1 BEFORE THE ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD 2 3 4 IN THE MATTER OF: 5 SITE REMEDIATION PROGRAM: R01-27 AMENDMENTS TO 35 ILL. ADM. (Rulemaking - Land) 6 7 CODE 740 8 9 IN THE MATTER OF: SITE REMEDIATION PROGRAM: R01-29 10 11 PROPOSED 35 ILL. ADM. CODE (Rulemaking - Land) 12 740 SUBPART H (SCHOOLS, PUBLIC (Consolidated) 13 PARKS, AND PLAYGROUNDS) 14 15 Proceedings held on February 28, 2001, at 9:10 a.m., at the 16 17 Illinois Pollution Control Board, 600 South Second Street, Suite 18 403, Springfield, Illinois, before Bobb Beauchamp, Hearing 19 Officer. 20 21 Reported by: Darlene M. Niemeyer, CSR, RPR CSR License No.: 084-003677 22 23 KEEFE REPORTING COMPANY 11 North 44th Street Belleville, IL 62226 24 (618) 277-0190

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APPEARANCES
1
 2
 3
    Board Member Marili McFawn
    Board Member Elena Kezelis
 4
    Board Member Nicholas J. Melas
 5
    Joel J. Sternstein, Attorney Assistant to Board Member Melas
 б
    Alisa Liu, P.E., Environmental Scientist
7
8
            ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
            BY: H. Mark Wight
9
                  Assistant Counsel
                  Division of Legal Counsel
10
                  1021 North Grand Avenue East
                  Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276
11
                  On behalf of the Illinois EPA.
12
            CHICAGO LEGAL CLINIC
13
            BY: Holly D. Gordon
                  Attorney at Law
                  205 West Monroe Street, 4th Floor
14
                  Chicago, Illinois 60606
15
                  On behalf of Citizens for a
                   Better Environment.
16
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1 PROCEEDINGS 2 (February 28, 2001; 9:10 a.m.) 3 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Good morning. My name is Bobb 4 Beauchamp. I am the Hearing Officer in this proceeding. I would 5 like to welcome you to this consolidated hearing being held by the Illinois Pollution Control Board. Today's hearing involves б 7 two dockets, In the Matter of: Site Remediation Program: 8 Amendments to 35 Illinois Administrative Code 740, Docket Number 9 R01-27, and Site Remediation Program: Proposed 35 Illinois 10 Administrative Code 740, Subpart H, Schools, Public Parks, and 11 Playgrounds, which is Docket Number R01-29. 12 Today's hearing is the first of two hearings scheduled in 13 these matters. The second hearing is scheduled for April 4th, 2001, at the James R. Thompson Center in Chicago, beginning at 14 15 9:30 a.m. 16 We have several members of the Board and the Board's staff present with us today. To my immediate left is Board Member 17 18 Marili McFawn, the Board Member coordinating this rulemaking. Seated to my right is Board Member Elena Kezelis, and to her 19 20 right is Board Member Nick Melas. To Ms. McFawn's left is Alisa 21 Liu, a member of the Board Members' technical staff. 22 MS. LIU: Good morning. 23 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Seated to Mr. Melas' right is his assistant, Joel Sternstein. 24

1 Over on the table to your right, the Board's left, I have 2 placed copies of sign-up sheets for the notice and service lists 3 for each docket. If your name is on the notice list you will 4 only receive copies of the Board's Opinions and Orders and all 5 Hearing Officer Orders. If your name is on the service list, not only will you receive copies of the Board's Opinions and Orders б and all Hearing Officer Orders, but you will also receive copies 7 of all documents filed by all persons in this proceeding. 8

Please note that if your name is on the service list and 9 you file any documents with the Board regarding these proposals, 10 you must also serve all parties listed on the service list. If 11 12 you don't see your name on either the notice or the service lists 13 we, again, as I mentioned, have some sign-up sheets over there, 14 or you can just speak with me and I can make sure you get onto 15 those lists. Also on that table we have copies of both proposals 16 and each proponent's prefiled testimony, the February 5th, 2001 17 Hearing Officer Order, and the Orders Accepting for Hearings both 18 of these proposals.

As I mentioned, we have two related proposals docketed in this rulemaking. The Agency filed its proposal on January 12th of 2001. The Citizens for a Better Environment filed its proposal on January 26th of 2001. The Agency's proposal is Docket R01-27. The Citizens for a Better Environment's proposal

the Site Remediation Program rules, the Board consolidated these
 hearings in an effort to conserve everyone's resources.

3 Today's hearing will be governed by the Board's procedural 4 rules for regulatory proceedings. All information that is 5 relevant and not repetitious or privileged will be admitted. All 6 witnesses will be sworn and subject to cross-questioning.

7 The purpose of today's hearing is to allow the proponents 8 to present testimony in support of these proposals and to allow 9 questioning of the proponents. Procedurally we will begin with 10 the Agency. After the Agency has presented its witnesses and its 11 testimony, we will take questions for the Agency. At the 12 conclusion of that period, we will then allow CBE to take the table and make its presentation on its proposal and then allow 13 14 questions of Citizens for a Better Environment.

Before we close today's hearing, we will allow questions again of the Agency in case members of the participating public find that they have questions to ask of the Agency after the Citizens for a Better Environment makes their proposal.

During each questioning period if you have a question, would you please wait for me to acknowledge you. When I do acknowledge you, identify your name and the company, if any, that you represent before stating your question. It is important to note that if more than one person tries speaking at one time the

24 court reporter may have a difficult time recording what everyone

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is saying. We want to make sure that the record is entered
 clearly and correctly.

At this time I would ask if Board Member McFawn hasanything else she would like to add to my comments.

5 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: No. I would just like to welcome you 6 on behalf of the Board. It is nice to see some familiar faces 7 from the first time around. I am sure this will be a very easy 8 rulemaking given the Agency's expertise and that of the audience. 9 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Thank you, Member McFawn. We 10 will then move into the Agency's testimony.

Mr. Wight, do you have an opening statement for the Agency? MR. WIGHT: Yes, a brief opening statement. I will start by stating that my name is Mark Wight. I am Assistant Counsel with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. I am assigned to the Bureau of Land.

With me today on my far left is Gary King, who is Manager of the Division of Remediation Management within the Bureau of Land.

19 On my immediate right is Larry Eastep, who is Manager of 20 the Remedial Project Management Section.

21 On my immediate left is Greg Dunn, who is a Unit Manager 22 for one of the Site Remediation Program units.

23 The Agency's proposal today primarily consists of a series
24 of relatively minor amendments to Part 740, the Site Remediation

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Program. Among others, we are proposing amendments that would 1 2 update technical methods and procedures, would recognize the role 3 for Licensed Professional Geologists, will require analyses of environmental samples by accredited laboratories, and will 4 5 clarify certain procedures relating to the issuance of recording and voidance of NFR letters. I say relatively minor because as a 6 7 practical matter most of these amendments will not significantly 8 affect the way that the program is run.

9 However, this is not to say that they are unimportant. 10 Updating methods to ensure that the latest procedures are in use 11 in Illinois' remediation programs is important. Recognizing professional geologists and requiring the use of accredited labs 12 13 keeps the program in step with Illinois law and with national 14 trends. Ironing out problems with NFR letters ensures that all 15 parties that rely on this document can continue to have 16 confidence and the assurances that it provides.

Another of the proposed amendments, Soil Management Zones, will be a significant change in the way the SRP does business. It is hoped that this change will facilitate redevelopment by adding new flexibility to the way the contaminated soil is handled on-site. At the same time, Soil Management Zones raise issues of remediation waste disposal, nondegradation of

23 uncontaminated areas, and dealing with public perceptions. Taken 24 together, these amendments will fine-tune the program that the

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Agency believes has worked extremely well since its adoption by
 the Board in 1997.

Larry Eastep and Greg Dunn have submitted prefiled
testimony on all these amendments. They will be joined by Gary
King to constitute our panel of witnesses and to answer your
questions.

7 Last, but not least, I would like to thank Chairman Harry 8 Walton and the members of the Site Remediation Advisory Committee 9 for their participation and input into the development of this 10 proposal. A few differences remain, and I am sure they will be 11 happy to tell you about them when their turn comes, but hopefully 12 nothing too significant.

Also, I would like to thank Citizens for a Better
Environment and the Chicago Legal Clinic for their participation.
The Agency is pleased to have public interest groups
participating in the regulatory development process.

With that, we are ready to proceed with the swearing in ofthe witnesses.

HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Okay. Very good. If we could have the court reporter swear in the Agency's witnesses, please. (Whereupon the Agency witnesses were sworn by the Notary

22 Public.)

HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Mr. Wight, would you present your first witness.

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MR. WIGHT: Yes. The first witness is Larry Eastep, and
 Larry will present a brief summary of the prefiled testimony
 which was submitted to the Board earlier.

4 MR. EASTEP: Thank you, Mr. Wight. I am just going to 5 briefly go over a couple of the things that I have covered in my 6 testimony. As Mark mentioned, there is really just three areas 7 that I have addressed; that is the role of the Licensed 8 Professional Geologist, the Soil Management Zones, and some 9 procedural changes to the No Further Remediation letters.

We have changed the -- we have proposed to change the rules to recognize the role for the Licensed Professional Geologist. There was no licensing procedure under the Board of Registration and Education Rules when we initially adopted Part 740, and so we have tried to do something to recognize their role.

A major area, though, that we have dealt with is we have created something called the Soil Management Zone. This is to allow the on-site management of contaminated soils without otherwise violating the solid waste disposal regulations. We run across a number of situations in our day-to-day activities where people want to move soil around on their sites as part of a clean up and development project. Frequently it is a matter of raiding

22 a site out, taking soil from a high spot in one area of the 23 property and putting it on a low spot at another area of the 24 property, and then leveling them out to put in a parking lot or a

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structure on top or something of that nature. So the Soil Management Zone would allow this, as I mentioned. I think we talked about it a little bit in the testimony. Examples would be structural fill, consolidation of soils, or perhaps replacement of treated soils on-site. Again, I would emphasize the on-site activities. This is not to allow anything from off-site to come on-site.

8 It is intended for contaminated soils, and part of the 9 underlying philosophy of the Agency in proposing this was that no 10 matter what we did it had to be done safely and in accordance 11 with TACO. In other words, when we were done even though we might be moving contaminated stuff around it would have to meet 12 13 all of the requirements of TACO for all the constituents of 14 concern when we were done. In addition, there is provisions in 15 there that require that it also be constructed and operated and maintained safely, as well. 16

17 One final point to note on the Soil Management Zone, we 18 have prescribed a limited period of effectiveness for the Soil 19 Management Zone. It is our intention that when people get in the 20 program, in the SRP, that they actually fulfill all their

obligations under the SRP and get an NFR letter for this exemption from the solid waste disposal regs to be effective. So we wanted to prohibit people from getting in, creating some sort of really a disposal area, and getting out of the SRP without

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fulfilling all of the rest of the requirements. So that, in
 general, is kind of what our intention was on the Soil Management
 Zone.

4 On the No Further Remediation letters, we have proposed a 5 few changes which are principally procedural in nature. We have 6 also, I think, appended to the testimony a copy of certain procedures from the proposed agreement with the Illinois 7 8 Department of Transportation. They have a number of properties 9 that for which there are no deeds, and they wanted to do cleanups. And so there is a procedure so that everyone will know 10 11 that if there are any institutional controls that those have to 12 be maintained, and the appendix -- I think that appendix outlines 13 procedurally how IDOT would handle situations of that nature. 14 For example, if they were transferring property, they would have a system to make sure that before the property gets transferred 15 16 the new owner would know that there is an NFR letter and there 17 are some requirements associated with the NFR letter.

18 Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Thank you. Mr. Wight, wouldyou care to enter Mr. Eastep's written testimony as an exhibit at

21 this time?

22 MR. WIGHT: Yes, I would. Mr. Eastep, would you please 23 take a look at this document and look through it carefully. Do 24 you recognize the document?

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13

1 MR. EASTEP: Yes, I do. 2 MR. WIGHT: Could you please tell us what the document is? MR. EASTEP: That is my written testimony. 3 4 MR. WIGHT: And this is a true and accurate copy of what was earlier submitted to the Board as your prefiled testimony? 5 6 MR. EASTEP: Yes, it is. 7 MR. WIGHT: Okay. At this time I would move that the 8 document be marked for identification and moved into the record. 9 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: If there are no objections --10 and seeing none, we will mark as this as Exhibit Number 1, the testimony of Lawrence W. Eastep, Proposed Amendments to 35 11 12 Illinois Administrative Code 740. 13 (Whereupon said document was duly marked for purposes of 14 identification and admitted into evidence as Hearing Exhibit 1 as of this date.) 15 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Mr. Wight, would you like to 16 17 present your next witness? 18 MR. WIGHT: Yes. The next witness is Greq Dunn, and Greq 19 has a brief summary of his prefiled testimony.

20 MR. DUNN: Thank you, Mr. Wight. Good morning. My name is 21 Greg Dunn. I am a Manager of one of the Site Remediation Program 22 Units at the Illinois EPA. I am just going to give you a brief 23 summary of my written testimony.

24 First of all, the Agency is proposing some incorporations

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by reference. This would just keep the Agency current with the
 recent updates by the United States Environmental Protection
 Agency and also the American Society for Testing of Materials.
 These updates are just to keep us current with those.

5 The next thing is laboratory accreditation. In 1998, 35 6 Illinois Administrative Code 186 Regulations, the accreditation 7 of laboratories for drinking water and wastewater and hazardous 8 waste analyses were adopted pursuant to Section 4(n) and 4(o) of the Act. And we are proposing that labs be accredited so that 9 10 the data that is coming into the Site Remediation Program is of 11 known and established quality from these labs. Currently there are 17 labs in Illinois that are accredited. That was as of 12 13 January 24th of this year.

The Agency has proposed a language at 740.415(d)(3). However, we would like to defer that language at this time. We are reworking that language. We are reworking our language in that portion, and so we would like to submit that -- we will prefile testimony for that and submit that and talk about that at the April 4th hearing.

20 BOARD MEMBER KEZELIS: Can you tell me the section number 21 again?

22 MR. DUNN: 740.415(d)(3).

23 BOARD MEMBER KEZELIS: Thank you.

24 MR. DUNN: The last thing that I am going to talk about are

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additions and corrections to the appendix in 740. Most of these are just either typographical errors that I found or addition of a couple of compounds. We took out cis-1,2-dichloroethene total and put in trans -- or excuse me -- took out 1,2-dichloroethene total -- excuse me -- and put in cis-1,2-dichloroethene and trans-1,2-dichloroethene. That is to keep us current -- or that is to keep us in line with the 742 Regulations.

8 The other thing the Agency did was added MTBE as a compound 9 in Appendix A. And the reason is that MTBE is starting to show 10 up in many of the community water supply wells in Illinois. 11 Currently 26 wells have been impacted by MTBE. Four of those 12 wells have been shut down at this point or not used any longer. 13 So we are adding MTBE.

And the other thing in the Appendix A is the Agency is just
going to update the methodologies to keep current with the U.S.
EPA's SW-846 regulations.

17 That concludes my testimony.

18 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: All right. Thank you, Mr.

19 Dunn.

20 Mr. Wight, would you care to admit Mr. Dunn's prefiled 21 testimony as an exhibit? 22 MR. WIGHT: Yes, I would.

23 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: All right.

24 MR. WIGHT: Would you please take a look through that. Do

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you recognize the document? 1 2 MR. DUNN: Yes, I do. 3 MR. WIGHT: Could you please tell us what it is? 4 MR. DUNN: That is my written testimony for the 740. 5 MR. WIGHT: Is this a true and correct copy of the document б that was previously submitted to the Board as your prefiled 7 testimony? 8 MR. DUNN: Yes, it is. MR. WIGHT: Thank you. I move that this document be 9 10 admitted into the record and marked as an exhibit. HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Thank you, Mr. Wight. If there 11 12 are no objections -- seeing none, we will admit this exhibit or 13 this document as Exhibit 2. This is the testimony of Gregory W. 14 Dunn, on Proposed Amendments to 35 Illinois Administrative Code 740. 15 16 (Whereupon said document was duly marked for purposes of 17 identification and admitted into evidence as Hearing Exhibit 2 as of this date.) 18

HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Mr. Wight, do you have any further statements from the Agency?

21 MR. WIGHT: No, we don't. Mr. King is part of the panel 22 for purposes of answering questions, but that concludes the 23 portion of our testimony concerning the prefiled testimony. We 24 are ready for questions if you are.

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17

HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: All right. Thank you. I guess
 we will open up to members of the participating public for
 questions.

4 Mr. Rieser, would you identify yourself first.

5 MR. RIESER: David Rieser from the law firm of Ross and6 Hardies.

7 I would like to ask a couple of questions. Starting on 8 740.450, Remedial Action Plan, in (a)(3) there is an addition of 9 requiring dates of completion. I have just a couple of questions 10 about that. First of all, it is clear, isn't it, that you don't 11 need to have a schedule for completion until the time you submit 12 your Remedial Action Plan, correct?

13 MR. EASTEP: Just a second. Okay. There is a requirement 14 that a schedule be submitted with your entry into the Site 15 Remediation Program. What may be a little bit unclear, and we 16 will have to work with people on, is that at the time people 17 enter the SRP, even though we ask for a schedule, activities 18 conducted during the SRP may bring new information to light and 19 may cause people to change their plans.

20 Conceivably, this could happen with the Soil Management 21 Zone, so that if they had proposed something early on in the 22 schedule and discovered that they wanted to take advantage of the 23 Soil Management Zone, then they would have to have a date no 24 later than the time they submitted the Remedial Action Plan. So

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they could start out with the date that they would have to submit in the initial submission, but that could change. And so the latest possible time that they could have it would be the Remedial Action Plan, because that would cover activities that would occur under the SMZ -- excuse me -- under the Remedial Action Plan.

7 MR. RIESER: Given that the initial submission involves 8 a -- may involve an application and an investigation plan prior 9 to the development of a Remedial Action Plan, it may be at that 10 initial point people don't have a very good idea of what the 11 dates of completion are, let alone -- or what activities they are 12 going to perform to deal with the investigation, correct? 13 MR. EASTEP: That's correct.

MR. RIESER: So the initial application schedule is going to be a very generalized thing, where the Agency wouldn't expect anything resembling final dates for the completion of the activity?

18 MR. EASTEP: Can you repeat the question?
19 MR. RIESER: Well, the Agency would not expect very
20 specific dates for moving through the completion of the
21 remediation in the initial application schedule?
22 MR. EASTEP: Well, I think we like to see them, but
23 practically speaking, that's probably accurate, we don't expect
24 that people would be real accurate at the time of the initial

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1 submission.

2 MR. RIESER: When you talk about estimated dates for 3 completion in 450(a)(3), are these -- do you expect actual dates 4 or can these be days from approval by the Agency of the 5 particular plan? 6 MR. EASTEP: We would expect actual dates.

7 MR. RIESER: So people are going to need to build in time 8 for Agency approval in establishing those dates?

9 MR. EASTEP: That's correct.

10 MR. RIESER: Okay. Moving on to the Soil Management Zone. 11 And just as a preliminary matter, or a point of information, as a 12 member of the Site Remediation Advisory Committee, the Board 13 should understand that the Advisory Committee is very much in 14 favor of this concept. So these questions are put forward to 15 identify some issues that we do have with the actual language 16 being used.

17 For example, when the Agency uses the word "soil" what do 18 you mean?

MR. EASTEP: Well, I can't give you, as I sit here, an exact definition. But we frequently run across materials which are probably basically soil in nature, but are contaminated with any variety of materials. Clearly, they would be contaminated somehow with waste or if there were no waste involved, then they would not be subject to regulation. But we would expect to find

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soils contaminated with constituents of concern above Tier 1
 levels.

Primarily, though, what we have seen is soil contaminated 3 4 or mixed in with, like, demolition debris, which would be broken 5 concrete or asphalt, perhaps small bits of vegetation or trees or wood, or we see a lot of slag. We see potentially ash sometimes. 6 7 So we see those types of materials, which they are certainly not 8 garbage or anything of a more recognizable putrescible nature, although I guess soil is putrescible in itself. But generally we 9 10 don't deal with refuse. We deal with relatively inert materials like ash, slag, construction debris that is contaminated with 11 12 soil.

BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Could you allow those other materials, those materials that are not soil, to remain as part of the Soil Management Zone?

16

MR. EASTEP: Well, that's part of the problem, is it would

be -- if I had an area of -- that is, you know, soil mixed in 17 18 with broken concrete or perhaps ash or slag, there is, 19 practically speaking, no way to separate out purely the soil from 20 this other material. So the idea would be -- as an example, 21 let's say that in one situation they just kind of had an area 22 that was like a mound, and the company wanted to expand their 23 property, to level out the area so that they could have -- they were going to add on to their property and they were going to 24

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level it to have a truck turnaround area. This was in Chicago,
 one of the ones that the City of Chicago was working on. As I
 recall, this was some kind of a slag and soil.

4 So what they wanted to do was to just level out the whole 5 area so that they could create this truck turnaround area, and it 6 would be flat. And then they would put a cap over it, like a 7 parking lot. And that would have been their proposal. So all of 8 the material would have stayed there. It would have just been 9 moved around on-site. It was otherwise suitable from a 10 structural standpoint.

MR. RIESER: And that type of situation would be acceptable, that is the type of thing that would be acceptable under the Soil Management Zone?

14 MR. EASTEP: That's correct.

15 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: So is it the engineering that makes

16 it acceptable, like to leave the concrete, the fact that that 17 would not upset the leveling process? I mean, how will you 18 distinguish between what is garbage and should be removed from 19 the soil, so to speak, that would be moved around and what you will allow to remain --20 21 MR. EASTEP: Well, from a --22 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: -- as fill? 23 MR. EASTEP: Excuse me. I am sorry. I didn't mean to 24 interrupt.

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1 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: That's okay.

2 MR. EASTEP: From a structural standpoint or an engineering 3 standpoint, I mean, that is kind of the obligation of the applicant, because a lot of the site -- most of the sites we have 4 5 dealt with, I mean, they have wanted to do this for some б redevelopment use. In other words, they just haven't had this 7 idea to move this stuff around. They have had a use in mind that 8 they wanted to use it for. So that would really be their 9 obligation.

I think, as we saw, and the way we put the rules together, our obligation would be that whatever they put in would be safe. So that they would still have to meet, you know, the migration to groundwater pathway, for example, the ingestion or inhalation pathways and all of that. In addition, they would have to meet certain construction requirements with regard to ensuring that

16 that was safe as well and didn't create a nuisance. Did I answer 17 your question?

18 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Kind of.

MR. KING: Can I just jump in? I mean, the issue of what constitutes a soil is something that we have -- I mean, that was a question when we did the original TACO hearings, you know, what is really a soil that you are going to run the equations on, you know. And we testified there that it couldn't be -- you are not talking about debris and junk that has been, you know, disposed

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1 and trying to run equations on that kind of thing.

You are really talking about something that is a soil matrix, but it has some of these materials involved. If stuff can be recycled off of the site, I mean, that is going to happen. It is not like we are going to see, you know, large quantities of concrete sitting piled up and then moved around. That has got to be moved somewhere.

8 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: So when you say recycled off the 9 site, do you mean like they would extract the debris from the 10 soil and then move the soil around?

11 MR. KING: No.

12 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: No? I am sorry.

MR. KING: Again, this is kind of -- as Larry was giving an example, this is -- it has to be kind of a case-by-case

15 determination. I mean, if you have got, you know, very, very 16 small pieces of broken concrete that are really part of the soil 17 matrix, well, that is one thing. It is quite another thing if 18 you are talking about, you know, large chunks of concrete or asphalt or building materials that are sitting around on a piece 19 20 of property. Really it is looking at do you have basically a 21 soil that is contaminated or do you really have materials that 22 constitute more of a -- more of a waste if they were just sitting 23 there.

24 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: And the latter would have to be taken

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24

off-site? It would not become part of the Soil Management Zone? 1 2 MR. KING: Right. 3 MR. EASTEP: We see things even in -- on the other side of my business, so to speak, you know, there is such a thing as 4 5 clean demolition, basically broken concrete. 6 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: That's true. 7 MR. EASTEP: And we will have people approach us, you know, 8 wanting to sell us that as fill material on some of the other 9 projects. But one thing that we have always talked to people 10 about is we want to make sure it is a certain size. Because, for 11 example, if I am going to level out an area, I can't have, you 12 know, four foot chunks of concrete and stuff like that. I mean, 13 if you don't watch some of your contractors very carefully, you 14 will get that.

15 So most of the people when they are going to use it for 16 something, the engineers are always going to specify that it is, 17 you know, for example, smaller than a certain size or passes a 18 certain sieve size, just for purposes of nothing else, just being 19 able to work with the material. I mean, they can spend a lot of 20 time pushing around four foot chunks of concrete. You know, they 21 don't want to be pushing around shingles or anything like that. Most of the engineering specs on this are going to require 22 23 that people remove the real big, visible, obvious debris that is 24 going to interfere with the redevelopment project. But, again,

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we didn't set that up to be the Agency's obligation. Rather, if 1 2 that material is there, they still have to manage it safely as well as appropriately from an engineering standpoint. 3 MS. LIU: What if your matrix were primarily soil mixed 4 with clean, small construction debris and you came across the 5 occasional can of paint that might be considered a hazardous б 7 waste. Could they still manage it as a Soil Management Zone --8 MR. EASTEP: If it were a --MS. LIU: -- if they were to remove those kinds of things? 9 10 MR. EASTEP: If they removed it? 11 MS. LIU: If they were to separate out those cans of paint 12 or oddities and disposed of them off-site? 13 MR. EASTEP: Let me take that kind of in two steps. First,

14 if it is a RCRA waste, then that kind of opens up -- I think we 15 have said that you could still have a Soil Management Zone, but 16 the first obligation is to satisfy all of the RCRA requirements. 17 MS. LIU: Okay.

18 MR. EASTEP: So if there is a RCRA closure requirement or 19 some sort of RCRA permitting requirement dealing with the 20 management of that waste, then that would have to be satisfied 21 first.

22 MS. LIU: Okay.

MR. EASTEP: Actually, if it is a RCRA closure, a formalRCRA closure, they probably would not be in the SRP program,

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okay, because they would not be eligible. When you start moving 1 2 RCRA waste around -- for example, if they come across paint sludge or drums, they couldn't take those drums and move them and 3 4 bury them somewhere else on-site because that would constitute 5 disposal under RCRA and they would have to get a formal permit under RCRA. So they wouldn't -- the way I understand what is 6 7 written, they would not even be allowed to do those activities. 8 They would just be subject to RCRA.

9 What we have found, though, is some things, when you get 10 the old RCRA waste, there is a possibility for RCRA remedial 11 action permits, which are kind of a shortened form of a Part B. 12 But the -- and we have used -- we have probably -- I want to say 13 we have issued six of those maybe since the rules became

14 effective. But those have all been for temporary storage. I 15 don't -- I am saying that because I have not read every one of 16 them. But the first two or three were for temporary storage. 17 That, I would see as -- that or some sort of a temporary 18 treatment thing, that I see as the primary benefit of the 19 remedial action permit under RCRA.

So I guess the only way I can say it is they would have to go back and satisfy all the RCRA requirements. And if RCRA allowed something and maybe they had to get a RCRA permit and this was contingent to that maybe they could do that. So that's the first part. RCRA obligations would have to be taken care of.

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1 The second part, if they went in and just found some drums 2 or something and removed those and those drums were hazardous or the paint cans were hazardous and they removed those, then I 3 think they could go forward with the Soil Management Zone. 4 5 MS. LIU: Okay. 6 MR. EASTEP: I know that was kind of long-winded. 7 MS. LIU: Thank you. BOARD MEMBER MELAS: When you say removed off-site --8

9 MR. EASTEP: Yes. They would have to -- once they dig them 10 up, they have triggered RCRA requirements for the management of 11 that waste.

12 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Mr. Rieser, did that answer

13 your question on soil, I think it was?

MR. RIESER: Yes. Thank you. Looking at (b)(5), which are 14 15 the requirements to satisfy the Remedial Action Plan, there is a 16 reference to the TACO regulations and talking about how the 742 17 Regulations shall be satisfied within the Soil Management Zone 18 and talked about institutional controls and engineered barriers. 19 Is it correct that this is a reference to things that will 20 be achieved at the conclusion of the Remediation Action Plan and 21 not things that have to be done during the construction of the 22 Soil Management Zone? In other words --23 MR. EASTEP: What section did you --24 MR. RIESER: I am looking at (b)(5).

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MR. EASTEP: Which section? 535? Okay. 1 2 MR. RIESER: In other words, you would not have an 3 engineered barrier or an institutional control until the 4 conclusion of the remedial action activity when everything was 5 done? 6 MR. EASTEP: That is correct. 7 MR. RIESER: So these are not things that you have to have 8 during the maintenance of the Soil Management Zone? These are 9 things that you have to have at the end, or document that you 10 will have at the end of the completion of the activity? 11 MR. EASTEP: That's correct. 12 MR. RIESER: Looking at (b)(8), (A) and (B), could you

13 explain the purpose of these two requirements?

MR. EASTEP: Section 535(b)(8)(A) is a requirement that the material not be placed in -- a contaminated soil not be placed in areas that are previously uncontaminated. And the -- well, the idea was to keep clean areas clean and not further contaminate them.

MR. RIESER: Now, are these absolute prohibitions or are there things that people can do to respect these requirements while still doing some of these activities? An example might be if you built a pad with appropriate runoff control to place a contaminated media in an area where there wasn't -- in an area where there was not identified contamination.

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MR. EASTEP: I don't know if I understand the question. 1 2 MR. KING: Is that a temporary? You are thinking about as 3 a temporary activity? 4 MR. RIESER: Exactly. Another example is with respect to 5 (b) if you had a large -- a very large industrial site where it б was thousands of yards to any residential and you happened to be ten yards closer going one direction and twenty yards closer 7 8 going in another direction in such a way that no one can say that 9 it really increased the risks for the residential populations at 10 that site.

11 MR. EASTEP: Okay. I was just dealing with (a), but going

back to the first part of your question on (a), if you were just creating a temporary on-site storage pad for contaminated material, I don't think that that would apply to the Soil Management Zone prohibitions because you would be removing that material when you were gone. Okay. So I don't believe that would be subject to this.

Nor in the second instance, in the case of (b), if you placed it from a temporary standpoint closer to a residential property, I don't believe that would be subject of the Soil Management Zone, because you would be removing it.

22 MR. RIESER: Well, even if you were having a management 23 activity that was temporary or you were managing these materials 24 on-site, even if that was temporary, wouldn't that still be the

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subject of the discussion of the Soil Management Zone and
 wouldn't that be done under the Soil Management Zone concept?
 MR. EASTEP: No. That type of -- that type of activity
 could occur today.

5 MR. RIESER: Okay.

6 MR. EASTEP: So I don't think -- whatever discussions --7 regarding this type of material, we might be having those 8 discussions today, and that would not change with these changes 9 to Part 740.

MR. RIESER: Okay. Well, then, to use the example with respect to (b) where you had a large site and the placement of

12 closer to a residential area one direction or another, it didn't 13 at all increase the risk to that residential area because you had 14 such a large site.

MR. EASTEP: I am not sure it is a matter of risk that is being addressed here. This is as much a matter of public perception and public acceptance of this more than the risk. So we have not done any risk analysis of this.

MR. RIESER: Well, the same -- even if it is a matter of public perception, even from a public perspective, creating any issue where the public would be involved and participate in the process, they would be alarmed because of the size of the site. Isn't that, under those conditions, when that type of demonstration could be made to the Agency, something that could

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1 be provided for?

2 MR. EASTEP: Well, if you had a site where there was public interest, and we certainly encourage applicants to work with 3 4 their neighbors as much as possible, risk is almost always an 5 issue when you are dealing with the public. And risk communication is very important, because a lot of us have learned б 7 how to analyze risk and calculate what risks are, but I don't 8 know if we have all learned how to communicate that to people who 9 don't deal with this every day very well.

10 So, yes, I mean, you would certainly bring that discussion

11 up, but regardless of whether -- the way this is written, 12 regardless of whether you have made a case that there was no 13 incremental risk or no unacceptable risk, and even if the public 14 accepted that, this is a prohibition of creating the Soil Management Zone close to a residential property. 15 16 MR. RIESER: The Agency views that as an absolute 17 prohibition and under no circumstances can be modified? 18 MR. EASTEP: That is how it is written, yes. 19 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: So in the example you gave earlier 20 about the company that wanted to create a truck turnaround, if that truck turnaround was closer to the property line of 21 22 contiguous residential property, they would not have been allowed 23 to relocate the soil and materials for that fill? 24 MR. EASTEP: That would be correct. If the Soil Management

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1 Zone was located closer to residential property. 2 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: But that is not based on risk, that decision or that prohibition is not actually based on risk, is 3 4 it? 5 MR. EASTEP: That prohibition is based upon really a public 6 perception. 7 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: But not actual risk? 8 MR. EASTEP: That is correct. We have done no risk 9 calculation. 10 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Is that really prudent? I mean, it

11 might mean that you would have to foreclose options for a 12 perception problem as opposed to a real problem.

MR. EASTEP: Well, I don't know how to answer regarding the prudency of it. But we have -- most of our projects are in the Chicago area, okay, probably if you go out to the collar counties, three-fourths of them, perhaps. You know, a couple of years ago -- and we are still dealing with the remnants of this. We had what we referred to as Silver Shovel, which was certainly in the news for several years.

But I have also dealt with a lot of sites that were not necessarily Silver Shovel sites that we don't hear about all of them. Maybe if you are from Chicago you hear about them. But the City is up there enforcing against people that are doing similar things probably today as we speak, and the City or some

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landlord gets put in the situation of dealing with these. 1 Well, 2 of course, the first thing, you know, the neighbors or the local 3 community is going to say is, well, why on earth did we ever 4 allow this type of thing to occur in bringing this waste in here. 5 So people tend to get these pictures in their mind of these б awful things. And, of course, during Silver Shovel, you know, we 7 saw sites where they had four or five square blocks that were 8 together that were 30 or 40 foot high and it was right next to a 9 school. So I don't think anybody ever -- nobody would have

10 allowed that except maybe the FBI and Silver Shovel. But other 11 than that, nobody would have done that.

So, you know, it is sort of a concept type of thing that, you know, you want to be able to tell people, well, no, we are not going to do anything to put waste closer to your home or your residence or anything like that. So that is some of the stuff that we deal with on a somewhat routine basis. And in some cases people just want things to just go away. They don't want any of the waste there at all, forever in the future.

BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Well, that's a different issue.MR. EASTEP: Right.

21 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Here you are letting them keep it 22 on-site.

- 23 MR. EASTEP: I know.
- 24 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: But put to a beneficial use,

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1 supposedly. MR. EASTEP: Exactly. You are doing that, but I am saying 2 3 they don't want it there at all. They just want you to dig it up 4 and take it away. They don't care, and part of it is --5 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: But they don't get that wish б fulfilled by this rule. MR. EASTEP: No. That's correct. That's correct. 7 8 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: So I am just wondering why it is that we -- I mean, I understand the perception is the reason why. But 9

10 the Soil Management Zone should be protected. It has to be 11 protected under TACO.

MR. EASTEP: Absolutely. It has to be protected. There isno question about that.

BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: You will have the necessary engineered barriers, etcetera.

16 MR. EASTEP: It would have to meet all of the requirements 17 of TACO.

18 MR. KING: If I could just jump in here a little bit. I 19 thought Mr. Rieser gave a good hypothetical of the one extreme 20 where you have got a very large site, and you only want to move 21 it -- you know, it is 2,000 feet to a residential boundary and 22 you only want to move it ten feet. Well, that seems -- it 23 sounds, on its face, fairly reasonable. But you could have the 24 other extreme where, you know, it is 2,000 feet to the

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residential boundary and the company wants to move it 2,000 feet,
 right to the boundary.

You know, under TACO we would say, well, yeah, you can do that because it is still going to be protective, but there is certainly then going to be a perception within the community that something is being moved much closer to the people living there. And we were concerned about the kind of perception that would create. We felt what we were doing with the whole Soil

9 Management Zone concept was to make things -- to make it easier 10 to handle certain types of problems and easier to get through the 11 remediation process.

12 However, we wanted to -- we wanted to make sure that we put certain restrictions on things so that we didn't create those 13 14 perception problems. I mean, we could have just continued to 15 manage the program that we have. But we thought it would be an 16 improvement in the process, in the program, to create a Soil 17 Management Zone concept. We wanted to make sure that we didn't 18 go too far with that and create a perception problem going the 19 other way. That would have a negative impact on the way we were 20 managing the program.

BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Wouldn't the residential contingent of -- in the example you gave, if the waste was within a proximity to the boundary of the contiguous residential property, wouldn't they want it moved further into the interior of the

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property? I mean, you are saying don't move it closer to the boundary, but if this perception that you are talking about is correct, and I was a neighbor, I would say, hey, you can have on-site management but you make sure you put it away from the boundary. I don't care that it preexists there.

BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: We want you to move it more internal
if you are going to redistribute it. So doesn't the converse

9 work as well?

10	MR. KING: Well, yes, that could be the case. Again, it
11	becomes we have tried very hard to deal with community
12	relations issues at a site. I think, you know, a person could
13	say move it further away. But then that is just like them
14	saying, well, take it off the site. I mean, you know, that is
15	you can respond and say that is not part of the deal. The
16	material is going to stay on the site, but
17	BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Well, what about the example, though,
18	about the truck turnaround or a bus turnaround in a city? Maybe
19	it is a perfect solution and you are not creating a health risk
20	by allowing the on-site fill and, yet, the bus it is not a big
21	enough parcel of land to say, oh, move it or, you know, don't put
22	the turnaround there. I mean, that is a real example in the
23	City.

24 MR. EASTEP: There may be -- you are right. There may be

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1 situations like that that occur.

BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: And you just have to say no?
MR. EASTEP: We will certainly cover a lot of those. This
rule will certainly allow a lot of that to happen, but there may
be situations where because of provisions (a) or (b) here that
they are prohibited from doing that. I think my kind of analysis
is on provision (a) most of the sites we deal with, I am not sure

that that is going to have any real impact. I just don't -- most 8 9 of the sites -- you know, a lot of the sites where this type of 10 thing has come up, the areas have all been contaminated. For 11 example, if I go to the Wisconsin Steel site, which is a very 12 complicated site, I mean, that is 170 acres. I don't think I 13 found any areas of that site that are uncontaminated, you know. 14 So would that apply? Well --15 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: So the Wisconsin site, then you would 16 look to (b) because there is -- the (a) is not raised --17 MR. EASTEP: Right. 18 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: -- so you would look to (b)? 19 MR. EASTEP: Right. 20 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: And then you would require them to 21 remain -- well, then they could go right up to the boundary if it 22 is all contaminated. 23 MR. EASTEP: They -- you would look to (b) but, again, see, 24 (b), I don't have as good a feeling for, because we are not

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1 looking at that type of thing now.

BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Okay.
MR. EASTEP: So those types of issue, how close are
residences, a lot of our sites they don't come up. So I just
don't have as good a feel. In general I know, well, if you ask
them these are industries and a lot of times they are surrounded
by industries so, you know -- but I can't tell you, because as

8 soon as I do there will be some site that is right in the middle 9 of a residential neighborhood.

10 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Right.

MR. EASTEP: So I don't have a very good feeling for that second part.

13 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Could they -- when you talk about 14 Wisconsin Steel, under (b), and I don't even know if it has a residential contiguous piece of property, to tell you the truth. 15 16 Could they -- let's say the property close to the boundary is 17 contaminated, and they exhume that contamination rather than leaving it on-site. Could they then take fill that is not as 18 severely contaminated from elsewhere on the site and put it where 19 20 they did the -- where they removed --

21 MR. EASTEP: If it were closer to residential?

22 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Right.

23 MR. EASTEP: No.

24 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Okay.

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MS. LIU: If it is perception that is the driving factor for not placing the soil closer to residential property, could you include in the process perhaps a public notice and hearing that would allow the people to speak, and if they felt that this was for the betterment of the community, they were going to build a tennis court or a bus turnaround for the kids going to school,

7 could that be a solution?

MR. EASTEP: You know, I mean, that addresses certainly 8 9 part of the problem. One of the problems we have found is --10 well, see, we don't have any real public notice or public participation portions of these rules. I think that would be 11 12 worth -- that would be something the Agency would consider, you 13 know. I mean, we would have to see what the proposal was. But I 14 think -- you know, it is hard to say. You know, you are 15 protecting the public, and the public, you know, wants something and so -- but I don't know. I think if someone wanted to propose 16 that, we would certainly look at it. 17

18 MR. WIGHT: I think you also have to consider if you open a 19 public input aspect of this that that also is a procedure that 20 could work both ways. And if the public didn't think it was 21 desirable, then what would the remedy be in that case. I mean, 22 you know, would your hearing be only to approve things but not to 23 stop things. You know, it is one of the things that you would 24 have to look at about whether it is an opportunity for the public

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to give thumbs up, but it is also an opportunity for the public to give thumbs down and put a stop to certain activities as well. It seems it would have to work both ways to truly reflect public input. So it is something that could be done, but it would be time-consuming, burdensome, and it could go either way, not to just the positive direction, I would think. It would not be easy 7 to put together.

8 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Mr. Rieser, did you have any9 further questions?

10 MR. RIESER: Yes, I do. Thank you. Looking at (g) of that 11 same section, this talks about any otherwise standards or 12 requirements under 35 Illinois Administrative Code 807 or 811 13 through 815 shall not be applicable to the management of the 14 contaminated soil that is the subject of the Soil Management Zone 15 if certain conditions are met.

16 Would it also be accurate to say that contaminated soil 17 handled pursuant to a -- managed pursuant to a Soil Management 18 Zone and located on the property pursuant to the Soil Management 19 Zone would also meet the requirements of 21(e) of the Act? In 20 other words, it would not be a matter of handling waste without 21 compliance with the Act and the regulations?

22 MR. EASTEP: What is 21(e)? Excuse me a second. Well, I 23 am not sure what the relationship to 21(e) is because it still 24 goes to creating an exemption for those other regulations which

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would have been triggered by 21 -- triggered by 21(d). Even though it is on-site, there may not be a permit requirement. I think under 811.315, for example, they are still required to meet the substantive requirements for disposal sites. That's what we are trying to get away from. So I am not sure what the relation 6 to 21(e) is.

7 MR. KING: If I can just add, it was not our intention to 8 reserve 21(e) as an additional enforcement tool where an SMZ was 9 in place and was being met.

10 MR. RIESER: Well, I guess the question was not --11 obviously, the Agency believes that this activity is appropriate 12 so long as it is done according to the regulations, but I wanted 13 to make it clear that the Attorney General or other people who 14 might be concerned with this would not be in a position to claim 15 that this was a violation of 21(e) as a result of this activity. I just wanted to underline that fact from the Agency's 16 17 perspective.

18 MR. KING: Right. I don't -- I mean, we really looked at 19 the fact that the Board's authority, as far as the rulemaking 20 would go, how this provision operated within the context of other 21 Board provisions, and really couldn't put in there anything that 22 would reference 21(e).

23 MR. RIESER: All right. Thank you. Turning to the24 appendices, what is the basis for deleting the required

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1 quantitation limits from the appendices?

2 MR. WIGHT: We would like to defer that until the next 3 hearing. We are going to revise some of the language affecting 4 that, and if possible if we could defer that until the Chicago 5 hearing we could discuss all of those questions at the same time.

б MR. RIESER: Sure. All right. Thanks very much. 7 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Thank you, Mr. Rieser. Does 8 anyone else have any questions for the Agency? 9 Sir, would you identify yourself? 10 MR. WALTON: Harry Walton, Chairman of the Site Remediation 11 Advisory Committee and consultant to IERG, the Illinois 12 Environmental Regulatory Group. I would like to follow-up on some of the questions raised 13 14 by the Board and by Mr. Rieser. I will set the stage first. The 15 Soil Management Zone has to comply with all aspects of the TACO 16 regulations. It has to be protected. In fact, in the Soil Management Zone it is even more protective in that if you had a 17 18 site where you wanted to focus remediation, if you wanted to have a Soil Management Zone, your contaminants of concern are much 19 broader in the Soil Management Zone. You have a better 20 21 understanding of what is in the soil that is being managed in a 22 Soil Management Zone. Is that correct, Mr. Eastep? MR. EASTEP: That's correct. 23 24 MR. WALTON: One of the basic tenets of TACO and the Title

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17 legislation was that we will not be creating islands of clean.
 2 Is that one of the basic tenets of the original legislation, the
 3 TACO regulation, the islands of clean?
 4 MR. EASTEP: I don't think that is in the purpose and

5 intent under Section 58, but if you look at the provisions in 6 terms of allowing -- in dealing with area background and 7 acknowledging risk, I think if you go back to the intent and 8 purpose, I think that speaks for itself and I think to a certain 9 degree it would address that, yes.

10 MR. WALTON: Also under TACO we have some criteria to tell 11 us what sources are in a remediation site, is that correct, for 12 Subpart C?

MR. EASTEP: Subpart C deals with the concept of source,yes, in terms of exclusion pathways.

MR. WALTON: On the Soil Management Zone, those materials that would be managed would have to comply with the Subpart C criteria?

18 MR. EASTEP: Yes, that is one of the requirements. 19 MR. WALTON: Now, the materials that are being managed in a 20 Soil Management Zone would be materials that would remain at the 21 site if they were not managed typically. That residual risk, 22 independent of what happens to the soil in the Soil Management 23 Zone would probably stay the same in most scenarios that we use 24 as a Soil Management Zone. Is that correct or incorrect?

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1 MR. EASTEP: You have introduced a concept of relative 2 actions taken under there, and I think all I can say is that what 3 remains would be an acceptable risk pursuant to the Act and the 4 regulations.

5 MR. KING: But are you speaking of that question as to the 6 overall risk of the site? Is that what you are --7 MR. WALTON: The overall risk of the site, yes. 8 MR. KING: Okay. 9 MR. EASTEP: The overall risk would end up being -- would 10 have to still be acceptable and meet 740, 742 and the Act. 11 MR. WALTON: Now, the TACO solution -- let me just call it 12 that. You have gone through the site, you have evaluated the 13 site, and you have developed a TACO solution. And that TACO 14 solution in one case includes the Soil Management Zone and in the 15 other case it does not. At the end of the day the level of protection for both solutions is the same? 16 MR. EASTEP: The level of protection would have to meet the 17 Part 742 requirements. 18 MR. WALTON: The two additional conditions -- and you have 19 20 said this. The two additional conditions do not have any 21 relative affect on the risk? It is just a perception issue; is that correct? 22 23 MR. EASTEP: We did not do a risk analysis when we put 24 those in, that's correct. 45

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MR. WALTON: Okay. Thank you. I have one other additional
 question for Mr. Dunn. This is in regards to the requirement
 that you certify laboratories as a part of the remedial process.

I am aware of many situations of large interstate companies that have blanket contracts where they would have a response team on line. This team would come in and respond to a release, and they may not use an Illinois approved laboratory in the response action. That is a very typical scenario at this point.

9 In the future it may not be an issue, but at this point in 10 time if these regulations were adopted, what opportunities would 11 that responsible party have to use that data to mitigate the 12 release to -- you know, if he wants to mitigate through the 13 Office of Chemical Safety under the SRP program, it will reflect the body of data that may or may not be generated from a 14 15 certified lab. On a routine basis the SRP program may not be an issue, but it may be an issue on a response action. 16

Do you envision any kind of opportunity for the responsible party to make a demonstration to use that data to mitigate the release?

20 MR. DUNN: Mr. Walton, in answer to your question, first of 21 all, if its before July 1st, 2002, they can use the data. That 22 is pretty evident. And the way I think we have set this up, and 23 I could be wrong, is if they did that prior to entering the SRP, 24 I believe these analyses are for sites in the Site Remediation

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Program. So if they use data prior to entering the SRP, we take
 a look at that data. And if it was reasonable and with some
 measure of confidence and we thought it was collected

4 appropriately, we would use it.

5 MR. WALTON: So there is an opportunity to give a 6 demonstration that the data is acceptable?

7 MR. DUNN: Yes.

8 MR. WALTON: Okay. Thank you.

9 MR. EASTEP: Could I add something? The NELAP site program 10 is the National Laboratory Certification and Accreditation 11 Program, and there are a number of laboratories that we are aware 12 of, not only in Illinois, but in neighboring states that have 13 large labs that have already been certified. I don't know if Mr. 14 Dunn knows the numbers.

MR. DUNN: There is close to 250 nationwide, labs that have been accredited.

HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Thank you, Mr. Walton. Does anyone else have questions for the Agency on their proposal? We will look to the Board and the Board staff here for questions, then. Mr. Melas.

BOARD MEMBER MELAS: Yes. Mr. Dunn, just a question that popped into my head here. On your Attachment 3, where you talked about the community wells detected with the MTBE.

24 MR. DUNN: Yes.

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BOARD MEMBER MELAS: Just looking at these counties, it
 seems that they are scattered throughout the whole state. Have

3 you found this to be the fact, that this MTBE has been found at 4 random through no particular geographical pattern, or have you 5 found any patterns at all in any particular areas?

6 MR. KING: If I could answer that, Mr. Melas. The answer 7 is random. It has been found all over the place, and it is one 8 of the things that as we look at the MTBE problem is most 9 disconcerting because we would have anticipated the problem to 10 show up in those areas where MTBE would have been considered to 11 be more used or more available, but that really was not the case. 12 So that is one of the reasons why we really have had to look at 13 this as a state-wide issue and not just restricted to the collar 14 counties or the Metro-East areas.

15 BOARD MEMBER MELAS: Thank you.

16 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Thank you, Board Member Melas.
17 Any there any other questions?

18 MS. LIU: Mr. Dunn, good morning.

19 MR. DUNN: Good morning.

20 MS. LIU: Could you describe the Agency's role in the 21 accreditation program in terms of how they interact with the 22 laboratories, conduct inspections, evaluate quality control, that 23 kind of thing?

24 MR. DUNN: The Agency goes -- first of all, the lab will

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turn in an application to the Agency for the accreditation. Our
 Division of Laboratories will take a look at the application and

3 then actually go out to the lab and do a survey of the lab, talk 4 to people, make sure the methods are correct. There is a number 5 of different methods they could actually be accredited for. We 6 are more concerned with the SW-846/RCRA accreditation, but there 7 is also the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Safe 8 Drinking Water Act that they could be accredited for. 9 MS. LIU: Okay. Thank you. Mr. Eastep? 10 MR. EASTEP: Yes. 11 MS. LIU: I noticed, as I was reading through the Agency's 12 proposal, that Section 740.535 on the Soil Management Zones is new, but it was not underlined. Was that an oversight? 13 MR. WIGHT: I am sorry. What was the question again? 14 MS. LIU: The Section 740.535 on Soil Management Zones is a 15 new section, correct? 16 17 MR. WIGHT: Yes. MS. LIU: But it was not underlined in the proposal. I 18 19 just --20 MR. WIGHT: That would be something that I prepared. 21 MS. LIU: Okay. MR. WIGHT: And in reading the Secretary of State's Rules 22 23 on Rules I believe I read that new sections did not have to be 24 underlined. So if I misinterpreted that, then I apologize.

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1 MS. LIU: Okay.

2 MR. WIGHT: But I thought that is what I understood the 3 Rules on Rules to say.

MS. LIU: Okay. I didn't know that. Thank you. 4 5 MR. WIGHT: Actually, I think in the past when I have submitted rules, I have underlined new sections and was surprised б 7 to see that. I read it three for four times and concluded that 8 that is what it meant. But it is more helpful when they are 9 underlined, and I really was kind of reluctant to take them out. 10 I thought, well, if this is what complies with the rules, I will 11 take them out. But now that I look at my own proposal, it is hard to find that section because it looks like all of the rest. 12 13 So maybe I should read it a fifth time and just make sure. BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: I don't know. Reading those rules 14 15 can be very mind-boggling. 16 MR. WIGHT: Yes. After you read it two or three times, you 17 think, well, I hope I have got it right, but it is time to move 18 on. I agree that it would have been more helpful had it been underlined. Also the section on the IDOT procedures, which was a 19 new section, 621, the same thing. I took the underline out. 20 Originally it was underlined, and I removed them before I sent 21 22 them in. MS. LIU: Okay. Thank you for that clarification. 23 24 MR. WIGHT: Sure.

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MS. LIU: Mr. Eastep, under the Soil Management Zone

2 provision could someone utilize a Soil Management Zone to move 3 contaminated soil for a land reclamation without actually doing 4 it as part of a remediation project? Or would they have to enter 5 the SRP and utilize that provision?

6 MR. EASTEP: They would have to be in the SRP and they 7 would have to follow all of the requirements of the SRP and 8 ultimately get a No Further Remediation letter.

9 MS. LIU: Okay. I noticed in comparing this rulemaking to 10 the rulemaking in R01-26 that there was mention of a new form, a 11 change of address form that parties would submit to ensure that 12 the NFR letter was sent to the right address. But I didn't notice that this change of address form was specifically 13 14 mentioned in the rulemaking we are discussing today. I was wondering if that was something the Agency was planning to use in 15 16 general and if it was worth putting in there as it was in Part 17 732?

18 MR. EASTEP: With regard to change of address with regard 19 to what?

20 MS. LIU: I imagine if parties potentially move their 21 contact point and they want to ensure that reimbursement checks 22 from the fund are sent to the correct address as well as the NFR 23 letter that they had to file this form. I was wondering since 24 NFR letters would also be issued under the SRP program, if that

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1 wouldn't be something that would be worth including.

2 MR. EASTEP: We would normally -- our focus would go in the 3 future towards the property. For example, if we were to go out 4 and do an inspection of some sort of engineered barrier on a 5 piece of property, you know, our activities would go to the 6 geographic location of the property, and I guess we just attempt 7 to locate the owner then.

8 I really had not thought about including that, and I am 9 just -- I am not sure how that would work, knowing how many 10 properties we get in and the fact that, you know, a lot of times 11 they are part of redevelopment and they may change ownership 12 fairly quickly. I just hadn't thought about the aspect of trying 13 to keep track of all that and enforce compliance with someone 14 that didn't happen to send in a change of notification.

15 MS. LIU: Okay. Very good.

MR. WIGHT: We could look at what they have done in the LUST provisions. I am not sure that we are entirely familiar with what they have changed there. We could take another look at that and maybe get back to you at the second hearing, too, if it looks like something we might want to consider using. So if that is okay, we will take a second look and we will respond in Chicago on the 4th.

MS. LIU: Okay. That's fine. Today we also have aproposal in R01-29 from the Citizens for a Better Environment.

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1 How does the Agency feel about these revisions?

BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: I think the Hearing Officer said that you would be available for questioning after the CBE has put their presentation on.

5 MR. KING: Yes.

6 MS. LIU: Oh, I apologize.

7 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: That is fine. Why don't we defer
8 that question until then.

9 MR. KING: Okay. Sure. That would be fine.

MS. LIU: I also had some questions on the IDOT MOA. I think Hearing Officer Joel Sternstein in the R01-26 had asked whether or not the intention was to provide a MOA for each individual project or an umbrella MOA listing several sites and several different corresponding provisions. Could you explain how that MOA process would work?

MR. EASTEP: Well, initially, we would have an umbrella to handle with IDOT for their properties and they would give us a list of numerous sites that they knew about that would be covered. Then the way it is structured is that they would modify that if they changed something.

21 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Modify the list or --

22 MR. EASTEP: Modify the MOA when they changed something, so 23 that it wouldn't be a site-specific one, but I don't know that --24 as I recall, I don't know that we couldn't do another one, but I

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1 don't think it had been set up that way.

2 (Mr. Eastep and Mr. Wight briefly confer.) 3 MR. EASTEP: The intention was to be an umbrella with the sites attached. But I didn't recall if there was anything 4 5 prohibiting it the other way. б BOARD MEMBER KEZELIS: Do you want to answer this in the 7 Chicago hearing? 8 MR. EASTEP: Well, as a practical matter, if I were 9 administrating it, I would rather keep it as an umbrella agreement with an up-to-date appendix. Otherwise, you know, that 10 is one extra piece of paper or data that is in the system that is 11 12 harder to keep track of. So the intention would be to keep it as 13 one agreement. 14 MR. STERNSTEIN: So the intention would be to have the 15 initial MOA and then have an appendix that would change from time to time if new IDOT sites were discovered or if they came into 16 possession of new properties that might fall under 740? 17 MR. EASTEP: That is correct. 18 19 MR. STERNSTEIN: Is it your intention that the IDOT MOA in 20 the changes to 740 would substantially match the IDOT MOA that is 21 being proposed for 732 for the LUST? 22 MR. EASTEP: I haven't -- I can't answer. I haven't read 23 the --24 MR. KING: That's correct.

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1 MR. EASTEP: Okay.

2 MR. STERNSTEIN: Substantially similar?

3 MR. KING: Right.

4 MR. STERNSTEIN: Okay.

BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: When you speak of the list that will
be an appendix to the MOA --

7 MR. EASTEP: Uh-huh.

8 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: -- will that be a list of prospective 9 sites or will that be a list of the sites that had been 10 remediated or how will that work?

MR. EASTEP: That will be a list of the ones that they know about now that I think have been or are being remediated.

BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: And then they will be added as they add to them?

15 MR. EASTEP: Right.

16 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Okay. I see. Thank you.

MS. LIU: Of the appendices and the draft MOA there is a reference to an Appendix A, which is, like, the process for maintaining the institutional controls?

20 MR. EASTEP: Yes.

21 MS. LIU: And then there is Appendix B, which is the 22 listing of the sites that you spoke of?

23 MR. EASTEP: Right.

24 MS. LIU: And then an Appendix E, which is the listing of

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1 the Agency representatives. I was wondering if Appendices C and 2 D were reserved for something special? 3 MR. EASTEP: Excuse me. 4 (Mr. Eastep and Mr. Wight confer briefly.) 5 MR. EASTEP: We will have to respond at the April meeting 6 to that. 7 MS. LIU: Okay. Thank you very much. 8 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: On that issue, the draft that is attached to your testimony, Mr. Eastep, it is a draft MOA? 9 MR. EASTEP: Yes. 10 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Will that be finalized at what point 11 12 between IDOT and the Agency? 13 MR. EASTEP: I am not sure as to the status of that. We 14 can -- again, that is something that we can probably talk to IDOT 15 and our management about and give you a better idea at the April 16 hearing. BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: All right. If memory serves me 17 correctly, when we did the Subdocket A in TACO, we were waiting 18 19 anxiously for that agreement to be signed prior to going final. I think that scenario might repeat itself. So if you could tell 20 21 us if you anticipate it to be signed before we go final, that 22 would be helpful. 23 MR. EASTEP: Okay. 24 BOARD MEMBER KEZELIS: I concur.

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1 MS. LIU: Mr. Eastep, returning back to the Soil Management 2 Zones, from the questions that Mr. Rieser asked, it appeared that 3 industry groups are very open and receptive to the proposal. I 4 was wondering what other kind of feedback the Agency got on this?

5 MR. EASTEP: We have -- I think on the proposal we have б generally gotten positive feedback from most of the industry 7 people. We have also dealt with a number of communities, the 8 largest community, of course, being the City of Chicago. And I 9 don't want to speak for them, but the one site that I was talking 10 about was one that the City was trying to -- the City ends up 11 seeing us in a couple of situations. One, where they are actually doing the clean up, because there is nobody else there 12 13 to do the clean up.

14 MS. LIU: Okay.

MR. EASTEP: And then they want to get it cleaned up to redevelop it, obviously. But the other is where they have helped people as part of their Brownfield program. They help broker sites -- I guess that is as good a word as any -- to make sure that, you know, a developer knows who to talk to and how to get the NFR letter and the banks are assured and all of that.

So I think that the City has recognized that this would have been very useful in a couple of cases if we could have used it. So I think that could accurately characterize the City. My understanding is a representative of the City, from the Chicago

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Department of Environment, is going to be present at the April
 hearing.

MS. LIU: Okay. Good. Were there any major points of
controversy between you and industry or community groups on this?
MR. EASTEP: Well, I think Mr. Rieser probably raised those
with regard to the sections dealing with moving on to
uncontaminated property or closer to residences.

8 MS. LIU: Okay. Thank you.

9 MR. EASTEP: Can I add to that? I guess one area where 10 there has not been any controversy is the fact that throughout 11 the process it is a legitimate bona fide process. We are not 12 allowing people in to move things just to avoid the solid waste 13 rules or to do anything in an unsafe or unenvironmentally 14 acceptable manner. I think I could characterize all of our 15 discussions as everybody has agreed from the onset that no matter what we do that we end up with something that is ultimately as 16 17 safe as we can make it.

18 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Okay. Are there any further 19 questions for the Agency on their proposal, then?

20 Seeing none, this concludes this portion of the hearing. 21 We will give the Agency a few moments to step down and to have 22 Citizens for a Better Environment step up to the table.

23 Why don't we take a ten minute break and we will reconvene 24 at 10:40.

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1 (Whereupon a short recess was taken.) 2 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: All right. Let's go back on 3 the record. We are going to continue now, moving into Docket 4 R01-29. Citizens for a Better Environment has a proposal that 5 they would like to discuss. б Ms. Gordon, do you have an opening statement? 7 MS. GORDON: Yes, I do. Good morning. My name is Holly Gordon. I am here with the Chicago Legal Clinic, on behalf of 8 9 Citizens for a Better Environment. 10 The proposed rulemaking this morning is an addition to the SRP, composed of much needed procedural requirements. 11 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Excuse me, Ms. Gordon. I think 12 13 the people in the back of the room may be having a hard time 14 hearing you. MS. GORDON: All right. I am sorry. 15 16 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Could you speak up a little 17 bit? 18 MS. GORDON: Sure. BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Would you prefer to use a microphone? 19 20 MS. GORDON: No, actually. BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: All right. 21 22 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: And we also need you to slow 23 down a little bit for the court reporter so that she has no 24 trouble.

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MS. GORDON: All right. This morning the proposed 1 2 rulemaking is an addition to the SRP, composed of much needed 3 procedural requirements related to the clean up of unused sites 4 for schools, public parks, and playgrounds. 5 With me today is Abby Jarka, and she will be giving you б more of a background and details of the proposal. Ms. Jarka's background is she is a Registered Professional Engineer with ten 7 8 years of environmental engineering experience. She has a BS in 9 civil engineering and an MBA. 10 And with that, I will turn things over to you, Ms. Jarka. HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: All right. Thank you. Before 11 12 we begin, could we have the court reporter swear you in. 13 (Whereupon the witness was sworn by the Notary Public.) 14 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Thank you, Ms. Jarka. Again, if you could project a little. We have a lot of people in the 15 16 back and we have fans blowing all over here. So it would help us 17 to hear.

MS. JARKA: Good morning. My name is Abigail Jarka. I am here representing Citizens for a Better Environment on this rulemaking proposal. The proposed rules before you would ensure the --

HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: I am sorry. I think people in the back are still having a hard time. Would you mind if we use the microphone?

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1	MS. JARKA: Sure.
2	HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Okay. Let's go off the record
3	for a minute.
4	(Discussion off the record.)
5	HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: All right. Let's go back on
6	the record.
7	MS. JARKA: Okay. Good morning. Is that better? Okay.
8	The proposed rules before you today would ensure
9	maintenance of institutional controls and enhanced public
10	participation at remediation sites intended for future use as
11	public schools, public parks, and playgrounds. The proposal is
12	intended to promote a proactive approach to remediation at those
13	type of sites.
14	The inception of this proposal is based on-site remediation
15	that took place at two school sites, Finkl Academy and the Zapata
16	Academy, located in the Little Village area of Chicago. These
17	schools were built on properties contaminated with polynuclear
18	aromatic compounds and inorganics. The Finkl and Zapata sites
19	were entered into the SRP. The schools, however, were built and
20	opened without Agency notification and without an NFR letter in

21 place.

22 When this fact came to the attention of the media in 1999, 23 additional site investigation work was conducted. The levels of 24 polynuclear aromatic compounds and inorganics were identified in

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site soils above the Tier 1 ingestion levels. This included soils that were put in place at each site as an engineered barrier. Additional remediation was deemed necessary and the top three feet of soil at each site was removed and replaced with three feet of clean fill material. NFR letters have been issued for these sites.

7 The fact that this problem occurred at all emphasizes the need that these type of sites should be handled slightly 8 9 differently from typical industrial sites entered into the SRP. 10 These type of sites are publicly funded, which in many cases eliminates the participation of a third-party lending institution 11 12 that would typically do due diligence on environmental issues. 13 Similarly, there are few triggering events to highlight the importance of maintaining institutional controls. 14

15 The proposal addresses this difference by requiring receipt 16 of an NFR letter before the site could be opened for general use to the public. The rules also require that institutional 17 18 controls be put in place as part of remediation and be reviewed every five years and documentation of that review submitted to 19 20 the Agency. This requirement would serve to institutionalize 21 knowledge about the requirements contained in the NFR letters. 22 This proposal would not add any more stringent requirements to 23 site remediation, but would put in place some simple and cost-effective measures to provide a level of certainty to 24

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1 communities faced with SRP issues at sites to be used for public 2 schools, public parks and playgrounds. 3 CBE's proposal is not yet finalized, and we welcome any 4 questions and concerns regarding this proposed rulemaking. Thank 5 you. 6 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: All right. Thank you, Ms. 7 Jarka. Ms. Gordon, at this time would you like to move that Ms. 8 Jarka's prefiled testimony be admitted into the record? 9 10 MS. GORDON: Yes, I would. 11 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Okay. 12 MS. GORDON: Do you recognize the document? MS. JARKA: Yes, I do. 13 14 MS. GORDON: Can you please tell us what it is? 15 MS. JARKA: It is my prefiled testimony. 16 MS. GORDON: Is it a true and accurate copy of your 17 prefiled testimony? 18 MS. JARKA: Yes, it is. 19 MS. GORDON: I would move that Ms. Jarka's testimony be 20 admitted as an exhibit in the record. HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Thank you. I will see if there 21 22 are any objections. Seeing none, we will mark this as Exhibit 3, 23 the testimony of Abigail C. Jarka, P.E.

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separate dockets and we want to consolidate them for the purposes
 of hearing, we will mark this as Exhibit Number 1 in Docket
 R01-29.

4 (Whereupon said document was duly marked for purposes of
5 identification and admitted into evidence as Hearing
6 Exhibit 1 in R01-29 as of this date.)

7 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Okay. Ms. Gordon, do you have 8 any other statements to be made?

9 MS. GORDON: No, I do not.

HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Okay. Very good. At this point, then, let's open up to questions from members of the public here today.

13 Yes, ma'am. Could you identify yourself and who you 14 represent?

15 MS. CRIVELLO: My name is Lynn Crivello. I am with CTE. 16 My question is, is it your intent that the SRP be required for 17 schools, parks, and playgrounds? In the draft that I read there 18 is no language in there that says that any park or school shall 19 enroll in the SRP or, in fact, that they do, Phase 1 or Phase 2. 20 MS. JARKA: The SRP is still a voluntary program. Correct 21 me if I am wrong, Holly. The way our rules are written, for a 22 public park or a public school or a public playground to be open 23 to the general public, they would need an NFR letter, which that

24 would mean they would have to be in the SRP.

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1 MS. CRIVELLO: I am sorry. Where does it say that? 2 MS. JARKA: At Section 740.805. 3 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Mr. Rieser? 4 MR. RIESER: I am not sure I understood the answer to that 5 question. Is it the intent of these rules that any property intended for use as a public park or a school that has some 6 measure of contamination on it, has to go through the voluntary 7 program and get an NFR letter before it is used for that purpose? 8 MS. GORDON: I can answer that. No. The way the rules are 9 written, it would actually -- if the end use of the site is a 10 11 school, public park, or playground, then they would have to 12 voluntarily be in the SRP program for the rules to apply to them. 13 MR. RIESER: So this applies to a school property that may be used in the future for a school or park that is in the 14 15 voluntary program? It would not mandate that they enter the 16 voluntary program? 17 MS. GORDON: We are not trying to force anyone to be in the SRP that would not originally be in the SRP. 18 19 MR. RIESER: Okay. Thank you. 20 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Yes, Ms. Crivello? 21 MS. CRIVELLO: If you have a school that is a new school 22 that is scheduled for construction somewhere outside of Cook

23 County, they normally would not do a Phase 1 or a Phase 2 or any 24 type of investigation. They build that school. Would they be in

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violation of any of these regulations if they built a school 1 2 without doing any investigation and opened it to the public? 3 MS. JARKA: Well, if they entered the SRP, yes, they would be if they didn't follow it. If they were not in the SRP, then 4 5 the SRP is still a voluntary program. So, no, they would not. 6 MS. CRIVELLO: Can I? 7 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Yes, please continue. 8 MS. CRIVELLO: So if I understand correctly, the SRP being a voluntary program, if they did not -- if they chose not to 9 10 enroll in the SRP program, therefore, they did not get an NFR letter because they were never enrolled in the program, they 11 could still open that school and allow attendance of their -- of 12 13 the pupils? 14 MS. JARKA: Yes, because it is a voluntary program. We 15 would hope they would want to enter the program or seek Agency 16 guidance, but the SRP is still a voluntary program. 17 MS. CRIVELLO: I guess my question is doesn't this stifle 18 anyone who believes that there could be a problem at a park or a 19 playground, that they would choose not to do any investigation 20 and that, therefore, they would choose not to go into the SRP 21 program because of a construction schedule or because they wanted 22 to avoid public hearings?

23 MS. JARKA: I don't believe the -- what is laid out in our 24 rules is that burdensome to a school or a park that would enter

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the SRP program that it would defer them from entering that
 program.

3 MS. CRIVELLO: Well, I think from my experience that you 4 can end up spending several thousands of dollars on just the SRP process, and any sort of a clean up that you would do, including 5 6 the time that is required. So I can understand why someone would choose -- I do believe that there is an additional onerous on 7 8 this if someone would chose to go through the SRP program. There 9 is additional reporting. There is additional consulting. There 10 is additional remediation that takes place.

So if they chose to go through the SRP program, not only would they have to take that up, they would also have to take on any costs involved with public hearings and those types of costs. So I think there is an additional burden for an agency who may -who may want to do investigation, but is not prepared to go through the NFR process.

MS. JARKA: Our proposal does not affect the investigation or remediation requirements of the SRP. If they are going to enter the SRP, they are going to be doing the same type of investigation and the same type of remediation they would do with or without this rulemaking in place. This rulemaking just puts

some additional information requirements on an RA. As far as the certification that you mentioned, the five year certification, that would really -- that would be something that could be

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1 written into an NFR letter and it would not be burdensome. I 2 mean, in most cases that would be just a visual inspection. 3 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Mr. Wight, did you have a 4 question?

5 MR. WIGHT: My question has been answered. Thank you, Mr.6 Hearing Officer.

7 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Other questions for Citizens8 for a Better Environment? Mr. Rieser.

9 MR. RIESER: With respect to the public notice and public 10 participation in public hearings and things and notices, as I read it, a requirement, and the hearing is discretionary on 11 12 behalf of the Agency. Would it make any difference to that 13 process, either for mandatory notice or for discretionary public 14 hearing, if the siting of the park or the school purchase of the 15 property had already been subject to a public process when the municipality made that decision? In other words, many 16 17 municipalities have public processes for those activities 18 already.

MS. JARKA: I am just going to defer questions on the public participation at this point because Citizens for a Better Environment is currently working with the Agency on some mutually

22 agreeable language.

23 MR. RIESER: Thank you very much.

24 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Mr. Dunn.

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1 MR. DUNN: Greg Dunn with the Illinois EPA. I just had a point of clarification, under 740.810, the engineered barriers 2 3 and institutional controls. You state in your proposed language that every five years that there shall be a written 4 5 certification. This only applies to the schools, public parks, and playgrounds, right? 6 7 MS. JARKA: Yes. 8 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Mr. Wight? 9 MR. WIGHT: Mark Wight with the Illinois EPA. On the same 10 section, the recertification would be performed just by the 11 property owner, no LPE would be required? 12 MS. JARKA: We would actually leave that up to the 13 discretion of the Agency, because every site is different and we 14 anticipate that there would be different inspection requirements 15 based on the complexity of the site. As I said, that is something that could be written into the NFR letter. 16 17 MR. WIGHT: Okay. With regard to the certification language itself, did you consider any specific language or do you 18 19 also think that would be a site-specific consideration in terms 20 of precisely what was being certified?

MS. JARKA: We have not considered language. I believe it would be site-specific, but we would be open to maybe putting a sample letter together to attach as an appendix.

24 MR. WIGHT: So you think that overall the Agency would have

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discretion with regard to the degree of inspection that would be 1 necessary to make the recertification and that would be a part of 2 the NFR letter? 3 4 MS. JARKA: Yes, we believe so, just based on the 5 complexities at each site. 6 MR. WIGHT: May I follow-up? 7 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Certainly. 8 MR. WIGHT: On a slightly different issue, but regarding 9 this same section, the provision provides that if the Agency does not receive certification and has to send written notices 10 11 provided in Subsection (a)(1), that it is -- I guess my question 12 is it seems to impose a burden on the Agency to have knowledge of subsequent transfers of the property. I am not sure why the 13 14 Agency would have that notification, although I doubt that these 15 types of properties change hands all that often either. 16 But since it has been addressed in the proposal, should 17 there also be a requirement there that the Agency be notified of 18 any transfers in the property so that we would know where to send 19 that notice if the certification were not received at the end of the five year period? Would that be something that you would 20

21 consider?

22 MS. JARKA: Yes, it would be something that we would 23 consider.

24 MR. WIGHT: Also, just a suggestion that the -- if the

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certification were not received as a result of the Agency's
 follow-up notice, you provided that the No Further Remediation
 letter could be voided then by the Agency.

I am wondering, given the fact that the voidance of the NFR letter could be a very passive sanction if no property transaction is planned, what is your expectation of what would happen then if the Agency were to void an NFR letter as a result of the failure to receive the notice? What do you think would happen next? What do you think would change at the site as a result of that?

MS. JARKA: I don't think -- the usage of the site probably 11 12 would not change given the public nature, but I think that some 13 of the requirements in the NFR letter may be forgotten over time 14 and there may be the potential for contamination or recontamination at the site if those engineered barriers aren't 15 16 maintained. Is that your question? 17 MR. WIGHT: Well, it seems that the avoidance of the NFR 18 letter is intended to be an incentive to provide the

19 certification and to make sure the institutional controls and

engineered barriers are still effective and are still being maintained. But if it comes to the point where the Agency has to impose a sanction or chose to impose a sanction of voidance of the NFR letter, is that really a remedy to the problem? I mean, what happens at that point? Once we have voided the NFR letter,

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is there any additional incentive, then, to go out and make sure 1 2 that the site is brought back into compliance? 3 MS. JARKA: I would like to defer this question until the 4 Chicago hearing and think about it a little bit more. 5 MR. WIGHT: Okay. 6 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Yes, Board Member Kezelis. 7 BOARD MEMBER KEZELIS: Thank you. Ms. Jarka or Ms. Gordon, 8 can you tell me the status of any communications you might have had with the Chicago Board of Education or the Chicago Park 9 10 District about your proposal, if any? 11 MS. JARKA: We have been providing the Park District with 12 copies of our rulemaking as we have made drafts of it. We have 13 not received any verbal comments back from them to date. BOARD MEMBER KEZELIS: Okay. Was that the Park District or 14 15 the --16 MS. JARKA: The Park District. 17 BOARD MEMBER KEZELIS: The Park District. Okay. What 18 about the Board of Education? 19 MS. JARKA: I don't think we have been in contact with the

20 Board of Education. We have been in contact with the DER.

21 BOARD MEMBER KEZELIS: Okay.

BOARD MEMBER MELAS: What about the Public Building
Commission? They are the ones that have been building these
schools.

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MS. JARKA: We have not been in contact with them. 1 2 BOARD MEMBER KEZELIS: Or the State Board of Education? MS. JARKA: I don't think so. 3 BOARD MEMBER KEZELIS: Okay. 4 5 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Ms. Crivello. 6 MS. CRIVELLO: If there was an SRP process with an NFR that 7 resulted in no engineered barriers or controls, would that negate 8 the requirement for the five year recertification? 9 MS. JARKA: Yeah, I guess, depending on the contents of the 10 NFR letter it could. 11 MS. CRIVELLO: Okay. Thank you. HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Mr. Walton. 12 13 MR. WALTON: My questions go to the applicability of this. 14 Would this proposal be for sites outside of Cook County? 15 MS. JARKA: Yes, it would. 16 MR. WALTON: So this section would apply to all sites in 17 the State of Illinois that are enrolled in the remediation 18 program?

MS. JARKA: That are intended for public schools, publicparks, or playgrounds.

21 MR. WALTON: The definition of public park -- do you 22 envision that to include bike ways and natural areas and those 23 types of environments?

24 MS. JARKA: Can I defer that question until Chicago?

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1 MR. WALTON: Along the lines of the actual mechanics of 2 taking the site through the SRP program, what is the basis for 3 the trigger upon enrollment into the SRP for this notification 4 process?

5 MS. GORDON: I am sorry. I don't understand the question. 6 MR. WALTON: The remedial applicant upon enrollment into 7 the SRP program -- you are requiring that this process be 8 implemented. There are certain facts that are known to the 9 remedial applicant. He doesn't know the extent and the nature of 10 the contaminants typically at that time. He most probably does not know the future new scenario at that time. Is that a 11 12 relevant point of entering the program?

MS. JARKA: Well, if the remedial applicant was not a -- if his intent upon entering the program was not to redevelop the site into a public school, a public park, or a playground, then he would not be required to comply with these rules.

MR. WALTON: Many remedial applicants in large industrialareas now go through the investigation process for the

19 feasibility of different remedial alternatives and different 20 future land uses. At some point in time the future land use may 21 be an activity, that based on your language, would require them 22 to participate upon entering into the program. It is like a 23 catch 22. Does that appear to be a problem to you? 24 MS. GORDON: I think that was -- we discussed that with the

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1 EPA to the extent of the contaminant, the known contaminants, in 2 740.815. And I think that in regard to what contaminants were 3 present we would want you to respond to the extent necessary and 4 to the extent of your understanding at that time.

5 In terms of the future use of the site, obviously, if you 6 are not aware of what the future use is at that time, we would 7 not expect you to be able to enter into the program. But I think 8 we would have to defer that for a detailed answer at the Chicago 9 hearing.

10 MR. WALTON: Okay.

11 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Mr. Eastep.

MR. EASTEP: When you -- I want to make sure I understand. When you define -- when you talk about site here, are you talking about the entire parcel of property the school sits on or the entire park or like a state park or forest preserve? Are you talking about just the area of contamination or the entire boundaries of the park? MS. JARKA: It would be the portion or the part that was entered into the SRP. So if, for instance, there was a very large, say, open area that had certain areas of contamination, we would be talking about the entire area. But I could see a scenario where this would apply to certain general use areas in a situation such as a large open field or a large forest preserve. MR. EASTEP: Okay. If we had an area, say, like a large

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forest preserve, and we discovered on that forest preserve some area of contamination. And the forest preserve is like 500 or 600 acres, and it has multiple uses, and I discover a waste pile or something. Now, under the SRP, I can delineate that area of contamination and define that as my remediation site and come in and conduct remedial activities there irrespective of the rest of the park.

8 But here you said you can't make available that site or any 9 buildings contained within the boundary lines of the site. I was 10 not sure on that language whether you were saying if I come in 11 and do the remediation on a part of the site does that prohibit 12 use on the rest of that property if it is outside the remediation 13 site?

MS. JARKA: No, I believe it wouldn't. If that particular area where you did the remediation was going to be open for general use by the public then, yes, I could foresee that these would apply.

18 MR. EASTEP: I would not necessarily have to define my 19 remediation site as being the entire property?

20 MS. JARKA: Correct.

21 MR. EASTEP: Okay. Under your definition of public park --22 and I am not really sure I understand my question, but I will ask 23 it anyway.

24 (Laughter.)

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1 MR. EASTEP: If you have an area that is designated by the 2 federal government then that area would potentially be subject to 3 this regardless of whether the federal government owned the 4 property. I understand there are situations where there could be 5 some federal designation on a parcel of property that they don't 6 own.

7 MS. JARKA: Well, I think we narrow it and say for public 8 recreational use.

9 MR. EASTEP: Okay. But it would be designated by any 10 federal agency, like a scenic waterway?

11 MS. JARKA: Yes, I would assume so.

MR. EASTEP: Okay. Then I am just trying to -- I am just trying to understand the relationship of how the federal government would be involved here. Because I guess they would -being a voluntary program, they would not have to get in the program? 17 MS. JARKA: You are correct.

18 MR. EASTEP: Okay. If it was federally owned then that 19 would present another series of problems because if they got in 20 the program as it stands now they couldn't get an NFR letter if 21 they didn't have a deed on the property; is that right? I think 22 I am probably going beyond what --

MS. JARKA: Yes. I am not really understanding your
federal --

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MR. EASTEP: I am just wondering how a federally designated
 park, as you have defined it, how they would be affected by the
 program.

4 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Could it be that if it is an area 5 designated as a public park by the federal or state government, not necessarily owned by them, then the remedial applicant might 6 7 be the actual owner of the property, and then that would be the 8 person under the proposed rules that would be obligated to 9 trigger the no public notice requirements or issue the public 10 notice requirements? Is that how you intend for it to work? MS. JARKA: I would like to defer this until Chicago and 11 12 think about this federal issue a little further. 13 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Okay. Thank you. 14 BOARD MEMBER MELAS: Maybe it might be helpful if we talked 15 about a couple of specific areas. For example, there is

16 something called the Shawnee National Forest down in Southern

17 Illinois, which it is a national forest for public recreation.
18 Yet, I know there are some sites of extreme contamination down
19 there from coal mining that took place years ago. That is one
20 example.

There is another example I am thinking of that the federal government has also designated, the historic I&M Canal, the canal corridor, as a public park as well.

24 In the first instance, I believe the Shawnee National

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Forest has always been owned by the federal government, although
 somebody can check with me on that.

3 BOARD MEMBER KEZELIS: That's right.

BOARD MEMBER MELAS: But in the second instance, it is land that is owned by a multitude of owners, private, county,

6 etcetera. How would -- how do you figure that would fall into 7 this?

8 MS. JARKA: Well, if the government agencies who own this 9 property entered into the SRP program, then I believe that this 10 rulemaking would apply to the portions of the site that they are 11 going to clean up that will be open to the general public.

BOARD MEMBER MELAS: Only that -- like the Shawnee National Forest, I don't know how many hundreds of acres that encompasses, maybe thousands. There is maybe only certain discreet areas that are contaminated. So it would only be that discreet area that 16 would come under this and not the entire park?

17 MS. JARKA: I believe it would -- in a situation like that, 18 we would have to -- I mean, you would look at -- say the whole 19 site was entered into the Site Remediation Program, realizing that there are several discrete areas of contamination. I think 20 21 at that point they would have to assess whether those areas are 22 going to be open to the public or not. And if they are not, then 23 I guess conceivably this might not apply, because it would not be 24 used for recreational use.

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Even though it is a park owned by the government, it is not open for recreational use, those areas that are possibly contaminated. If they were to open those discrete areas and they wanted to remediate it and maybe open them for ball fields, for instance, then I could see this being applicable, because they would be used by the general public on a relatively consistent basis.

HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Mr. Rieser.

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9 MR. RIESER: Isn't there a real difference in the types of 10 uses that you would expect to be made of those types of parks 11 that really ought to be considered in terms of whether you need 12 the level of participation that you are thinking of? I mean, it 13 is one thing if you have a school and you are concerned about 14 children or people who are at risk who are there for a period of 15 time. But if you are talking about the I&M Canal, you are

16 talking about people bike riding or walking through who are not 17 going to be interacting with the park in the same way as kids 18 would in a park that was being used as a kids park.

19 Is there some consideration of working with the definition 20 of the public -- certainly, the public park so that that type of 21 issue can be recognized?

MS. JARKA: Well, we would like to work with the -- as faras park districts on this rulemaking.

24 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Ms. Crivello.

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1 MS. CRIVELLO: I have a concern. In the neighborhood where 2 I live in Chicago there is -- we have a voluntary gardening 3 group, about twelve people who plant flowers. And one of the programs that they are involved in is that they want to take over 4 abandoned parcels, small lots within the city, to basically 5 reclaim them and plant flowers. Part of that process 6 7 historically has been they -- these types of programs would get 8 assistance from the Department of Environment and get an NFR 9 letter, a no further action letter.

I can see a real problem here in the fact that they don't have the funds and they don't have the abilities to basically do five year notifications because these are completely voluntary groups. So it may not be the same person there in five years that are there now. So I think there is a big onerous on that.

I think there is also a big problem from the standpoint of who is going to give testimony at these public hearings, who is going to pay to go to these public hearings. All of these people have jobs. They have commitments. They are not necessarily -they should not necessarily be compelled to give testimony to their friends and neighbors only because they are trying to plant flowers and put down, you know, ground cover.

BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Can I ask one point of clarification?
You are telling me that these parcels, these gardening parcels
are entered into the SRP program?

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1 MS. CRIVELLO: In some cases, yes. 2 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Through whose auspices, the City's or 3 the owners? MS. CRIVELLO: There is different groups within the City of 4 5 Chicago, open lands, park groups, that type of thing, that act as б assistants. But they basically provide assistance. The 7 Department of the Environment or another group will actually 8 handle the -- some of the paperwork. Historically, it is a very 9 small and minor part of what happens. These are not really what 10 we envision as Brownfield developments or anything. They are 11 very small scale. 12 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: So when the Agency issues the NFR 13 letter, they issue it to --

14 MS. CRIVELLO: It would be issued --

15 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Has this actually happened? 16 MS. CRIVELLO: -- to a group or to an umbrella 17 organization. I am not an expert on this, so I don't want to 18 really get into that. 19 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: No. Actually, we probably should 20 have you sworn in. But answer me this. So this has happened, 21 these groups have gotten NFR letters? 22 MS. CRIVELLO: From my understanding it is but, again, I am 23 not an expert. 24 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Can we just ask the Agency, those of

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you that administer this program, are you aware of these types of
 parcels coming through the SRP program? Mr. Eastep? I feel like
 a school teacher.

4 (Laughter.)

5 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Can you --

6 MR. EASTEP: I am used to it.

7 (Laughter.)

8 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: She is explaining that there are 9 these scenarios in the City of Chicago where gardening plots are 10 sent through the SRP program and NFR letters are issued. Is the 11 Agency -- can you tell me, has this happened? And who do you 12 issue the NFR letters to?

13 MR. EASTEP: I remember speaking with Dave Reynolds with

the City of Chicago's Department of Environment about a couple of sites, but I don't recall how we identified them or whether they have gone through the program. I just don't recall, and I guess we can make a note and see if we can find out about that.

BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: That would be helpful. I mean, this is a scenario that I don't think I ever considered. So your description has been helpful on --

21 MR. EASTEP: I know we have discussed that and these were 22 sites that, you know, are part of the areas where the City is 23 trying to broker them more than anything else.

24 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Okay. Thank you for that point of

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clarification. I should have had her sworn in.
 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Yes, why don't we have the
 court reporter swear Ms. Crivello in since she did present some

testimony that we would like supported in the record.

BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: It is just a formality. That way wecan use your testimony.

7 MS. CRIVELLO: Okay.

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BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: It runs more weight to it. If you
would like -- it seems like -- if you would like to join us at
the front table, that would be helpful, too.

MS. CRIVELLO: I appreciate it but, no, that is okay.
 (Whereupon the witness was sworn by the Notary Public.)
 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Okay. Thank you for the

14 interruption.

15 MS. CRIVELLO: I quess the issue -- the concern I have is 16 that this is going to put a huge onerous on small neighborhood 17 groups who want to reclaim their neighborhood and to promote 18 green space and to promote public utilization of these spaces, 19 and it also deters crime and a bunch of other unsavory types of 20 activities that go on. I think this is something that we want to really promote and not something that we want to discourage by 21 22 adding additional requirements or record keeping requirements or 23 bureaucratic type of requirements to these. I think there should 24 be some thought given to exempting these types of activities.

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1 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: You said you -- excuse me for a point 2 of clarification. You said you are with CTE? 3 MS. CRIVELLO: Yes. Although I am speaking for my garden club now, if you don't mind. 4 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: All right. Could you tell me what 5 6 CTE is? 7 MS. CRIVELLO: It is Consoertowsend Envirodyne. BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Thank you. 8 9 MS. CRIVELLO: It is spelled C-O-N-S-O-E-R-T-O-W-S-E-N-D, E-N-V-I-R-O-D-Y-N-E. 10 11 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Okay. Thank you. 12 MS. JARKA: I just wanted to clarify that. I don't believe

these rules would be applicable, actually, to a site such as that. Because, as you say, the NFR letter is issued to a private group. The site certainly is not open for general public use or general public recreational use.

BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: And another point of clarification, so that we can establish a dialogue between all of us, you might want to look at the landscape composting rules. The garden club issue came up in that set of rules and it was dealt with. And it was a very valid concern then, as well. That is just a point of information.

23 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Mr. Walton.

24 MR. WALTON: I am a little bit confused. Really confused.

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1 Really confused.

2 MR. RIESER: Get this man sworn.

3 (Laughter.)

4 MR. WALTON: But to my understanding the issue here is 5 public schools and the awareness of remediation and NFR letters 6 relative to public schools. That is a very focused issue and 7 nobody can really disagree with that issue and that intent. We 8 have -- we are using a thermal nuclear device instead of a very 9 focused attack, so to speak.

I really have concerns about the scope of this. The scope is huge. I think there should be some -- I question the scope on public use. And a lot of Brownfield sites there are a lot of -- 13 many natural areas being established. They will be established, 14 but this could restrict public access. Business owners have to 15 make decisions that mitigate future obligations and things like 16 that to minimize the cost.

Bike trails, as Mr. Melas stated, most of -- a lot of the land along these bike trails are owned by private entities and they are willing to redevelop them and put the appropriate barriers in and the appropriate structures. My understanding of this was the intent was to not complicate industrial remediations. I just challenge you to look at this regulation in that light.

24 MS. JARKA: Point noted, and we will take that into

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1 consideration.

2 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Okay. Are there other questions for Citizens for a Better Environment? 3 4 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: I have a couple of questions and they 5 are going back before we got into this most recent discussion. б You mentioned the two schools in the City of Chicago. Could you tell us a little bit more about the facts of those schools? For 7 instance, I was curious, were those brand-new schools or were 8 9 they remodeled schools or what was the scenarios? 10 MS. JARKA: They were new schools. They were elementary 11 schools. And I don't know the entire history at the sites, but

12 the sites were previously used for industrial commercial use.
13 And they were built in an area that new schools were much needed.
14 However, the -- the area needed the schools so badly and the
15 Public Building Commission wanted the schools opened so quickly
16 that that was a factor, I believe, in them opening the schools
17 immediately.
18 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Were those schools actually enrolled

19 or the remedial work prior to those schools being built, as I 20 understand, from the ground up they were brand-new?

21 MS. JARKA: Yes.

BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: So was the remedial work done under the auspices of the SRP?

24 MS. JARKA: Yes, I believe it was. They were entered into

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the SRP in 1994.

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BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: So they did go through the SRP process and ultimately received an NFR?

MS. JARKA: Well, they went through the SRP process. The 4 5 schools were built and opened before an NFR letter was issued. б The schools were actually built and opened without notifying the 7 Illinois EPA. And it was only later when the media kind of 8 attached themselves to the issue that the Public Building 9 Commission went in and did some additional site investigation 10 under the auspices of the Agency and found some additional 11 contamination in the engineered cap that was put at these sites.

BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: So they needed to do more investigation and do more remediation before they could gain the NFR?

MS. JARKA: They had to redo the remediation.
BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Redo it. Was that -- were these the
two instances that provided for an amendment to the Environmental
Protection Act having to do with schools in Cook County?
MS. JARKA: Yes, they were.

20 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: In Section 740.805 you propose that 21 they not be allowed to use buildings or structures contained 22 within the remediation site for general public use prior to the 23 NFR letter being issued?

24 MS. JARKA: Correct.

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BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Under the voluntary program, that the SRP is, that is not a legal obligation at other sites. And I wonder what the legal authority is for the Board to adopt a rule to prohibit the use of land?

5 MS. JARKA: I guess I am not sure what you are asking.

6 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: What is the legal authority that --7 this might be better handled by the attorneys at CBE. What is 8 the legal authority that the Board could look to to adopt a rule 9 that would restrict the use of a land while an SRP process is 10 ongoing? MS. JARKA: I would defer that to our attorney or to
Chicago so that the legal clinic can discuss this.

BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: That would be fine. I just wanted to raise it so that we could talk about it at that time.

15 MS. JARKA: Okay.

BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: As you have proposed this, you have proposed that there be a public hearing or that the Agency have the option of holding a public hearing in these cases. It does seem to be a one-sided hearing, so to speak, in that the public hearing would be held, but what would happen with what the Agency learns at that? What do you foresee happening?

22 MS. JARKA: Actually, I am going to again defer on the 23 public notification and hearing, because we are working with new 24 language. We are working with the Agency on new language on the

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public participation component of this proposal. 1 2 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Very good. HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Are there other questions for 3 4 Citizens for a Better Environment? Mr. Sternstein? 5 MR. STERNSTEIN: Yes, I had one. I live in Chicago as well 6 and I know there is lot of new school construction going on up 7 there. Are you aware of any schools that have been recently 8 built in the City of Chicago on ground that has been used for 9 either commercial or industrial activity that have successfully gone through the SRP program and gotten an NFR letter? 10

11 MS. JARKA: There are several. The two schools that I 12 mentioned actually do have their NFR letters. I believe there 13 are two others in the SRP program that have received NFR letters 14 from the City of Chicago.

MR. STERNSTEIN: Do you know which schools those are?
MS. JARKA: Let's see. Do we have a list here?

BOARD MEMBER MELAS: Did you say the two schools, Finkl and the other one now do have --

MS. JARKA: Yes, they received it in 1999 after they redid the remediation. The Davis-Shields School on South Kedzie received a No Further Remediation letter in April of 2000. There is a site that is next to the Benito Warez School, which I am not sure what the City is planning to do with the property. It is called Continental Glass and Plastic, and that also received an

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NFR letter in July of 2000. 1 2 MR. STERNSTEIN: And that is next to Benito Warez? 3 MS. JARKA: Yes. 4 MR. STERNSTEIN: Okay. And when was that NFR letter 5 received? б MS. JARKA: July of 2000. That was entered into the 7 program by the Chicago Public Schools. 8 MR. STERNSTEIN: Has there been -- it seems that these two 9 schools that you mentioned that have successfully went through

10 the SRP program and received an NFR letter, those NFR letters 11 were sent subsequent to what happened at Finkl, and I am sorry. 12 I don't remember the other school.

13 MS. JARKA: Zapata.

MR. STERNSTEIN: Zapata. These two happened subsequent to what happened at Finkl and Zapata?

16 MS. JARKA: Yes.

9

17 MR. STERNSTEIN: Okay. Has there been a renewed emphasis 18 at the Board of Education and the Public Building Commission in 19 Chicago to make sure that schools -- from here on out that 20 schools that are entered into the SRP program receive an NFR 21 letter?

22 MS. JARKA: I can't speak for those two agencies. I know 23 that the Department of Environment in Chicago has a Memo of 24 Understanding with the Agency on participating in some oversight

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of remediation, and they are focused on school sites in Chicago. 1 2 MR. STERNSTEIN: So the Department of Environment in the 3 City of Chicago is ensuring that any new schools that are built 4 that are entered into the SRP program receive an NFR letter 5 before they are open to students? 6 MS. JARKA: I can't say that they are ensuring that. I know that they are participating in the process. 7 8 MR. STERNSTEIN: And you said that they would participate

in the Chicago hearing, the DOE would? Or will it? I guess -- I

am sorry. I must be confusing that with 27. Will DOE be on hand 10 11 to answer questions with respect to this? 12 MS. JARKA: I don't know. 13 MR. STERNSTEIN: Okay. 14 MS. JARKA: They are aware of the hearing and --15 BOARD MEMBER MELAS: They are? 16 MS. JARKA: -- these proceeding. Yes. I believe we have 17 been in contact with them. 18 (Ms. Jarka and Ms. Gordon confer briefly.) MS. JARKA: Okay. Well, they may not be aware of the April 19 4th hearing, but they are aware of that we are --20 21 BOARD MEMBER MELAS: If you would make them aware if you are in touch with them I think it might be helpful. 22 MS. JARKA: Okay. 23 24 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Ms. Crivello.

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1 MS. CRIVELLO: A point of clarification. Some of the 2 schools are built by the Public Building Commission and in those 3 cases the Department of Environment is working with the Public Building Commission to oversee the environmental issues on those. 4 5 Other schools are being built -- or the site is being developed б actually by Chicago Public Schools and those cases the Department 7 of Environment is not that involved. 8 BOARD MEMBER MELAS: Really?

9 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: But anyone involved in this is 10 subject to Section 58.15 of the Act; isn't that right? 11 MS. JARKA: Yes. 12 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Section 58.15 of the Act requires, in fact, that they get the NFR letter before they commence 13 14 construction of the school? 15 MS. JARKA: It does not specifically say an NFR letter. 16 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Okay. You are right. It says that 17 the remedial action is approved for the intended use of the 18 property. 19 MS. JARKA: Right. HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Okay. Are there anymore 20 21 questions? BOARD MEMBER KEZELIS: Yes, I do. Would the Agency be 22 23 willing to provide this rulemaking document with a copy of the 24 Memorandum of Understanding that was just referenced a few 93 KEEFE REPORTING COMPANY 1-800-244-0190

1 minutes ago if you can acquire it for us?

2 MR. WIGHT: Yes.

3 BOARD MEMBER KEZELIS: Thank you.

BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Has CBE considered or would they
consider between now and April 4th the difference between your
proposal being applied to the schools and being applied to
playgrounds and other public use property?
MS. JARKA: Yes, definitely we would consider that.

9 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: All right. Are there more questions for the Citizens for a Better Environment? 10 11 Yes, Mr. Eastep. 12 MR. EASTEP: Yes. Just as a follow-up, I guess, to Mr. 13 Sternstein's question, tentatively we have identified I think ten 14 schools that have received NFR letters since mid 1999 in the Cook 15 County area. 16 MR. STERNSTEIN: Mr. Eastep, ten schools? 17 MR. EASTEP: Yes. 18 MR. STERNSTEIN: In Cook County? 19 MR. EASTEP: Nine in Cook County and one downstate. 20 MR. STERNSTEIN: Do you have figures for previous years, say 1998, 1997, and 1996? 21 MR. EASTEP: No. Part of the reason is that we didn't 22 start -- I mean, we didn't start differentiating in our database 23 24 schools from other things early on, and as time went on and

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especially after Finkl and Zapata we started paying more
attention, so the records are better. The further back they go
the less confidence I have in the accuracy of the records.
MR. STERNSTEIN: Not as good?
MR. EASTEP: Yes.
MR. STERNSTEIN: Okay.

MR. EASTEP: But we feel pretty confident that there is

7

8 ten.

BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Could you submit that list to the 9 10 Board as an exhibit? 11 MR. EASTEP: I would prefer to do that in April when we have had -- we put this together pretty quickly and just --12 13 BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: That would be fine. 14 MR. EASTEP: -- kind of for discussion purposes. 15 HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: All right. Are there anymore 16 questions? 17 During the Agency's presentation we deferred a question from Ms. Liu regarding what the Agency's impression of the 18 19 Citizens for a Better Environment proposal's was. Would the 20 Agency care to address that question now or would you like to 21 defer that until April? 22 MR. KING: I will respond. The first thing I would like to 23 say is that from an Agency perspective we were really pleased to 24 see CBE come forward with this proposal. We have been -- we had

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discussions with them over the last several months, and we still have some issues with them, but we were really pleased to see them come forward and be involved and express a voice from the environmental community in this regulatory process related to the SRP.

6 The two biggest concerns that we have had, and I think the 7 questions here have brought that out very nicely, in that one of

8 those was the whole issue of public park. It is -- it tends to 9 raise so many other issues beyond -- you know, the definition of 10 school is pretty clear and you know what that is. But once you 11 get into the discussion of public parks, it becomes very fuzzy 12 because you go from -- now all of the sudden you have issues 13 related to garden plots, to the Shawnee National Forest, and to 14 the I&M Canal, to industrial property. So we really think that 15 this is the first time going into this area and that perhaps the 16 proposal would be best served by really not expanding into that 17 area. So that's a comment that we have discussed with CBE as recently as Monday of this week. 18

The second area relates to the public participation issues and the notion of a public hearing. In the SRP program we really have stayed away from that public hearing concept. What we really like to see is public participation done through community relation plans. And we have encouraged any site that is entering our program to first have established -- have done an assessment

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of whether they need a community relations plan, and if they have
 done one to prepare one and to submit it to the Agency.
 We have a guidance document that we have prepared pursuant
 to Title 17 when it was first adopted, and we refer people to use
 that guidance document as something to be used in developing
 community relations plans. We think it would be -- that it would

7 be -- that kind of approach ends up being more effective in terms 8 of gathering public participation. It does not end up as 9 adversarial as sometimes public hearings can be. Holding a 10 public hearing, from our perspective, can be quite expensive, and 11 a lot of times ends up, as I was saying, in an adversarial kind 12 of thing that really limits the flow of information.

13 So we would really like to see -- we would like to see a 14 concept that is more related to, you know, a school that is 15 entering our program making sure that they had a community 16 relations program so that they were going out to interested people in the community and letting them know what was going on. 17 18 And then you would have the notice come -- the more formal notice 19 of something going to happen would come later in the process once 20 the remedial action plan had been established. Now you go out 21 with a more formal notice and indicate, hey, here is what is 22 being planned as far as the efforts at that school site. But 23 that would, again, be in the context of a community relations 24 plan that would be covering more start to finish.

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1 So that is kind of our general concept. We have shared 2 those thoughts with CBE, as I said, as late as Monday of this 3 week, and they certainly indicated a willingness to discuss those 4 issues further and hopefully we will move in that direction with 5 their proposal. So that is kind of where we are at as far as at 6 this point.

HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Okay. Thank you, Mr. King.
Are there anymore questions on the Citizens for a Better
Environment proposal?

Before we let everyone step down, does anyone have any questions for the Agency regarding their presentation this morning or any matter that has been raised today?

BOARD MEMBER McFAWN: Well, we certainly look forward to seeing you all on April 4th.

HEARING OFFICER BEAUCHAMP: Again, remember that hearing on Wednesday, April 4th, will begin at 9:30. It is scheduled to be in room 20-25 of the James R. Thompson Center in Chicago.

18 Thank you, Ms. Gordon, Ms. Jarka, for presenting your
19 proposal today.

20 We will post the transcript of this entire hearing on our 21 web site. It will be about ten business days before we can do 22 so. At that point it will be available, and you may obtain a 23 hard copy from the Clerk of the Board or you may contact the 24 court reporter. If you obtain it from the Board we charge 75

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cents per page. So the most economic choice may be to download
 it once we post it to the web site.

3 We have had several issues that have been held over until 4 the second hearing on April 4th for both the Agency and for the 5 Citizens For a Better Environment. So I remind both of you to

try to be prepared to address those issues at that time. б 7 I would ask if there are any other matters to be addressed at this time? Seeing none, let me ask if there is anyone who 8 9 wishes to present any further testimony? 10 Again, seeing none, that concludes this hearing and this 11 matter is adjourned. See you all in Chicago in April. 12 (Hearing exhibits were retained by 13 Hearing Officer Bobb Beauchamp.) 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 99 KEEFE REPORTING COMPANY 1-800-244-0190 STATE OF ILLINOIS 1)) SS 2 COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY) 3 CERTIFICATE 4

I, DARLENE M. NIEMEYER, a Notary Public in and for the

6 County of Montgomery, State of Illinois, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that 7 the foregoing 99 pages comprise a true, complete and correct 8 transcript of the proceedings held on the 28th of February A.D., 2001, at 600 South Second Street, Suite 403, Springfield, 9 10 Illinois, In the Matter of: Site Remediation Program: Amendments 11 to 35 Illinois Administrative Code 740, in proceedings held 12 before Bobb Beauchamp, Hearing Officer, and recorded in machine 13 shorthand by me. 14 IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed 15 my Notarial Seal this 9th day of March A.D., 2001. 16 17 18 19 Notary Public and 20 Certified Shorthand Reporter and Registered Professional Reporter 21 CSR License No. 084-003677 22 My Commission Expires: 03-02-2003 23 24

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