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John Therriant 20. Pollation Control Board June 12, '08 Ro: P(B case CRECEIVED CLERK'S OFFICE ORIGINAL JUN 1 2 2008 John: STATE OF ILLINOIS Pollution Control Board In my ropy I notice that the copy machine lost a small bit of the elger of three of the exhibit pages. Enclosed are replacements for those three pages if needed: - Exhibit page 1 - Exhibit page 4 - Exhibit page ? Best,

Tom Edward

902 W. Moss Avs. Peria, IL 61606

Data From U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Feb., 2006

Exhibit 1 (1st page

Comparison to other Commerciaid laz Waste Landfills

Owner	City	ST	w/in 3 mile radius (ECHO)	large (recognizable) city/town (Google Earth)	Local Host Fee	State Taxes/Fees	Perpetual Care Fund
Chemice Waste Management	Emelle	AL	NA	70 mi SW of	\$2.40/ton to County where	Based on toxicity of waste	· · · ·
ACILITY CLOSED			•	Tuscaloosa	site located; and	\$41.60/ton - D, F, K codes requiring	
		1			Sumter County levies addl	stabilization and PCB	·
\sim	Į	1	•		\$5/ton	566.60/ton - U Codes	
]		,	· · ·	\$103.60/ton - P Codes	•••
	Į. ·	i			•	\$11.60/ton - K061 (electric arc dust)	
•		{	ţ	1	-	\$1.00/ton on all waste received for disposal	
Clean Harbors	Westmorland	CA	139	127 ml E of San	r/a		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	ļ		<u> </u>	Diego		\$229.62/ton - Extremely haz, waste and	ļ
Clean Harbors	Buttonwillow	CA	246	27 mi Wof	n/a .	restricted haz, waste	
•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Bakersfield		\$46.38/ton - RCRA haz. Waste	, <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>
Chemical Waste Management	Kettleman City	CA	16	54 mi S of Fresno	n/a		
lean Harbors	Deer Trail	co	50	58 ml E of Denver	\$120,000 annually + 2%	\$600 annual operating fee	·····
				:	gross tipping fees (state		
	ł				statute)		
IS Ecology/American Ecology	Grand View	ID	5	53 ml S of Bolse	no	\$30.00/ton - RCRA defined waste	
	}		ļ .			\$20.00/ton - same site 0-2,500 tons	
		1			·	\$10.00/ton - same site 2,500 - 12,500	
		1	·		1 · .	\$5.00/ton - same site 12,500 - 25,000	-
•				•		\$2.50/ton - same site 25,000+ tons	•
eoría Disposal Company	Pottetown	IL.	53,190	partially located w/in	\$1,00/ton to Peorla County (If	\$18.18/cubic yard - RCRA defined waste	
	pooria	<u>ا</u>		City of Peorla		\$6.06/cubic yard - treated waste	
leritage Environmental	Roachdale	IN		39 ml W of		\$11.50/ton	
•				Indianapolis	from state's Haz, Waste	· · ·	
• •	1.			,	Disposal Tax	· · · ·	•
hemical Waste Management	Sulphur	LA	1,955	12 W of Lake	no	\$30/ton of haz waste generated & disposed	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
0.5		ľ		Charles		of at the same site	
		1		,		\$40/ton of haz waste disposed of in LA at a	I
].]	site other than generated	
• _ •		· ·	1			\$100/ton of extremely haz waste disposed of	•
	.	i . i				in LA	
/ayne Disposal, Inc	Belleville	IM	NA	21 ml SW of		\$10.00/ton - RCRA defined waste	······································
ACILITY CLOSED				Dearborn		excludes K061, treated waste, incineration	
	i	1	1			leverences under l'angres medicitarianoli	

Thomas Madigan

309-673-2612

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Exhibit 4

Revised: October 2007 ILD000805812 Page V-D

Section V LANDFILLS This was inchard From 1.89 in 2002, without Fublic hearing. (i.e., 1. 84 million c.y)

A. <u>SUMMARY</u>

Peoria Disposal Company operates a ninety (90) acre facility, seventy-four (74) of which are approved for disposal units. The total waste capacity is approximately 2,638,580 cubic yards. Industries served by the site include earthmoving and agricultural equipment manufacturers, chemical and steel companies, and breweries. Some wastes are to be treated at the Stabilization Unit at the facility prior to disposal in a landfill cell. The final landfill unit is scheduled to close in the year 2009.

This section presents permit conditions for the landfill according to the regulatory requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 724 Subparts N (Landfills) and G (Closure).

B. WASTE IDENTIFICATION

- 1. The landfill disposal units are located as shown on the site topographic map contained n Appendix B-2 of the approved permit application.
- 2. The Permittee may dispose the following wastes in landfill cells, subject to the terms of this permit:

• •			-
Landfill Cell	Approximate Total	Surface Area Dimensions of Landfill Cell	Description of Hazardous
Designation	Capacity (c.y.)	(Acres)	Waste
Barrel Trench Area	35,000	14	See Attachment C for Waste List and
Section A	\$ 6,500	8	Hazardous Waste Nos.
Section B	190,000	10	and
Trench C-1	425,929	7.3	Non-hazardous
Trench C-2	453,846	6.4	wastes identified
Trench C-3	775,939	. 7.3	in Condition X.H.2
🔨 Trench C-4	982,865	11.0	
	2. 970.077		

3. The Permittee is prohibited from disposing any waste in the permitted units not included in Condition B. 2. of this Section.

231,499 c.y. more then total uses to capacit, gaven above (2,638,500). Figures don't give!

309-673-2612 Jun 12 08 02:49p p.4 Thomas Madigan January, 2004 200 PETITION 1.Scol 2005 Fror 200 5 ALatures, TExhibit 9 Hazards of the PDC Hazardous Waste Landfill La Courter. Peoria Disposal Co. is seeking a permit from the county board to greatly expand its toxic waste landfill on the city's west edge (bounded by Rt. 8, Forrest Hill, Molleck, and Reservoir Rds.) and operate it for at least 15 more years. It is the only one left in the Greater Midwest, one of only 14 left in the nation, and has received highly toxic waste from 15 states. It is the most important issue facing the city-county -- and its future. 95% of the direct impact would be to the city. But the city's health is also the county's. *There are 843 toxic chemicals - many the most toxic known to man short of nuclear waste - that the Illinois EPA permits PDC to bury in this 74-acre landfill. The EPA requires testing groundwater for just 20 of them -- and has PDC itself do most testing. *But there is no EPA testing for air pollution from the landfill, though chemicals do volatilize through soil into our air, indeed, PDC has stack pipes in its landfill to vent gases. *A recent joint 5-country study in Europe found that babies born of mothers living within 2 miles of hazardous waste landfills had 40% more birth defects and 33% more of other abnormalities [The Loncet 1/26/02. Countries were Britain, Denmark, France, Belgium, Italy]. A New Jersey study revealed twice as many premature births, ascribed to airborne furnes. In 2005 a New York state study revealed 15% more strokes in adults near such landfills. 1300 *Peoria has a dense population (over 25,000) living downwind from and within a 2-mile radius of the PDC landfill (from Farmington Rd., University Ave., and Charter Oak and Big Hollow Rds). This area includes 265 residential streets lined with single and multifamily homes and apartments - - plus Bradley University. BUT its effect goes far beyond. *Groundwater contamination is a longterm concern. It travels for miles. This landfill adjoins the aquifer from which much (60%) of the city water supply is drawn. Also, it is close to Kickapoo Creek and Illinois River. Chemical toxins can last for centuries, "forever," experts warn. But the plastic and clay landfill liners are shortlived. And monitoring methods "are not" fail-safe. "Every landfill leaks," states Robert Kennedy Jr. *PDC's current EPA permit allows 2.6 million cubic yards of waste and expires in 2006. According to published reports, it wants to add more states and at least six (6) million more cubic yards (2 million tons) over the next 15 years. That would fill 158 of one of the 30-story Peoria Twin Tower buildings. Do we want a mountain of highly toxic waste from throughout the Midwest and beyond in the heart of the county and on the city's doorstep? DEFINITION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE in state law: Waste which "may cause or sighificantly contribute to an increase in mortality or ... serious, irreversible, or incapacitating. illness. or pose a substantial ... bazard to human health or the environment ... " WHAT WE WANT: ** Reject expansion of the landfill. (Peoria County Board has full authority to do this.) **Begin now the permanent closure of this landfill while we are alert to the problem. **Become a community voice urging the state and nation to require and accelerate development of means to (a) detoxify hazardous waste and (b) recycle it to beneficial

- Compiled from many sources by Tom L. Edwards

uses instead of burying it in the ground where it remains hazardous and a menace.

(AVER)