groundwater ingestion exposure route. That can be done several different ways.

One way would be to allow for a municipal groundwater ordinance which prohibits the use of groundwater as a reputable water supply. We can also do onsite groundwater restrictions that can prevent the use of a particular site from using contaminated groundwater. We can begin talking

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about the background and the statistical evaluations that can be made to demonstrate that the groundwater is not -- that maybe at the site may not be the site that the source is.

So there are other factors as opposed to simply cleaning up. It's more about excluding the exposure pathway when it comes to land programs.
Q. So then there may be situations where contamination is found above the groundwater standard, and the agency determines remediation is necessary, right?
A. Yes, there would be. If there's concern that is within the setback of a community water supply well, if there's a concern that is in an area that is not restricted which will allow a person to install a private well, yes, but they do have the other option to impose those restrictions.
Q. And if a cleanup is required, then they may be required to clean up to the level of the groundwater standard, correct?
A. Yes, that is correct.
Q. Has the agency -- so if that's a possible result of issuing these groundwater standards, has the agency assessed what the impossible remediation

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cost would be at sites around the state of Illinois?
A. That is not under my purview. I would not -- I have no way to answer that.
Q. I'm asking the question generally at the agency.

BY MR. DUNAWAY:
A. This is Lynn Dunaway.

Those costs will be evaluated as the programs are up and consider these new statistics.
Q. So the answer is the agency has not evaluated those costs at this time, correct?
A. We have not because that's not what the purpose of the standards is.
Q. We can disagree about what the agency is required to do in adopting these standards.

I'm just confirming the agency has not assessed the cost remediating sites to the level of these groundwater standards.
A. For Part 620 we have not evaluated, no. That's what I've been working on. I don't know what Bureau of Land may have done to their programs.
Q. Thank you.

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So looking at -- and again I'm asking general questions, reserving our specific questions for later. In looking at the standards that other states have adopted, there are other states that have adopted groundwater standards for PFAS, and I believe the agency has indicated you're aware of actions by other states who adopt those standards.

Have you looked at the use as stated earlier that those standards -- the agency's proposal is generally lower in their standards by other states.

Have you looked at what studies the other states are relying on and how they were using them in particular as to --
(Reporter clarification.)
BY MR. ANDES:
Q. Have you looked at the studies being used by other states and adopting their standards to determine how those evaluations differ from Illinois? BY MS. HAWBAKER:
A. Yes, I have. And it runs the gamut. Some use different toxicity values. Some use older toxicity values. Some use different models. There

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are all kinds of factors that go into each individual state programs for developing the groundwater standards. The groundwater standards that we developed are based on what's in our 620 regulations.
Q. So one thing that I'll ask, and I guess we can pursue this through the specific questions, is a specific analysis particularly given in virtually every state we're aware of has lower -- has higher standards, often significantly higher, than the Illinois proposal, we would like a detailed analysis of particularly where the same studies are being used by other states in different ways or, for example, other states are not deeming PFOA to be a carcinogen.

We would like a detailed explanation why
Illinois feels those states are wrong and that Illinois' proposal is correct.
A. Sure, we can do that. I can answer your question in general right now, is the Illinois Environmental Protection Act designates what's considered a carcinogen in Illinois. Illinois for $P F O A$, one of the requirements to be a carcinogen is the World Health Organization, The International

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Agency of Research on Cancer, designates it either a Class 1 or a Class 2A or 2B carcinogen. That's within the act.

It's also within the decision of Part 620.
In 2017, the IARC, The International Agency For Research on Cancer, they listed PFOA as a Class 2B carcinogen in 2017. Therefore, it is a carcinogen for the state of Illinois.
Q. So a follow-up questions on that, in a situation like that where USEPA has not determined PFOA to be a carcinogen and is not moving forward to regulate on that basis, your position is Illinois EPA will do that anyway because it is designated as such by an international body even when USEPA doesn't designate it that way?
A. Yes. And I would like to clarify that the updated toxicity values most recently submitted for review, peer review, by the USEPA does consider a carcinogen for PFOA.
Q. Yes. As to those updated values that USEPA submitted to the Science Advisory Board, there have been detailed comments submitted, as I'm sure you're aware, questioning the basis for those statements. And, in fact, there are statements by

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panel members also questioning the EPA assessments.
Have you reviewed the issues raised by commenters and by panel members?
A. No, I have not. Because they've been so recently, I was not aware that comments had even been submitted at this point.
Q. We would be glad to provide those for the record including comments that the PFAS Regulatory Coalition submitted and other parties as well.
A. Sure.
Q. So the question that that goes towards and as the agency stated earlier, the numbers -- the gross assessment numbers for these various substances have been changing and developing fairly rapidly as new studies come out, and there's continuing scientific debate.

So one question would be, since Illinois EPA is moving ahead now while that is going on, how would the agency -- and knowing that the rulemaking process in Illinois doesn't move quickly, would the agency expect to adapt its regulation and requirements as new studies come out?
A. Well, what we do right now is we submit evidence whenever toxicity updates come through.

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For PFAS, again they are moving very quickly and moving downward. We believe that if any of these become finalized and they are higher on the tier than what the section toxicity values we selected, then we will review them and possibly ask if we can -- to amend them within the rulemaking.
Q. So in that regard we know that under the USEPA PFAS road map, the agency is over the next two years, because that's timeline for the road map in 2024, proceeding to take a number of different actions, drinking water standards as well as other actions, many of which will involve assessing some of the same studies and making federal decisions in terms of what studies they'll be relying on, what numbers they'll be setting both on health effects and on MCLs with feasibility.

So I guess the question is, how, if this process, this rulemaking process takes some time and then shortly after this process is over, EPA comes out with new numbers, how is the agency going to reopen this rulemaking to take into account the new information coming out from USEPA?
A. What we'd likely do is -- what we usually do is submit updates like we are now.

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Q. And how would that affect -- as was stated earlier, these standards once adopted will be used in assessing he possible actions at sites. How would, say, if sites are being evaluated for remedial action and requirements may be issued, decisions made, and then the agency changes the regulations based on the fact that new studies are emerging, how would that modify the remedial program decisions that are being made?
A. I can't say as to how it'll modify them, but this is a rather common occurrence. We update toxicity values. We update values on a regular basis. It is -- adjustments are made within Bureau of Land programs.
Q. The -- as to the PFAS, I think you would view it -- recognize that there's more going on and more studies being done, more evaluations happening than maybe usual for substances and would remain an ongoing basis over the next few years?
A. Yes.
Q. Thank you.

One question a little more specific is as to the issues raised by the groundwater advisory council, and the council made comments indicating

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that it raised periods of concerns that have not been responded to by the agency. Does the agency intend to specifically respond to each of the issues raised by the council? BY MR. SUMMER:
A. This is Michael Summers.

I believe we have addressed the broad scope of the groundwater advisory council's comments which basically consisted of --
Q. The council states very clearly that they don't think you addressed their concerns.
A. So I'm told NWRA was asked those same questions, and they are addressed in those answers.
Q. Okay. We'll get to that later then.

Going back to the remedial issue, beyond the issue of cost of the agency, I'm assuming that in one of these also is if remediation will be required, we need to know what options are available to treat, dispose and otherwise manage residuals. And my assumption here is the agency has not evaluated yet the availability of treatment and disposal for PFAS remediation actions at this point; is that right?

[^16]BY MR. DUNAWAY:
A. This is Lynn Dunaway.

Not as part of this amendment to our rulemaking, no.
Q. Are you aware of the agency doing that in any other forum?
A. We do know that the other programs are anticipating these amendments, and they're working on it, but we don't know their status.
Q. Thank you.

A couple of questions on the hierarchy in evaluating studies. One is that my understanding is that under that regulation in general USEPA values have a higher level on the hierarchy established in the state, but in this case as to some of the PFAS substances, the agency is specifically not relying on EPA derived values, but rather on other values including ones from California or from ATSDR.

Can you explain why in those situations where there are USEPA derived values, that the agency has chosen not to use those, but instead to use lower hierarchy values?

[^17]BY MS. HAWBAKER:
A. Well, actually they're using higher -we're using hierarchy values. The USEPA Office of Water Toxicity Values is an unranked Tier 3 source. Whereas, ATSDR is Tier 1 or a number one rank Tier 3 source. That's one of the reasons that we are not relying on USEPA values.

The other ones are the values that are currently set, were set from data that was done from 2015 and prior. As we all know toxicity data has been really ramping up for PFAS. It's been consistently going lower, and -- when the higher level tier opened up, we elected to use that one because it had more data and because it was the top three tier source.
Q. So how does the agency and where in the regulations does it provide that the agency is going to evaluate sort of the currency of studies in determining which ones are valued over others?
A. It's actually in the testimony. It was listed in the testimony in the 2008 rulemaking. It was promulgated in, I believe, 2012 is where -when Tom Shore testified about the use of using the hierarchy, the USEPA hierarchy, which listed ATSDR

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and California EPA. It didn't in 2003. It mentioned them as alternative Tier 3 sources, but then in 2000, I believe, 13, they updated the Tier 3 hierarchy to actually rank the Tier 3 sources.
Q. As to specific issues in --
(Reporter clarification.)
MR. ANDES: I'll have some specific questions later regarding the ATSDR values. Those are all the general questions I have at this time. We'll ask our specific questions later. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: This is Vanessa Horton. I think now is a good time to take a 10-minute break, and then when we come back we can continue with general questions here from Springfield.

Yes, one question, Member Gibson. BY MS. GIBSON:
Q. I just wanted to know basically how many sites have you actually identified besides the ones that you mentioned in Rock County, do you have specific numbers on what community water systems have been identified with PFAS or anything on private drinking systems?

[^18]BY MS. HAWBAKER:
A. We are aware of some private drinking water systems in the state. We are aware of some military bases that have it. We are also aware and tracking the raw water data, the community water supply wells that had detections. Then we have it in quite a bit of the raw water and then the community water supply wells.
Q. Do you have specific numbers from the community water systems?
A. No, we do not, but we can provide those.

MS. GIBSON: Okay. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Great. Let's break for about 10 minutes, so maybe 10:32. Okay.
(WHEREUPON, a short recess was taken.)

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: I believe that here in Springfield we're done with general questions. Let me just double-check. Is there anyone here who might have a general question?

Okay. Hearing none, seeing none, we'll
move to participants in Chicago -- oh, I'm sorry.

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Just to clarify, we have several questions.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Yes, I understand. We'll circle back after.

So in Chicago are there any general
questions for the agency? Follow-up questions for the agency?

MR. RISOTTO: Yes. This is Steve Risotto from the American Chemical Council. Can you hear me okay?

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Yes, we can. You can proceed and ask your questions. BY MR. RISOTTO:
Q. Sure. And these are not general questions, but they're in follow up to the responses to some of the questions regarding the substance GenX. The staff indicated that it was detected at a manufacturing site, and sort of not asking for the identity of the site, but do you know what type of industry? Was it a chemical manufacturer or what other type -- what type of manufacturing was done at the site? BY MS. HAWBAKER:
A. It was a chemical manufacturing.

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Q. Okay. Thank you.

And then you also indicated that your sense was GenX was used in firefighting foam. And that is not our understanding, so just want to check where that information comes from.
A. It came from the Class B firefighting foam sources from ITRC, Interstate Technology Regulatory Council.

MR. RISOTTO: Okay. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Mr. More or a participant in Dynegy, did you have any general follow-up questions?

BY MS. JOSHI:
Q. Yes, this is Bina Joshi from Arent Fox Schiff here on behalf of Dynegy. I just had a couple of questions to make sure that $I$ understood some of the earlier testimony correctly.

So, first of all, $I$ just wanted to confirm, has the agency looked at all at the technical fees of validity of remediating to the proposed standards that are part of this rulemaking?

BY MR. DUNAWAY:
A. This is Lynn Dunaway.

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economic feasibility of reaching any of the standards that are proposed as part of this rulemaking?
A. Can you repeat that question?
Q. Sure.

Has the agency looked at all at the
economic feasibility for economic implications of remediating to the standards that are proposed in this rulemaking?
A. Yeah. That's -- that's essentially the same answer is that you don't want to call to remediate to the standard until you know what the standard you're trying to reach is.
Q. Okay. And is it correct to say that the Bureau of Land will be doing such an assessment, but no assessment will be done in part with the part Rule 620 rulemaking?
A. That's correct, the Bureau of Land and those programs.
Q. Okay. And when you say those programs, are you talking about Part 742? Is there anything else you're talking about there?
A. I don't know. I'm assuming the -- this is an assumption. It would include landfills. I

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don't know if those are under 742 or not. I can't recite to you all the cleanup programs from Bureau of Land, so . . .

MS. JOSHI: Okay. Thank you. I don't have anything further.

MR. DUNAWAY: AND, if I could, I'd also like to refer you to the Statement of Reasons under Section 6, begins on Page 22 of Statement of Reasons.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Are there any other participants apart from the Board in Chicago who have general follow-up questions?

MR. PAULEY: No.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Mr. Pauley is shaking his head.

Mr. Rao, do you have any general follow-up questions?

MR. RAO: No, I don't.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Great. So I think at this time we'll move through the Part 620 section by section for specific questions, and I will bring my binder over here.

Okay. So the first section I believe that has amendments to it is 620.110 definitions. Are

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there any specific questions regarding definitions from participants here in Springfield?

MR. ANDES: Clarifying --
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Could you actually come up? I'm sorry. We'll have more mics in a bit.

MR. ANDES: My clarifying question was about the process. I mean, the bulk of the questions I think relate to specific standards, particularly the ones for PFAS substances, but not exclusively for those. How our questions are grouped more in terms of our issues as a party. So we were suggesting that perhaps we could go through all the questions for a particular -- from particular parties rather than going sort of section by section through the regulations.

Obviously up to the Board to decide how do that, but $I$ know a lot of our questions go to just a few specific sections. And a lot of us will have questions about those sections.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: I'd like to try it this way. We've done it this way I think mostly in the past. And so when we get to your section that you'll have a lot of questions, then it'll be your

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time to shine, but $I$ think -- I think certainly if most questions are grouped in one section, we'll travel through the sections quickly and get to those if there aren't a lot of follow-up questions for the earlier ones.

Are there any questions on definitions in Chicago?

MR. RAO: Yes.
BY MR. RISOTTO:
Q. Steve Risotto, ACC, again. And this is a question in -- one of the questions we submitted. And it relates to the definition for no observable adverse affect level and lowest observable adverse effect level.

In both of those definitions, it stresses the importance of statistical significance which we wholeheartedly agree with. And so we asked in our question if, you know, if that is was applied in this case. And the response was from my -- from EPA was that we're not using the lowest and no adverse observable effect level in setting these levels, but in fact you are because the sources for your numbers depend on a low $L$, a no $L$, or a benchmark dose lowest effect level.

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So do you look at those source materials to determine if, in fact, the values are based on statistically significant effects? BY MS. HAWBAKER:
A. We are basing the values on the hierarchy of the sources which have been accepted by the particular groups that issued the toxicity values. The answer that we supplied we geared more towards the fact that the low $L$ and no $L$ or benchmark dosing procedures. We're not using those procedures that are set in Part 620 to do it where it's referencing the low $L$ and the no $L$, but we rely again on the toxicity source that we use for those.
Q. So you're not looking specifically at the effects that are the basis result from statistically significant results?
A. I believe the toxicity studies do that.
Q. Okay. Second question on the new definition for mutagen, it stresses the need for a mutagenic action and the exhibiting greater effects in early life, yet the substances -- the reference for those few substances that are considered mutagens is basically EPA, what EPA is a mutagen

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with no reference to whether there is data supporting that those substances exhibit greater effects in early life.

Is Illinois EPA looking specifically at the data for those substances to determine if there is evidence for greater effects in early life or depending solely on EPA's designation?
A. We are now -- I'm sorry. I interrupted you. Could you repeat the last part of your question?
Q. Okay. Are you looking at the data for the substance or depending on solely on EPA's designation?
A. We're dealing solely with EPA's designation as a mutagen. This is all part of shifting our toxicity assessments for both Part 742 and Part 620 to be consistent. And so when we are moving with Part 742 towards the original screening level method that USEPA used for this, we're relying on them as to what they consider to be a mutagen, and we will be aligning what our mutagens are with them.

MR. RISOTTO: Okay. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: This is Vanessa

Horton.
Any further questions in Chicago on the definition section?

MR. PAULEY: No.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. We'll move on to Section 620.125, incorporations by reference. Any questions here in Springfield on incorporations by reference? Any follow-up questions? I don't see any.

Any questions in Chicago on incorporations by reference?

MR. PAULEY: Yes.
MR. ROSOTTO: All right. Steve Risotto, ACC again, my apologies. And this is in reference to ACC's Prefiled Question 2 about the analytical methods used for measuring PFAS in water other than drinking water. And the IEPA's answer references method -- EPA Method 8327 which was an omission on our part, but I noticed that that method is not included in the reference -- in the incorporation by reference section.

Was that an oversight or was there a specific reason for not including that in the in Section 0.125?

BY MS. HAWBAKER:
A. It should have been included. I thought it was.

MR. RISOTTO: I did not see it. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Mr. RAO, did you have questions on incorporation by reference?

MR. RAO: Yes. I have a follow-up to one of the agency's responses to the Board's question. It's Question Number 16. We had asked the agency to identify all incorporated documents in the rule text also, and the agency said that if the Board -if that's the Board practice, they will do so.

And I just want to, you know, ask the agency to list all incorporations by reference documents in sections where the documents are applicable instead of just listing it under Section 620.125.

MS. HAWBAKER: I'm sorry. Can you repeat the question?

MR. RAO: It's not a question. Actually, the agency asked a question in its response to the Board as to what the Board's preference would be and how these incorporations by reference documents should be cited in the rule language, and basically

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I'm responding to your question in your response saying that we would like to see the documents under 620.125 to be also cited in the section where it is used. If you look at your response to Question 16, you may see the context.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: We can do that.
MR. RAO: Thank you. That's all I have.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Great.
Any further follow-up questions for incorporations by reference in Chicago?

MR. PAULEY: No.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. We'll move on to Section 620.210, Class 1, potable resource groundwater. Any -- oh, Miss Brown, a question? BY MS. BROWN:
Q. This is Melissa Brown with Illinois Environmental Regulatory Group, and we just had kind of a general question regarding wellhead protection areas. And in response to the Illinois Pollution Control Board's Prefiled Question 7 and 7A which references wellhead protection areas as being three-dimensional, but also in the response the agency states that the agency has delineated wellhead protection areas in the state. Community
water supplies may have two different types of wellhead protection areas. Every community water supply well has a Phase 1 wellhead protection area which has an arbitrary fixed radius of 1,000 feet. And then later on the answer goes on to discuss another area, the maximum, sorry, the maximum setback zones that extend to as much as 2,500 feet.

And I guess my question is, with these wellhead protection areas being three-dimensional, is there a depth restriction, and is this radius also, you know, the restriction of 1,000 feet or 25,000 or 2500 feet, excuse me, also concerning the depth in that these wellhead protection areas can also potentially include, you know, ripping deep down in the earth that could affect carbon projects or deep aquifers or things of that sort?

BY MS. DUNAWAY:
A. This is Lynn Dunaway.

The depth would depend on the depth of the aquifer that's being used by the community water supply.
Q. So that would be site specific?
A. Yes.
Q. But there is a depth restriction?

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A. Yes. It would be -- it would be no deeper than the depth of the community water supply.

MS. BROWN: Okay. Thank you.
MR. RAO: I have a follow-up on the same response to Board's Question 7A. BY MR. RAO:
Q. Towards the end of the response, the agency states that it's the agency's position that an instance of 2,500 foot maximum setback zone under the definition in Section 620.210 A5, the agency states that only the inner 1,000 feet of the maximum setback could be considered for Class 1 groundwater classification.

Can you please explain why you want to limit it to the inner 1,000 feet instead of going all the way to the 2,500 maximum setback zone? BY MR. DUNAWAY:
A. The difference -- the reason we would limit it to the 1,000 feet is because wellhead protection areas as part of the program also includes -- includes a source inventory. And also with the 2,500 foot setback zones, the management is different beyond a thousand feet. The 2500 foot maximum setback zones beyond a thousand feet only

[^20]regulate potential routes. In the specifics with regard to the -- those 2,500 foot zones is that the community well also has to be within 1,000 feet of a public waterway.

So those -- with those restrictions and also by virtue of the fact that maximum setback zones are based on a radius of influence. You may get a drawdown in the groundwater surface based on your calculations; however, that water may never actually reach -- may never enter the well which is sort of contrary to how the Phase 2's are done where the modeling actually -- the water will enter that particular well.

So it was -- it's a matter of influencing the water level in the aquifer versus actually pulling it into the well. So we thought that the thousand foot was a more reasonable -- a more reasonable limit when there were 2500 foot maximum setback zones.
Q. Does the proposed language reflect the agency's intent?

When I was reading the rules, it seemed
like the 2500 foot setback would be included as Class 1.

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A. It's possible that we may need to refine -- refine the definition.
Q. Yeah. I really appreciate it if you could take a look at the proposed language and see if the agency can reflect that in the rules.
A. We'll do that.

MR. RAO: Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: This is Vanessa Horton.

Any further follow-up questions on 620.210
in Chicago?
MR. PAULEY: No.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Moving on to Section 620.250, Groundwater Management Zone. Any questions here in Springfield, follow-up questions on groundwater management zones?

Mr. Andes?
BY MR. ANDES:
Q. So in the Proposed Subsection G9 concerning remedy, it states that an application for groundwater management zone needs to include results of groundwater contaminant transport modeling or calculations showing how the selected remedy will achieve compliance with the applicable

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groundwater standards. It also -- there's a statement about groundwater at the facility will be monitored following implementation of the remedy to ensure that groundwater standards have been attained.

So I just want to confirm, that appears to require that in general under that section you would have to attain the groundwater standards, the applicable groundwater standards, which would include the proposed numeric standards for PFAS, correct?

BY MR. DUNAWAY:
A. This is Lynn Dunaway.

Yes, that's correct.
MR. ANDES: Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Any further questions in Springfield on groundwater management zone?

All right. Chicago, any questions on this section?

MR. PAULEY: No. Sorry.
MR. RAO: I just wanted to let the agency know that the Board has a series of questions on the language in Section 620.250 and also based on the responses we received from the agency. And these

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questions, they involve a lot of little language changes and things like that which may be, I think, helpful for the agency to see our questions in writing. So we will prefile these questions so everybody can see it, and maybe the agency can respond to those questions in writing on the next hearing. Would that be acceptable?

MR. DUNAWAY: Do you have any idea how many questions there will be?

MR. RAO: About 15 or 20 guess.
MR. DUNAWAY: Yes, we can do that.
MR. RAO: A little bit of preamble on many of those questions, that's the reason why I thought it would be better to submit them in writing so people can look at it, and you can respond to it.

MR. DUNAWAY: Okay. And we appreciate that. Thank you.

MR. RAO: Okay. Thanks.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Moving on to Section 620.302, Applicability of Preventive Notification and Preventive Response Activities, any questions here in Springfield on that Section 620.302?

MR. RAO: Going twice.

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HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Any questions
in Chicago on 302?
MR. PAULEY: No.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Yes, oh, I'm sorry, Miss Manning.

BY MS. MANNING:
Q. This is Claire Manning from the National Waste and Recycling Association. While we will have more questions and answers as follow-up to our answers the agency filed on our questions, we do have an immediate question related to the agency's proposed 620.302. And particularly the agency's answer to Board Question Number 25, which involved the applicability of preventive notification and preventive response activities.

In response to the Board's question, the Board pointed out that the listing appeared to be not inclusive in terms of the inapplicability of the Section 620.302, and the agency responded saying certain programs like others contain their own procedural requirements regarding groundwater monitoring and activities that must be conducted when groundwater contamination is detected; in other words, they do not need to rely on the

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requirements under Part 620 because there are other requirements already applicable, and those programs are of course are the landfill programs and site remediation programs and that kind of thing.

What we'd like to know is what the agency's intention is related to the change that it's making in 620.302 B1 where it states that an owner and operator of a regulated entity for groundwater quality monitoring shall be performed pursuant to state or federal law, and it gives examples of 615,616 , and 807 , which is of course the old landfills. But yet in the next sentence then it -- it also includes -- includes also in 807 is included in that section.

So what is the agency's intention with the a change to B 1 as it -- in response to the Board questions? BY MR. DUNAWAY:
A. This is Lynn Dunaway. I'm not sure if I understand your
follow-up question. This is -- this is a list of programs that do groundwater monitoring, so it is not necessarily a comprehensive list.
Q. Are you suggesting, though, that 620.302

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is not applicable then to 807 and 811 landfills, that particular applicability of preventive notification and preventive response activities?

As I read B1, that section is not applicable to 811 and 807 where there's already groundwater monitoring.
A. One moment, please.

The elimination of some of those programs
is explained further along where it discusses that the Subsection B1 does not apply to the owner/operator and the program specific requirements regarding groundwater, and those are listed there that have program specific requirements.

So if it's not listed in the group that says -- and it's not listed in that -- there are two groups. Some of them have sites or have program specific requirements. Some of them do not have program specific requirements. So it would behoove the person in the program to know what their program requires.
Q. I'm sure those operated some --
(Reporter clarification.)
MS. MANNING: Okay. Thank you.

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BY MS. MANNING:
Q. The question then is, is that second group which is I assume you mean the second sentence of B1, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Is that intended to suggest that those programs that are listed in that second section will continue to do groundwater monitoring pursuant to their programs, and the 620 regulations are not intended to change any of the program requirements that are currently under these programs?
A. That sentence would mean that those -- the second sentence those listed in that part, it would be 620.302 would not apply to not -- none of Part 620.
Q. Okay. So the groundwater quality standards that are being proposed would still be applicable, but applicable pursuant to the program requirements and the groundwater monitoring requirements that are subject to that program?
A. That's correct.

MS. MANNING: Okay. I may have further follow-up questions, but not now. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. I don't think

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there are any other questions in Chicago on 302, so we'll move on to Section 620.310, Preventive Response Activities.

Mr. Andes?
BY MR. ANDES:
Q. So I'd like to state my understanding of how 620.310 will work for PFAS substances once they are included as they are in the proposal in that section, and my understanding is that, first, the preventive response activity requirements can be triggered by statistically significant increase above background for any of those substances, then the agency will determine if a preventive response has to be undertaken and may require that. And then after indication of the response, generally the concentration cannot exceed 50 percent of the applicable numeric standard unless certain conclusions are met; is that correct? BY MR. DUNAWAY:
A. If I could get 620 in front of me, I believe it says it may exceed 50 percent, but --
Q. I believe this says it may exceed 50 percent only if three conditions are met, including minimizing the exceedances to the extent
practical.
A. Yes.
Q. So basically under this provision, a party may be required to take action, and that action may require them to bring the levels down to 50 percent of the applicable standard, correct?
A. No. If they exceed a statistical -- if they have -- exceed background in the statistically significant way, there may be preventive response actions required. Once those actions are taken and those actions have minimized to the extent practicable, then the value may exceed 50 percent of the applicable standard.

Now, keep in mind, the purpose of this section is nondegradation. The goal is to not to allow contamination up to the standard. So that's why all substances are listed here. Because if they have concentrations that the lowest concentration that can be reliably measured is already at or above the health base number, then they're not listed in here because you already have a health problem out there. So you can't allow it to continue to exceed. However, for those that have a health-based standard above what is -- can

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be detected in the background, then those, the goal would be to keep from meeting and going up clear to the standard.
Q. Thank you.

Yeah. I'm just trying to determine which provisions here may require actions to be taken as to PFAS, and it sounds like at least in some circumstances this provision would require action to be taken to address PFAS levels?
A. Yes.

MR. ANDES: Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Any other questions on
310 here in Springfield?
In Chicago, any questions on 310?
MR. RAO: Yes.
BY MR. RISOTTO:
Q. Steve Risotto, ACC, and this relates to our Prefiled Question 3 in reference to 0.310 , Subsection 3, which uses the terms statistical significance in background. And apologies for our unfamiliarity with the specific program requirements that EPA refers to in their response to our question, but $I$ guess a simple question.

For an anthropogenic substance, a manmade

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substance, is the background value zero or could it be above zero?

BY MR. DUNAWAY:
A. This is Lynn Dunaway.

For anthropogenic substance there would
obviously -- there would not be a natural
background. It was manmade. However, on a site specific basis, a particular individual may not be responsible for meeting zero because there are other sources. So through their groundwater monitoring program they can demonstrate that they are not contributing to that concentration.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

So it's really the individual's contribution to the contamination, not the over -not the general contamination?
A. Correct.
Q. And then on statistical significance, I mean, typically you are doing groundwater monitoring, you know, perhaps every -- quarterly. Is there -- you know, what is the general rule of thumb? Is it, you know, two quarters in a row? Is it -- I mean, how -- we have not seen that sort of terminology used before for this type of

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## monitoring. How would it typically work?

A. Well, we have incorporated the unified guidance reference into the groundwater quality standards or at least we have proposed that. And typically the minimum requirement would be that you would have eight samples in order to establish a background, but from that point statistical significance would be based on the statistical method that's actually employed to determine -- to evaluate your background and your compliance.

MR. RISOTTO: Okay. Thank you. And apologies for our lack of familiarity with the state requirements, but that's helpful. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Any further questions on 310 in Chicago?

MR. PAULEY: No.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Moving on to Section 620.410, Groundwater Quality Standards For Class 1 Potable Resource Groundwater, any questions here in Springfield? Yes?

MR. ANDES: I guess I have another question. In this provision there is a long list of substances. There are actually a lot of questions regarding the PFAS substances, which come in Ps, so

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they're not first in the alphabet. I know there are some the questions regarding other substances that come before PFAS, and I think there were also some questions that are sort of generic about the way in which chemicals are regulated under this provision.

So I don't know how you all want to address that, but the PFAS questions I think will go on for quite a while focused on that. So I don't know if you want to move that to later and have others first, but wanted to raise that issue.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Do other participants have questions on this section, and perhaps we can do those first?

In Chicago are there questions on 410?
MR. RAO: I have a follow-up question.
MS. JOSHI: I have some questions, too.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: I'll propose this -Miss Manning, do you also have questions on 410?

MS. MANNING: No. I was going to reiterate the concern Mr. Andes raised. I'm finding it very difficult to sort of look at a section and then develop questions on the section when we spent a lot of time with our clients developing specific
questions that were then answered by the agency, and we didn't develop those section by section.

So we're thinking that the better, more understandable approach for the record might be that we -- you know, as the questions were asked and answered, that we do follow-up questions related to those, but I understand if the Board wants to do something different. That's fine. We're just finding it difficult to ask the right questions at the right time.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: No problem. I think it makes for a better record if we go through section by section so our transcript will be in that order. I appreciate the multiple questions on the section, so $I$ can turn the floor over to Mr. Andes. And then we can break for lunch at noon and pick up and see where we are after that.

I'll make one follow-up point, and I
certainly appreciate Miss Manning's point. And at the end once we're through all the sections, we will circle back to see if anybody has further follow-up questions. So there will definitely be a time if there aren't questions that fit into sections, that will be the time.

MR. ANDES: As an initial matter, and $I$ know we'll discuss process issues further in terms of later hearings, but one point that we do want to make at this point is that we can rely -- we, the PFAS Regulatory Coalition, but I know other parties as well, had relied on parties at the time of the Board order include that all answers to our questions would be filed last Friday.

We had put aside the weekend to review those answers and develop our follow-up questions. We were not able do that as our answers were not made available until Monday. Some answers were not even made available until yesterday.

So given that the Board's process was not followed, we strongly believe that we will need further hearing dates because, for example, my scientists have not had an opportunity, certainly not an adequate opportunity, to review the answers that were submitted late by the agency. We want to have that opportunity so our members can review and evaluate the answers and provide further follow-up questions which we simply could not do by today.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: That's appreciated, but I believe we discussed it at the beginning, and
we will discuss again after lunch to see where we are. And I certainly appreciate that. We'll do our best to accommodate everyone. BY MR. ANDES:
Q. So our first question related to why the proposed standards for PFAS substances, are orders of magnitude more stringent in the first version of proposed standards which were released in December 2019. In the answer the agency provided explanation to some issues. One of them was changing from, as $I$ understand it, assumptions based on average adults to assumptions based on children.

Okay. One question we had raised in our comments on that issue was questioning whether, in fact, that was appropriate. Another reason is the oral slope -- are based on the flow --
(Reporter clarification.)
BY MR. ANDES:
Q. So one of the objections we had to changing these assumptions which was raised I believe in our second set of comments on the agency's proposals was that this use of age-adjusted exposure factors was not appropriate

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because the oral slope factors being used are based on a default linear low dose extrapolation using mutagenic modes of action, so therefore there is no need to do an age adjustment of the exposure factors.

We have not seen a response to that
concern in the agency's answers, so we'd like to understand the agency's thoughts on that issue. BY MS. HAWBAKER:
A. Yes. When you're coming from the carcinogens and the mutagens, those equations and the age adjusted exposure factors come straight from the USEPA regional screening levels. This is the methodology that they use which is the methodology that we have chosen to use to align for -- to be accustomed with the regional screening levels.

Now, for the noncancer ones, again, USEPA regional screening levels use child exposure, and then they also use adult exposure, and then they use the most stringent. The most stringent is the child which should be protected as well as the adult.
Q. But as -- well, so that approach was not

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used initially, but was modified. And I guess I'm wondering why if that was the EPA approach, why was that changed, and aren't there -- most states don't use that particular adjustment?
A. I don't know if they do. I just know that USEPA does, and the adjustment is because USEPA adjusted it.
Q. So EPA between the first proposal and the second proposal, EPA made that change in their methodology?
A. No. We made that change in our methodology after listening to comments about more sensitive receptors such as a child.
Q. And the comment was raised after the second proposal saying this is not appropriate for the following reasons. There were rationales, well, this is because EPA does it?
A. Yes. We were trying to align with the regional screening levels that because a lot of the groundwater quality standards are also used in Section 742 , and that's why it was altered to do that and to be again more protective of sensitive populations.
Q. Although, on others deviated from the

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USEPA, correct?
A. I'm not sure how. Could you be more specific?
Q. Some of the values where you've chosen to adopt the ATSDR or other California EPA studies, others that are not done in the same way as the USEPA numbers are done?
A. The USEPA approves those studies. It's within their toxicity hierarchy, and they also use them on a regular basis for several other chemicals.
Q. They've used -- the ATSDR values, they have different values than ATSDR's?
A. No. They used ATSDR values several times for developing exposure routes within the RSO equations.
Q. They haven't used them in the context of developing numbers for the PFAS substances. The ATSDR numbers are markedly more stringent than the USEPA numbers, correct?
A. Than the 2016 USEPA numbers, yes, because that was much older data in 2016.
Q. You're aware that the State of Wisconsin just decided to, in fact, adopt standards using the

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EPA's 70 parts per trillion.
(Reporter clarification.)
MS. HAWBAKER: I believe USEPA has a guidance level lower than that for Wisconsin. I could be incorrect about that. I would have to have look it up.

BY MR. ANDES:
Q. I believe, and we will certainly submit for the record the actions by the Natural Resources Board in Wisconsin, but those are groundwater standards that the Board just adopted in 70 parts per trillion, so we'll submit it for the record.
A. And it would depend on how they consider groundwater because Class 1 groundwater for us is potable groundwater which means it is drinking water. It's water used for drinking standards.

So it depends on how Wisconsin would rely on the groundwater standards for that case, but what we do is we consider the Class 1 standards to be potable; i.e., drinking water, safe for someone to install.
Q. I believe it's comparable in Wisconsin, but we'll submit that information for the record.
A. And again Illinois has its own procedure,

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whereas Wisconsin has their own procedure.
Q. Absolutely true.

So then in terms of the -- in terms of the proposal that -- and as I focus on some issues with the answer to our Question 1, as to five -- or, I'm sorry, now six posed standards for PFAS, putting aside GenX where there was not one in the December 29 draft, it appears to me that the standards from PFAS went down by a factor of about a hundred for PFAS --
(Reporter clarification.)
MR. ANDES: The standards for PFBS and down by a factor of about a hundred as opposed to PFOA which went down by a factor of about ten, the other three substances, the numbers went down by a factor of about two; is that correct?
A. Approximately, yes.
Q. Thank you.

Now, in answering our question, we asked a question about comments submitted by the PFAS Regulatory Coalition, as well as other parties on that first proposal, and asked how the agency considered and addressed each of the comments that were submitted. The agency has not done any

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specific written responses to any of those comments, correct?
A. No. We -- I don't believe we were required to. I could be wrong.
Q. Might be a good practice, but I just wanted to confirm that specific responses to those comments were not developed. And when we asked how the agency considered and addressed each of the comments, the answer was the agency reviewed all comments including those submitted by

PFAS Regulatory Coalition. We still don't see any specific responses to our comments.

The agency states here that Part 620
standards are groundwater standards, not drinking water standards, and are governed by the Groundwater Protection Act. I'm not sure how that responds to the comments. Perhaps that can be explained.
A. I think you need to provide a specific comment. In general, several of the comments did not warrant an extra change per the regulations.
Q. But can you identify for us which ones the agency considered and addressed versus the ones you believe didn't merit --

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A. Our response is in the proposal.
Q. But not specific as to the issues raised in those comments, correct?
A. No. We reviewed all comments. Several comments we decided to discard because the comments were not gonna be relevant to updating this proposal.
Q. Can you identify for us going forward which comments were discarded as not relevant?
A. I don't have all the comments. Do you have a specific comment that you have a question on?
Q. Well, we can go through every page of both sets of comments that our group filed, but we think the best course of action would be for the agency to file a document explaining how it considered and addressed if it -- if the agency went out for comments twice, but then will not explain how it addressed or discarded the comments that were submitted, that doesn't appear to be a practice that should be followed, and we would ask that we get specific responses to our comments.
A. This normally doesn't happen in the rulemakings. It hasn't happened previously in

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other rulemakings for the outreach. But we do solicit comments, and then we consider them when we're submitting our proposal. But several of the comments were not -- you know, were more along the lines of shall we wait. Again, questions about carcinogenicity for PFOA which is clearly within the regulations, things like that that are already addressed either within the regulations or within our testimony and our statement.
Q. The regulations don't explain anything, so they don't address comments. It would be helpful to understand which issues the agency believes have been addressed by which responses and which questions the agency decided to be discarded as not relevant or not worthy of response.
A. Well, if you could provide me a comment that you have a question on, it would be helpful.
Q. Well, we submitted comments.
A. Yes. Do you have something specific that you can ask?
(Reporter clarification.)
MR. ANDES: I mean, we can certainly file a document explaining that.

MS. TERRANOVA: We'd like to object at this

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point that he's asked this question over and over, and we are just submitting that our responses were in our Statement of Reasons, and that if there are any particular questions or comments, that this is the forum that they can be asked. And Carol has said if you have a particular question that was previously submitted, and you don't feel was addressed in the Statement of Reasons specifically, please ask that now and point her to which question and she can answer.
(Reporter clarification.)
MS. TERRANOVA: This is Sara Terranova, counsel for Illinois EPA.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Objection granted. We'll just move on to the next question, and if you have a specific follow-up, that can be addressed in posthearing briefs.

MR. ANDES: Thank you. BY MR. ANDES:
Q. In our Question 3, we asked similar questions about the comments -- the second round of comments that we submitted to the agency, and how those were addressed, I assume that in general the agency's answer was the same which is they -- some

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of them and discarded others within these filings. We will plan to identify in posthearing briefs, if necessary, the other questions that have not been responded to and would ask the agency to explain why it discarded them.

One that's mentioned here referred to it earlier in the questions is that USEPA Office of Water has submitted draft updated toxicity studies for peer review and want to confirm that the agency has not viewed the documents involved within the peer review before the $S A B$, and we commit that the agency will, in fact, review all those documents because we can submit them for the record if you need to.

BY MS. HAWBAKER:
A. No, they're available on line I'm sure. And one thing is again the USEPA Office of Water is an unranked Tier 3 source, so it will be evaluated as such.
Q. So in answer 4 -- Question 4, we had asked how the agency calculated the proposed standards and risk --
(Reporter clarification.)
MR. ANDES: Question 4, you asked how the

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agency calculated the proposed standards including how the risks to different organs were added together to yield the final values. That was based on our understanding and review of the documents that -- the organs considered in developing the proposed values for various substances.

We expressed some concerns about using that additivity assumption, but as I read the answer to Number 4 it appears that the agency states that the groundwater standards for PFAS are based on individual values and are not added together to yield final values.

So can you explain whether and -- if and whether an additivity assumption -- adding different risks together to different organs was considered in developing the values.
A. No. It's not a part of the criteria for Part 620 when you develop the individual standards. Never has been.
Q. So that issue and -- which I recall being in earlier proposals?
A. Additivity, well, with the combined standard for --

## Q. Yes.

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A. -- PFO and PFAS?

Is that what you're referring to?
Q. The appendix to the proposal that referred to looking at each organ and how they were affected and you could consider risk to two organs, so that's what I'm referring to.
A. Yeah. That's after the development of the standards. What it is is if you find in the groundwater two or more contaminants that affect the same target organ or have the same hazard, then you would do the -- what we call the mixture roll, and that's where you account for dositivity. Additivity, I apologize.
Q. All right. So then the ultimate requirements it could apply to any particular site, could be significantly more stringent if there were, say, two or three or four pollutants found that could be -- the standard could be very, very low, lower than the standards for any individual, correct?
A. Yes, that is correct. That's how it's done in 742, and that's how it's been done since 1991 when the rules were promulgated in 620.
Q. Well, there were issues raised not only by

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us, but by other parties as well about whether it is scientifically justified to do that unless you know that they are targeting both the same organs and the same modes of action, but I see that issue responded to here.
A. Yes. That's one of the requirements for the mixture rolls. They have to have the same point of action or the same target organ. That's -- nothing's changed in the 620 regulations.
Q. Okay. So they have to affect the same organ and have the same mode of action --
A. Or have the same mode of action.
Q. Or, okay. So the issue was raised by us and I know by other parties that it was our understanding that scientific principles say you need the same organ and the same mode of action; otherwise, they don't really work together?
A. Well, the way our regulations are set up and the way they were since promulgation in 1991 is it allows for either.
Q. Okay. So there's no response in any of these answers to our concerns that that's not the right scientific way to go?
A. No. These have been approved. These have

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been promulgated. And we have not changed that, no.
Q. Okay.
A. And, again, it's identical to the language that we have in the Section 742 .
Q. We're actually asking, is the application just a long list of the new substances and whether it's justified in applying it, and that issue has not been addressed?
A. Well, this mixture roll applies for all substances, not just PFAS. For example, PNAs, all of the carcinogenic PNAs affect the same target organ, the gastrointestinal system. We have the same issues with other chemicals, and there doesn't seem to be other concerns for any of the other chemicals that we're having issues with, only PFAS.
Q. Well, I've seen it raised as other chemicals. And so what you're saying is this is the policy that's been in effect for 20 years, and that's what the agency plans to do?
A. Yes. That's what we consider to be a conservative protective method.
Q. But you don't explain to me where in the answers why you think that continues to be the case

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at this point.
A. No, because again it was promulgated in 1991, and we didn't see a need for a change.
Q. Wouldn't you review other things that were promulgated 20 years ago?
A. Yeah. I've reviewed actually for this one the whole -- all of the promulgations and 742.
Q. So has the agency reviewed any new studies over the last 20 years concerning this additivity issue and whether it's justified?
A. No. The additivity, what we've reviewed has not indicated a need for a change.
Q. Have you reviewed further information or is this simply something that's been in the rules for 20 years, and it's --
A. Again, the same answer. It's we have reviewed documents, and we do not see a need for a change. This is a conservative approach, and we prefer to take that.
Q. So next question of concern, EPA's current lifetime drinking water of the advisory level for PFOA and PFAS is 70 parts per trillion, and you are you aware EPA is continuing to develop new numbers including drinking water standards and other

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regulatory levels.
So the agency's contention is that the EPA numbers are not protective of public health?
A. No. Additional studies have shown that they no longer are protected. Additional toxicity studies that have been done have been done on additional receptors and additional modes of action and have shown that other modes of action have actually proven to be even more concerning than what those 2016 values were based on.
Q. What other points of action are you referring to?
A. Well, the updated values that have been submitted by USEPA for peer review now considered a decreased response to vaccine to be the more sensitive --
Q. So --
A. Mode of action.
Q. -- is that a defined cost effect?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. Under Illinois regulations?
A. No. Under Illinois we don't have specific regulations. These are done with the toxicity groups that develop the values. ATSDR also counted

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a decreased response to vaccines, too, based on their studies.
Q. So we will submit some of the peer-reviewed agency -- whether that is a health effect and should be the basis for standards, so we'll have that discussion after the agency has reviewed those peer-reviewed recommendations.
A. Yeah. I believe they were mentioned with the ATSDR standards as well, and ATSDR agreed the decreased response is a concerning toxicological deploy.
Q. I think what we'll see in the peer review of the experts this question that --
A. Well, ATSDR experts as well. So we will see what the USEPA agrees with. Again, these are still prepped. We don't know what they'll end up with.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: This is Vanessa Horton.

We're right at noon, so why don't we break for lunch, and then we'll reconvene at 1:00 p.m., and we'll begin with your questions.

MS. TERRANOVA: Thank you.
(WHEREUPON, a short recess was taken.)

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Just to start off, I forgot to enter in the prefiled questions as exhibits and the prefiled answers, so I'm just gonna run through that right now just so we'll have exhibit numbers for all of that.

All right. So we ended with Exhibit 3, so
we'll go to Exhibit 4 will be the American Chemistry Council's prefiled questions.

Exhibit 5 will be the PFAS Regulatory Coalition prefiled questions.

Exhibit 6 will be the Illinois Environmental Regulatory Group prefiled questions.

Exhibit 7 will be the Board's prefiled questions.

Exhibit 8 will be Dynegy's prefiled questions.

Exhibit 9 will be the National Waste and Recycling Association's prefiled questions.

Exhibit 10 will be IEPA's answers to the Board's prefiled questions.

Exhibit 11 will be IEPA's answers to IERG's prefiled questions.

[^29]Exhibit 12 will be IEPA answers to Dynegy prefiled questions.

Exhibit 13 will be IEPA answers to PFAS Regulatory Coalition questions.

Exhibit 14 will be IEPA answers to the American Chemistry Council's questions.

And, lastly, Exhibit 15 will be IEPA answers to the National Waste and Recycling Coalition's prefiled questions.

And I will enter a hearing officer order after this hearing listing out all the exhibit numbers and names and such.

We had one request from the court reporter in Chicago, if we're doing acronyms if we could slow it down with spelling out the acronyms and longer names of chemicals and such. So I think that was it.

And if Mr. Andes is ready, we can begin again with his questions. We've got a new microphone setup back there, if you would like to stay back there, or if you'd rather go -- okay.

Mr. Andes, if you would like to continue with your questions, and we're on again Section 620.410.

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MR. ANDES: Yes. Some of the questions have been addressed --

MR. PAULEY: Vanessa, that sounds kind of choppy here.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: No problem.
MR. PAULEY: Maybe off the record we could test the microphones. Maybe it's something wrong with the microphone.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Sure. Let's go off the record.
(WHEREUPON, a discussion was had off the record.)

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Let's go back on the record. Thank you.

BY MR. ANDES:
Q. Okay. Let's go to our Question 10 which concerned PFAS based on different type of value, the EPA arrived provisional peer-reviewed toxicity value.

Our understanding -- I guess the first
question is our understanding these are
scientifically preferred to other values, but I'm -- that's my first question to follow up on here in terms of why that type of -- and that type

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of value here is a much less stringent value than some of the other pollutants.

So please discuss how these values compare to other methods of deriving values. BY MS. HAWBAKER:
A. First of all, this is Carol Hawbaker. And PFAS is derived using the PPRTV toxicological value which is a Tier 2 source on the system hierarchy. It is -- we use PPRTV on a fairly regular basis because again it is a Tier 2 source. It's the only PFAS chemical, $P-F-A-S$ chemical, that has a value from PPRTV. And part of the changes with PPR -with the PPRTV value was that group adjusted its toxicological value. It reduced it. It reduced it, and they were able to -- we were able to develop new values with that.

Can you repeat the second part of your question?
Q. So I guess first just to be clear, so the PPRTVs are a preferred -- as a Tier 2 instead of a Tier 3, you prefer to use the Tier 2 to a Tier 3, correct?
A. That is correct. They are the Tier 2 hierarchy.

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Q. Okay. And what are in the Tier 1?
A. The Tier 1 toxicity hierarchy?
Q. Yes.
A. IRIS, Integrated Risk Information Systems that is USEPA as well.
Q. Okay. So the question is the PFBS value which comes from that preferred group is a much less stringent value than for some of the other parameters which raises a question in our minds about if one derived PPRTVs for other parameters, they might be in a similar range as the one for PFBS. So that's the question.
A. Not necessarily. There's a couple reasons for that. One is PFBS being the shorter chain, PFAS, $P-F-A-S$, it has a shorter clearance time to be removed from the body which is a factor in developing those values, and that makes a large difference because it's a pretty significant clearance rate difference.

Another reason the PFBS did not use the pharmacokinetic model or PK model was because it doesn't have the PK parameter values for that chemical. That is another difference. It's -- I believe they probably would have used those if they

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had them. They've done that in the past when those values are available.

But the clearance rate makes a pretty big difference in developing the toxicity values, and the clearance rate for a shorter chain compound is going to be much, much faster. When I say a clearance rate, what $I$ mean is how fast the body can remove that chemical from its body, how soon it can be excreted or, conversely, how long it stays in. And when you're looking at the compounds, the longer chain compounds like PFOA and PFOS, then those can have clearance rates of, you know, years, whereas PFBS has a clearance rate of several months.
Q. The one -- so looking at those issues about the length of the carbon chains, access is probably the one that's closest at six carbons as opposed to the four. But its number is substantially more stringent. It's, you know, 1200 for PFBS, 77 for PFHxS using other method. So that -- it would seem like that's not entirely explainable by the length of the chain.
A. There's a physiological term kinetic parameters or PFHxS, and so they were used in the

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development of that value.
Q. So you're saying that would be the significant reason for the numbers being different?
A. Yes, I do believe it would be. Although, it is common that the PK values be used when they are valuable for chemicals.
Q. Although, I mean, the answer mentions the EPA RFD, referenced doses, from the Office of Water uses -- utilize PK models, but those three data are studies, correct?
A. Yes, but that's considered an unranked Tier 3 source.
Q. Even though they use the pharmacokinetic information?
A. Right. If it's available, it's used, but PFBS does not have that information available.
Q. My next question concerns test methods, and I understand that the agency knows of one test method that has been -- I don't know if the word is approved, but one test method that has been specified by EPA or the various media other than drinking water, SW-846, Method 8327; is that right?
A. That is correct.
Q. So that was only recently I believe placed

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in the methods compendium?
A. Yes, I believe so.
Q. So does the agency have experience using that method? Well, I guess that's the first question.
A. I do not believe we had experience. You've seen that. However, we recommend a groundwater quality standards, Method 537.1, be used.
Q. Now, that method is one that's been approved for use with drinking water, correct?
A. Yes, it has been. They are drinking water methods.
Q. So but not in the, say, the federal requisite circle of remediation programs, correct?
A. I'm not familiar with what those programs do.
Q. And the analytical issues involving groundwater --
(Reporter clarification.) BY MR. ANDES:
Q. Is it accurate to say that the matrix -to use for contaminate groundwater can be significantly different than simply for sampling

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## treated drinking water?

A. That is why, first of all, we recommend 537.1. It is the method that we were using for community water supply wells and surface water. We use it with the raw water data, and they do not seem to have a problem meeting the 531 minimum reporting levels.
Q. Okay. But so the agency is using that method in a variety of programs. It's not approved by EPA for use in those programs as far as I know, but that is the method that Illinois EPA has been using in its activities?
A. Which method are you referring to?
Q. I'm sorry, 537.1.
A. Yeah. I believe it has been approved by USEPA to use in their programs. I know that -- or I believe, I would need to double-check this, but I think the military is using it in their investigations for PFAS, and it has been approved by the USEPA who awarded the grant to use the PFAS at least for the drinking water for the community water supplies. These are what we've collected with the raw water samples, and we've again not had any real issues with it. Other circumstances I'm

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not quite aware of.
Q. So there's a distinction I'm thinking about in terms of there are test methods at the agencies, both EPA and -- stating they can use in various programs, and then there are methods that are specifically approved for use in compliance determinations.

And my understanding is the only test method approved in drinking water for compliance determinations is 537.1, and that's the only thing it's approved for from a compliance standpoint.
A. For drinking water as in public drinking water?
Q. Yes.
A. I don't know. This refers to groundwater. This is potable water --
Q. And --
A. -- but it is groundwater.
Q. So as to groundwater and whether potable or not, but the agency's answer is the one approved test method that EPA has for use with groundwater is 8327, correct?
A. Yes. But again we speak to the fact that the groundwater is Class 1 being potable water.

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That is the protection from someone who installed a well which would make it drinking water.
Q. Okay. But so if -- so under programs that utilize these groundwater standards, would regulated parties be required to use 537.1?
A. I believe that would depend on the individual group and how standards are within the individual programs.
Q. Okay. So does the -- and what is specified in this proposal for test methods to be used?
A. Can you repeat the question?
Q. In this proposal, does the agency specify the test method that would be used in determining whether there's compliance with groundwater standards?
A. This one does not specify the test method. We can use whatever test method can make the minimum reporting level, the lowest concentration minimum reporting level which at this point is 537.1 .
Q. Okay. So not 8327?
A. I do not believe they can make the -- as that's an SW-846, I do not believe they're LLOQ

[^33]meets the minimum reporting level.
Q. Oh, okay. Okay. Thank you.

Now I'll move to Question 14. The agency is required under the statute to take into account technical feasibility and economic reasonableness. In the Statement of Reasons the agency concludes that the proposed amendments are technically feasible and economically reasonable.

My question is, given the testimony earlier today when the agency said that facilities may be required to remediate as a result of these standards, the agency has not determined what the cleanup costs would be. How does that square with this finding that the proposed amendments are technically feasible and economically reasonable when the costs have not been estimated? BY MR. DUNAWAY:
A. This is Lynn Dunaway.

Once the 620 amendments are adopted, the agency can identify and develop amendments needed in the other rules. And it's a process that requires multiple steps. The agency's already begun outreach with the NWRA to discuss potential impacts raised by these questions. However,

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amendments to Part 620 must be adopted first and known before you can come up with a definitive answer of costs.
Q. But if those -- those other programs are required to use the applicable groundwater standards, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. They can't decide, well, they're too expensive; we're not going to use the standards or adopt it in 620, right?
A. The standard would have to be adopted before they can decide that it was too stringent or too expensive.
Q. So can the other program decide not to follow the groundwater standards cause they're too expensive?
A. I don't know what the other programs are to make those types of decisions.
Q. Okay. A related question, and this goes to I think Question 17 and 18 which are -- actually might be my last questions on here. The agency $I$ think in a variety of documents as discussed and I know USEPA has discussed the background levels of PFAS substances in the environment.

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So the question then -- I guess the first part of my question will be, isn't it at least possible, if not likely, that there will be background levels of PFAS in groundwater in areas of the state that are higher than the standards without any contribution from specific sources in the area. And then the follow-up question is, if that's the case, the background levels of PFAS in areas of the state are higher than these standards, how will the agency require the owners and operators of those wells or operations to clean up below background levels in order to comply with these groundwater standards?
A. No. That's not the case with any contaminant. If there is -- which goes back to an earlier question. You can have upgradient wells. You can have downgradient wells from your specific source. And if your concentration is coming into that unit higher than are above the numbers, then that unit can't be responsible for it.
Q. So I guess the question in practical application would be if we find a whole region of the state where the levels of PFAS -- background levels of PFAS are well-above the standards, does

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and -- does that mean that the sites where those levels -- how will the agency decide whether remediation will be required in any of those sites given that the background levels are already above the standards?
A. There again it would depend on the contribution of those sites. Just because you have a background that is above a health-based level doesn't mean you want to make it onerous and back to above that health-based level with an additional activity that may be contributing.
Q. Would it -- assuming for a minute that we have sites where you may find a small contribution -- maybe a small contribution from onsite sources, would the site be required to -would it be allowed to remain at a level above the groundwater standard given the background levels? What -- how much reduction would be required when the applicable standard is, you know, the groundwater standard that would be exceeded no matter what they do? Would they be required to only remediate their increments leaving the number above the standard or would some other requirement be applied?

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A. That would be a program specific
determination. However, you'd also have to consider that you're talking small increment.

There would be the necessity to consider statistical significance of that small increment.
Q. Okay. And how is that -- given that this as we've discussed previously this morning, the regulations require compliance with the standard, how would this statistically significant increase concept be implemented, and would that be within the language of the regulations?
A. That would be within the language of the specific program regulating that unit.
Q. So in the absence of that language allowing for flexibility, the possibility exists based on the language in 620 that one would simply be required to remediate to the groundwater standard, correct?
A. If the background was already above the standard, you would only have to remediate to the background, not to the standard.
Q. But is that provided anywhere in the

## regulatory language?

A. I don't believe that's in Part 620, no.

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MR. ANDES: Okay. Thank you. Those are my questions for now.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Thank you.
Are there any follow-up questions here in
Springfield on Section 620.410?
Great. Miss Manning?
BY MS. MANNING:
Q. I don't have a lot of follow-up questions as Mr . Andes, but I do have one question related to Class 1 groundwater and the other classes of groundwater.

As I understand the proposal, you're speaking of Class 1 . Class 1 groundwater is the only groundwater that is potable groundwater; is that correct?
A. Yes, it's considered to be potable resource.
Q. But yet the standard you're proposing is applicable not just to Class 1 groundwater, but to all classes of groundwater in the state?
A. Well, it is -- based on the way the regulations are written, it would be subject to obviously Class 1 and Class 3 groundwater which is special resource groundwater because special

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resource groundwater basically says it's Class 1 groundwater.

Now, for Class 2 groundwater in this particular place, it does not have the treatability. It does not have the chemical specific factors to qualify it to have a treatability factor. One of the factors with Class 2 groundwater is the ability to make it for beneficial use, make it available to be used as Class 1 groundwater if treated.
Q. My question, though, is, is the number you're proposing the same for all classes of groundwater?
A. For Class 1, 2 and 3, yes.
Q. And is that true of other constituents under the Groundwater Protection Act in Part 620 or is this unique that you're using the same number for all three types of groundwater?
A. No, it is not unique.
Q. What other type constituents have the same number for all three types of groundwater?
A. Any of the organic constituents that do not have the chemical specific factors that were discussed in my testimony that allow it to have an

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adjustment for treatability factor.
MS. MANNING: Thank you. I'll have more general questions later, but not on this specific part.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Great. Anyone else on Section 410 here in Springfield?

Okay. I'll turn it over to Chicago. Any questions on Section 410?

MR. PAULEY: Yes.
MS. JOSHI: This is Nina Joshi from Arent Fox Schiff on behalf of Dynegy. It may be helpful over there in Springfield if you pull up what I believe has been labeled Exhibit 12 which is IEPA's responses to Dynegy's questions.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Could you speak up just a little bit here for us in Springfield?

MS. JOSHI: Sure. I said it may be helpful for the IEPA witnesses to pull up what I believe has been labeled Exhibit 12, IEPA's responses to Dynegy's questions. BY MS. JOSHI:
Q. To start off with, I just wanted to confirm, IEPA has not considered statewide background concentrations with setting the proposed

[^35]Class 1 or Class 2 standards; is that correct? BY MS. HAWBAKER:
A. That is correct.
Q. So in response to Dynegy's Question

Number 5 which asks about how background levels of the contaminant impact the applicability of groundwater standards in Part 620, IEPA notes that program specific regulations determine how background levels of the contaminant impact the applicability of the Part 620 standards; is that correct?
A. Yes, that is correct.
Q. Okay. And then IEPA goes on to reference how Part 742 regulations allow for determinations of area background and the use of background concentrations to exclude contaminants of concern; is that right?
A. Yes, that is correct.
Q. Okay. So if statewide background concentrations for a particular contaminant are higher across most of the state or a large part of the state than the Part 620 standard, aren't you going to have a situation where just about every site undergoing remediation under Part 742 is going

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to have to go through the process of demonstrating that background levels for the contaminant are higher than the Part 620 standard?
A. No, not at all. First of all, the people -- or I should say the sites that are working within the 742 regulations, they have several options. Demonstrating background is one option that they have. We generally do not see it very often except I believe with the RCRA, the R-C-R-A, program. But for the most part what we see in the other programs is that they will either select to institute a groundwater use restriction or utilize a municipal ordinance prohibiting the use of groundwater to exclude that exposure out. But there is an option. The option is available for them in Section 742 to use if they wish.
Q. Okay. And in response to Question 7 and 8 which also asked about background, IEPA responded that program specific regulations determine how background concentrations of the constituent are taken into consideration.

I guess kind of elaborating on that and my previous question, has IEPA considered the burden

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on these other programs and participants in these programs where background is or can be taken into consideration where the proposed Part 620 standard is set below statewide background?
A. Well, yes and no. I mean, they work on individual background. We're not necessarily working on a statewide background when we develop groundwater. We are working on site specific groundwater. And there are possible two things, the influences that are coming on to the site, and then any possible contribution to the site that may impact the down gradient, any other down gradient sites.

But again it's not -- it's not necessary for them to do that. They have other options.
Q. Okay. I understand.

So my question is whether IEPA has taken
into consideration any additional burdens that might be placed on implementation of some of these other programs or the participants in these other programs where the proposed Part 620 standard or standards are being set below what statewide background might be?
A. Well, again, we don't develop --

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Section 742 does not consider statewide background when it considers groundwater. So I'm not sure the applicability to the question.
Q. So let me -- maybe you're not -- I'm not explaining the question to you correctly.

So there may be cases where the proposed Part 620 standard is below statewide background for that particular constituent. Has IEPA considered the impact that those types of standards might have on the implementation of other programs that utilize the Part 620 standards and allow background concentrations to be taken into account?
A. We have not developed a statewide background for one, and again we work on background related to specific sites, backgrounds in specific areas, let's say, upgradient and downgradient of a specific site. So we don't develop state specific background concentrations for groundwater.
Q. Okay. Has -- well, I guess that leads me to my next question which is, I assume you're familiar with the table of background concentrations for inorganic analyzed soil that IEPA keeps under Part 742, Appendix A, Table G?
A. Yes. Those are for soil.

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Q. Yes. Okay. Do you know if IEPA plans to develop a similar table for inorganic analyzed soil and groundwater?
A. No, I don't believe so.
Q. Okay.
A. We are in the process of drafting updates to Section 742. So that may be something we would consider, but at this point it hasn't been brought up.
Q. So can the Part 620 standards be enforced independently, meaning outside the context of another state program?
A. Could you provide an example?
Q. Yes. So, for example, could IEPA bring an enforcement action outside of another state program for violation of a groundwater quality standard in Part 620?

BY MR. DUNAWAY:
A. This is Lynn Dunaway.

Yes. Outside the remediation programs, violations have been brought for exceedances of 620 standards.
Q. Okay. So I'd like to move on then to talk about Dynegy's Question Number 9. So there the

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question that was posed was what methodology or methodologies did the agency use to establish lower limit of quantification or lowest concentration minimum recording levels for constituents.

Did that methodology or those
methodologies include determining whether an LLOQ or an LCM or $L$, $I$ hope that was slow enough, is an achievable target for using unfiltered groundwater samples. So in response to --
A. I'm sorry. I interrupted. Please go ahead.
Q. Okay. Well, I was just going to ask, first off, in its response IEPA states that groundwater samples are filtered during the preparation step using SW-846, Method 3512.

Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Does this method apply to all groundwater samples or just PFAS?
A. No. It applies actually to SW-846 methods. Those would be, you know, the groundwater methods that have a quantification level low enough to meet the groundwater quality standards. The drinking water methods do not do the filter method,

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the 3512.
Q. Okay. So you're saying this preparation method that's referenced by IEPA's understanding, that it would apply to analysis of groundwater standards for all sorts of constituents and not just PFAS?
A. Yes. Yes, it would.
Q. Okay. Did the agency consider looking -pardon me?
A. I'm sorry. It would obviously depend on the method they were using, but if it's SW-846 method, then yes.
Q. Sorry. I had a hard time hearing that. Could I hear that read back?
A. Yes. It would depend on the method that's being used, but if it were an SW-846 method, then yes.
Q. Did the agency consider looking at unfiltered samples to establish lower limit of quantification or lowest concentration minimum reporting levels for any of the constituents subject to its proposed Part 620 rule?
A. Could you repeat the question? I'm sorry.
Q. Sure.

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Did the agency consider looking at unfiltered samples to establish lower limit of quantification or lowest concentration minimum recording levels for any of the constituents in the proposed rule?
A. No. We followed the methods that were prescribed with SW-846 and the USEPA drinking water methods.
Q. Can you elaborate on what you're referring to when you say the methods that were prescribed and exactly what IEPA looked at and why?
A. Is that for all of the chemicals or just PFAS or --
Q. No. I'm asking for all the chemicals. And if it would be helpful for me to specify particular constituents, I'm happy to.
A. I'm sorry. Can you repeat that again?
Q. Sure.

So I'm wondering if the agency considered
looking at unfiltered samples for establishing lower limit of quantification or lowest concentration minimum reporting levels for the constituents. And then I think that you said that IEPA, and please correct me if I'm misstating this,

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that IEPA looked at specific guidance or information from USEPA.

And I was wondering if you could elaborate on what it is you looked at or relied upon to determine that filtered samples would be looked at and unfiltered samples would not be looked at when establishing lower limit of quantification or lowest concentration minimum recording levels?
A. Yes. It would -- the $S W-846$ methods prescribe that. So, yes, that would be the source that we looked at for determining the LLOQs necessarily. The drinking water would be -- we've looked at those methods, too, for their development of the LDMRL.
Q. Okay. And when you say you looked at the drinking water methods, exactly what are you referring to there?
A. Method 537.1, and we've also reviewed method 533.
Q. Okay. Anything else that you looked at?
A. No, no. We were trying to basically update the SW-846 language to be consistent with what $\mathrm{SW}-846$ is doing now.
Q. So when determining whether there's an

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exceedence of a Part 620 standard, will the agency require the samples to be unfiltered?
A. They should not be filtered in the field. Part of that sampling protocol will now be done in the lab.
Q. Okay. So will they allow those samples to be filtered in the lab?
A. Yes. When it is part of the $S W-846$ protocol for that procedure, yes.

MR. DUNAWAY: This is Lynn Dunaway.
For clarity, I would also like to add that Carol's referring to analyses done in Part 620, not other programs necessarily.

MS. JOSHI: Yes. Thank you.
BY MS. JOSHI:
Q. So does IEPA believe it's ever appropriate to prepare a filtered sample in the field to determine whether there's been an exceedance of a Class 1 or Class 2 standard? BY MS. HAWBAKER:
A. Generally, based on my experience, we prefer it not to be filtered in the field. Although, there are some cases I know where that has happened.

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Q. Okay. But does IEPA believe it is appropriate to filter a sample in the lab when --
A. Yes.
Q. Okay.
A. If a sample requires filtering, it should be done in the lab.
Q. And when you say if a sample requires filtering, do you know if the SW-846 methodology requires filtering? Can you explain what you mean by that?
A. Yes, that is what $I$ mean.

MS. JOSHI: I have some questions on the HTTAC formula, but $I$ wonder if now is the right time to bring those up or whether those should be brought up when we get to Appendix A.

Does IEPA or the hearing officer have a preference on that?

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: I defer to the IEPA or --

MS. HAWBAKER: It relates to both 410 and the Appendix A, so I am -- I'm fine with either way.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Let's go ahead with those questions then.

MS. JOSHI: All right. That sounds good.

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BY MS. JOSHI:
Q. All right. Then I'd like to direct your attention, please, to Dynegy's Question Number 10. IEPA said it based its relative source contribution values, which I'll abbreviate as RSC, on USEPA's relative source contributions.

Can you provide more detail about what USEPA's source or sources you used for this information?
A. For one, we used USEPA, the RSCs, for the PFAS, $P-F-A-S$, contaminants. We generally use USEPA's default of 20 percent when there's not good data available to determine the source contribution. There have been several other contaminants where USEPA has set a higher resource -- relative source contribution that we've utilized those.
Q. And what USEPA resources are you using to derive these RSCs? Are you looking at health advisories? Is there any other source -- USEPA source that you're looking at?
A. Primarily from the health advisories.
Q. Anything else? Any other USEPA resource other than the health advisories that IEPA looked

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to determine its RSCs?
A. No.
Q. Did IEPA run across any situations where USEPA did not have an RSC for a particular constituent?
A. Yes, I believe they did.
Q. Okay. And in those circumstances is it accurate to say that IEPA defaulted to using a 20 percent RSC?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Does IEPA agree that USEPA generally allows --
A. Can I --

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Miss Hawbaker?
MS. HAWBAKER: I'm sorry. I'd like to amend that.

There are some that we are aware of some of the explosive contaminants that USEPA I do not believe had an RSC for, and we set those I believe at 50 percent, possibly one at 80 percent. BY MS. JOSHI:
Q. Okay. Other than for explosives where USEPA did not have an RSC, IEPA used the 20 percent; is that right?

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A. Yes, that is correct.
Q. Does IEPA agree USEPA generally allows an RSC value of 0.2 to 0.8 ?
A. Yes. I know that that's their range that they allow, and when information is not readily available or there's conflicting information out there, they will set theirs to the default of 20 percent.
Q. In those circumstances where there wasn't an RSC value from USEPA, did IEPA consider using other scientific studies or resources to derive an RSC?
A. In some cases, yes. For the explosives, I would have to go back to the testimony from the previous rulemaking to determine how they developed their RSCs for the explosives. Although, I believe what it has to do with is the fact that due to the nature of them being explosives, drinking water ingestion is just like the primary source for them to be exposed to just based on the nature of explosives are not all that common as other -- in other sources in other acts of exposure. But, yes.

And then the PFAS we looked into ATSDR i believe recommended a 50 percent $R S C$ based on the

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reduction in blood levels and in humans and based on the banning of the PFOA and the PFOS, in the United States. However, it's -- there's still a lot of products out there that are manufactured in other countries that can be imported. And again with the clearance levels with the body, we're just preferring to keep it at the default of 0.2 or 20 percent.
Q. Okay. Other than for the PFAS and for the explosives, are there any other circumstances where IEPA considered other resources to derive an RSC?
A. I don't believe so.
Q. Has IEPA considered doing its own evaluation of dietary intake to determine appropriate RSCs to use when setting Class 1 standards?
A. That's not something we generally have done.
Q. Does the RSC data from USEPA that IEPA has utilized, are those RSCs set based on consumption by children?
A. Those are based on general consumption. What that means is that the RSC being the amount of exposure of the total exposure through drinking

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water, the amount of drinking water versus total exposure of the chemical. In fact, for children they would probably be lower because children are more likely to put things in their mouths. They're also crawling around on carpets, chewing on furniture, things like that, which would actually create a greater opportunity of exposure for them.
Q. Does IEPA agree that dietary -- so and I assume -- you may have already slightly answered this, but does IEPA agree that dietary intake by children may differ than dietary intake by adults?
A. I'm sorry. Could you repeat the question?
Q. Sure.

Does IEPA agree that dietary intake by children may differ from dietary intake by adults?
A. Dietary intake, it may differ by children, but we are looking at, you know, again, you know, drinking water ingestion intake. So it can make a difference, and it depends on the chemical.
Q. But when -- when looking at relative source contribution, doesn't dietary intake have to be taken into account to then determine the relative source contribution from water intake?
A. Yes. It is taken into account.

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MS. JOSHI: I think that's all I have on this section. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Thank you.
This is Vanessa Horton.
Anyone else in Chicago have follow-up questions on Section 410?

MR. RISOTTO: Yes. This is Steve Risotto from the American Chemistry Council. BY MR. RISOTTO:
Q. I want to just make sure that I understood the hierarchy of sources of information. If I understood correctly, values developed by USEPA's Office of Water are unranked Tier 3 sources.

Did I hear that right?
A. Yes.
Q. Which means that --
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. -- they are pretty low in the tiering?

In fact --
A. Yes, they are.
Q. So if I look at the table of values, the only substance that uses the Office of Water values is GenX, HFPO-DA; is that right.
A. Yes, that is correct.

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Q. Did IEPA consider other evaluations of GenX including that by the State of Michigan in establishing their drinking water standards or other authoritative bodies?
A. No. What we did was we evaluated what was within the tiers, and then USEPA we would consider to be a higher tier than an individual state on the unranked sources.
Q. Why is IEPA going ahead with a value for -- based on an unranked Tier 3 source?
A. Because it's still an acceptable source. It's just an unranked one.
Q. What is the ranking of state values established through a peer-review process like Michigan's?
A. I'm sorry. Could you repeat that?
Q. How are -- how is the Michigan process for developing MCLs ranked in your tiering?
A. I am not aware of how the Michigan sources are ranked. They would be considered an unranked Tier 3 source.
Q. How about Health Canada?
A. That would be an unranked Tier 3 source.
Q. So if Health Canada or Michigan had values

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developed for any of these chemicals, they would be comparable to a value established by the Office of Water at USEPA?
A. Yes. But we would prefer to use the USEPA's Office of Water data because that would be what the Illinois EPA would be considered on the next lower tier. That would be the first tier of the unranked sources.
Q. And you did not consider those other sources other than USEPA?
A. We evaluated them, but then again we chose to use the USEPA Office of Water.
Q. Okay. All right. I'm gonna ask a question about a substance that's not a PFAS you'll be happy to hear, 1,4-dioxane. And this sort of goes to the sources of information. The source you use for 1,4-dioxane is a value that was generated nine years ago by the IRIS office. It is clearly outdated.

There have been multiple evaluations of that chemical done more recently including one in 2021 by Health Canada. It's also been reviewed by the World Health Organization, by the European Union, by the Australians, by the japanese,

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et cetera, et cetera, et cetera.
Why would you use a value that is a decade old and clearly outdated to establish a standard for this substance?
A. It is a Tier 1 toxicity source within USEPA's toxicity hierarchy. In that case when IRIS, which is the Tier 1 source, when they propose to update their value based on any additional studies, then that value will be updated.
Q. Okay. All right. Thank you.

I want to sort of follow up on Bina's questions on the relative source contribution, the RSC. And this is going back to PFAS, my apologies. It relates to ACC's Question 11 in responding to the question of why you use the default of 20 percent for the PFAS. The response -- your response in part said, in addition, bioaccumulation of PFAS in plants and animals used for food source. Now, would you agree that not all PFAS bioaccumulate?
A. Not all. Well, all PFAS bioaccumulate to some extent. Some obviously bioaccumulate a great deal more than others.
Q. Would you agree that PFOA does not

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## bioaccumulate?

A. PFOA is not as bioaccumulative as PFOS. That's certainly the case, and it's not as bioaccumulative as PFBS which seems to bioaccumulate. But we have studies that are shown that PFOA has been present in fish in waters in Illinois.
Q. Okay. Are you familiar with recent data from the Food and Drug Administration that did a market basket evaluation that found -- did not find PFOA in 160-some-odd -- 160-some-odd samples including samples of fish?
A. Well, the sampling that we've done from, I believe, 2011 I did believe showed some detections of PFAS in fish -- or PFOA in fish.
Q. Okay.
A. We found a great deal more that had PFOS. Again that is much more bioaccumulative. But PFOA does bioaccumulate to some extent, but it is a lesser extent.
Q. Thank you.

You already mentioned the blood sampling
data that is available from the Centers For Disease Control and Prevention which show an 85 percent

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reduction in blood levels for PFOS and a 60 percent reduction for PFOA since 2000. Would -- does that not suggest that exposures from sources other than drinking water for at least those two substances have declined?
A. They have most likely declined. However, there's still exposures when someone is drinking uncontaminated groundwater or drinking water. It is also within their blood which also indicates that they're still being exposed to some extent in addition to the fact that the long time that it takes to clear out of the body, but it is decreasing.
Q. Would that not suggest a chemical specific review of use of the 20 percent default for at least these two substances?
A. Well, we concur with USEPA's assumption or discussion regarding their use of the 20 percent with the fact that, yes, we recognize that it's falling, but we don't have specific data in order to set a site specific or $I$ should say a chemical specific RSC.
Q. And just to review, the EPA source you're citing is the 2016 health advisory that you have

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discounted in setting the values for these two substances?
A. And the 2021 document that was just submitted for peer review.
Q. And the source for PFOS that you cite, ATSDR uses 50 percent as a relative source contribution for PFOS?
A. Yes, they do. They recommend that.
Q. Okay. All right. One other question, are you familiar with the EPA restrictions on the imports of products containing long chain PFAS, P-F-A-S, including those containing PFOS -- PFOA and PFOS?
A. Yes. We are aware that that's the case, although we're also familiar with the fact that there's still a great deal of those products still sitting in people's homes.

MR. RISOTTO: Okay. Thank you so much.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Thank you.
Anyone else in Chicago with follow-up
questions on 410?
MR. RAO: Yes.
BY MR. RAO:
Q. I have one follow-up on Board Question 15.

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This question related reliance on MCLG groundwater quality standards. And agency responded by noting that currently there are no constituents that has standards based on MCLGs, and the agency now uses Appendix A to calculate health-based groundwater quality standards for constituents that do not have MCLs .

So my question is, should we still retain the footnote with reference to MCLGs in the rule if we are no longer relying on MCLG groundwater standards to set groundwater standards? BY MS. HAWBAKER:
A. It's not necessarily to say that we're no longer relying on it. It's just none of the groundwater standards have MCLGs from the USEPA anymore. They've all evolved into MCLs. So it's still one of those where an MCLG could come up in the future, but at this point right now none of the MCLGs are being used for the chemicals to develop values within Part 620 because USEPA has moved on and developed MCLs for them.
Q. So you think that will be a possibility that for some new chemical they may conduct MCLG?
A. It depends. You know, we prefer to

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have -- you know, our requirements are that we should do health-based concentrations which is certainly what we prefer to do. And so when toxicity data is available, we would certainly prefer to do that. We would go with that method. But in some cases maybe there could be a circumstance in the future where there isn't toxicity data available and an MCLG is set by USEPA.
Q. Okay.
A. I don't think it can be ruled out. Let me say that. But, yes, if there's toxicity data available for it, we will use the health-based toxicity procedures that are in 620 Appendix A.
Q. Would that be a concern of relying on a nonhealth-based MCLG to set health-based groundwater quality standards?
A. And that's why we would be using. If we had toxicity data in order to calculate a health-based groundwater quality standard, that would be what would be our choice. That would be our number one go-to that we would we would utilize.

MR. RAO: Okay. Thank you. That'S all I have.

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HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. No further questions on 410?

MR. PAULEY: Not in Chicago.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: So we'll move to
Section 620.4020, groundwater Quality Standards For
Class 2 General Resource Groundwater. Any
follow-up questions here in Springfield on 420?
Don't see any here.
Any for Chicago 420?
MR. PAULEY: Yes.
BY MS. JOSHI:
Q. HI, this is Bina Joshi again from Arent Fox Schiff on behalf of Dynegy.

I wanted to ask a bit more about the standards in this section that are based on the National Academy of Science's 1972 Water Quality Criteria Definite.

So I understand from IEPA's responses that the agency is using this document to support standards based on uses other than potability; is that correct?
A. That is correct. And that is consistent with how it's been done in other groundwater standards -- quality standards in the past.

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Q. Okay. And some of these other uses include consumption by livestock and use in irrigation; is that right?
A. Yes, beneficial use for livestock consumption and then also for irrigation of crops.
Q. Okay. So when setting a proposed standard based on one of the other uses, did IEPA look to see whether water in Illinois is actually used for that purpose?
A. Well, water in Illinois is used for that purpose. Irrigation of crops is very common, and most farms that have livestock are usually on private wells. So of course it's being used for those purposes. And again for beneficial use, the goal is to protect those livestock and crops from further harm -- from harm.
Q. Okay. So I wanted to talk about one use in particular, and that's continuous irrigation or continuous use of water for irrigation.

Did IEPA do anything to confirm that
continuous irrigation is occurring in Illinois as part of this rulemaking?
A. I don't believe we used continuous irrigation. I believe we used -- see if I can find

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it here because I believe we thought the continuous irrigation was more appropriate for drier climates, but let me see if $I$ can find here what we used.

Oh, it would be in the attachments.
Q. And if it's helpful, I'm particularly interested in the basis for the selenium standard.
A. I believe it's in here. Do you have the full document? It's large. I would have to look into that and see that. I thought what it was was irrigation up to 20 years, and then continuous irrigation which I believe I -- had to do with again, you know, drier areas, areas that require continuous irrigation. We have, yeah, I would say intermittent irrigation here.

But I would have to look to see which particular value was used, and it's possible that selenium -- and again not having it in front me, it could be some of the chemicals were the same for both circumstances. I don't know if selenium was one of them.
Q. And when you say both circumstances, what do you mean?
A. Could you repeat that question?
Q. Yes.

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another table that talks about the second option. I apologize.
Q. No problem.
A. Thank you. Here we go. Yeah. It's for -- let's see. Water is used continuously -I'm looking at the table that was attached, the recommended maximum concentrations for trace elements in irrigation waters, and selenium has the same value for both.

For water used continuously on all soil
and for water for use up to 20 years on
fine-textured soils, it is the same value. And
we'd rely on the water -- the use up to 20 years on
fine texture soils, not for water used continuously on all soils.
Q. Okay.
A. Do I need to say that again since I wasn't facing the microphone?
Q. I think I heard it if the court reporter heard it.
(Reporter clarification.)

BY MS. JOSHI:
Q. Okay. And so the value of 0.02 , you're

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saying is based on use for 20 years on fine-textured soils; is that right?
A. Yes, that is correct.
Q. Okay. And is that value from the 1972 water quality criteria document?
A. Yes. And it's also included in Attachment 1 J .
Q. And for use in fine-textured soil, is there any additional criteria that on frequent -in that value based on frequency of use or can you please explain sort of what that use consists of or is based on?
A. It's based on intermittent use over 20 years. It's not based on a continuous use where continuous use would be their primary source or maybe their only source would be irrigation, whereas the continuous use or for the up-to-20-year use, that's based on an intermittent irrigation, but I could not tell you what the intermittency is.
Q. Okay. And then did the agency confirm that intermittent use in fine-textured soil is a use of groundwater in Illinois?
A. This is what we based our previous

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irrigation values on is this particular table and those particular values for the 20 -year use.
Q. Okay.
A. So it's consistent with what we previously submitted which has been promulgated before the Board, so we continue to use the same table.
Q. So when you say you continue to use the same table, what table are you referring to there?
A. Yes, the irrigation table. For other values that have irrigation values, then this is the table we use, and this is the selection of the tables was not to use the waters continuously used.
Q. Okay. And are you familiar with the fact that IEPA declined to set a standard of 0.02 milligrams per liter based on the water criteria document back in rulemaking -- in the original rulemaking for Part 620?
A. No, I am not aware that they have declined to do that. I -- it was -- this is for Class 2, correct?
Q. That's correct.
A. Okay. No, I was not aware that they had declined. I will have to look into that to find out why.

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Q. And, finally, outside of relying upon that table which IEPA has relied upon in past rulemakings, did IEPA do any further independent research or investigation into whether water in Illinois is used for the purposes that the Class 2 standards are based on?
A. Again, water is being used. Groundwater is being used for these. These are set in rural settings, usually do not have access to municipal water supplies. Therefore, they're relying on private wells which usually have no kind of treatment system to allow for any sort of ability for contaminants to be filtered out. But that's the nature of an irrigation system or a livestock system is this is being done in locations where groundwater is the primary use.
Q. Okay. I understand. But when you say that, are you speaking sort of from personal knowledge or has IEPA actually gone out and done an investigation or evaluation or looked at other resources to confirm that these uses are in practice in Illinois?
A. We can -- I mean, you surely are aware of all the livestock facilities that we have in rural

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areas and that municipal water is not accessible. I mean, frankly, I live in a rural area. I don't have access to municipal water.

We don't irrigate our crops because we don't have to in our location. However, there are a lot of places along Beardstown, other areas specifically sandy soil areas, and they rely on irrigation where there's no municipal water supply available.
Q. And then also to confirm, you do agree, though, that continuous irrigation is not a practice that's utilized in Illinois, correct?
A. I'm sorry. Can you repeat that?
Q. Do you agree that continuous irrigation is not a practice that's used in Illinois?
A. No. I do not believe continuous irrigation is a practice that is used in Illinois simply because that we do not have a necessity for it. We do get regular rainfall.

MS. JOSHI: Thank you. That's all I had.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Was there another question in Chicago in this section?

MR. RISOTTO: Yes.

[^39]BY MR. RISOTTO:
Q. This is Steve Risotto from ACC and essentially just seeking clarification on the EPA -- IEPA's response to our Question Number 9 related to the adjustment using treatment factors for the Class 2 standards specific to the six PFAS for which the standards are proposed.

Now, I admit I did not make it to
Page 4,854 of the agency's December 2021 filing. So could you -- could you explain the chemical specific parameters that led IEPA to not include a treatment factor adjustment for those -- the six PFAS?

BY MS. HAWBAKER:
A. Yes. Let me see if $I$ can find that. What we base the treatability factors on, this was discussed in the 2008 rulemaking which promulgated in 2012, is we base it on an ability for treatment system to bring Class 2 groundwater into a Class 1 state if it becomes necessary at some point in the future, and the treatability is based on the Henry's law constant and the soil -- the soil water carbon coefficient, Koc.

And what it is is for carbon treatment we
allow for a Koc, anything that is greater than ethylbenzene's Koc value which is 446 . If it has a Koc that is greater than that, then we apply treatability for it because we believe it can be easily treated, and we can bring it to a Class 1 standard if needed.

And the other source or remediation technique we look at is air sparging, and that's where we rely on whether Henry's constant is being used. And the Henry's constant that we rely on is based on a groundwater temperature of 20 degrees celsius. And we use methylene chloride as the contaminant that we -- the threshold contaminant that we know can be treated easily, and we use methylene chloride's Henry's law of constant at 20 degrees celsius, and anything above that we consider that easily treatable through air sparging to bring a Class 2 into a Class 1 standard if it's necessary.

## Q. Thank you so much.

A. And I believe, although I may not and I can certainly provide them, they are in testimony and the outreach within the several-thousand-page document that shows what the specific Henry's law
of constants are and what the specific Koc values are to make the comparison of where the treatability factors were applied or where they did not.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Any further questions on 420 in Chicago?

MR. PAULEY: No.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. I guess I'll propose right now, it's 2:30, why don't we take a 10-minute break, and then when we come back we'll start with Section 430.
(WHEREUPON, a short recess was taken.)

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: All right. We'll begin again with Section 620.430, Groundwater Quality Standards For Class 3 Special Resource Groundwater, and I'll ask here in Springfield if anybody has any follow-up questions on this section.

Anyone in Chicago have any follow-up questions on 430?

MR. PAULEY: No.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Moving on to Section 620.440, Groundwater Quality Standards For

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Class 4 Other Groundwater.
Any follow-up questions here in
Springfield?
Any in Chicago?
MR. RAO: I just had one clarification regarding Board Question 34. We had asked the agency whether the zone attenuation under Part 816 should be included under Section 620.440 B as in boy. Agency responded that Part 816 does not represent zone attenuation.

I think there was a typo in our question. The question should have asked whether Part 817 should have been included, and Part 817 does have zone attenuation. So if the agency can take a look at it and get back to us, that'll be fine.

MR. DUNAWAY: This is Lynn Dunaway.
Yes, the agency will look at that and get back to you.

MR. RAO: Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. If no further questions, we'll move on to Section 620.450,

Alternative Groundwater Quality Standards.
Any follow-up questions here in
Springfield?

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regular basis?
A. Yeah, it is a fairly rare occurrence.

MR. RISOTTO: Okay. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Any other 601
questions in Chicago?
MR. PAULEY: That's it.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Moving on to
Section 620.605, Issuance of the Health Advisory, any follow-up questions here in Springfield?

Any in Chicago?
MR. PAULEY: Yes.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. BY MR. RISOTTO:
Q. Steve Risotto again from ACC, and this is a follow-up to one of our questions. And I apologize for not knowing the number.

And in Paragraph B, Subsection 1, it starts out, if disease or functional impairment is caused due to a physiological mechanism for where there is a threshold dose, so we're talking about a chemical that has a threshold.

Then further on in that section it says, if there is no MCLG for the substance, the guidance level is either the human threshold toxicant

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advisory concentration or the human nonthreshold toxicant advisory concentration. And I'll just highlight that the either and the human nonthreshold toxicant advisory concentration are proposed changes.

So if I have a substance that acts at a threshold dose, why would I want -- why would I consider the human nonthreshold concentration which presumably doesn't exist? BY MS. HAWBAKER:
A. The nonthreshold concentration represents the carcinogenic toxicant concentration. So if there is carcinogen data available and it meets Illinois' requirements to be classified as a carcinogen, then nonthreshold toxicant advisory concentrations are calculated. If it's a noncancer circumstance, then a human threshold toxicant advisory concentration is calculated.

So we do use either one, and the reason it was added is so that we could allow the -- those more stringent of the two calculations to be considered the standard so it protects for both adverse effects and cancer effects.

MR. RISOTTO: Okay. Thank you.

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BY MR. RAO:
Q. I have a follow-up to that question, and it also follows up to the agency's answer to the Board's Question Number 2 which dealt with the same provision regarding the use of human nonthreshold concentration and the threshold concentration.

I just want to clarify whether the agency
wants both nonthreshold and threshold
concentrations to be determined for a carcinogen and then pick the lower one. BY MS. HAWBAKER:
A. Yes. If there's a carcinogen value -- if it meets the definition of the Environmental Protection Act as a carcinogen and there is carcinogen toxicity data available, they should calculate both a carcinogen, an HNTAC calculation. And then they should also calculate a noncancer, an HTTAC, calculation. And the lower of -- the lesser of the two should be set at the groundwater quality standards so it protects against both cancer and noncancer effects.

But the only time -- the only time the -(Reporter clarification.)

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HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Maybe start over. The only time, I think that's where you started. Start over your response. I think you were starting with the only time the --

MS. HAWBAKER: The only time the HT -- HNTAC, the cancer, the nonthreshold toxicant advisory concentration would come into play when it's an Illinois designated carcinogen, and there's carcinogen data available for it to be calculated. BY MR. RAO:
Q. And for a noncarcinogen under the rules with the provision only HTTAC, the threshold concentration?
A. I'm sorry. Could you repeat your question?
Q. What -- how would you use this provision for a noncarcinogen?
A. We would calculate it with the procedures in Appendix A, base it on the noncancer toxicity data; and then we would take the concentrations of both the HTTAC and the HNTAC, and we would look to see which one is more stringent. And then we would select the more stringent.
Q. Okay. I just wanted to clarify that for

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both carcinogen and noncarcinogen the same procedures apply?
A. Yes.

MR. RAO: Okay.
MR. PAULEY: We have a follow-up here.
MR. RISOTTO: Yeah. Steve Risotto, ACC, and I should have asked it earlier. BY MR. RISOTTO:
Q. So your responses indicate that IEPA does not believe that carcinogens can act through a threshold mechanism; is that correct?
A. We refer -- well, we refer to the calculations as threshold and nonthreshold, and those come from the USEPA. So a carcinogen -- a nonthreshold carcinogen would be based on the health-based guidance level at the -- using that calculation.

Does that answer your question?
Q. I think so. I guess, you know, EPA, at least the non -- the offices that are not dealing with pesticides have recognized that the substance chloroform is -- does not cause carcinogenicity by a nonthreshold mechanism, that there is a dose of chloroform below which there is no cancer risk

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which to my way -- which by my learning is a threshold.

So how would you approach developing a value for a substance like chloroform that EPA says is a threshold carcinogen?
A. Well, it's a circumstance where again if chloroform, and I believe it is classified as a carcinogen, and again there is data available, carcinogenicity data available for it, then we would calculate it as a carcinogen with a nonthreshold calculation. Because a threshold calculation does not use carcinogenic toxicity data, and I do believe that's consistent with how USEPA does it with the regional screening levels.

MR. RISOTTO: Okay. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. We'll move on to 620, Appendix A. Are there any follow-up questions here in Springfield on Appendix A?

In Chicago?
MR. PAULEY: No.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Any questions here in Springfield?

Any in Chicago?
MR. PAULEY: Can you repeat what section this

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is for?

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Oh, I'm sorry,
Section 620, Appendix $B$ as in boy?
MR. PAULEY: Nothing here.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Section 620, Appendix $C$ as in cat, any questions here in Springfield?

Any in Chicago?
MR. PAULEY: No. Oh, sorry. Was that a yes?
MR. RISOTTO: Yes.
BY MR. RISOTTO:
Q. This will be my last set of questions. Steve Risotto, ACC, I guess we're at the end of the regulation. I want to make sure I heard a response earlier correctly.

Paragraph A gives -- has two subparagraphs
as to when IEPA will consider substances similar acting, same target organism and same mode of toxic action. Is there an and? Is it and or or between those two? Do you have to have both? Do both have to be true or either one?
A. It's or.
Q. It's or?
A. It's either one of those.

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Q. So now as I understand the Superfund, the way EPA applies additivity in -- under the Superfund program, they use the same -- the sub item one, the same target organism to -- for -- as a screening, but then look at the mode of action to determine whether there should be additivity or not.

Is that how you're applying this provision or how you apply this provision?
A. Yes. But it does have to be -- you know, it's a circumstance where -- actually, I misspoke earlier. It is an and. There is -- we deal with the same target organ -- no. I'm sorry. I did speak correctly earlier. I was confusing myself.
So, yeah, this is -- in general this is how it's looked at, but what we do is we rely on the toxicity data usually that comes from RSO which is the source of most of our groundwater quality values toxicity values. Yes, we do look at these. We do look at these a little bit different because it can be either circumstance.

There can be certain mode of actions that -- you know, they can affect the same target organ, but they use a different mode of action, and
we would have still consider that. Or, if they have different target organs but use the same mode of action, then we also consider that. Some of our similar acting circumstances are not necessarily target organs, but there are things more like developmental delays which is not a target organ, things like that.
Q. Thank you for that.

And I guess when we think about a mode of action, you know, as applied -- you've indicated that liver toxicity is a mode of toxic action. Sorry. The reg -- the Appendix C has, not you personally. When we look at a mode of action for liver toxicity, we look at something like, you know, proximal zone proliferation as a mode of action, not liver toxicity. Liver toxicity is a generic apical effect. It is not a mode of action.

So we're very confused by what's in
this -- what's in this Appendix C cause it's mixing apples and oranges in terms of health effects, modes of action. So it's really hard to tell exactly when you consider additivity and when you don't based on what's in here.
A. Yeah. If they all again -- you know, if
they all contribute to liver toxicity which is what I consider to be a mode of action, you know, a toxic effect within the liver, although it also qualifies as target organ, you know, we look at those and we consider them.

Now, when you get into the specific receptors of how the chemicals work for a mode of action whereas you're saying you're getting into some of the receptors and things such as that, which I think is that where you were headed, you know, we consider all of those modes of action and all of those receptors if they're going for the same mode that creates a hazard to an organ.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

I guess sort of to go to some of the -how you apply it for -- would apply it for specific substances. If I have two substances that both affect the liver, and the value for one of the substances is based on liver toxicity, but the value for the other substance is based on developmental effects.

How can you add those two values together? How -- you know, when they're not based on the same health end point, how do you determine additivity?

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A. Yeah. We wouldn't in a circumstance like that. They have to send -- they have to affect either the same target organ or have the same -the same effect. A chemical that has, as you put it, a toxic effect on the liver may not necessarily have a toxic effect that creates developmental delays. Some of them have both.

We do know that several of the PFAS, you know, some of them have both circumstances. But we wouldn't look at them saying, well, we have a developmental delay here, and we have liver toxicity here, so that's similar. The mixture rule or the dose addition is gonna apply. It would not apply in that circumstance.
Q. Okay. So but you've got -- and I know it's true for the PFAS. You've got -- for some of them you have multiple organs that are affected, but the reference -- the value that you use is based on only one of those health end points.

So are you gonna apply that health end point for that particular health effect to another -- an effect in another organ? And how does it -- how do you do that?
A. It's done with the same way it's been done

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since they've been promulgated since 1991 which is how you described it as being done. We do the -we take our toxicity value that we use which may be for one specific target organ or a mode of action that we apply it as we have in the past as mixtures. It's a method of conservancy. That's how it's been used in both the 620 since its promulgation and also in 742. It's with the same way.

MR. RISOTTO: Okay. Thank you.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Any further questions on this appendix in Chicago?

MR. PAULEY: No.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. Moving on to the last appendix, Section 620, Appendix E, any questions here in Springfield?

Any IN Chicago?
MR. PAULEY: No.
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: Okay. I'd like to go off the record.
(WHEREUPON, a short recess was taken.)

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: We can go back on the record.

BY MS. MANNING:
Q. This is a follow-up question to Board's Question Number 1 and some of the questions you were asked earlier today. The Board asked in Question Number 1 , what are other states doing in IEPA's proposal compared to other states.

The response provided a summary of the other states, but not an analysis of IEPA's view of how its proposal here today equates to those of other states.

In order to prepare for the next hearing and for us to adequately ask whatever kind of prehearing -- additional questions we need to ask, will the IEPA present for the record a more detailed analysis of how this proposal actually compares to other states, and, if so, when might -when might that comparison be provided? BY MS. HAWBAKER:
A. Well, it depends on what you mean by comparison. Do you want their toxicological procedures? Do you want their equations? Do you want their basis or do you simply want their numbers?
Q. I think what I'd like is the IEPA's

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analysis of why it went in the direction it did as opposed to going with the approaches that other states have gone, and the only way to do that is to put on the record for the Board what those approaches were with other states that were in either accepted or rejected.
A. Well, we're following our Illinois specific regulations. So I'm unclear as the usefulness of the data because again this does not use Illinois regulations, and Illinois does not use Michigan regulations.
Q. But you're proposing new regulations, new numbers, new analysis, new approaches that were not utilized in some cases pursuant to the groundwater previously -- or pursuant to Part 620 previously. There are new -- there are new issues you are developing in Part 620.
A. Could you be specific as to an issue?
Q. Well, you're changing definitions.

You're -- you know, and that gets into a lot of the details of the questions we asked in our NWRA questions that I'm not prepared to ask with the specificity right now.
A. Okay.

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Q. But certainly when EPA moved forward with this proposal, it didn't do it just on the skeleton of Part 620. A lot of this is very new. And a lot of it may be the nature of PFAS, but it's new. It's different. And I'm just wondering as to PFAS really how the agency established its methodology compared to how other states did and the agency's rationale for it.
A. Yes. We used the IEPA toxicity hierarchy to determine that, and then we used the USEPA calculations for tap water to calculate the carcinogen and the mutagen method.
Q. Okay. And whether other states went in that direction or not from your perspective doesn't really matter because they have different programs than Illinois' program.
A. Right.
Q. And so it's all irrelevant to the Board's consideration?
A. Well, again, when we're updating the carcinogen equations, those are based on the updates to the USEPA. They were the original calculation that was there was based on that same procedure. That procedure updated since over the
years since 1991 or 2008 actually. It's updated its procedures. And so a lot of these are the same procedures. They're just been updated in accordance with USEPA's updates.
Q. Okay. So I'm gonna move on to my next question then. That informs us in terms of what follows-up questions we need to ask. And this involves IEPA's response to NWRA's Question 1 and 2 which are general in nature for the most part.

Question 1, we ask this because the IEPA proposal has not yet been set for first notice. These standards are not being proposed pursuant to a legislative mandate, and the Board needs to make a determination as to whether this particular proposal is ready for first notice; that is, ready to be put in the owner registers and --
(Reporter clarification.)
MS. MANNING: I'm sorry. I'll just state it over again. BY MS. MANNING:
Q. We asked this question, Question Number 1, because the IEPA proposal has not been set for first notice by the Board. The standards are not

[^42]being proposed pursuant to a legislative mandate as has been the case with other programs. And the Board yet needs to make a determination as to whether this particular proposal and the numbers being proposed are ready for first notice making it a Board rule that's publishable in the Illinois register with a one-year time frame for promulgation.

So we asked in Question 1 that the vast number of stakeholders comment to the EPA be presented in the record at this proceeding. And thank you in the filing yesterday you presented as one of the attachments the various comments that were submitted by the stakeholders.

In response -- in responding to questions today, Mr. Andes asked you if you would summarize in this proceeding what kinds of comments -- what the EPA's evaluation of those comments were so that we had a better understanding since in your Statement of Reasons you told the Board you considered all those comments. You rejected some. You rejected most. You accepted some. And we asked whether you would develop a compilation so that the Board would have an understanding as to

[^43]what you did with each of those comments. And I think the response was we're not required to do that.

So in order to fully justify this as a first notice proposal, $I$ was wondering if the EPA is prepared to submit a summary of how it evaluated each of the specific comments. And, if not, then that will inform us in terms of what we need to do in preparation for the next hearing. BY MR. DUNAWAY:
A. This is Lynn Dunaway.

We have never as a practice put together
that sort of summary. Our response is our proposal.
Q. Thank you.

So in Question 2, NWRA's Question Number 2, I asked the IEPA to point us to where in the Statement of Reasons you address the comments of -- I'm just gonna stick with the comments of the Groundwater Advisory Committee at this point -council actually. In an email presented with your Statement of Reason, Miss Terranova stated that -to the Groundwater Advisory Council that they would you be addressed in the Statement of Reasons.

In looking at the Statement of Reasons I don't see that the groundwater advisory comments were, in fact, addressed, and those comments were substantial. But, in a nutshell, they were basically -- the proposal just isn't ready for presentation as a rule yet, and let's all develop some more time and wait to see what the USEPA is doing before we move forward.

The IEPA and Board have a long history of working with the Groundwater Advisory Council. There are instances $I$ have here that the Board, in fact, talked in years previously about how important the Groundwater Advisory Council is. In Rulemaking 0017, June 7, 2001, it explains that the agency developed its proposal in consultation with the Groundwater Advisory Council. And the agency and citizen body established under the Groundwater Protection Act to, among other things, review, evaluate and make recommendations regarding state laws, regulations and procedures. There are other things as well that indicate that the EPA has long worked with the Groundwater Advisory Council.

So my question is, does the EPA -- why does the EPA feel that this proposal is ready for

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## being before the Board for a rule when the Groundwater Advisory Council advised against it?

 BY MR. SUMMERS:A. This is Michael Summers speaking. I was the facilitator with the Illinois EPA that works with the Groundwater Advisory Council. Just to start off with some of the answers to your questions, the Illinois EPA had multiple comment periods, question and answer sessions, and public meetings to address these proposed changes.

At the time of the -- these were done, the Groundwater Advisory Council was not staffed with a quorum of individuals and members. The chairman had resigned, and we reached out to try and -essentially we reached out to the GAC members. We had multiple meetings with GAC, three of them during the spring and summer of 2001 . We had specific meetings where we talked about the proposed changes. We had meetings where Miss Hawbaker and Dunaway were available to answer any questions from the GAC.

My own personal opinion, this is not the EPA's opinion, but my own personal opinion is they
were not prepared to answer questions -- to ask questions, I'm sorry -- to ask questions of what was going on. We feel that we gave every opportunity for the GAC members to comment and provide recommendations to the proposed 620 regulations.

And you've seen what their response was to us, that they did not feel -- they did not ask or provide any comments or recommendations specific to the proposed 620s, and they had ample opportunity to look at what we proposed and to look at the direction and how we were proposing things. And we had multiple -- again I'm repeating myself, but we had multiple meetings throughout 2001 where they had the opportunity and did not avail themselves of it.
Q. Thank you. I have no follow-up on that. Thank you.

And the final series of questions has to do with our Question 7 through 22, again questions from National Waste and Recycling Association, NWRA. And those questions were specific to how the Board's proposal today might apply to the programs -- the waste regulation programs that have

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been adopted by the Board, particularly Part 807 for older landfills and Part 811 for federally derived landfills, landfills that are pursuant to the federal rules.

So potential changes in those programs whether and when enforcement would occur on the basis of the new proposed groundwater standards, considering that the values proposed are based primarily upon risk to health for those that potable water and drinking water, which obviously is a bleaching water.

Mr. Dunaway answered questions today similar to how you responded to NWRA's questions in writing is that costs are considered at this point in time until the Board actually adopts the standard, that everything will fall inh place, and we'll know what the costs will be.

Considering the economic reasonableness as a standard required by the Environmental Protection Act and the prior Board rulemakings, those that have dealt with the Groundwater Protection Act, particularly the first Groundwater Protection Act Rulemaking 1991 that Miss Hawbaker referred to, there was an economic study done performed by at

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that time The Department of Environmental and Science, it's called an ECAS. That's not before the Board in this proceeding.

So I guess my question is, does the IEPA consider the cost of applicability of these new stringent regulations as to these other programs not relevant to the Board's consideration in its adoption of Part 620.

BY MR. DUNAWAY:
A. This is Lynn Dunaway.

Our explanation of the rules in Part 7
beginning, I'm sorry, 6, beginning at A, beginning on Page 22, provides an explanation.
Q. Excuse me. Where was that?
A. It's -- we addressed technical feasibility
and economic reasonableness in Section 6 in our
Statement of Reasons which begins on Page 22, and I believe that would address your question.

MS. MANNING: At this time I'm not gonna have any further follow-up questions. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER HORTON: I think that's it.
Any further follow-up questions in
Chicago?
MR. PAULEY: No.

$$
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\end{gathered}
$$

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HEARING OFFICER HORTON: All right. Well, then this hearing is adjourned. Thank you all very much.
(WHEREUPON, the hearing was
adjourned at 3:34 p.m.)
HEARING OFFICER HORTON: All right. Well, then
this hearing is adjourned. Thank you all very
much.
(WHEREUPON, the hearing was
adjourned at $3: 34$ p.m.)

STATE OF ILLINOIS )
) SS :
COUNTY OF C O O K )

RAELENE STAMM being first duly sworn, on oath says that she is a court reporter doing business in the City of Chicago; and that she reported in shorthand the proceedings of said hearing, and that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of her shorthand notes so taken as aforesaid, and contains the proceedings given at said hearing.

Certified Shorthand Reporter

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