

## Therriault, John

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**From:** Environmental Law and Policy Center <elpcinfo@elpc.org> on behalf of Sandra Hebenstreit <slhhome@hotmail.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 12, 2013 4:32 PM  
**To:** Therriault, John  
**Subject:** Please Reject Midwest Generation's Petition for a Variance (Docket No. PCB 2013-024)

Feb 12, 2013

Illinois Pollution Control Board Members

Dear Control Board Members,

Dear Illinois Pollution Control Board,

Please reject Midwest Generation's request for a variance of the historic clean air standards Illinois adopted in 2006 (docket no. PCB 2013-024). Hold the company to its previous commitment, which is vital to protecting public health and the environment.

It is the responsibility and duty of the Board to protect Illinois residents from being taken advantage of by companies like Midwest Generation, which has delayed compliance with clean air laws for long enough and which has hidden behind threats to slash jobs and close plants. As you know from the Board's earlier experience with Ameren, a variance doesn't guarantee jobs or that plants will stay open.

The people of Illinois should not have to suffer from years of extra pollution. Midwest Generation should live up to their promise to install modern pollution controls on schedule.

Sincerely,  
Sandra Hebenstreit  
2857 N. Burling St.  
Chicago, IL 60657

Sincerely,

Ms. Sandra Hebenstreit  
2857 N Burling St  
Chicago, IL 60657-5252  
(773) 327-9812

RECEIVED  
CLERK'S OFFICE  
FEB 13 2013  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
Pollution Control Board

*Pct#5692*

## Therriault, John

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**From:** Sierra Club <information@sierraclub.org> on behalf of Phyllis Adams <laplan14@sbcglobal.net>  
**Sent:** Monday, February 11, 2013 10:08 PM  
**To:** Therriault, John  
**Subject:** Please Reject Midwest Generation's Petition for a Variance (Docket No. PCB 2013-024)

Feb 11, 2013

Illinois Pollution Control Board

Dear Control Board,

I object to Midwest Generation's Petition for a Variance, Docket No. PCB 2013-024.

PLEASE DO NOT GRANT A DELAY. Please protect my health and that of my family and neighbors.

The Midwest Generation coal plants are some of the biggest emitters of sulfur dioxide in Illinois. Sulfur dioxide poses a serious threat to our health and our environment by contributing to asthma attacks, chronic pulmonary disease, and respiratory hospitalizations.

Granting these delays for Midwest Generation does not ensure the long-term stability of their workers' jobs and the company has provided no clear plan for how it will stay in compliance with the changes they have asked for. Like Ameren, they may well abandon operations in the near future.

The Illinois Pollution Control Board has an obligation to protect the health of Illinois residents and should uphold the agreement that was made in 2007 to reduce harmful pollution from Illinois' aging coal plants. This is critical for my health and our environment and I respectfully ask that you deny Midwest Generation's variance request.

Sincerely,

Phyllis Adams  
100 Forestway Dr  
Deerfield, IL 60015-4808

PCB#5693

## Therriault, John

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**From:** Environmental Law and Policy Center <elpcinfo@elpc.org> on behalf of Linda Berlow <lrberlow@yahoo.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 12, 2013 7:32 PM  
**To:** Therriault, John  
**Subject:** Please Reject Midwest Generation's Petition for a Variance (Docket No. PCB 2013-024)

Feb 12, 2013

Illinois Pollution Control Board Members

*PCB# 5694*

Dear Control Board Members,

Please reject Midwest Generation's request for a variance of the historic clean air standards Illinois adopted in 2006 (docket no. PCB 2013-024). Hold the company to its previous commitment, which is vital to protecting public health and the environment.

It is the responsibility and duty of the Board to protect Illinois residents from being taken advantage of by companies like Midwest Generation, which has delayed compliance with clean air laws for long enough and which has hidden behind threats to slash jobs and close plants. As you know from the Board's earlier experience with Ameren, a variance doesn't guarantee jobs or that plants will stay open.

The people of Illinois should not have to suffer from years of extra pollution. Midwest Generation should live up to their promise to install modern pollution controls on schedule.

Sincerely,

Ms. Linda Berlow  
408 Ridge Ave  
Apt 22-2  
Evanston, IL 60202-2827

## Therriault, John

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**From:** Environmental Law and Policy Center <scientistnetwork@elpc.org> on behalf of Willard Fry <w-fry@northwestern.edu>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 12, 2013 8:03 PM  
**To:** Therriault, John  
**Subject:** Support for the Combined Pollutant Standard (CPS) adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board in 2007

Feb 12, 2013

*PC#5695*

Illinois Pollution Control Board Members

Dear Control Board Members,

As health professionals living and working in Illinois, we support the Combined Pollutant Standard (CPS) adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board in 2007. By controlling power plant emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), and mercury, the CPS helps protect the air we breathe, the local fish we eat, and the wildlife and natural spaces we love from harmful pollution. We are concerned by the present effort to weaken the CPS before the Illinois Pollution Control Board. We urge you to vote against any action eroding requirements of the CPS standards.

Nationally, coal-fired power plants are the largest sources of SO<sub>2</sub> and mercury emissions, and are among the largest single source emitters of NO<sub>x</sub>. Emissions of these air pollutants impact human and ecosystem health in a number of ways. High levels of SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> can exacerbate respiratory symptoms in at-risk individuals (including children and the elderly), including asthma and COPD attacks. Exposure to mercury, a potent neurotoxin, can result in developmental delays (e.g. speech, motor, and memory skills) in children, and cause nervous system damage in adults. Wildlife and plant species are also impacted by the toxic effects of these pollutants, (e.g. reproductive impacts of mercury to wildlife, SO<sub>2</sub>-derived acid rain damage to foliage).

In addition to the health impacts of directly regulated chemicals, SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> are also precursors to other harmful pollutants such as fine particulate matter and ground-level ozone. Fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) is a complex mixture of solid and liquid particles, and a very large proportion of measured PM<sub>2.5</sub> results from the chemical transformation of SO<sub>2</sub> and various NO<sub>x</sub> molecules in the atmosphere.

Numerous scientific studies and authoritative panels have identified PM<sub>2.5</sub> as harmful to human health, with causal linkages found between short- and long-term exposures and premature mortality and cardiovascular effects. According to a 2010 report by the National Research Council, in 2005 alone, the annual health and related damages from particulate, NO<sub>x</sub>, and SO<sub>2</sub> cost the public \$62 billion (2007 USD).

The vast majority (\$53 billion) of these costs were due to health damages associated with the transformation of SO<sub>2</sub> into PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

As it stands, the CPS is designed to require substantial reductions in the emission rates of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, and mercury. These reductions will allow for substantial gains in the public health of our state and surrounding regions, particularly for vulnerable populations and areas that do not meet federal air quality standards. Notably, two coal-fired power plants regulated by the CPS are in areas that the Illinois EPA has identified as not attaining federal SO<sub>2</sub> standards. By maintaining the present CPS emission rate requirements for each of the pollutants, you will ensure that the health improvements behind the spirit of the law remain intact, and that the public does not bear the costs of polluter non-compliance. We applaud you for your decision to put the CPS in place six years ago, and we ask that you continue to show your support for this standard by voting against any effort to weaken its protective power.

Sincerely,

Dr. Willard Fry  
1111 Sunset Rd  
Winnetka, IL 60093-3624  
(847) 446-1979

## Therriault, John

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**From:** Environmental Law and Policy Center <scientistnetwork@elpc.org> on behalf of Ming Kuo <fekuo@illinois.edu>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, February 13, 2013 8:34 AM  
**To:** Therriault, John  
**Subject:** Support for the Combined Pollutant Standard (CPS) adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board in 2007

Feb 13, 2013

*PC#5696*

Illinois Pollution Control Board Members

Dear Control Board Members,

As health professionals living and working in Illinois, we support the Combined Pollutant Standard (CPS) adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board in 2007. By controlling power plant emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), and mercury, the CPS helps protect the air we breathe, the local fish we eat, and the wildlife and natural spaces we love from harmful pollution. We are concerned by the present effort to weaken the CPS before the Illinois Pollution Control Board. We urge you to vote against any action eroding requirements of the CPS standards.

Nationally, coal-fired power plants are the largest sources of SO<sub>2</sub> and mercury emissions, and are among the largest single source emitters of NO<sub>x</sub>. Emissions of these air pollutants impact human and ecosystem health in a number of ways. High levels of SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> can exacerbate respiratory symptoms in at-risk individuals (including children and the elderly), including asthma and COPD attacks. Exposure to mercury, a potent neurotoxin, can result in developmental delays (e.g. speech, motor, and memory skills) in children, and cause nervous system damage in adults. Wildlife and plant species are also impacted by the toxic effects of these pollutants, (e.g. reproductive impacts of mercury to wildlife, SO<sub>2</sub>-derived acid rain damage to foliage).

In addition to the health impacts of directly regulated chemicals, SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> are also precursors to other harmful pollutants such as fine particulate matter and ground-level ozone. Fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) is a complex mixture of solid and liquid particles, and a very large proportion of measured PM<sub>2.5</sub> results from the chemical transformation of SO<sub>2</sub> and various NO<sub>x</sub> molecules in the atmosphere.

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The vast majority (\$53 billion) of these costs were due to health damages associated with the transformation of SO<sub>2</sub> into PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

As it stands, the CPS is designed to require substantial reductions in the emission rates of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, and mercury. These reductions will allow for substantial gains in the public health of our state and surrounding regions, particularly for vulnerable populations and areas that do not meet federal air quality standards. Notably, two coal-fired power plants regulated by the CPS are in areas that the Illinois EPA has identified as not attaining federal SO<sub>2</sub> standards. By maintaining the present CPS emission rate requirements for each of the pollutants, you will ensure that the health improvements behind the spirit of the law remain intact, and that the public does not bear the costs of polluter non-compliance. We applaud you for your decision to put the CPS in place six years ago, and we ask that you continue to show your support for this standard by voting against any effort to weaken its protective power.

Sincerely,

Dr. Ming Kuo

Urbana, IL 61801

## Therriault, John

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**From:** Environmental Law and Policy Center <scientistnetwork@elpc.org> on behalf of Lewis J. Smith <ljsmith@northwestern.edu>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, February 13, 2013 8:34 AM  
**To:** Therriault, John  
**Subject:** Support for the Combined Pollutant Standard (CPS) adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board in 2007

PC#5697

Feb 13, 2013

Illinois Pollution Control Board Members

Dear Control Board Members,

As health professionals living and working in Illinois, we support the Combined Pollutant Standard (CPS) adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board in 2007. By controlling power plant emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), and mercury, the CPS helps protect the air we breathe, the local fish we eat, and the wildlife and natural spaces we love from harmful pollution. We are concerned by the present effort to weaken the CPS before the Illinois Pollution Control Board. We urge you to vote against any action eroding requirements of the CPS standards.

Nationally, coal-fired power plants are the largest sources of SO<sub>2</sub> and mercury emissions, and are among the largest single source emitters of NO<sub>x</sub>. Emissions of these air pollutants impact human and ecosystem health in a number of ways. High levels of SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> can exacerbate respiratory symptoms in at-risk individuals (including children and the elderly), including asthma and COPD attacks. Exposure to mercury, a potent neurotoxin, can result in developmental delays (e.g. speech, motor, and memory skills) in children, and cause nervous system damage in adults. Wildlife and plant species are also impacted by the toxic effects of these pollutants, (e.g. reproductive impacts of mercury to wildlife, SO<sub>2</sub>-derived acid rain damage to foliage).

In addition to the health impacts of directly regulated chemicals, SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> are also precursors to other harmful pollutants such as fine particulate matter and ground-level ozone. Fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) is a complex mixture of solid and liquid particles, and a very large proportion of measured PM<sub>2.5</sub> results from the chemical transformation of SO<sub>2</sub> and various NO<sub>x</sub> molecules in the atmosphere.

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The vast majority (\$53 billion) of these costs were due to health damages associated with the transformation of SO<sub>2</sub> into PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

As it stands, the CPS is designed to require substantial reductions in the emission rates of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, and mercury. These reductions will allow for substantial gains in the public health of our state and surrounding regions, particularly for vulnerable populations and areas that do not meet federal air quality standards. Notably, two coal-fired power plants regulated by the CPS are in areas that the Illinois EPA has identified as not attaining federal SO<sub>2</sub> standards. By maintaining the present CPS emission rate requirements for each of the pollutants, you will ensure that the health improvements behind the spirit of the law remain intact, and that the public does not bear the costs of polluter non-compliance. We applaud you for your decision to put the CPS in place six years ago, and we ask that you continue to show your support for this standard by voting against any effort to weaken its protective power.



Sincerely,

Dr. Lewis J. Smith  
55 W Goethe St Unit 1251  
Chicago, IL 60610-7428

## Therriault, John

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**From:** Environmental Law and Policy Center <scientistnetwork@elpc.org> on behalf of Laurie Ruggiero <lruggier@uic.edu>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, February 13, 2013 8:34 AM  
**To:** Therriault, John  
**Subject:** Support for the Combined Pollutant Standard (CPS) adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board in 2007

Feb 13, 2013

*Per 5/6/98*

Illinois Pollution Control Board Members

Dear Control Board Members,

As health professionals living and working in Illinois, we support the Combined Pollutant Standard (CPS) adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board in 2007. By controlling power plant emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), and mercury, the CPS helps protect the air we breathe, the local fish we eat, and the wildlife and natural spaces we love from harmful pollution. We are concerned by the present effort to weaken the CPS before the Illinois Pollution Control Board. We urge you to vote against any action eroding requirements of the CPS standards.

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As it stands, the CPS is designed to require substantial reductions in the emission rates of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, and mercury. These reductions will allow for substantial gains in the public health of our state and surrounding regions, particularly for vulnerable populations and areas that do not meet federal air quality standards. Notably, two coal-fired power plants regulated by the CPS are in areas that the Illinois EPA has identified as not attaining federal SO<sub>2</sub> standards. By maintaining the present CPS emission rate requirements for each of the pollutants, you will ensure that the health improvements behind the spirit of the law remain intact, and that the public does not bear the costs of polluter non-compliance. We applaud you for your decision to put the CPS in place six years ago, and we ask that you continue to show your support for this standard by voting against any effort to weaken its protective power.

Sincerely,

Dr. Laurie Ruggiero

Chicago, IL

## Therriault, John

---

**From:** Environmental Law and Policy Center <scientistnetwork@elpc.org> on behalf of Richard Brazee <dickbrazee@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, February 13, 2013 11:04 AM  
**To:** Therriault, John  
**Subject:** Support for the Combined Pollutant Standard (CPS) adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board in 2007

Feb 13, 2013

Illinois Pollution Control Board Members

Dear Control Board Members,

As health professionals living and working in Illinois, we support the Combined Pollutant Standard (CPS) adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board in 2007. By controlling power plant emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), and mercury, the CPS helps protect the air we breathe, the local fish we eat, and the wildlife and natural spaces we love from harmful pollution. We are concerned by the present effort to weaken the CPS before the Illinois Pollution Control Board. We urge you to vote against any action eroding requirements of the CPS standards.

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*P. C#5699*

Sincerely,

Dr. Richard Brazee

Urbana, IL 61801

## Therriault, John

---

**From:** Environmental Law and Policy Center <scientistnetwork@elpc.org> on behalf of Eric Bollinger <ekbollinger@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, February 13, 2013 10:34 AM  
**To:** Therriault, John  
**Subject:** Support for the Combined Pollutant Standard (CPS) adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board in 2007

Feb 13, 2013

Illinois Pollution Control Board Members

*Handwritten note:* P 045700

Dear Control Board Members,

As health professionals living and working in Illinois, we support the Combined Pollutant Standard (CPS) adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board in 2007. By controlling power plant emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), and mercury, the CPS helps protect the air we breathe, the local fish we eat, and the wildlife and natural spaces we love from harmful pollution. We are concerned by the present effort to weaken the CPS before the Illinois Pollution Control Board. We urge you to vote against any action eroding requirements of the CPS standards.

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Sincerely,

Dr. Eric Bollinger

Charleston, IL

## Therriault, John

---

**From:** Environmental Law and Policy Center <scientistnetwork@elpc.org> on behalf of James Miller <millerjim1972@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, February 13, 2013 11:34 AM  
**To:** Therriault, John  
**Subject:** Support for the Combined Pollutant Standard (CPS) adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board in 2007

Feb 13, 2013

Illinois Pollution Control Board Members

② #5701

Dear Control Board Members,

As health professionals living and working in Illinois, we support the Combined Pollutant Standard (CPS) adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board in 2007. By controlling power plant emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), and mercury, the CPS helps protect the air we breathe, the local fish we eat, and the wildlife and natural spaces we love from harmful pollution. We are concerned by the present effort to weaken the CPS before the Illinois Pollution Control Board. We urge you to vote against any action eroding requirements of the CPS standards.

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Sincerely,

Dr. James Miller

Savoy, IL

## Therriault, John

---

**From:** Environmental Law and Policy Center <scientistnetwork@elpc.org> on behalf of James Miller <millerjim1972@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, February 13, 2013 11:34 AM  
**To:** Therriault, John  
**Subject:** Support for the Combined Pollutant Standard (CPS) adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board in 2007

Feb 13, 2013

*PCT# 5702*

Illinois Pollution Control Board Members

Dear Control Board Members,

As health professionals living and working in Illinois, we support the Combined Pollutant Standard (CPS) adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board in 2007. By controlling power plant emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), and mercury, the CPS helps protect the air we breathe, the local fish we eat, and the wildlife and natural spaces we love from harmful pollution. We are concerned by the present effort to weaken the CPS before the Illinois Pollution Control Board. We urge you to vote against any action eroding requirements of the CPS standards.

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In addition to the health impacts of directly regulated chemicals, SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> are also precursors to other harmful pollutants such as fine particulate matter and ground-level ozone. Fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) is a complex mixture of solid and liquid particles, and a very large proportion of measured PM<sub>2.5</sub> results from the chemical transformation of SO<sub>2</sub> and various NO<sub>x</sub> molecules in the atmosphere.

Numerous scientific studies and authoritative panels have identified PM<sub>2.5</sub> as harmful to human health, with causal linkages found between short- and long-term exposures and premature mortality and cardiovascular effects. According to a 2010 report by the National Research Council, in 2005 alone, the annual health and related damages from particulate, NO<sub>x</sub>, and SO<sub>2</sub> cost the public \$62 billion (2007 USD). The vast majority (\$53 billion) of these costs were due to health damages associated with the transformation of SO<sub>2</sub> into PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

As it stands, the CPS is designed to require substantial reductions in the emission rates of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, and mercury. These reductions will allow for substantial gains in the public health of our state and surrounding regions, particularly for vulnerable populations and areas that do not meet federal air quality standards. Notably, two coal-fired power plants regulated by the CPS are in areas that the Illinois EPA has identified as not attaining federal SO<sub>2</sub> standards. By maintaining the present CPS emission rate requirements for each of the pollutants, you will ensure that the health improvements behind the spirit of the law remain intact, and that the public does not bear the costs of polluter non-compliance. We applaud you for your decision to put the CPS in place six years ago, and we ask that you continue to show your support for this standard by voting against any effort to weaken its protective power.

Sincerely,

Dr. James Miller

Savoy, IL

## Therriault, John

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**From:** Environmental Law and Policy Center <scientistnetwork@elpc.org> on behalf of Godfrey Getz <getz@bsd.uchicago.edu>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, February 13, 2013 12:04 PM  
**To:** Therriault, John  
**Subject:** Support for the Combined Pollutant Standard (CPS) adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board in 2007

Feb 13, 2013

*PC#5703*

Illinois Pollution Control Board Members

Dear Control Board Members,

As health professionals living and working in Illinois, we support the Combined Pollutant Standard (CPS) adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board in 2007. By controlling power plant emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), and mercury, the CPS helps protect the air we breathe, the local fish we eat, and the wildlife and natural spaces we love from harmful pollution. We are concerned by the present effort to weaken the CPS before the Illinois Pollution Control Board. We urge you to vote against any action eroding requirements of the CPS standards.

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In addition to the health impacts of directly regulated chemicals, SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> are also precursors to other harmful pollutants such as fine particulate matter and ground-level ozone. Fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) is a complex mixture of solid and liquid particles, and a very large proportion of measured PM<sub>2.5</sub> results from the chemical transformation of SO<sub>2</sub> and various NO<sub>x</sub> molecules in the atmosphere.

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The vast majority (\$53 billion) of these costs were due to health damages associated with the transformation of SO<sub>2</sub> into PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

As it stands, the CPS is designed to require substantial reductions in the emission rates of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, and mercury. These reductions will allow for substantial gains in the public health of our state and surrounding regions, particularly for vulnerable populations and areas that do not meet federal air quality standards. Notably, two coal-fired power plants regulated by the CPS are in areas that the Illinois EPA has identified as not attaining federal SO<sub>2</sub> standards. By maintaining the present CPS emission rate requirements for each of the pollutants, you will ensure that the health improvements behind the spirit of the law remain intact, and that the public does not bear the costs of polluter non-compliance. We applaud you for your decision to put the CPS in place six years ago, and we ask that you continue to show your support for this standard by voting against any effort to weaken its protective power.

Sincerely,

Dr. Godfrey Getz  
445 E North Water St  
Chicago, IL 60611-5535

## Therriault, John

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**From:** Environmental Law and Policy Center <scientistnetwork@elpc.org> on behalf of Paula Kagan PhD, RN <pkagan@depaul.edu>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, February 13, 2013 12:34 PM  
**To:** Therriault, John  
**Subject:** Support for the Combined Pollutant Standard (CPS) adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board in 2007

Feb 13, 2013

Illinois Pollution Control Board Members

Dear Control Board Members,

As health professionals living and working in Illinois, we support the Combined Pollutant Standard (CPS) adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board in 2007. By controlling power plant emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), and mercury, the CPS helps protect the air we breathe, the local fish we eat, and the wildlife and natural spaces we love from harmful pollution. We are concerned by the present effort to weaken the CPS before the Illinois Pollution Control Board. We urge you to vote against any action eroding requirements of the CPS standards.

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Sincerely,

Dr. Paula Kagan PhD, RN

Chicago, IL 60614

## Therriault, John

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**From:** Environmental Law and Policy Center <scientistnetwork@elpc.org> on behalf of Lisa Torrescano <ramostorrescano@yahoo.com>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, February 13, 2013 1:04 PM  
**To:** Therriault, John  
**Subject:** Support for the Combined Pollutant Standard (CPS) adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board in 2007

Feb 13, 2013

Illinois Pollution Control Board Members

*PC#5705*

Dear Control Board Members,

As health professionals living and working in Illinois, we support the Combined Pollutant Standard (CPS) adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board in 2007. By controlling power plant emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), and mercury, the CPS helps protect the air we breathe, the local fish we eat, and the wildlife and natural spaces we love from harmful pollution. We are concerned by the present effort to weaken the CPS before the Illinois Pollution Control Board. We urge you to vote against any action eroding requirements of the CPS standards.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Lisa Torrescano

Evanston, IL

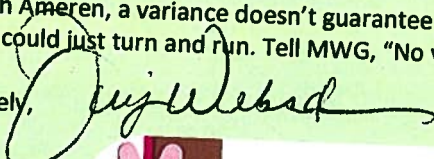
PC#5706

Dear Illinois Pollution Control Board,

I OBJECT to Midwest Generation's (MWG) Petition for a Variance, Docket No. PCB 2013-024. Hold the company to its previous commitment, which is vital to protecting public health and the environment. It is the responsibility and duty of the Board to protect Illinois residents from being taken advantage of by companies like Midwest Generation, which has delayed compliance with clean air law for long enough, all while hiding behind the threats to slash jobs and close plants.

As with Ameren, a variance doesn't guarantee jobs or that plants will stay open - MWG could just turn and run. Tell MWG, "No variance!"

Sincerely,



Name:



Julie Webster  
11208 N. Brooklyn Pl.  
Dunlap, IL 61525-9203

Email:

Zip:

websterjl@comcast.net

RECEIVED  
CLERK'S OFFICE

FEB 13 2013

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
Pollution Control Board



Ill. Pollution Control Board  
James R. Thompson Center  
100 W. Randolph St., Suite 11-500  
Chicago, Illinois 60601  
Docket No. PCB 2013-024

RECEIVED  
CLERK'S OFFICE  
FEB 13 2013  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
Pollution Control Board

February 11, 2013

Dear IPCB members

Pct#5707

As members of the Illinois Pollution Control Board (IPCB) you have to deal with a broad variety of environmental issues that cut across multiple facets of modern living. The issuance of a variance for the Midwest Generation plant at Waukegan is no different. Apart from the environmental issues it has implications for local employment, regional power generation, Lake Michigan redevelopment, etc. Clearly you continually have to balance environmental cost versus overall benefit. We encourage you to view the situation at the Waukegan Midwest Generation Plant as an instance where environmental impacts are so substantive that they can no longer be overlooked. I use the term overlooked because it is quite clear that the regulatory history for this site is such that environmental costs for Lake Michigan, for regional public health, and for contributions to global warming have been overlooked.

The Waukegan plant was originally permitted, as were other older plants, under a grandfathered agreement that acknowledged their age and made dispensation for the ability of the company to retrofit the plant. A report prepared by the Environmental Law and Policy Institute (ELPI) traces the history of the plant, its two generations units, and its current economic and health costs. The ELPI report also profiles particulate matter (PM) as a proximate health problem and as a "distally created" reactant downstream of the plant. Health evaluations by U.S.EPA and the Harvard School of Public Health securely link PM<sub>2.5</sub> to premature deaths, acute bronchitis, heart attacks and asthma. The Harvard study examined 407 power plants across the country to determine variability in damages per ton of emissions. Monetized damages of the Waukegan plant are substantial and range from "520 million to \$690 million" over the eight years subsequent to the Harvard study. The health studies did not seek to characterize or profile environmental damage associated with the Waukegan plant. Carbon dioxide emissions, PM, sulfur dioxide, and nitrous oxides continue at tons per year rates; on site detention ponds appear to be impacting ground water; we presume that fish are still being trapped on water intake screens.

The statistics and numbers associated with the studies referenced above can seem quite abstract especially if you don't have family members or relatives with significant heart and lung problems. I do have a family member however that has had these health concerns. My brother, a Lake County resident, suffered from adult onset asthma. The asthma resulted in multiple trips to the emergency room and life threatening episodes. The numbers are not just abstractions!

We encourage you, based on the health and environmental impacts associated with this plant to deny the variance requested by Midwest Generation.

Sincerely

James K. Bland  
23 N. Lake Ave.  
Third Lake, Illinois 60030  
847-223-2593

IN SUPPORT OF MIDWEST GENERATION'S  
REQUESTED VARIANCE

ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
DOCKET NUMBER PCB 13-24

RECEIVED  
CLERK'S OFFICE

FEB 13 2013

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
Pollution Control Board

January 17, 2013

Mr. John Therriault, Assistant Clerk  
Illinois Pollution Control Board  
100 W. Randolph St., Suite 11-500  
Chicago, IL 60601-3218

*PCB 13-24*

**Re: Support for Midwest Generation's Requested Variance, Docket No. PCB 13-24**

I support Midwest Generation's request for temporary relief from Illinois pollution control regulations (Variance, Docket No. PCB 13-24).

Midwest Generation is a major provider of jobs -- at its plants and at Illinois businesses that supply them with products and services. Nearly 65 percent of its 850 employees are union members, and hundreds of union members in the building and construction trades also work on special projects in the plants -- such as installing new pollution controls.

Granting the variance can help sustain the positive impact of the company's operations on local communities and businesses and help preserve property tax revenues for education and municipal services.

Even if granted the variance, Midwest Generation would still hit the original state emissions targets by the end of the program in 2019, and will reduce emissions from 2013-2016 more than was expected when current regulations were adopted.

Thank you for considering and registering my comment.

Sincerely,

NAME Joseph G Nagle  
HOME ADDRESS 228 E Dakota St.  
Spring Valley FL 61362  
EMAIL ijtor11@uaneet.org