1	ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
2	MARCH 7, 2006
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4	IN THE MATTER OF:
5	PROPOSAL OF VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL)
6	MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF) R06-11 AMENDMENT TO A SITE-SPECIFIC)
7	RULE 35 ILL. ADM. CODE 901.121)
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10	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS held in the
11	hearing of the above-entitled matter, taken
12	stenographically by Maria E. Shockey, CSR, before
13	JOHN KNITTLE, Hearing Officer, at Bushnell City
14	Hall, 138 E. Hail Street, Bushnell, Illinois, on the
15	7th day of March, A.D., 2006, scheduled to
16	commencing at 10:00 a.m.
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1	APPEARANCES:
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3	ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD 2125 South First Street Champaign, Illinois 61820
4	(217) 278-3111 BY: MR. JOHN KNITTLE, HEARING OFFICER
5	MR. THOMAS E. JOHNSON MR. G. TANNER GIRARD
6	MR. ANAND RAO
7	DAVIC C CAMPBELL I I C
8	DAVIS & CAMPBELL, L.L.C., 401 Main Street Suite 1600
9	Peoria, Illinois 61602-1241 (309) 673-1681
10	BY: MR. JEREMY M. PELPHREY
11	The second on bahalf of the Western C
12	Appeared on behalf of the Vaughan & Bushnell;
13	TILIMATA BAYIDONMANDAL DROBEGITON AGENCY
14	ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, 1021 North Grand Avenue East P.O. Box 19276
15	Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276 (217) 782-5544
16	BY: MR. MARK V. GURNIK
17	Towns and an habite of the Production
18	Appeared on behalf of the Environmental Protection Agency.
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1	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: We're on the
2	record. My name is John Knittle. I'm the
3	hearing officer for this matter, which is
4	entitled R06-11 in the matter of Proposal
5	of Vaughan & Bushnell Manufacturing Company
6	of amendment to site a specific rule found
7	at 35 Illinois Administrative Code, 901.121.
8	We have board personnel present
9	with us today. I, as I said, am John
10	Knittle. We have a member of our technical
11	unit, Anand Rao. We have two board members,
12	Chairman Girard and Board Member Tom Johnson,
13	who is the assigned board member presiding
14	over this case.
15	Tom, do you have any comments you
16	want to make before we get started?
17	MR. JOHNSON: I will briefly, and I
18	don't want to stand up and face the bulk of
19	you. I want to, first of all, thank you all
20	for coming and let you know how much we
21	appreciate your willingness to be here. It's
22	always easier to let somebody else do it.
23	But it's through these public
24	hearings that we're able to fill in gaps that

1	we might have in the record to answer our
2	questions and most importantly, I think, to
3	get a feel for the community and the people.
4	It's also important because it
5	provides a forum for folks who might not know
6	anything about prefiled testimony, but will
7	be affected by the decisions we make. So
8	with that I assure you that the Board will
9	give this careful consideration and we will
10	attempt to get it done in as quick a manner
11	as possible. Thanks.
12	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Thank you,
13	Board Member Johnson.
14	Chairman Girard, do you have
15	anything you wanted to add?
16	CHAIRMAN GIRARD: Just to say that I
17	think Member Johnson said it well. I'm very
18	pleased to see such a good turnout. It's
19	great to see so many come out to a public
20	hearing and take time off from work and so
21	we're pleased with that and we look forward
22	to a good hearing today. Thank you.
23	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Thank you,

24 sir.

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1	We also have, just so everybody
2	knows, this is Mark Gurnik from the Illinois
3	Environmental Protection Agency and I'll give
4	him a chance to speak later, and we have
5	the attorney for petitioner over there,
6	Mr. Jeremy Pelphrey.
7	I'm going to give a little
8	background. You guys probably don't need
9	this, but for the record we want to give a
10	little background on the proposal and the
11	situation. Essentially, the petitioner is
12	seeking a site-specific rule amending a
13	previously Board promulgated site-specific
14	rule.
15	This one would extend the
16	allowable operation levels of its forging
17	facility, which, as you know, is located at
18	the intersection of Davis and Main Streets
19	between Bushnell and McDonough County.
20	The company asserts that because
21	the facility has received a site-specific

rule with regard to sound emissions, the

23	noise	regul	Lati	lons	have	not	gene	erally be	een
24	applic	cable	in	the	past	and	may	contend	that

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it's seeking an amendment to the previously
promulgated rule to establish a 24-hour
period of operation, and Vaughan & Bushnell
proposes the site-specific rule amended the
current rules the current rule found, as I
said, 35 Illinois Administrative Code
901.121.
Just so you know, we have
procedurally on October 20th of 2005, the
petition was filed. The Board accepted the
petition on December 1st. In that order, we
also granted petitioner's motion to waive a
signature requirement and directed Vaughan &
Bushnell to address Section 102.210(c), which
is the public study requirement in writing.
They have done that and they did
that on January 27th, and on February 15th
the petitioner filed some prefiled testimony
and that's going to be essentially what we
hear today.

21 On January 24th, the Board

22	requested that the Department of Commerce and
23	Economic Opportunity conduct an economic
24	impact study for rulemaking. We haven't

1	received a response yet, so we're going to be
2	holding off on that portion of the hearing.
3	Just so everybody knows, the
4	Department of Commerce and Economic
5	Opportunity has to file we have to ask
6	them to conduct a study on any state
7	rulemaking and they're supposed to conduct an
8	economic impact study to show how it's going
9	to impact the state economic essentially or
10	they have to provide a response saying that
11	they're not going to do that.
12	They generally don't provide these
13	studies. Either way we have to wait for
14	their response and allow members of the
15	public to take a look at it and have a
16	hearing on that. So we have to have that in
17	the record 20 days before the hearing; that
18	didn't happen, so we're going to have another
19	hearing in this matter strictly on that issue
20	in Springfield. It won't be any of the

21	substantive issues that we're going to talk
22	about today.
23	MR. JOHNSON: And it will be
24	ten minutes more than likely, so

1	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Assuming
2	that nobody shows up and wants to comment on
3	the
4	MR. JOHNSON: Yeah, I'd hate to see
5	this room pack up and head there expecting to
6	see anything other than that.
7	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: As I said,
8	it's strictly on the study that the
9	Department of Commerce and Economic
10	Opportunity will or will not perform. And
11	correct me if I'm wrong, gentleman, but I
12	don't think we've seen a study in the last
13	four or five years, so
14	CHAIRMAN GIRARD: I think that's
15	correct.
16	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: So I
17	wouldn't anticipate any study for this
18	rulemaking either.
19	All board proceedings have notice

20	and service lists. Those on the notice list
21	receive only board opinions and orders and
22	hearing officer orders and those on the
23	service lists will receive documents, plus
24	some other filings like public comments.

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1 These lists are updated throughout the course of the proceeding, and if anybody here wants to be put on either list, please 3 contact me at one of the breaks or after the hearing and I'll get your information and 6 we'll make sure you get on that list. Besides the witnesses that 7 Mr. Pelphrey is going to put on, if anybody 8 9 wishes to talk today or testify today, let me 10 know and we'll take your name and your information and we'll swear you in -- the 11 court reporter will swear you in and we'll 12 13 proceed with that testimony after Jeremy is 14 done with his witnesses. 15 We're also going to set a written public comment period after the hearing, so 16 17 if anybody has any public comments and you don't feel comfortable for whatever reason or

don't want to testify today, you'll have the
opportunity to send that in to the Board's
offices in Chicago and the Board will listen
to that and weigh that accordingly.
And just so you know, public
comments, we always want to see them and

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1 we're interested in hearing what they have to say. We don't give them quite as much weight 2 3 as a comment that you give today with the court reporter because you won't be sworn in 5 if you're filing a public comment. But with that being said, we still consider those and 7 that's an option as well for you. Part 102 of the Board's procedural 8 rules govern this hearing. All information 9 that is relevant, relevant, relevant, and not 10 repetitious or privileged will be admitted. 11 12 All witnesses will be sworn and subject to 13 cross-examination. 14 After the testimony is complete, like I said, we'll allow the parties, which 15 16 is Mr. Gurnik and Mr. Pelphrey, to make any 17 closing statements if they would like.

Anybody here can ask any question of any
witnesses, I would just ask that you do it in
an orderly manner. So maybe you can raise
your hand and we can all pretend we're back
in school and you can let me know and we'll
listen to what you have to say and you'll be
able to ask questions if you want to.

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1	The only other thing is if you
2	have any questions, please speak clearly and
3	one at a time so the court reporter can pick
4	you up and I'm sure she'd concur with that,
5	and that's pretty much all I have. I do
6	want to note that any questions that the
7	Board asks of any witnesses is just intended
8	to help build a good record for this
9	rulemaking.
10	We're not trying to give any
11	preconceived notion or bias that we haven't
12	reached any decision yet and the Board is
13	strictly trying to develop a good record so
14	that the remainder of the board, which is not
15	here there's two other members of this

Board who will be making this decision -- so

17	they have a good transcript and a good record
18	to base their decision on.
19	That's all I have. I want to
20	introduce Mr. Pelphrey. If you can introduce
21	yourself and any other witnesses you have
22	with you today.
23	MR. PELPHREY: Sure.
24	Good morning, members of the

1	Board, members of the public. My name is
2	Jeremy Pelphrey. I'm with the law firm of
3	Davis & Campbell. I'm here on behalf of the
4	Vaughan & Bushnell Manufacturing Company.
5	We're here today to present factual testimony
6	to all of you so that Vaughan & Bushnell may
7	be granted a site-specific regulation or an
8	amendment to their current site-specific
9	regulation or order to operate a third shift
10	and run around the clock 24 hours a day.
11	Today I'm going to present
12	testimony from three individuals primarily
13	and then I'm going to follow that testimony
14	with testimony from several members of the
15	audience. But first off, we're going to

16 present testimony from the director of 17 quality assurance for Vaughan & Bushnell. 18 Dan Chambers is going to testify as to the structure of Vaughan & Bushnell, 19 the structure of the community, of the city 20 21 of Bushnell, and he's also going to testify 22 as to changes in the demand for production 23 over the past several years and how that's 24 going to impact -- or how that does impact

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1	our need for a third shift operation.
2	We're also going to present
3	testimony of the process development engineer
4	at Vaughan & Bushnell, Butch Mourning. He's
5	going to testify as to the current technology
6	that Vaughan & Bushnell has in place in order
7	to suppress noise pollution, how that works
8	as well as any technological advances that
9	may be available in the method of the
10	suppression of noise pollution.
11	Finally, we're going to present
12	testimony of another process engineer at
13	Vaughan & Bushnell, Mike Havens, who
14	conducted a sound level measurement survey in

15	the community surrounding the Vaughan &
16	Bushnell drop forge facility and he's going
17	to describe the survey that he conducted and
18	the audio effect on the community that
19	Vaughan & Bushnell's manufacturing operation
20	has.
21	And as I said, following those
22	three individuals, there's at least six of
23	you in the audience today who will be
24	presenting testimony from your prefiled

1	testimony that you will give more or less the
2	community impact of the Vaughan & Bushnell
3	Manufacturing operation and how it affects
4	you and the community.
5	With that said, I'd like to call
6	my first witness.
7	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: And we will
8	definitely let you do that.
9	Mr. Gurnik, do you have anything
10	you want to add?
11	MR. GURNIK: No, we don't have an
12	opening statement.
13	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Please

14	proceed.
15	MR. PELPHREY: With that said, I'd
16	like to call my first witness and that's
17	Dan Chambers, director of quality assurance.
18	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Can you
19	swear him in?
20	(Witness sworn.)
21	MR. CHAMBERS: My name is Dan
22	Chambers. I'm the manager of quality
23	assurance at Vaughan & Bushnell. Vaughan &
24	Bushnell was founded in 1869 by Alexander

	15
1	Vaughan who started in Peoria and then moved
2	to Chicago.
3	The company was incorporated in
4	1892. In 1897, Vaughan began supplying
5	hammers to Sears & Roebuck. Since that time
6	we have more than tripled our plant size by
7	adding on or purchasing other properties. At
8	this facility we produce hammers, hatchets,
9	heavy striking tools, and pry bars.
10	We purchase bar steel and cut it
11	to length. The steel is heated to 2100 to
12	2200 degrees. It's placed in between two

dyes and drop-forged to make the shape of the hammer. The drop forge process takes between five to eight blows depending on the size of the drop hammer and the size of the steel.

After the forging operation, the hammerheads are taken to the grind department for machining, grinding, and heat treatment.

And then after the inspection to the heads, they are taken to the polish department for painting, polishing, and brand-stamping.

And then they are taken to the handle and pack department for handle,

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assembly, labeling, and packaging. Over the years we have tried to modernize some of the processes. We have automated grinding and polishing machines, laser marking machines and robots to polish hammers.

In the forge shop, we have added a forging press that can produce twice as many forgings a day as a drop hammer. Right now we are designing as many parts to run on this operation as possible. As of February, we have 263 employees and we need to add at

12	least five more people right now.
13	We are the largest employer in
14	Bushnell, a town of approximately 3300
15	people. We have a gross annual payroll of
16	\$8.4 million. We paid the city of Bushnell
17	\$137,000,000 last year for water, gas, and
18	electricity. We paid \$39,000 last year in
19	property taxes.
20	We have always and will continue
21	to donate money to the community. We give
22	hammers for fundraisers. We have donated to
23	the local swimming pool, recreation programs
24	and school systems. We are one of only two

1	U.S. hammer manufactures and the world's
2	largest.
3	Right now we produce between
4	13,000 and 15,000 pieces a day. Last year
5	our orders increased by approximately 15
6	percent. This caused or finished good stock
7	to be depleted. So far this year our orders
8	are about the same as last year at this time.
9	When our customers place orders,
10	they expect product to be shipped. We are

11 fined or penalized if we do not ship on time. 12 Sears fines us five percent of the value of 13 the item not shipped. Lowe's and Home Depot, 14 we cannot back-order. We must cancel the 15 item on that shipment. 16 If a particular item is canceled 17 too often, it's dropped from the store. 18 Menards fines us five percent for every item 19 back ordered. True Value fines us five percent of the entire order if something 20 on that order is back ordered. So if we can 21 not fulfill an order, we lose sales and 22 money. If sales go down, then your need to 23 24 produce goes down and that, in turn, means

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less jobs.

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To keep up with demand, we must increase the amount of hammers we produce. Since the forging operation is the first operation, we have to start there. We have ten drop hammers that ran two shifts. To add another drop hammer, we would need to build an additional building. Something like that would be very costly. The most economic way

10	is to run the forge shop three shifts.
11	Since the forge furnaces run at
12	2200 degrees, you can imagine how hot it gets
13	in the summertime. We have a drop off in
14	production in the summer because of the heat.
15	By adding a third shift, we can increase
16	production and not have to increase the
17	workload of our employees.
18	It was determined in November that
19	to meet the demand for our orders we had to
20	add a third shift in the forge shop. We are
21	right now catching up with orders and
22	starting to build some stock. Since we have
23	added the third shift, we have added
24	30 employees.

1	We need to be able to continue to
2	do this to retain these jobs and possibly add
3	more. Since we have done this, we have not
4	heard any complaints from any citizens in
5	Bushnell.
6	MR. PELPHREY: Does that complete your
7	testimony, Dan?
8	MR. CHAMBERS: Yes.

9	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Do you have
10	any additional questions, Mr. Pelphrey?
11	MR. PELPHREY: I don't have any
12	additional questions. I do have to add if
13	you would like copies of written copies of
14	his testimony, I can provide that to you
15	today or I can follow it up after today with
16	a filing.
17	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Does anybody
18	here have any questions of this witness?
19	MR. JOHNSON: Do you prefer to take
20	questions after you get all your testimony in
21	as a panel or
22	MR. PELPHREY: Actually, I would
23	prefer individually, but if somebody thinks
24	of a question later on

1	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Yeah. If we
2	have something that he can answer later, he
3	would still be sworn in and able to answer
4	questions.
5	Are you going to stay through the
6	pendency of the hearing?
7	MR CHAMBERS: Yes

8	CHAIRMAN GIRARD: Do you want to take
9	questions now?
10	MR. JOHNSON: Yeah, that's fine.
11	CHAIRMAN GIRARD: I have a question.
12	The drop forge shop, according to
13	your proposal here, was founded in 1940.
14	MR. CHAMBERS: That's when it was
15	moved to Bushnell, yes.
16	CHAIRMAN GIRARD: Okay. Did you ever
17	run three shifts any time before these rules
18	were put in place?
19	MR. CHAMBERS: Not to my knowledge.
20	CHAIRMAN GIRARD: Thank you.
21	MR. JOHNSON: Are you running a third
22	shift now?
23	MR. CHAMBERS: Yes.
24	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: How long has

1	that been going on?
2	MR. CHAMBERS: Since November of 2005.
3	MR. JOHNSON: Essentially you've
4	increased your production hours by four and a
5	half hours because your previous
6	site-specific rule allowed you to be in

7	production from 6:00 a.m. until 1:30 in the
8	morning?
9	MR. CHAMBERS: Yes.
10	MR. JOHNSON: And what kind of
11	increase in production has it enabled you to
12	achieve?
13	MR. CHAMBERS: Like I said, last year
14	our orders increased by 15 percent and when
15	we got to the last quarter of the year our
16	stock had been depleted, so we had to do
17	something. So by doing this, we were that
18	enabled us to meet orders, meet demand and we
19	are just now starting to build stock back.
20	So as far as the percentage, I
21	would have to say it's probably close to
22	15 percent.
23	MR. RAO: And as a follow-up to that,
24	when you talk about increase in 15 percent,

1	are you talking about you know, you
2	mentioned that per day production is like
3	10,000 to 15,000 hampers, so
4	MR. CHAMBERS: Between 13,000 and
5	15,000 a day is what we produce right now.

6	MR. RAO: And before this third shift
7	it was 15 percent lower than this range?
8	MR. CHAMBERS: Yes.
9	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Off the
10	record.
11	(Whereupon, a discussion
12	was had off the record.)
13	MR. RAO: Also, Mr. Chambers, you
14	mentioned that the other alternative to
15	running a third shift was to add an
16	additional hammer and maybe that may incur,
17	you know, building a new building for that
18	outfit. In the proposal, you know, there was
19	this cost figure that was provided and the
20	cost of an additional hammer would be like
21	\$500,000?
22	MR. CHAMBERS: Uh-huh.
23	MR. RAO: Does that
24	MR. PELPHREY: Just to stop you and

23

1	correct you, actually \$500,000 is the cost of
2	the ventilation system, each one of the
3	ventilation systems.

4 MR. RAO: Actually, that is the cost

5	for hammers too.
6	MR. PELPHREY: Okay. I wanted to
7	clarify that.
8	MR. RAO: We are talking about let
9	me see, at Page 9 of the proposal.
10	MR. PELPHREY: Yeah.
11	MR. RAO: So does this \$500,000 refer
12	to just the cost of the additional single
13	you know, additional drop hammer or does it
14	also include the cost of building and
15	everything that goes with it?
16	MR. CHAMBERS: That gets into
17	Mr. Mourning's testimony.
18	MR. RAO: Okay. I was not sure. I'll
19	save that question.
20	MR. PELPHREY: Okay. That's testimony
21	that Mr. Mourning was going to provide.
22	MR. JOHNSON: That's why sometimes
23	these you have three experts testifying or
24	three different things. A lot of our

24

1	questions will probably we'll need to have
2	three of them discuss it among themselves.

3 MR. PELPHREY: That's fine.

4	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: We can do it
5	this way and then, like I said, we'll have
6	questions at the end and he'll still be sworn
7	in if his specific expertise is needed.
8	CHAIRMAN GIRARD: Well, I have some
9	questions about the hours of operation in the
10	summary. You indicated that because of
11	probably because of ambient temperatures
12	increasing in the afternoon and having these
13	very hot furnaces operating that maybe you
14	aren't able to run two full shifts in the
15	summertime. Can you maybe clarify and
16	MR. CHAMBERS: A normal shift is
17	eight hours, but because of demand, we ask
18	the people to work ten hours. So we go from
19	6:00 o'clock in the morning until 1:30 in the
20	morning. By going the three shifts, we can
21	have the individuals increase the
22	individuals and then we just have them work
23	eight-hour shifts, three eight-hour shifts
24	around the clock.

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1 HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: As opposed

2 to ten-hour shifts?

3	MR. CHAMBERS: As opposed to ten-hour
4	shifts or nine-hour shifts.
5	CHAIRMAN GIRARD: What is the
6	temperature for the workers in the forge area
7	in the summertime in the most extreme
8	conditions?
9	MR. CHAMBERS: About 125 degrees.
10	CHAIRMAN GIRARD: So by running a
11	nighttime shift, you can probably reduce that
12	somewhat; is that correct?
13	MR. CHAMBERS: It would be cooler at
14	night, yes.
15	CHAIRMAN GIRARD: And in the
16	wintertime with the colder outside
17	temperature, you don't have that same
18	125-degree temperature in
19	MR. CHAMBERS: No, not at all. These
20	employees are standing in front of a furnace
21	that's 220 degrees taking hot bars out of it
22	and it gets pretty warm in the summer.
23	CHAIRMAN GIRARD: So the wintertime is
24	the only time you can catch up with three

2	MR. CHAMBERS: Uh-huh. It works out
3	good in the wintertime because the guys don't
4	mind it, the heat.
5	CHAIRMAN GIRARD: Thank you.
6	MR. RAO: And one last question: Also
7	in the proposal you had mentioned that
8	Vaughan is getting a lot of competition from
9	overseas, outsourcing and things like that.
10	Does Vaughan produce all its, you know,
11	hammers here at the Bushnell facility or do
12	you also get hammers from overseas, from
13	China or something?
14	MR. CHAMBERS: We purchase some bars,
15	pry bars from Japan, but other than that,
16	everything is produced right here in
17	Bushnell.
18	MR. RAO: Okay. Thank you.
19	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Anything
20	further from anybody? Why don't you step
21	down and thank you very much for your
22	testimony.
23	MR. CHAMBERS: Thank you.
24	HEVDING VEELGED KNILLE. OFF

1	Mr. Pelphrey, do you have another witness?
2	MR. PELPHREY: Yes. My second witness
3	is Butch Mourning. He goes by the name of
4	William Mourning in the proposal, but he goes
5	by Butch. We're going to use his usual name.
6	If you would like to take a seat
7	and provide the public and the Board members
8	with your name, your position at Vaughan &
9	Bushnell and your testimony.
10	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Can she
11	swear you in first sir?
12	(Witness sworn.)
13	MR. MOURNING: My name is William H.
14	Mourning and I'm process engineer for Vaughan
15	& Bushnell, have for a number of years. I go
16	by the nickname of Butch, so anyone that
17	comes up with that, it's Butch. I want to go
18	over here by the map to kind of start out
19	here and
20	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Have at the
21	map.
22	MR. MOURNING: Okay. If I get in the
23	way, say so because it's going to be a little
24	hard here at times.

1	What I'd like to do is set a
2	little ground work here as to where Vaughan &
3	Bushnell is located versus the town. And I
4	don't know a lot of you are not familiar
5	with this, but we have one map here as to
6	the manufacturing facility, the total
7	facility is this white area
8	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: I hate to
9	interrupt you just as you're getting started.
10	MR. MOURNING: That's fine.
11	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Okay.
12	Mr. Pelphrey, are you going to be submitting
13	that map as an exhibit or a smaller one?
14	MR. PELPHREY: This map is actually in
15	your proposal. It should be Exhibit C in the
16	proposal.
17	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Okay. So
18	that's Exhibit C in the proposal. We want to
19	get that on the record.
20	MR. PELPHREY: Correct. Butch is also
21	going to give testimony on this second
22	exhibit that I will be
23	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Which is?
24	MR. PELPHREY: It is a topographical

1	map of the shop itself.
2	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Okay. Is
3	that also in the proposal?
4	MR. PELPHREY: I have an exhibit right
5	now that I present.
6	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: No. When
7	you're ready. I just wanted to make sure
8	that when we're reading the transcript we'll
9	know what he's referring to. So right now
10	he's referring to Exhibit C in the proposal.
11	MR. PELPHREY: Exhibit C, correct.
12	MR. MOURNING: What we have here in
13	the white area along with the blue area is
14	the main manufacturing facility for Vaughan &
15	Bushnell. When we started looking at this
16	area our forge shop is just the blue area
17	right here and what I want to point out a
18	little bit here is what we have in the
19	vicinity around this plant area.
20	And we do have businesses and if
21	we start going over this you'll notice that
22	we have more businesses by a long ways than
23	we do residents. Directly across the
24	railroad tracks, we have Archer Daniels over

Τ.	Here, Which is a business that is making
2	agricultural feed. Located to the south of
3	this is another building which we occupy
4	ourselves, so this is our location
5	(indicating).
6	The city power company has got a
7	substation that's located here and then they
8	also have a facility where they generate
9	electricity which is this complete area down
10	here (indicating). Directly to the north of
11	this we have a property which belongs to us,
12	which is this whole city block located in
13	here (indicating).
14	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Which is
15	indicated with a number one, correct?
16	MR. MOURNING: Right. This is one
17	here which takes in this whole city block
18	(indicating). There is a liquor store or a
19	tavern located directly to the north and
20	slightly to the west here.
21	MR. PELPHREY: What number is that
22	indicated as?
23	MR. MOURNING: There's no number on
24	that.

1	MR. PELPHREY: What's the closest
2	number?
3	MR. MOURNING: The closest number is
4	four.
5	MR. PELPHREY: Okay.
6	MR. MOURNING: And then directly to
7	the west of us is Norforge Manufacturing,
8	which they have also drop hammers located in
9	their forging operation.
10	MR. PELPHREY: What number is attached
11	to
12	MR. MOURNING: That would be the
13	closest to the corner is on three of one
14	of them and ten on the other.
15	MR. PELPHREY: Okay.
16	MR. MOURNING: This pretty much covers
17	the business portion of it. And what we have
18	here as far as residential are the green
19	boxes and to the north and would be to the
20	west of the actual forge shop that we're
21	speaking of are two houses here that are
22	three and four are the actual designation of
23	those.
24	Directly to the south there is a

1	vacant house down here that has not been
2	occupied for a number of years (indicating).
3	MR. PELPHREY: What number identifies
4	that?
5	MR. MOURNING: And that is number
6	seven. And then to the southwest we would
7	have a number of there's a mobile home,
8	there's homes here and this whole area here
9	is pretty much residential and that's
10	designated as an eight in that total block
11	area here (indicating).
12	We do have a few residences, but
13	they are much father to the northwest here,
14	which it really doesn't have a number
15	designation; the closest is number two.
16	There is a water tower, and the city water
17	plant is located directly to the east of
18	those. But these are if you took a circle
19	from here, you've got quite a distance from
20	the actual forge shop there (indicating).
21	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Is there a
22	scale on the exhibit?
23	MR. PELPHREY: No, there actually is
24	not.

1	MR. MOURNING: These would be a normal
2	city block, which would be
3	MR. NORTON: It would be 300 feet from
4	corner to the middle of the road to the
5	middle road.
6	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Can you
7	identify yourself, sir?
8	MR. NORTON: Dave Norton, Alderman.
9	MR. RAO: Mr. Mourning, while you're
10	looking at the map, in the proposal it said
11	the nearest residence is 300 feet from the
12	shop. Would that be the one marked four?
13	MR. MOURNING: This would be four,
14	yes.
15	MR. JOHNSON: And let me ask you what
16	you referred to in the pleadings as the
17	natural ventilation system, which was leaving
18	the doors open. I love that. Where are the
19	doors?
20	MR. MOURNING: We're going to get into
21	that. This is the next step.
22	MR. JOHNSON: Okay.
23	MR. MOURNING: We'll give you a good

1	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: You said
2	it's 300 feet from the shop to that first
3	residence?
4	MR. MOURNING: This one here, yes
5	(indicating).
6	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: And that's
7	measuring from what part of the shop, the
8	center of the shop?
9	MR. MOURNING: That would be in just
10	the forge area itself.
11	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE. Okay.
12	CHAIRMAN GIRARD: Can I ask a quick
13	question on the Bushnell Power Plant? Is
14	that a coal-fired plant?
15	MR. MOURNING: No. They use pretty
16	much oil for generation of electricity. I
17	think they can at certain times maybe use
18	natural gas, but I think the majority of
19	times it is just fuel oil that they use for
20	that, no coal-fired.
21	MR. RAO: How far do you think is the
22	distance between the forge shop and the

23	mobile homes, a rough estimate?
24	MR. MOURNING: Over here (indicating)?
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1	MR. RAO: Yeah.
2	MR. PELPHREY: He's pointing to what's
3	marked as number eight.
4	MR. MOURNING: You mean number eight
5	here?
6	MR. HAVENS: I have down
7	about 180 yards.
8	MR. MOURNING: One hundred and eighty
9	yards?
10	MR. HAVENS: And that was done with
11	measuring with a Microsoft streets in terms
12	of program.
13	MR. MOURNING: The numbers on this
14	chart here also goes with the next witness
15	here.
16	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: That is the
17	person who's talking right now?
18	MR. PELPHREY: Yes. That's Mike
19	Havens.
20	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: I think

we're good.

MR. MOURNING: Any other questions on the map because now we're going to go to -one thing we do have here that we want to

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1	bear in mind which we don't want to give it a
2	lot of credence is the railroad tracks is
3	located here to the east of us and there was
4	also a railroad track to the south of us
5	here, so we know we're in between here
6	(indicating).
7	MR. PELPHREY: And, Butch, can you
8	describe because I know you're going to be
9	going to this second diagram. Can you
10	describe the transition between the map you
11	have right now, which is Exhibit C in the
12	proposal, can you describe the transition
13	into the topographical map?
14	MR. MOURNING: The map I'm going to go
15	to next is this blue area that we see here
16	(indicating).
17	MR. PELPHREY: And that is identified
18	as number
19	MR. MOURNING: That is nine.
20	MR. PELPHREY: Okay.

21	MR. MOURNING: And this is our main
22	manufacturing facility, which is a complete
23	brick structure, this portion of it, and also
24	it is brick on this wall and this wall

1	(indicating). This is an interior brick wall
2	to the manufacturing facility.
3	Now, when I go to the next map
4	we're not going to be showing the main plant
5	area. All we're going to have will be just
6	the actual forge department, so if there's
7	any questions at this point about where this
8	is located with respect to the main plant, we
9	better answer them right now.
10	MR. JOHNSON: Where are the drop
11	hammers, are they in
12	MR. MOURNING: That's where we're
13	going next.
14	MR. JOHNSON: Okay. They're in the
15	blue section.
16	MR. MOURNING: They're in the blue
17	portion. They're all located in the blue
18	here.
19	MR. PELPHREY: Before Butch continues,

20	I would like to introduce the next exhibit
21	that Butch is going to be discussing into the
22	record, it's a diagram of the shop floor.
23	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Is there any
24	objection from anybody to the shop diagram

1	being entered as Exhibit 1, I take it,
2	Mr. Pelphrey?
3	MR. PELPHREY: Yes.
4	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Seeing none,
5	we'll admit this.
6	MR. MOURNING: Okay. The actual forge
7	shop that we have that we're in discussion
8	about at this point is 118 feet by 77 feet,
9	which we're actually talking right at
10	9,000 square feet as the total forge shop
11	area. This is where the drop hammers are
12	located that is in question as far as the
13	noise associated with them here (indicating).
14	And as we go around this diagram
15	you'll notice we've got them pretty well
16	labeled on your exhibit that you have as to a
17	furnace, it has a press that's located here
1.8	and also a drop hammer that's located here

19	(indicating). These are pretty much made up
20	of individual units which are comprised of
21	those three items, a drop hammer, a furnace,
22	and a press. These are throughout this whole
23	plant area.
24	And here, again, the structure

1	and you can see here this is a brick
2	structure interior wall. It has a small
3	walk-through passage here and there's a small
4	opening here. This is an outside wall to the
5	south and this is an outside wall to the east
6	(indicating), so it doesn't
7	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: I'm sorry to
8	interrupt you again. It doesn't say on here
9	north, south, east, and west, but it would be
10	the general
11	MR. MOURNING: North is just
12	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: North is to
13	the top of the page?
14	MR. MOURNING: Right.
15	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: You can
16	proceed. I'm sorry.
17	MR. MOURNING: The opening here is

18	a very large opening. This opening is
19	12 foot wide by 14 feet high, which is large
20	enough to get equipment in and out that has
21	to be if we had to move any one of the
22	presses or any parts to a drop hammer, that
23	has to get in and out of the door
24	(indicating). We have another door located

1	here. This one here is used a lot for
2	removal of scrap (indicating).
3	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: That's the
4	door on the south side?
5	MR. PELPHREY: The southwest side,
6	right?
7	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: The larger
8	door on the southwest side, right? There's
9	two of them it looks like.
10	MR. MOURNING: Pardon me?
11	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: It looks
12	like there's two openings on that southwest
13	side.
14	MR. MOURNING: This is a small opening
15	here. This does not show it, but right at
16	this point there is another building located

17	here (indicating).
18	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Okay.
19	MR. MOURNING: This is a metal
20	building, this goes into it. There's also an
21	opening through here. That is just more of a
22	walk-through type opening and it's very
23	small.
24	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: So the scrap
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1	goes in and out of the larger opening on the
2	south side.
3	MR. MOURNING: It's taken out through
4	here (indicating).
5	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Through the
6	eastern
7	MR. MOURNING: Through the east one
8	here and also here. Some of the scrap comes
9	out here (indicating).
10	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Through the
11	south, the larger side?
12	MR. PELPHREY: But where's the
13	majority of it?
14	MR. MOURNING: The majority goes out

the east here (indicating) because it can --

10	we move our material with the fork truck, we
17	have it coming and going with a fork truck.
18	It's also used to bring in the material and
19	also to take the scrap out here.
20	MR. PELPHREY: That big door in the
21	east side of the building, where does it lead
22	to?
23	MR. MOURNING: The big door on the
24	outside is very close to the street here and

1	if we look on
2	MR. PELPHREY: Previously filed
3	Exhibit C.
4	MR. MOURNING: a previous map, this
5	end wall right here is what you're looking at
6	right here and it opens right on to this west
7	Main Street, so it's in very close proximity.
8	There's a sidewalk that would be ten, 12 foot
9	wide and then you're right on the street. So
10	there's not a lot of distance between that
11	opening and the street.
12	MR. PELPHREY: How often is that door
13	opened?
14	MR. MOURNING: That door is opened and

15	closed very often, it depends. In the
16	summertime, that door is also used for
17	ventilation, but at the present time
18	because that's one of the means that we get
19	outside fresh air into this building is
20	through this door and through this opening
21	here (indicating).
22	MR. PELPHREY: Through the eastern
23	door and the southern door?
24	MR. MOURNING: Right. So during the

1	time that the outside temperature gets
2	up to between 40 and 50 degrees, these doors
3	are left open just from a ventilation
4	standpoint because
5	MR. RAO: How wide is the door on the
6	south wall?
7	MR. MOURNING: On the south wall
8	this door here is about 12 foot wide and it's
9	like 12 foot high. This door is 12 foot
10	wide, but it's 14 high.
11	MR. PELPHREY: And that's the eastern
12	door.
13	CHAIRMAN GIRARD: In the summertime,

do you use fans in those doorways to pull air in and out or does natural ventilation do it?

MR. MOURNING: Not necessarily right in the doorway, but this building having brick construction on the side walls with the roof of this building is wood and then it has a build up roof on top of that. It would have some fiber insulation and then it would have like rural roofing type material on that.

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The roof is built as such so that

there is a portion that is fairly wide and
then in the center it goes on up vertically
for about another six or eight feet and in
that straight vertical part are some fans
that exhaust outward and we're trying to take
the heat out of this area out through what's
called a cupola.

There are fans that they set maybe
in this door where they don't use it in and
out. This door they can't put fans in it
because there's so much traffic back and

forth through this door (indicating). You

can't bring in fresh air there, but we've 13 14 tried to exhaust what we can for fresh air 15 out through the cupola part of it. CHAIRMAN GIRARD: Okay. So with the 16 17 fans up on the roof venting out, the air is 18 actually coming in through those doorways. 19 MR. MOURNING: Right. So it puts a 20 negative pressure on this building 21 (indicating). MR. RAO: So for the forge shop these 22 are -- the one on the east and one on the 23

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south, those are the only two openings that

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open out, you know, to the atmosphere. The 1 rest are all openings to other buildings? 2 3 MR. MOURNING: There are some windows that are not shown here, but there are about 5 three windows that are fairly small that are just sliding type windows, but without any 6 7 size to speak of. So basically the only 8 place we've got to get any kind of air would 9 be through here from the rest of the shop, a 10 small opening here and then these here (indicating). 11

12	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: But the
13	openings I think Mr. Rao was talking about
14	on the north and the west side that you just
15	referred to both open up into another
16	building?
17	MR. MOURNING: Yes. These open up
18	into our manufacturing facility here
19	(indicating).
20	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: And those
21	windows that you indicated on the southeast
22	side open outside, but they're small sliding
23	windows?
24	MR. MOURNING: But they're not very

1	large.
2	MR. PELPHREY: What sort of
3	sound-dampening technology does Vaughan &
4	Bushnell use right now?
5	MR. MOURNING: At the present time,
6	our basic sound technology that we have, some
7	of it is natural. Due to the brick structure
8	there's no metal involved on the side walls,
9	it's all brick. The roof is wood-exposed to
10	the forge area. And each one of these

11 hammers that's listed on that map you have is 12 put in according to the manufacturer's 13 recommendation to try to cut down on the amount of vibration and the amount of noise. 14 15 These units range all the way from 16 1500 pounds in capacity up to a 2500-pound 17 capacity. And according to what the capacity of that hammer is determines how large the 18 19 actual base of that hammer is. And those will be -- if this is 1500 pounds, that base 20 21 will be 20 times heavier than that. That's 22 just the rule of thumb. The base of the actual hammer 23 itself starts down in the ground about, oh,

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1	anywhere from 15 to 18 feet depending on the
2	soil which is concrete, reinforced concrete.
3	On top of that depending on the size of the
4	hammer it will run from eight to maybe
5	16 inches of oak. These are timbers that are
6	crossed back and forth.
7	Then on top of that we put
8	anywhere from one inch to two inches of
9	fabrica and this fabrica is a very, very

10	dense rubber-type material and it's to absorb
11	noise and vibration, then the base of the
12	hammer sits on this total structure that we
13	have here (indicating).
14	MR. PELPHREY: Does Vaughan & Bushnell
15	use any other form of sound-dampening
16	technology?
17	MR. MOURNING: No, we don't.
18	MR. PELPHREY: Do you know if
19	Norforge, another drop forge facility in the
20	town of Bushnell, do they implement a similar
21	technology?
22	MR. MOURNING: Norforge in the past
23	years I've checked with them and they had a
2.4	spray-on type foam material that they

1	installed on the walls in their forge shop.
2	MR. PELPHREY: Which Vaughan &
3	Bushnell does not?
4	MR. MOURNING: Which we do not have
5	any foam on our walls at all. Over the
6	period of time they've discussed that this
7	has had a tendency to come off because of the
8	heat and because of the shocks and so forth

9 in the facility, so basically that's about
10 all they have.
11 Now, I've been in another forge
12 shop, which is Klein Tool, they make a lot of

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pliers, a lot of lineman stuff for electricians, also for the power line people, they were located up in the Chicago area and a number of years ago they were having quite a time with noise and being able to comply with the noise requirements.

Their forge shop -- they closed it up, moved it to Kansas in a very rural area and what they did with it there -- it was closed in in the Chicago area to the point where they couldn't do it there. They put this out of town, it's not in town, it's in a

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rural area, but they used an earthen berm out in front of any openings they had.

If there was a large door,
windows, anyplace that there would be a sound
coming out of it, they had made an earthen
berm to try to absorb this. So their only
choice was to get out into a rural area and

8	be	able	to	do	that.

9	MR. PELPHREY: I just want to bring
10	three things you just discussed together:
11	You've talked about the Vaughan & Bushnell
12	facility, how they have a large door on the
13	eastern side that's necessary to be open to
14	bring new product in as well as take finished
15	product out, you've talked about Norforge
16	having similar technology as Vaughan &
17	Bushnell has, the only other difference is
18	they've employed some sound-dampening foam,
19	but that's in in your belief and in your
20	experience you don't think that's very
21	effective because it tends to fall apart.
22	I get the impression or it's my
23	understanding that this Norforge facility
24	also has to have a large door on a certain

1	part of its building to input new materials
2	as well as to take finished product out; is
3	that true?
4	MR. MOURNING: That is correct.
5	MR. PELPHREY: And finally, Klein
6	Tool, which you discussed previously and I

7	believe that's spelled $ ext{K-L-E-I-N}$ they
8	moved from the Chicago area to Kansas and
9	they ended up building a large berm around
10	the building presumably because just like
11	Vaughan & Bushnell and Norforge, they had to
12	have a large door that would be constantly
13	open to bring new product and in and to take
14	finished product out; is that correct?
15	MR. MOURNING: That's correct.
16	MR. PELPHREY: So it sounds like no
17	matter what technology any of those three
18	facilities employed, there was still going to
19	be some form of a noise issue with them and
20	that Klein Tool was only able to reduce the
21	amount of emissions that they produced by
22	building a big berm around their facility
23	MR. MOURNING: Correct.
24	MR. PELPHREY: to deflect noise?

1	Can Vaughan & Bushnell do that?
2	MR. MOURNING: No, we can't because of
3	the situation here. We are very close to the
4	street. If we tried to put some type of
5	just a barrier within this 12 foot area to

6 the street, we can't get around it to get material in and out. What we have -- when we 8 bring the material in, our stock will run 9 anywhere from five-eighths round to five foot 10 long bar stock and these will be on racks 11 that are handled with a forklift. 12 It will go up as high as an inch and three-quarters to an inch and 13 14 seven-eighths in diameter and that could be around three feet long, that material. Let's 15 go through here just a little bit to kind of 16 describe what's actually happening here. 17 This material, when it is in the 18 form of just a bar stock, and let's just take 19 a five-foot bar, for example, we take this 20

This material, when it is in the form of just a bar stock, and let's just take a five-foot bar, for example, we take this bar and it's inserted into one of these furnaces that we have labeled here, which at every one of these places we have a drop hammer, we have a furnace.

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Now, these furnaces have a burner
in each end of them and they can produce up
around two million BTUs, each one of them, so
there's a tremendous amount of heat generated

here. The front of that furnace has a slot
that is -- it's adjusted by how big a stock
we run in it, but that furnace could have an
opening that is approximately three inches
tall.

MR. PELPHREY: Butch, if I could stop

MR. PELPHREY: Butch, if I could stop you just for a second. How long does it take to start up a furnace, one of these furnaces because it sounds to me like it could be a lengthy process to get it up to 2,000 or over 2,000 degrees?

MR. MOURNING: We operate the furnace around 2,350. And normally, we light the furnaces about an hour prior to production time. If it's over a weekend and it has been shut down, then this would have to be a little bit longer because of the cool-down of the interior in the furnace.

MR. PELPHREY: So without the -- if the third shift was not granted, then it

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sounds to me like if you run one and two
shifts, you have to shut the furnaces down
each night at the end of the second shift and

4	then you would have to send somebody or else
5	you would have to start up the furnaces at
6	the beginning of the first shift and it would
7	take an hour-plus to start that back up?
8	MR. MOURNING: To get it back up, yes.
9	MR. PELPHREY: An inefficient process
10	then?
11	MR. MOURNING: Right.
12	MR. PELPHREY: Okay.
13	MR. MOURNING: Now, if we did go
14	three shifts here, we could maintain that
15	temperature and there would be no heat-up
16	time involved here.
17	When the bar socket is put in this
18	furnace, it will have anywhere from maybe 30,
19	34 of these bars laying down horizontally
20	sticking in the furnace and we heat the end
21	of that bar. Once that's up to that
22	temperature, which is approximately 2,350 on
23	the outside, which would only be about 2,200,
24	something like that on the inside, that's

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taken out of that furnace, that bar, and the

operator takes it over to this drop hammer

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₹ 1	(indicating)	

And this drop hammer has dyes in it that has a half impression of a hammer and you have a bottom dye, which is stationary, it does not move, and it has the impression of half a hammer in this. The upper dye, which is attached to a ram, which is where we get this number of 1500 pounds, that ram weighs 1500 pounds in addition to that dye that's there.

When he gets a bar in, the first impression, he trips it and that ram comes down and it's just a gravity fall, that's all it is, it's just gravity, and it hits that bar and then it goes right back up into a starting position again and he can trip it again and it will come down and hit it again.

Depending on that impression, how many times it takes to get the shape to what it is in that impression, he may hit it one lick, he may hit it two, it depends on how much steel has to be moved, then he will move

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2	And what it's doing each
3	impression is making it a little closer to
4	the shape of that hammer head. And that
5	impression may take two blows, it may take
6	three to get it to where he wants it, then
7	he'll move it to the third impression and
8	this would be what you call a finisher.
9	And in the finish it pretty well
10	is going to look like a hammer when he's done
11	with it and he'll hit it maybe two blows in
12	the finisher, pulls it out. He has that
13	hammer head on the end of this five-foot bar.
14	He takes it over to this press,
15	which in that press he could put the end of
16	the bar with the forging on it in there, and
17	from there on it will either pierce the hole
18	where the handling fits into it or it will
19	trim the flesh off of the outer portion of it
20	because when this is hammered down, you're
21	going to have access material will flesh
22	out and just leave a flat web around the
23	outside of this head.
2.4	MR. PELPHREY: And that hammering down

1	creates the noise?
2	MR. MOURNING: Yes. When this hammers
3	down, this is where you get that impact
4	noise. It's not a constant noise, it's an
5	impact-type noise.
6	Once he trims it, then he cuts the
7	flesh off the end of the bar and that end is
8	put back in the furnace again and that's
9	reheated again and then he picks the next bar
10	that's already up to heat. So this just
11	becomes a cycle over and over again as he
12	moves around through there.
13	I've looked in to the possibility
14	your first thought would be, okay, if he
15	can't put something out here, then maybe if
16	we close this whole building up, then this
17	will keep the sound inside. When you do
18	that, this becomes very, very costly because
19	what we've got involved here, we have
20	furnaces that are generating a tremendous
21	amount of heat.
22	There's also heat involved with
23	that bar. When he takes it out of that drop
24	hammer, it's out in the open. And with the

1	heat involved here and the air that's
2	involved for the furnaces to be able to get
3	air for them to burn, we have to exhaust the
4	heat out of that area and we have to bring
5	fresh air back into that area. So this
6	starts becoming a tremendous amount of cubic
7	feet per minute of air that we have to go
8	through here.
9	I've got a budgetary price on what
10	it would cost if we could seal this building
11	up, and to go through brining fresh air in,
12	exhausting the hot air out of this
13	building I'm going to go down through this
14	and I'm not going to drag it out too awfully
15	long here
16	MR. PELPHREY: I'm just going to stop
17	you right there real quick, Butch.
18	I have what will be Exhibit No. 2.
19	He's going to be reading from an analysis
20	that was requested of Carroll Industrial
21	Ventilation, Incorporated and presenting some
22	of the facts from that report.
23	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Thank you.
24	Are you offering this?

1	MR. PELPHREY: Yes, I am offering this
2	as evidence.
3	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Mr. Gurnik,
4	any objection or any objection from anybody?
5	MR. GURNIK: No objection.
6	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: It will be
7	admitted.
8	MR. MOURNING: I'm not going to
9	totally read this thing through. I'm just
10	going to try to briefly tell you a little bit
11	about each section of this. It's broken down
12	into a number of the different areas here as
13	to what the cost would be for this.
14	This would be the size of the
15	building that we have here, the number of
16	furnaces, the number of hammers that we have
17	located in here. Basically, the engineering
18	that we start out on this is \$150,000 just as
19	the initial engineering, but this takes in
20	everything. This has to do with how much air
21	has to be exhausted, how much has to come in.
22	There's a lot of other things that
23	are involved in this, what size duct work,
24	what the roof can stand as far as its

1	structure. There's going to have to be air
2	handling equipment on the roof, there's going
3	to have to be air handling on the floor level
4	and that's just basically the total
5	engineering cost here.
6	For the actual ventilation
7	equipment, which would include the fans, any
8	makeup air, anything that we have involved
9	there is this \$228,000 number. The concrete
10	site where we would have for larger air
11	handling equipment for the removal and for
12	the installation of that would be \$36,000.
13	The roof is very old on this
14	building and it will not support the
15	additional fan load that we're going to have
16	on that roof, so there's going to have to be
17	roof removal here and then reinstallation and
18	that's where the \$186,000 comes from.
19	Mechanical installation, this has
20	to do with installing the fans, the blowers,
21	the duct work. Anything that's actually
22	mechanical involved here is \$214,000. The
23	electrical installation has to do with the
24	wiring.

Τ	If we do work to the roof, there's
2	wiring up in the roof area and it's going to
3	have to be replaced, redone. The wiring to
4	the fans and all that is \$129,000. This is a
5	sprinkler system in the forge shop at this
6	time and it's right up near the roof, so
7	there's going to have to be work done with
8	that and that figures out at \$51,000.
9	And the total for this comes to
10	\$994,000 just as a budget number here and the
11	\$100,000 on that is just anything that comes
12	up that was not anticipated at that time.
13	But here, again, if we seal the
14	building up, we still have this problem of
15	getting in and out of it. We haven't
16	answered the problem. We can seal it up,
17	keep the noise inside, but we still have to
18	open this door and open this door for getting
19	scrap in and getting scrap out.
20	MR. PELPHREY: If you seal the
21	building up, how often do you think that door
22	would need to be open?
23	MR. MOURNING: That door, if we seal
24	the building up totally it's going to look

1	like that door is going to be probably opened
2	about between 55 and 60 percent of the
3	time
4	MR. PELPHREY: Okay.
5	MR. MOURNING: just to get
6	materials in and out. There's other things
7	that have to be gotten in and out besides
8	scrap and steel. You have lubricants, you
9	have boards for the hammers, you have other
10	maintenance items that have to be brought in
11	and out there too, so there's a lot of
12	traffic through that door right there.
13	MR. RAO: Mr. Mourning, I had a
14	question. In the proposal, you know, you
15	talked about ventilation systems and there's
16	a cost of a half a million dollars. The
17	proposal mentioned that you would require two
18	such systems for the building. Is that
19	different from what you're describing now?
20	MR. MOURNING: No, not necessarily.
21	MR. PELPHREY: Yeah, it was the
22	answer to that is no. The proposal states
23	that we would probably need two fans at

1	is different from that. We simply broke down
2	in the proposal what it would cost per fan,
3	what we believe it would be per fan.
4	MR. RAO: Okay. This is a more
5	detailed estimate, okay. And all the costs
6	that you've mentioned in Exhibit 2, that's
7	the initial capital cost for putting the
8	system up, right, there may be operating
9	costs involved with that kind of system?
10	MR. MOURNING: There's nothing in
11	there from an operating cost.
12	MR. RAO: Right, but there would be?
13	MR. MOURNING: There would be.
14	There's going to be electric, there's going
15	to be maintenance on the equipment that's
16	there because you've got a fan that's going
17	to have motors, belts, what have you on it,
18	so this does not take in any upkeep, any
19	energy involved for it.
20	MR. RAO: Okay.
21	MR. JOHNSON: As long as we're
22	interrupting you, you talked about the you

23	testified al	bout Kleir	and bu	ildin	g the	
24	earthen and	berm. Ob	viously	you	can't	do

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1	that on Main Street, but you talked about the
2	use of sound barriers and how they cut down
3	the air flow and would have a minimal impact.
4	Can you elaborate a little bit on that?
5	MR. MOURNING: When we're talking
6	about sound barriers, we're talking about
7	trying to put something on the outside of
8	this door so that the sound does not come out
9	through here. If we put that in there, to do
10	it any good we're going to have to keep it
11	close to that door, and in so doing, we can't
12	get in past it here to get the material in
13	and out.
14	That's what I'm talking about
15	there as far as a barrier here or down here.
16	It could have to be something that could be
17	removable or roll-away type of thing, and for
18	the number of times we're going in and out of
19	here, to be that type of barrier just isn't
20	going to be feasible.

MR. PELPHREY: Does that answer your

23	MR. JOHNSON: It does. Thank you.
24	MR. RAO: And also sorry to
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1	interrupt you again.
2	MR. MOURNING: Go ahead.
3	MR. RAO: Is it feasible to move raw
4	material in and out through any of the other
5	openings that lead to other buildings or is
6	that not feasible?
7	MR. MOURNING: Not really. Like in
8	here do you mean (indicating)?
9	MR. RAO: Yes.
10	MR. MOURNING: Is that what you have
11	in mind?
12	MR. RAO: Yes.
13	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: You're
14	indicating, just for the record, on the north
15	side of the door the opening on the north
16	side of the building, right?
17	MR. MOURNING: That goes into our
18	other manufacturing facility. And due to our
19	available floor space in here, we don't have

room for this type of traffic to come through

22

20

question, Mr. Johnson?

21	here.
22	MR. PELPHREY: That's a small door,
23	it's like the entry door that we just walked
24	through to get into this room?

1	MR. MOURNING: Yes. And to increase
2	the size of the door, we would probably have
3	to remove on both sides of it here so we have
4	room and we're going to be getting into these
5	units here (indicating). The same way down
6	here, this is a small door opening here.
7	Here, again, it's so far from the outside to
8	be able to transport stock in and out
9	(indicating).
10	MR. PELPHREY: For the record, that's
11	on the west side of the building that he's
12	pointing to.
13	MR. MOURNING: There are other ways to
14	forge. You can do it with a press, you can
15	do it with what they call a forging press.
16	The noise involved here is not tremendously
17	loud; it's very quiet compared to a drop
18	hammer. But when you start getting into a
19	forging press, the cost of the equipment goes

20	up tremendously.
21	Just the press alone of one that
22	would be large enough to do, say, what we
23	have here in the 2,500-pound range, you're
24	going to be talking the press itself is going

1	to be well over \$850,000 just for the press.
2	MR. PELPHREY: Just for one press?
3	MR. MOURNING: For one. That does not
4	include the trim press that would be
5	associated with it. Also, with that you're
6	going to have to go with what they call
7	induction heating where it electrically heats
8	the billet.
9	Another thing that happens, you
10	have to run with billets, they have to be
11	sheared somewhere, so you're going to
12	easily by the time you get that up along
13	with someplace to put it you're going to be
14	close to a million dollars when you're done
15	with it per unit.
16	MR. PELPHREY: And Vaughan & Bushnell
17	currently has ten drop hammers?
1.8	MR MOURNING: We have ten drop

19	hammers.
20	MR. PELPHREY: So you would presumably
21	need, in order to keep with production, ten
22	presses, correct?
23	MR. MOURNING: Close to it. If I can
24	get by with one or two less, then
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1	MR. PELPHREY: I think we can do the
2	math on the total cost of that.
3	MR. RAO: And, Mr. Mourning, going
4	back to the cost of the ventilation system,

9 MR. MOURNING: Okay.

costs?

10 MR. RAO: That would be helpful.

MR. PELPHREY: Do you have anything

if it's possible for you to estimate the

operating cost and you can provide that in

the final comments just to add to the capital

12 additional --

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HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Yeah, I have a question. I noted you said when you come in after the weekend, it takes an hour to heat up the forges again. Do you currently not run through the weekend?

18	MR. MOURNING: No, we do not run on
19	Sunday.
20	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Okay. So
21	you run on Saturday, but you don't run on
22	Sunday?
23	MR. MOURNING: Right.
24	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: And just

1	curiosity, how many impacts, have you ever
2	estimated or can you estimate how many
3	impacts you have per hour or per day? You
4	were talking about how you have to come down
5	once or twice and
6	MR. MOURNING: Right. Probably on the
7	average forging, we would be talking closest
8	to five it would take about five impacts.
9	You can probably do these five in about 12
10	seconds.
11	MR. PELPHREY: So you're talking about
12	\$75,000 in a 24-hour shift?
13	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Seventy-five
14	thousand impacts in a 24-hour shift for the
15	whole forge shop?
16	MR. MOURNING: Yes, that would be all

17 over. HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: That's all I 18 have. 19 MR. RAO: Okay. I have a few more. 20 21 Mr. Mourning, about these ten drop hammers 22 that you have now, have these hammers been in 23 place for quite a while now or do you replace 24 them on an ongoing basis or --

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1	MR. MOURNING: We replace them from
2	time to time. Sometimes you'll have this
3	base that we're talking about, which the
4	columns on the sides of it attach to, you may
5	have a crack in that or it may be cracked to
6	a point where you can't machine it anymore
7	and you have to remove that.
8	Over the years we have replaced
9	some of these hammers with older ones. Now,
10	the ones that we have aren't new, but these
11	were much, much older; they were smaller
12	units. As time has gone on one thing we've
13	found is we keep getting into bigger and
14	bigger hammers.
15	It used to be a 16-ounce nail

hammer was kind of the run of the mill hammer and now a 20 to a 22-ounce hammer is more of the average that we're running into and we do make them larger than that as far as -- for framing, that type of thing.

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MR. RAO: And you also described how the base of these hammers are designed to minimize vibrations and sound levels. Have you seen any, you know, changes in the design

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1	and things like that over the years, you
2	know, have those designs improved to minimize
3	sound?
4	MR. MOURNING: The only one that I
5	have really seen or heard about that has much
6	of an impact on this is instead of putting
7	you still have the concrete involved here,
8	but instead of putting the wooden timbers of
9	oak in there they put springs in there, coil
10	springs. And they'll put a number of these
11	and then set the base on the coil springs, so
12	the whole thing is really spring-supported.
13	It does make some difference in
14	the noise, it still does have the impact

noise; it's hard to get away from that metal against metal. When you're first hit at the first lick, the noise is not near the impact because you have that red, hot bar in there. The dyes don't quite touch, but the next time that they go to hit, they pretty much just come together because by that time if they do just come together, now you've got that impression, that size you want so you move to the next one.

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And there are some bows there that aren't as high an impact noise as when they hit them another lick and you have this secondary and you're starting to get metal to metal at that point. MR. RAO: So the placement of these coils or springs are more to minimize the vibrations rather than --MR. MOURNING: Vibration. But they will -- you can notice a difference in the sound level too with that, but they're very costly and also, maintenance is a problem because it's like any spring that you keep

14	flexing. They too replace these periodically
15	because you have broken turbs in them.
16	MR. PELPHREY: And you would have
17	additional costs of pulling out your current
18	hammer and
19	MR. MOURNING: You would have to
20	dismantle the unit, lift it off of it.
21	There's not an easy way to replace those
22	springs in them.
23	MR. RAO: Mr. Mourning, were you with
24	Vaughan & Bushnell when they got their

1	site-specific rule back in the '80s or
2	MR. MOURNING: Yes, I was. I started
3	with Vaughan & Bushnell in 1970.
4	MR. RAO: Wow. That's good to know
5	because, you know, I just had some questions
6	that relate back to that earlier rulemaking
7	because at that time Vaughan submitted this
8	report prepared by I think the
9	organization is called Forging Industry
10	Educational Research Foundation.
11	They prepared a report saying
12	that, you know, it's economically

unreasonable or technically not feasible to 13 have sound control, you know, in excess of 14 what you're doing right now, and I was just 15 wondering if -- you know, that study was 16 prepared back in 1977, so has there been an 17 18 update to that study or whatever that was in 19 that study that still, you know, is valid? 20 MR. MOURNING: Not that I'm aware of. 21 I was not directly involved with this study 22 when we did it the first time around. I know 23 they were doing it, but I was not involved with it at that time. 24

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1	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Any studies
2	in the interim or contrary studies since that
3	time that you're aware of?
4	MR. MOURNING: No.
5	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: And maybe
6	this is a good time
7	MR. RAO: Yeah.
8	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: We had
9	talked with Mr. Pelphrey earlier off the
10	record about the possibility of incorporating
11	the record of R83-32, which is the previous

12	site-specific rulemaking we're talking about,
13	into this record. Have you given any
14	thoughts to that or would you have any
15	objection to this if the Board decided to do
16	that?
17	MR. PELPHREY: My only concern would
18	be whether or not the shop has substantially
19	changed since that prior rulemaking, and I
20	would have to leave that up to Ron and
21	Dan Chambers and Mike and Butch to determine
22	whether or not it's changed significantly
23	thereby making that previous study not
24	necessarily

1	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: And we're
2	not just talking specifically about the study
3	at this point. We're talking about the
4	record.
5	MR. PELPHREY: Yeah, the record I
6	don't think we're going to have a problem
7	incorporating that into our current proposal.
8	MR. RAO: Because the study itself is
9	supportive of what you're asking for now just
10	to make that clear?

11	MR. PELPHREY: Right.
12	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: The record
13	would also be supportive since the previous
14	site-specific rule was granted. It would
15	help the Board, as Mr. Rao pointed out
16	earlier, for a number of reasons.
17	Mr. Rao, do you want to go over
18	that now?
19	MR. RAO: Yeah. It's basically, you
20	know, in that record expert testimony was
21	presented. I think the noise consultant's
22	name was George Campermann. He testified and
23	provided a very detailed, you know, noise
24	measurement survey and also his expert

1	opinion about what can be done and what
2	cannot be done in terms of noise control at
3	your facility.
4	And my feeling was if things are
5	not significantly changed since the last
6	20 years in terms of the way you're operating
7	your hammers and, you know, the building that
8	houses that, we should be able to rely on
9	some of that information in this rulemaking.

10	MR. PELPHREY: Yes, I agree.
11	MR. RAO: So we have some questions
12	along those lines. One other question I had
13	was
14	MR. MOURNING: It's been in place, but
15	it's just been kind of because it's been
16	an old piece of equipment and we just
17	replaced something that is a later piece
18	of equipment like it we have not gone to
19	anything different. They are all board
20	hammers, just a different manufacturer.
21	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: So the
22	operations haven't significantly changed
23	since that point in time?
24	MR. MOURNING: The only thing that

1	would probably be is I would imagine we're
2	probably getting a few more parts out per
3	hour than we were back then.
4	MR. JOHNSON: What about the
5	neighborhood, the surrounding neighborhood,
6	is it essentially the same now as it was
7	then?
8	MR. MOURNING: I would say that the

9	neighborhood as far as it being residential
10	has become less and less.
11	MR. RAO: If I can recall, I think in
12	that rulemaking you had mentioned close to
13	50 residences in the vicinity and it seems
14	like they're
15	MR. PELPHREY: Less and less.
16	MR. RAO: Yeah.
17	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Personal
18	recollection, Mr. Rao?
19	MR. RAO: No. On the record.
20	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: You weren't
21	on the Board in 1977?
22	MR. RAO: No, I was not here.
23	(Laughter.)
24	MR. PELPHREY: And I think Mr. Morning

1	has also told you that it doesn't sound like
2	the technology has advanced substantially
3	since that previous report and previous study
4	in a manner that makes it anymore
5	economically feasible or technically
6	reasonable for Vaughan & Bushnell to
7	implement the new technology.

8	MR. RAO: Okay. So like Mr. Knittle
9	was saying, if you have no objections, that
10	information will be helpful to the Board.
11	MR. PELPHREY: No objections.
12	MR. GURNIK: No objections.
13	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Anything
14	else, Mr. Rao, for this witness?
15	MR. RAO: No.
16	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Let's go off
17	the record for a second.
18	(Whereupon, a discussion
19	was had off the record.)
20	MR. PELPHREY: As my last witness, I'd
21	like to present Mike Havens. He's the
22	process engineer for Vaughan & Bushnell.
23	Mike, if you will take a seat and
24	be sworn in and provide the testimony you've

1	prepared today.
2	(Witness sworn.)
3	MR. HAVENS: I want to use the map
4	and
5	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Let's note
6	that he's going for the first map.

7 MR. PELPHREY: Yes, which was Exhibit 8 C to the proposal. MR. HAVENS: Butch did a pretty good 9 10 job of explaining the surrounding area, that we're primarily in an industrial area of the 11 12 city. I want to talk about some locations, 13 the residents around the plant, the ones 14 closest to the plant and we got into that a 15 little bit when he was doing his testimony. Location three is a house and 16 that's approximately 130 yards from the forge 17 18 shop. Location four is a house that's 19 approximately 100 yards from the forge shop. Location seven is approximately 130 yards 20 from the forge shop and we believe that to be 21 22 vacant. Location eight is here and that's

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approximately 180 yards from the forge shop

(indicating). So those are the four closest

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In 2005, I performed several sound
tests to determine the effects of adding a
third shift and what it would have on the

houses to the forge shop.

surrounding areas around the forge shop. On

6	July 13th, 2005 at 11:00 a.m., and again on
7	September 1, 2005 at 5:00 p.m. and 3:00 p.m.,
8	sound levels were taken with a sound meter,
9	just like this meter I have here
10	(indicating).
11	This is a Radio Shack sound level
12	meter, Model 332055. Readings were taken in
13	decibels and the meter can measure from 50
14	decibels to 126 decibels. Readings were
15	taken on the A scale, fast response. A
16	waiting means that it mainly responds to
17	frequencies from 500 to 10,000 hertz, which
18	is the human ear's most sensitive range.
19	Right now it's reading 55 to 60
20	decibels, so if anyone wants to look at that.
21	MR. PELPHREY: Mike, are you a
22	qualified expert on sound-gathering?
23	MR. HAVENS: No, I'm not. We have
24	done some sound testing from an OSHA

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1	standpoint within the facility and I worked
2	with some people in regard to that. But no
3	I'm not an expert.

4 MR. PELPHREY: Okay.

5	MR. HAVENS: Sound levels were taken
6	at the locations all locations marked on
7	the maps and you guys have that information.
8	I checked the houses closest to the forge
9	shop to see the effect the residents closest
10	to the forge shop were experiencing from
11	noise.
12	I used a meter to record the
13	maximum reading at each location and
14	identified the source of the noise, so I
15	would just look at the meter and watch it and
16	see what the maximum level was and then
17	listen to see if I could identify what the
18	noise was coming from.
19	Some of the examples I'm sorry.
20	In many areas the main source of the noise
21	was not from the Vaughan & Bushnell forge
22	shop drop hammers. Some examples of this, on
23	7-13 at 11:00 a.m., at location two, which is
24	here (indicating), it was 57 decibels, was

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the maximum, and that was coming from the
Norforge drop hammers, not the Vaughan &
Bushnell drop hammers.

4	Location eight, which is here
5	(indicating), was 75 decibels and this was on
6	7-13-05 at 11:00 a.m. also. And that was
7	coming from our polished dust collectors and
8	our polish department is in this area
9	(indicating) and also the Norforge drop
10	hammers because they have openings on this
11	side that faces this home.
12	At location eleven, which is here
13	(indicating), about 150 feet from the train
14	tracks, when the train whistle blew, this was
15	on 7-13 at 11:00 a.m., it was about
16	98 decibels, and the train engine itself
17	without the whistle was about 82 decibels.
18	MR. PELPHREY: I'd like to stop you
19	for a second. The Board probably will ask
20	the question how did you verify or how did
21	you know that the noise you were picking up
22	was the noise you were actually claiming it
23	to be?

MR. HAVENS: Like with the train, when

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the whistle blew, you watch the meter and it would jump up from 80 decibels to, you know,

3	98 decibels, so you knew that it was coming
4	from the train, it was fairly obvious.
5	MR. PELPHREY: Okay.
6	MR. HAVENS: We talked about this
7	earlier, but I want to talk a little bit
8	about our hours of operation because this is
9	coming into my point on my next issue I want
10	to make here. Normally we run 6:00 a.m. to
11	1:30 a.m. and that's nine hours a day, which
12	Dan had talked about, in most areas. So
13	there's only a few areas we don't actually
14	run the full manufacturing areas of the
15	plant.
16	But we do run some third shifts
17	and heat treat, grind and handle and pack at
18	most times. And as needed we often at times
19	will start at 5:00 a.m. in the morning, if
20	needed, and work extra hours to meet
21	production needs. And we're currently
22	operating a third shift in the forge shop.
23	This is some additional testing I
24	did and I want to talk about this a little

2	here (indicating), on 7-13 of '05 at
3	11:00 a.m., normal operation, forge shop
4	running, all of our other departments were
5	running, I got on the sidewalk in front of
6	that house, 69 decibels, and I attribute the
7	noise source for that reading coming from
8	Norforge drop hammers and Vaughan &
9	Bushnell's grind and dust collectors, which
10	are located about in this area from our
11	grinding department (indicating).
12	On 9-1-05 at 3:00 p.m. in the
13	afternoon, we shut the forge shop down.
14	We're not operating our forge shop,
15	everything else is running. I went back here
16	again and I got 73 decibels and I attribute
17	that from the Norforge drop hammers.
18	MR. RAO: May I interrupt just for a
19	minute?
20	MR. HAVENS: Yes.
21	MR. RAO: This location three
22	measurement you mentioned, that was not part
23	of the proposal, was it?
24	MP HAVENS: It should be on the mans

1	MR. PELPHREY: You may be correct.
2	MR. RAO: Yeah, because it was missing
3	in the proposal on Page 11.
4	MR. PELPHREY: It's missing in the
5	correct, you are right.
6	MR. RAO: So it was an oversight that
7	it was added in here or
8	MR. PELPHREY: No. If anything, it
9	would be an oversight that it was not
10	included in the proposal.
11	MR. RAO: Okay. Sorry for
12	interrupting. I just wanted to make sure.
13	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: That was
14	location number three?
15	MR. PELPHREY: Yes, on the first test
16	on Page 11 of the proposal.
17	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: That's when
18	you went out without the forge shop running,
19	correct?
20	MR. HAVENS: Yes, the forge shop was
21	not operating. Vaughan & Bushnell, the rest
22	of the facility was running; Norforge was
23	running. Again, on 9-1 of '05 at 5:00 a.m.
24	with our forge shop running approximately

1	nine drop hammers at the time, Norforge was
2	not running their drop hammers and all our
3	machines, equipment in our facility, since
4	their dust collectors were not in operation.
5	I tested here at this house and I
6	tested 59 decibels, considerably lower than
7	the other ones. And the noise I was picking
8	up at that time, I think I was picking up
9	what I believe to be the FS freight elevator,
10	the drying fan or the drying motor from that
11	elevator is what I could hear the loudest.
12	Location four, which is this house
13	here (indicating), I tested on 7-13-05 at
14	11:00 a.m., normal operation, everything in
15	the area was operating, including our forge
16	shop, 75 decibels, and I attribute the noise
17	from the Vaughan dust collectors from the

On 9-1 of '05, 3:00 p.m., we shut down the forge shop and 76 decibels was my reading, again, from the grind dust collectors. 9-1 of '05 at 5:00 a.m., the forge shop only, none of the other plant was

grind department, which is in this vicinity,

this area here (indicating).

1	operating, Norforge was shut down, 58
2	decibels and, again, that was from the FS
3	freight elevator and partially picking up
4	some of the motor and machines operating in
5	Vaughan, maybe some fans or something in the
6	wall or something for ventilation that we had
7	at that time running.
8	MR. PELPHREY: Just to stop you for a
9	second, Mike
10	MR. HAVENS: Sure.
11	MR. PELPHREY: The testing at
12	5:00 o'clock in the morning on 9-1 for the
13	last two locations, location three and
14	location four, that would be an hour of
15	operation that would fall under the proposed
16	amendment to the site-specific rule which
17	would permit us to operate for a 24-hour
18	period and these are the readings that he
19	received with the shop running at that time.
20	And I also wanted to point out
21	that he mentioned the noise source and the
22	location of Vaughan & Bushnell's grind and
23	dust collectors, I just wanted to verify
24	put it on the record that those dust

_	correctors are not subject. Or are not part
2	of the current site-specific regulations that
3	Vaughan & Bushnell as that regulation
4	applies only to the drop forge facility and
5	not the drop forge hammers or rather not
6	the dust collectors.
7	MR. HAVENS: Okay. Now, the location
8	I want to talk about is location eight right
9	here (indicating). On 7-13 of '05 at
10	11:00 a.m., normal operation of the forge
11	shop and the rest of the machines in our
12	factory were operating, 75 decibels. And I
13	attribute the noise to those decibel readings
14	coming from our polish dust collector, which
15	is located about here (indicating) and the
16	Norforge drop hammers.
17	At 9-1 of '05 at 3:00 p.m., the
18	forge shop was shut down again. The rest of
19	the plant was operating. I had a reading of
20	72 decibels from the polish dust collector
21	and the Bushnell power plant, which is here
22	(indicating). And then at 9-1-05 at
23	5:00 a.m. with the forge shop only, again,
24	like before I had a readings of 63 decibels,

1	which I believe to be coming from the FS
2	elevator, from their drying fans and their
3	motor.
4	MR. PELPHREY: And what did you say
5	the decibel level was in here, in the room
6	right now if I keep talking I guess?
7	MR. HAVENS: Sixty-six, 58, 65, 58,
8	54.
9	MR. PELPHREY: Okay. Have you
10	received any complaints from the public for
11	the sound levels or noise pollution?
12	MR. HAVENS: Not to the best of my
13	knowledge, no.
14	MR. PELPHREY: Do you have any
15	additional testimony?
16	MR. HAVENS: No. I think that's it.
17	MR. PELPHREY: Are there any
18	questions?
19	MR. RAO: I have a few questions. You
20	mentioned earlier that, you know, you're not
21	trained to monitor sound other that, you
22	know, what you have done in-house. Just for
23	the record, did you follow all the
24	manufacturer's instructions, whatever that

1	may be, associated with that Radio Shack
2	meter?
3	MR. HAVENS: Yes, I've read the manual
4	several times. There's two ratings, a C and
5	an A and it's set at an A, so that's what I
6	did. And you can have a fast response or a
7	slow response and it's just how quickly it
8	picks up the sound. There's not much to it
9	as far as operating the meter.
10	MR. PELPHREY: He just wanted to make
11	sure you followed the instructions in
12	collecting sound as per the manufacturer's
13	directions. Did you do that?
14	MR. HAVENS: Yes.
15	MR. RAO: Okay. And are you familiar
16	with the Board regulations and any of the
17	procedures that we have in our regulations as
18	to how sounds should be measured from sources
19	such as your forge shop?
20	MR. HAVENS: For the most part, no.
21	I've read a little bit about it, but no.
22	MR. RAO: Okay. When you were
23	referring to the sound levels that were
24	measured on September 1 at 5:00 a.m., you

1 were attributing some of the sound levels to

2	different noise sources.
3	When you were out in the field
4	measuring or taking the sounds
5	measurements, did you make this you know,
6	decide where the sound was coming from based
7	on what you were hearing also in addition
8	to you know, if you didn't hear the forge
9	shop, then you would see where else the sound
10	was coming from?
11	MR. HAVENS: Correct.
12	MR. RAO: Okay. Now, this is just a
13	general question. Already he has said that
14	he is not familiar with the Board
15	regulations. In your previous filings within
16	the Docket R83-32, the noise consultant
17	testified about his familiarity with the
18	Board regulations and what he thought the
19	sound levels from the forging shop meant in
20	comparison to the Board's standards and
21	measurements, procedures, and things of that
22	nature.
23	So if it's possible for you to

1	final comments, if you think that those
2	statements are still valid, it would be
3	helpful to the Board.
4	MR. PELPHREY: Yes, because obviously
5	I cannot testify or present any evidence as
6	to whether or not he was telling the truth at
7	that time or not or whether or not the
8	individual can be located, but I will do my
9	best to verify the accuracy of his statements
10	as well as the previous survey in the final
11	comments.
12	MR. RAO: All right.
13	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Mr. Gurnik?
14	MR. GURNIK: No questions.
15	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Thank you.
16	Let's go off the record for a sec.
17	(Whereupon, a discussion
18	was had off the record.)
19	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: We'll take a
20	ten-minute break. I did have a question,
21	though, before we go off I thought you had
22	more questions.

23		Vaughan	& Bushnell	versus
24	Norforge,	are they	similar-siz	ed operations,

1	does anybody know that?
2	MR. RUSSELL: Norforge has 42
3	employees.
4	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: How many
5	drop hammers do they have, do you know?
6	MR. PELPHREY: Norforge is actually
7	permitted under their site-specific
8	regulation for 11 drop hammers.
9	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: I was just
10	curious in terms of the size of the two
11	operations since they're across the street
12	from each other.
13	MR. PELPHREY: Norforge's
14	site-specific regulation, they can operate
15	11 drop hammers for similar hours of
16	operation as Vaughan & Bushnell can right
17	now.
18	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: And the
19	residents at these properties that we've
20	talked about that are near there may be
21	one vacant are they aware about the

22	proposed plant change?
23	MR. PELPHREY: Several of them are in
24	the audience today.

HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: All right.

1

2	But has Vaughan & Bushnell taken any steps
3	to make sure that everybody is aware or is it
4	the size of the community such that everyone
5	is aware regardless if you take steps or not.
6	MR. PELPHREY: I think the latter is
7	probably more accurate.
8	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Okay. Those
9	are the two that I was curious about. Okay.
10	Thanks.
11	Let's take a ten-minute break for
12	me, not even, five minutes.
13	(Whereupon a short break was
14	taken, after which the following
15	<pre>proceedings were had:)</pre>
16	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: The Board is
17	essentially done with their questions. I did
18	have one thing that we wanted to point out.
19	As Mr. Rao suggested earlier referring to
20	that earlier rulemaking, which we are most

21	likely going to incorporate by reference into
22	this record, specifically he was concerned
23	about Mr. Campermann's testimony that there
24	be no adverse impact to the community from

1	sound levels up to 65 decibels, so I'd just
2	specifically take a look at that in that in
3	the worst case scenario the sound levels from
4	the facility would be he testified that in
5	the worst case, the sound levels from the
6	facility, they were 65 decibels.
7	So you've got him testifying that
8	it wouldn't be anymore than 65 decibels and
9	that would not be an adverse impact on the
10	community, which I think was important to the
11	Board back in the rulemaking from my reading
12	of the transcript and the record.
13	So we wanted to know whether you
14	believe Mr. Campermann's testimony is still
15	valid. And I think in terms of the
16	community was it Mr. Mourning?
17	MR. MOURNING: Yes.
18	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: (Continuing)
19	testified to that effect. And also

20	whether you believe that the sound levels
21	from Vaughan are below the 65 decibel
22	threshold and I think we did get testimony to
23	that effect, but do you at least want to
24	comment on that in your post hearing comments

1	or if you feel
2	MR. PELPHREY: I would like to present
3	the testimony of the public on the impact to
4	the community.
5	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Well, let's
6	do that then.
7	MR. PELPHREY: I think that's what we
8	were trying to address with that previous
9	65 decibel level.
10	MR. RAO: Just as a clarification,
11	this 65 decibel level that Mr. Campermann
12	testified to has to do more with the adverse
13	health impacts, you know, which may not be
14	discernible to the community at large, but
15	that was the number he picked when he
16	testified.
17	So that's the reason we just

19	testimony is still valid for this facility
20	right now.
21	MR. PELPHREY: Okay. I can address
22	that in my final comment.
23	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Okay. You
24	said you wanted to present

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1	CHAIRMAN GIRARD: I have a quick
2	question on the trains.
3	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: I'm sorry.
4	MR. PELPHREY: I had a question on the
5	trains too, but you go first. Did you hear
6	it go by?
7	CHAIRMAN GIRARD: We did, yes.
8	MR. RUSSELL: Forty-five to 50 of them
9	a day.
10	CHAIRMAN GIRARD: In the proposal it
11	talks about an average of 35 trains a day.
12	Is that an accurate figure or is that
13	MR. RUSSELL: It has increased, I
14	think.
15	MR. PELPHREY: And your name?
16	MR. RUSSELL: Steve Russell. I'm the
17	mayor for Bushnell.

18	CHAIRMAN GIRARD: Should he be sworn
19	in if he's giving
20	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Were you
21	going to testify, Mr. Mayor?
22	MR. RUSSELL: Yes, I am.
23	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Do you want
24	to come up now so you can

1	MR. PELPHREY: Yeah, he was actually
2	going to be my first witness. In addition to
3	the mayor, Vaughan & Bushnell actually
4	contacted Northern Burlington Railroad, which
5	is one of the trains that goes through this
6	town of Bushnell, and we were told a number
7	of 35.
8	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Okay. But
9	the mayor says it's let's swear you in.
10	I'm sorry, sir.
11	Could you swear him in, please?
12	THE REPORTER: Sure.
13	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Not that the
14	mayor of Bushnell doesn't say anything but
15	the truth.
16	(Laughter.)

17	(Witness sworn.)
18	MR. RUSSELL: Now, to get your
19	question, we just talked they had talked
20	about closing a crossing here, so we just had
21	a conference with them and we talked and
22	that, but average time, I think, 35 to 40,
23	but it seems like they're running now more
24	like up in the 45 range.

1	CHAIRMAN GIRARD: How many of those
2	trains come through, say, between midnight
3	and 6:00 a.m.?
4	MR. RUSSELL: It seems like every one
5	of them.
6	(Laughter.)
7	We were just commenting we've got
8	one guy that I think hits it at about
9	3:00 o'clock and he lays on that horn from
10	down there when he we have about five
11	crossings and I don't think he ever takes his
12	hand off of it, he just keeps on blowing it
13	until he gets outside of town.
14	I have relatives that come down
15	from Chicago and they aren't used to it. And

16 I live about a block and a half away from the tracks and they -- I guess their expression 17 was I thought it was coming right through the 18 19 window, you know. They jumped up -- startles 20 them if you're not used to it. It's one of 21 those things you try to get used to the best 22 you can. 23 The worse time is springtime, you 24 open the windows and you're watching T.V. and

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1	that train starts in and you can't hear.
2	You've got to do with your button to crank up
3	the sound on your T.V. so you can hear it.
4	So the trains are the noise definitely
5	impacts Bushnell from the trains.
6	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: And they
7	come through at night as well it sounds like?
8	MR. RUSSELL: Twenty-four hours a day.
9	You know, Galesburg is one of the biggest
10	hubs around here, so they're sending we
11	have all kinds of coal trains that come
12	through and steel.
13	CHAIRMAN GIRARD: Thank you.
14	MR. PELPHREY: Mr. Mayor, did you

15	prepare testimony for today?
16	MR. RUSSELL: Yes, I did.
17	MR. PELPHREY: Can you present that
18	testimony to the Board and to the public?
19	MR. RUSSELL: Okay. Vaughan &
20	Bushnell Manufacturing Company is a major
21	employer for the city of Bushnell. They
22	employ, as you heard earlier testimony, close
23	to 300 people and are looking to expand with
24	the increase demand for their product.

1	The city of Bushnell is in need of
2	job opportunities since over 50 percent of
3	the Bushnell Prairie City School students
4	qualify for free or reduced lunches. I think
5	the elementary was at 59, so there's a big
6	demand for jobs in our area.
7	The city of Bushnell has just been
8	accepted into the enterprise zone in
9	McDonough County in hopes to have existing
10	businesses expand and attract new businesses.
11	It is our hope that Vaughan & Bushnell as
12	well as other manufacturers will see the
13	enterprise zone as an opportunity to expand

14	their businesses and bring more jobs to
15	Bushnell.
16	We would hate to see Vaughan &
17	Bushnell have to move to another location
18	when the city of Bushnell is in need of job
19	opportunities. The Bushnell city council and
20	myself, when it was brought to our attention
21	at a city council meeting, unanimously were
22	in favor of the request of Vaughan & Bushnell
23	to increase their hours to meet the demands
24	for their products.

1	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Any
2	questions?
3	CHAIRMAN GIRARD: Have you ever had
4	any noise complaints from any citizens about
5	the plant?
6	MR. RUSSELL: I've been an alderman
7	for two years and a mayor for one and have
8	yet to have one complaint. No, I have not.
9	CHAIRMAN GIRARD: Thank you.
10	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Thank you
11	sir.
12	MR. PELPHREY: I have additional

13	testimony of a city attorney, a state
14	representative, a CEO of Farmers & Merchants
15	Banks, two local residents as well as a city
16	councilman as well as Ron Miller from Vaughar
17	& Bushnell that I'd like to present. If you
18	would prefer that I swore all of them in at
19	the same time and have them provide their
20	testimony in a joint manner, that's fine with
21	me.
22	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Okay. Let's
23	swear everybody in. Can you guys raise your

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hands or something so we know who's being

1	sworn in?
2	(Witnesses sworn.)
3	MR. PELPHREY: I would like to first
4	have Steve Holland stand up, give his name,
5	his position, and if he has prepared
6	testimony today, to provide that testimony.
7	MR. Holland: Yes, I have. My name is
8	Steve Holland. I'm the president of the
9	Bushnell Economic Development Corporation.
10	I've also been city attorney for about
11	30 years and I'm speaking today actually on

13	Corporation in support of the proposal of
14	Vaughan & Bushnell to be allowed to operate
15	its forging shop on a 24-hour per day basis.
16	What I'm going to say is
17	redundant, I realize that, but it's a very
18	important business for our town, you know,
19	we're very fortunate. For a town of our size
20	of about 3,200, we've got about 550
21	manufacturing jobs and of those Vaughan &
22	Bushnell is by far the largest and any
23	reduction in their employment would have a
24	major impact on the city of Bushnell.

behalf of the Bushnell Economic Development

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1	We do not have zoning in Bushnell,
2	but if you look at the map that was over
3	here, Exhibit C, if we had an industrial area
4	or industrial zoning, it would be that area,
5	it's all primarily manufacturing. They
6	talked earlier about some of the houses that
7	had been removed and behind two and three,
8	20 years ago there would have been houses
9	there, but now it's where our water tower is
10	located.

11	We've talked about trains. I
12	think the numerous trains on the Burlington
13	Northern track with their constant whistles,
14	as you've heard, have a far bigger
15	negative impact on the city than what
16	Vaughan & Bushnell would ever do.
17	Again, Bushnell Economic
18	Development totally supports the request of
19	the hammer factories, as we call it here in
20	town. Besides the number of jobs, the hammer
21	factory has been a great corporate citizen.
22	They donate to every request that comes along
23	and, obviously, it's very important for us to
24	have them as part of our community.

1	Thank you.
2	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: He might be
3	a better person. In your 30 years as city
4	attorney, have you had any complaints
5	regarding the Vaughan & Bushnell drop forge
6	facility?
7	MR. HOLLAND: You know, I can't
8	remember back 30 years ago, but as a general
9	statement, no. And my office is located just

10	a block north of where that map stops and,
11	you know, the bigger complaint we always have
12	is with the trains. You know, the hammer
13	factor, if there's a problem it's not a
14	problem if it's a noise at the sound of
15	money. I mean, it's an important part of our
16	community.
17	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Thank you
18	sir.
19	MR. PELPHREY: I would also like to
20	present the testimony of Richard P. Myers,
21	state representative for the 94th legislative
22	district.
23	MR. MYERS: Good morning, gentlemen,
24	Mr Knittle acting Chairman Girard and

1	Member Johnson, it's a pleasure to be here
2	this morning. I am here today first of
3	all, let me say I am state representative
4	Rich Myers from Colchester. I represent the
5	94th representative district, which includes
6	Bushnell, and have represented Bushnell and
7	the residents of Bushnell for the last
8	12 years.

I am here today to support a proposal of the amendment to a site-specific rule by the Vaughan & Bushnell company.

Vaughan & Bushnell is an integral part of the economy of Bushnell, McDonough County, and indeed the entire region. They have operated in Bushnell, Illinois for many years, as you have previously heard, and have been a good corporate citizen and neighbor to the people of Bushnell.

Bushnell, Illinois has a very diverse industrial base with at least five factories and several hundred employees, maybe several thousand employees. This

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diversity is important to maintaining the

employment level and economy of the area.

1	Vaughan & Bushnell's request for an amendmen
2	will allow them to increase employment
3	further adding to the base and stability of
4	the economy.
5	Recent departures by several
6	companies in the Galesburg area have had a
7	negative impact on Galesburg and the larger

surrounding area. Other communities such as 8 9 Bushnell, Macomb, and Monmouth, have seen 10 various opportunities to counter the 11 Galesburg situation and provide opportunities 12 for the entire region. 13 And to continue on with questions 14 that have been asked before regarding complaints, in the 12 years that I've been 15 16 representative of this district, as you 17 probably well imagine, my office gets numerous complaints regarding noise, air 18 pollution, whether it be smell or dust or 19 20 various other things. 21 I have had noise pollution complaints regarding road building, I have 22 23 had noise pollution complaints regarding the

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power plant at Western Illinois University

24

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5

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and asphalt plant in the area, I've had air pollution complaints, but never once have I received any complaints from anybody in the Bushnell community regarding the hammer factory or any other operations within the Bushnell area.

7	From my experience regarding
8	Bushnell, it's a very supportive community
9	that supports everything within it, whether
10	it's education, museums, cultural aspects or
11	the industrial base within Bushnell, it's
12	very supportive and I urge you to give every
13	consideration to their request for this
14	amendment.
15	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Thank you,
16	sir.
17	MR. MYERS: Thank you.
18	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Thank you
19	for your time.
20	Does anybody have any questions?
21	(No verbal response.)
22	MR. PELPHREY: Next I'd like to
23	present Michael Steelman. He's CEO for the
24	Farmers & Merchants Bank.

1		MR.	STEELMAN:	Do you	want	me to	
2	stand,	is t	that all ri	ght?			
3		MR.	PELPHREY:	That's	fine.		
1		MR.	STEELMAN:	Very g	ood.	Thank	you
5			Thank you	so much	for h	eina he	re

0	today. It is very important for our
7	community. My name is Michael Steelman,
8	S-T-E-E-E-L-M-A-N. I'm the chairman and CEO
9	of Farmers & Merchants State Bank of
10	Bushnell. We're a community bank. We've
11	been located in Bushnell since 1913. I
12	haven't been here that entire time.
13	I'm also the secretary and
14	director of the Bushnell Economic Development
15	Corporation. I've lived here since 1955.
16	Our bank is located about three blocks from
17	the manufacturing plant, so we're very close.
18	We're neighbors to Vaughan & Bushnell.
19	We're also close to the Archer
20	Daniels plant that was referred to earlier in
21	the testimony and right across the street
22	from another manufacturing plant. A central
23	goal of the Economic Development Corporation
24	is the retention and growth of the businesses

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1	that we have in town and particularly our
2	largest employer is the manufacturing
3	businesses.

4 The Bushnell Economic Development

5	Corporation has always worked very closely
6	with Vaughan & Bushnell Manufacturing
7	Company. The economic well being of Vaughan
8	& Bushnell is central to the city of Bushnell
9	and its citizens. I'm sure you've noticed or
10	you've learned by now that Bushnell has a
11	unique mix of commercial and retail
12	businesses all within about a six-block area
13	of downtown Bushnell.
14	The manufacturing plants are
15	located basically in the downtown area as
16	well as retail businesses and it's always
17	been that way. We have no applicable zoning
18	laws, as the city attorney pointed out,
19	regarding the commercial retail residential
20	areas of the city.
21	The trains that have been referred
22	to: The Burlington Northern Santa Fe
23	Railroad operates two tracks that are
24	directly through the heart of the city of

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Bushnell, and you've already heard that there
are numerous trains passing directly through
the city on a daily basis.

One thing I will add and that is because of two tracks that are in the city, we're really a glorified switchyard, so there's a train sitting at one end of town waiting to go through town, which means that trains go through town excruciatingly slowly, blowing the horn the entire time. And we also have the TP & W tracks that are passing through the downtown area.

The bank and the Economic

Development Corporation fully support the proposal for the operation of three shifts at Vaughan & Bushnell's forge shop on a 24-hour basis, and we truly believe that the operation of the forge shop is going to be much less intrusive than the enumerable trains that pass directly through the heart of our city on a daily basis.

The sounds of forging, which, if ever heard and certainly rarely heard, are the economic heartbeat of this city. So we

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fully support the proposal and I hope you
will give it all due consideration. Thank

3	you very much.
4	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Thank you,
5	sir.
6	MR. PELPHREY: Thank you, Michael.
7	Next I have the testimony of
8	Don Swartzbaugh. He's the president of the
9	Chamber of Commerce here at the city of
10	Bushnell.
11	MR. SWARTZBAUGH: For the sake of not
12	being redundant, the Chamber fully supports
13	the proposal and the commitment and hope for
14	your consideration.
15	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Thank you,
16	sir.
17	MR. PELPHREY: Thank you, Don.
18	Next I have the testimony of Daniel
19	Roberts. He's actually a local resident of
20	Bushnell. And in fact it's my understanding
21	that Mr. Roberts is located his house is
22	located at location eight on Exhibit C to the
23	proposal.
24	MR. ROBERTS: I live in this house

2	MR. PELPHREY: That's the second house
3	down
4	MR. ROBERTS: The second house down
5	from the mobile home, it says, on the eastern
6	side of it.
7	MR. PELPHREY: It's the corner of
8	Dean and what's that street?
9	MR. ROBERTS: There's just an alley
10	there.
11	MR. PELPHREY: Okay.
12	MR. ROBERTS: I'm Daniel J. Roberts.
13	I'm employed by Test, Incorporated and we
14	operate the water and waste water treatment
15	plants here in town. I have lived at
16	123 South Dean Street for the past 18 years.
17	I was approached to come to this
18	hearing and told that Vaughan was running the
19	third shift and I hadn't noticed any
20	additional hammer activity. They have been
21	running it for many weeks, so I have no
22	objection. It doesn't impact us at all.
23	There are many other sources of sound and
24	most of those have been covered, so that's

1	all I have.
2	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Thank you,
3	Dan.
4	MR. PELPHREY: Next we have the
5	testimony of Mike Howell. He's a city
6	councilman.
7	MR. HOWELL: I'm Mike Howell and, as
8	he said, I'm an alderman here in the city of
9	Bushnell, and fortunately, I have another
10	opportunity, that I am employed by Vaughan &
11	Bushnell. And I do believe that if we do not
12	get this extra time that we can manufacture
13	forgings that it will impair us on being able
14	to keep the process going throughout our
15	plant. Also, it will impair us from having a
16	sufficient amount of shippable goods.
17	Now, Vaughan has always been, like
18	everybody has repeated before, a good partner
19	with Bushnell, and I think that without this
20	manufacturing facility as a partner that it
21	would greatly impact our economy here in
22	Bushnell.
23	So, therefore, I would appreciate
24	you all granting this variance for Bushnell

1	so that we can keep striving here in
2	Bushnell. Thank you.
3	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Thank you,
4	sir.
5	MR. PELPHREY: Thank you, Mike.
6	I've also got some testimony of
7	Justin Hood. He's a local resident of the
8	city of Bushnell, and in fact he resides at
9	location three on Exhibit C to the proposal,
10	the house immediately on the corner of Davis
11	and Dean.
12	MR. HOOD: As the man just said, I'm
13	Justin Clark Hood. I live at location number
14	three. I've lived there for approximately
15	five and a half years. I have a family of
16	four. There has been no noticeable
17	difference in the running of the hammers
18	since they have been.
19	We go to bed between 8:00 and
20	10:00 consecutively every night. We get up
21	at about 5:00, 6:00 in the morning and
22	there's no difference of when they run and
23	when they don't run. There's not any
24	excessive noise that comes from the forgings

т	inere are prency of other sources of horse in
2	the area from the other manufacturers as well
3	as the FS plant.
4	MR. JOHNSON: And four kids.
5	MR. HOOD: And four kids, that's
6	right.
7	(Laughter.)
8	I sleep all night and the only thing
9	that wakes me up is, dad, I've got to go to
10	the bathroom or I need a drink. So other
11	than that, I agree with everything that
12	everybody else has said. It is a great thing
13	to have in town.
14	I live right across the street and
15	when the guys go out on break in the summer,
16	the kids go over. We talk to them and we
17	interact with them. The guys get along with
18	us, we get along with everybody. We even
19	shared grilling out sometimes, so it's a good
20	thing. It's kind of like maybe a
21	neighborhood security watch almost sometimes,
22	but I believe that's it. Thank you.
23	MR. PELPHREY: Thank you, Justin.
24	And finally. I have the testimony of

1	Ron Miller from Vaughan & Bushnell. He has
2	brought some demonstrations for you.
3	MR. MILLER: If I may just kind of sum
4	up a little bit of why we're here, I think
5	manufacturers in this country we are one
6	obviously are facing tremendous
7	challenges. Those challenges are primarily
8	associated with third world countries,
9	becoming much more capable of manufacturing
10	products than they were 20 years ago, and I
11	want to kind of tell that story a little bit
12	with these two tools (indicating).
13	This tool is a big framing hammer,
14	a 21-ounce head. The unique part about it
15	for us is this curved fiberglass handle. We
16	introduced this in 2003. We sold it to
17	Home Depot and Lowe's and it was doing quite
18	well. No one else had this curved handle.
19	The manufacturing process of this
20	is a little unique and we'll go into that.
21	But in late 2005, we were told by Lowe's and
22	Home Depot that they were going to
23	discontinue it and we said, why, this is
24	selling great? They said to us that they had

1	a margin enhancement opportunity.
2	And to make a long story short,
3	they replaced this handle with a they
4	replaced this hammer with a hammer made by
5	Stanley Tools. Stanley Tools is a competitor
6	of ours, headquartered in Newark,
7	Connecticut. They do not manufacture a
8	single hand tool in the United States
9	anymore.
10	They closed up their Shelbyville,
11	Tennessee plant about five years ago and most
12	of their products are coming out of Mexico,
13	Taiwan, and China. There's no question that
14	they can make this product cheaper than we
15	can, but what we need to do as manufactures
16	is be as efficient as we can in every single
17	operation.
18	A forge plant that shuts down ten
19	furnaces for four or five hours, restarts
20	them prior to the next shift, heats that iron
21	back up, is inefficient, there's no question
22	about it. I'm sure you guys wouldn't
23	question that. We just have to remain
24	competitive. We have to be efficient, do

1	everything we can do.
2	We can buy this head elsewhere,
3	bring it over here, assemble it, there's no
4	question, but we don't want to do that. We
5	have this little sticker on here that says:
б	Proud to say made in USA. That's what
7	Vaughan & Bushnell is all about.
8	This tool, one of the guys
9	referred to it earlier, this is a Japanese
10	pry bar. Why it is unique to Japan, I don't
11	know, but we sold 550,000 of these last year.
12	That is a tremendous amount of forgings. We
13	are tooled up with this and have an
14	opportunity to sell these to Sears.
15	Sears Craftsman only will allow a
16	made in USA product, so we need to make these
17	in this country for them to take it. We
18	don't have the capacity to do that, no
19	question. To make 550,000 of these, it would
20	take two drop hammers on a single shift.
21	By adding a third shift, we can do
22	it, and that is why we're here today to
23	request your deliberation and hopefully a

1	modification to our site-specific rule.
2	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Thank you,
3	sir.
4	MR. MILLER: I have nothing more.
5	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Anything
6	further, any questions?
7	MR. JOHNSON: You are going to
8	introduce those as evidence, right?
9	(Laughter.)
10	MR. MILLER: I can for (inaudible)
11	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Thank you.
12	Anymore witnesses, Mr. Pelphrey?
13	MR. PELPHREY: That's it.
14	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: I want to
15	note for the record that we have and I
16	failed to mention this in the beginning a
17	significant number of citizens here today. I
18	think, anywhere upwards of 20 to 25 people
19	have been at the hearing today.
20	And I do want to note from the
21	Board's perspective that we really do
22	appreciate everybody's time and we can see

23	how im	portant	it	is	for	this	commu	unity	, ł	low
24	import	ant it	is	for	ever	yone	here	who	has	5

1	taken the time to come here today and show us
2	that. So we do appreciate that and we
3	acknowledge it and we'll take it as seriously
4	as it is to you.
5	So I want to go off the record for
6	just a second, can we do that?
7	THE REPORTER: Sure.
8	(Whereupon, a discussion
9	was had off the record.)
10	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: We're back
11	on the record after an off-the-record
12	discussion. We've agreed the court
13	reporter has informed us that the transcript
14	of this proceeding will be ready on
15	March 15th. Public comments for the
16	proceeding will be due on April 17th.
17	As Mr. Anand Rao noted off the
18	record, the Board does have a web site and
19	the transcript of today's hearing as well as
20	any other documents will be available and
21	that's at www inch state il us Any previous

22	Board order or hearing officer order will
23	also be available at this site.
24	And if anyone has any questions

1	about it, they can call me or I would assume
2	anyone at the Board, but I would probably be
3	the best person to call about this. My phone
4	number is (217) 278-3111. I want to thank
5	everybody for their time before we go,
6	Mr. Pelphrey, do you have any closing
7	statement you want to make?
8	MR. PELPHREY: I have not prepared a
9	closing statement. I just wanted to open it
10	up if there's any other comments from the
11	public today. If they have anything else to
12	say or add, feel free to do so.
13	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: That's a
14	fine point. If anyone has anything they want
15	to say, we're always eager to hear it.
16	Mr. Gurnik from the EPA, do you
17	have anything you want to add at this point
18	in time?
19	MR. GURNIK: Nothing.
20	MR. NORTON: I have a short tidbit.

21	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Sure. Can
22	you identify yourself?
23	MR. NORTON: Dave Norton, Alderman.
24	I've been living in Bushnell since 1978. I

1	have a place of business that I operate here
2	that's approximately two blocks from Vaughan.
3	I'm across the tracks, so I'm 200 feet from
4	the railroad track. I sit in my office on a
5	daily basis and as trains go through town,
6	light fixtures in my office rattle, windows
7	rattle and you hear the whistle blow, but I
8	never hear Vaughan's hammers, so that's it.
9	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Thank you
10	very much.
11	Anybody else?
12	MR. EVANS: My name is Merlin Evans
13	THE REPORTER: I'm sorry, can you
14	repeat your name?
15	MR. EVANS: Merlin, M-E-R-L-I-N, like
16	the magician.
17	I live right across from number
18	two there (indicating). I've lived there for
19	16 years and

20	MR. PELPHREY: Let's swear you in.
21	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Did you
22	raise your hand when we swore you in the
23	first time?
24	(Simultaneous colloquy.)

1	MR. PELPHREY: Merlin, you said your
2	location is location two on the map?
3	MR. EVANS: Yeah, the house on the
4	corner there right across from the
5	MR. PELPHREY: Right. That's location
6	two on Exhibit C to the proposal. Okay.
7	MR. EVANS: I lived there for 16
8	years. And like everybody already said, the
9	trains are the worst and plus I could feel
10	the vibration of the noise from Norforge, but
11	we can't feel any from the Vaughan &
12	Bushnell. That's all I've got.
13	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Thank you,
14	sir.
15	MR. NORTON: Norforge has the much
16	larger hammers running.
17	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: We have one
18	more gentleman.

19	Sir, can you identify yourself?
20	MR. CAMERON: I'm Bill Cameron.
21	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Were you
22	sworn in previously?
23	MR. CAMERON: Yes.
24	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Okay.

1	MR. CAMERON: And I live right next to
2	Mr. Roberts and I've lived there for
3	three years and I've never had any trouble
4	with the drop hammers. I've lived on the
5	other side of the track about two blocks away
6	right next to ADM and I've lived there for
7	26 or 28 years and I've never had any
8	problems with any noise from the drop
9	hammering, vibrations or anything.
10	HEARING OFFICER KNITTLE: Well, thank
11	you very much.
12	Again, thank you all very much.
13	We appreciate your time and attention to
14	this. Are there any other matters that need
15	to be addressed at this time?
16	(No verbal response.)
17	Seeing none, I would like to thank

18	everybody for participating and this hearing
19	is adjourned.
20	(Which were all the proceedings
21	had in the above-entitled cause
22	on this date.)
23	
24	
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1	STATE OF ILLINOIS)
2) SS. COUNTY OF KANE)
3	
4	
5	I, MARIA E. SHOCKEY, CSR, do
6	hereby state that I am a court reporter doing
7	business in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and
8	State of Illinois; that I reported by means of
9	machine shorthand the proceedings held in the
10	foregoing cause, and that the foregoing is a true
11	and correct transcript of my shorthand notes so
12	taken as aforesaid.
13	
14	
15	
16	Maria E. Shockey, CSR Notary Public, Kane County, Illinois
	rance country, reserved

17	
18	SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO
19	before me this day of, A.D., 2006.
20	
21	Notary Public
22	
23	
24	