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ILLINOIS POLLUTION	CONTROL	BOARD	RECEIVED CLERK'S OFFICE
IN THE MATTER OF:)		OCT 6 2014
PROPOSAL OF CLIFFORD-JACOBS FORGING COMPANY FOR AN)	F	STATE OF ILLINOIS Collution Control Board
AMENDMENT TO THE SITE-SPECIFIC RULE AT 35 ILL. ADM. CODE 901-119.	, -	R14-22 (Rulemaking	-Noise)

HEARING BEFORE

THE ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD SEPTEMBER 23, 2014

BROOKENS ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER Lyle Shields Meeting Room 1776 East Washington Street Urbana, Illinois

Janet E. Frederick, CSR, License No. 084-003526

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     Ms. Carrie Zalewski
     Ms. Jennifer A. Burke
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     ALSO PRESENT:
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     Ms. Marie Tipsord, assistant to the chairman
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     CLIFFORD-JACOBS WITNESSES:
22
     Mr. Craig Rost
     Mr. Jason Ray
23
     Mr. George Martz
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     Ms. Laura Weis
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(Hearing commenced at 11:02 a.m.) HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Good morning and welcome to this Illinois Pollution Control Board hearing. My name is Mark Powell and I am the hearing officer for this rule-making proceeding entitled Proposal of Clifford-Jacobs Forging Company for Amendment to the Site-Specific Rule at 35 Illinois Administrative Code 901.119.

Also present today are, to my immediate left, Board Chairman Deanna Glosser, who is the lead Board member for this proceeding, this rule making. To my immediate right, Board Member Jerry O'Leary. To my further right, Board Member Carrie Zalewski, and to my far right Board Member Jennifer Burke. Also present are Tom Johnson, the Board's executive director, Marie Tipsord, assistant to the chairman, and Anand Rao and Alisa Liu, the Board's technical staff.

The Board Docket number for this rule making is R14-22. Clifford-Jacobs Forging Company filed a rule-making proposal on June 2nd, 2014. an order dated June 19th, 2014, the Board accepted the proposal for hearing and granted Clifford-Jacobs request for waiver of the 200 signature requirement.

The hearing officer order dated July 8th,

2014, scheduled this hearing, the one now scheduled on this docket. That order also set a deadline of August 19th, 2014, to pre-file testimony for the hearing. The Board on August 19th, 2014, received pre-filed testimony on behalf of Clifford-Jacobs by Mr. Jason Ray, Mr. George Martz, Ms. Laura Weis, and Mr. Craig Rost.

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Clifford-Jacobs also stated that the noise assessment and feasibility report previously filed as Exhibit D to the rule-making proposal would serve as the pretrial testimony of Dr. Paul Schomer on behalf of Clifford-Jacobs. No other participant has pre-filed testimony for this hearing. I do want to note for the record that there's a sheet inside the door, by the back door there, on which anyone who did not pre-file testimony can indicate they would like to testify today.

Also next to that sheet is another sheet, sign-up sheet, for anyone who would like to offer public comment today, and note that that is separate from the sign-up sheet for testimony.

This proceeding is governed by the Board's procedural rules. All information that is relevant and is not repetitious or privileged will be admitted

into the record. Please note that any questions posed today by the Board members or staff are intended solely to assist in developing a clear and complete record for the Board's decision and do not reflect any prejudgment of the proposal.

For the court reporter transcribing today's proceedings, please speak clearly and avoid speaking at the same time as another person so that we can help produce a clear transcript. Are there any questions at this point about our procedures?

Hearing none, would the court reporter please swear in Clifford-Jacobs witnesses collectively as a group.

(Clifford-Jacobs witnesses sworn: Craig Rost, Jason Ray, George Martz, Paul Schomer.)

HEARING OFFICER POWELL:

Thank you.

We'll move first to the testimony, pre-filed testimony, of Ms. Laura Weis.

MR. VAN NESS: That's a problem. Ms. Weis is not here yet. I can't imagine what might have detained her, but in case she comes late we can ask our witnesses to step forward out of order. So unless she shows up in two minutes, I'll just ask Mr. Rost to proceed and we'll wait and see if she

shows up.

move to the testimony, then, of Mr. Rost, the pre-filed testimony. And that pre-filed testimony will be entered into the record as if read, but I understand you'd like to make that a hearing exhibit as well so I'll allow a motion to that effect if you'd like.

MR. VAN NESS: Thank you. I do so move, and again we'll reserve the other pre-filed testimony as they come up. So for the time being, I'll move the admission into evidence of Mr. Rost's pre-filed testimony.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Okay. Are there any objections? Hearing none, Mr. Rost's pre-filed testimony will be admitted and be marked as Exhibit No. 1, Hearing Exhibit No. 1.

Mr. Van Ness, at this time could you introduce the witnesses, please?

MR. VAN NESS: I'd be happy to, your Honor. I have with me today, as I said, Mr. Rost. Also the gentlemen who are working at my client's facility, Mr. George Martz and Mr. Jason Ray, and of course Dr. Paul Schomer. If you're prepared, I will

Page 7 1 simply ask Mr. Rost to step up and start giving 2 testimony. 3 HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Please do, 4 yes. 5 CRAIG ROST, called as a witness, after having been first duly 6 7 sworn, was examined and testified as follows: 8 EXAMINATION 9 BY MR. VAN NESS: 10 Q. All right. Thank you. I'm going to ask 11 him to take the hot seat in the middle over here. So, Mr. Rost, you've been sworn in. For the record, 12 13 would you spell out your name and your business 14 address, please. 15 My name is Craig Rost, C-R-A-I-G, R-O-S-T. 16 I'm employed by the Economic Development Corporation 17 of Champaign County at 1218 South Neil Street. 18 that all you asked me? 19 0. That's fine. Thank you. And you can 20 confirm for the record that you authored the 21 pre-filed testimony that's been just entered into 22 evidence? 23 Α. That's correct. 24 Again, not going to ask you to read your Q.

A. The Economic Development Corporation is countywide. We have on our Board members of the political units in Champaign County, cities, and the county board members themselves, as well as private

industry and other economic development organizations

pre-filed testimony, but would you mind elaborating

on what the Champaign County Economic Development

- are represented on a Board of thirty and we promote economic development, manage projects countywide.
- Q. Now, in your pre-filed testimony, you noted the dwindling number of die forgers like Clifford-Jacobs in this country. You suggested manufacturing jobs of this quality can be lost to other states and other countries if local and state regulations make it impossible to meet demands.

Can you elaborate on that from the perspective of Champaign County and the surrounding counties of East Central Illinois?

A. Well, in general it's become increasingly difficulty to site industrial plants, particularly heavy industrial plants. Even more specifically, we gain most of our employment in the county from the expansion of existing industry rather than the siting

of new facilities.

The number is in the neighborhood of 70 percent more employment growth in expansion of existing firms than new ones. So the combination of those two makes it important to us to retain existing industrial employers.

- Q. Now, in your pre-filed testimony, you also mentioned the number of current and potential workers that Clifford-Jacobs employed and could employ if the Board were to approve the request. Can you elaborate a little bit on how important it is to Champaign County to keep Clifford-Jacobs in operation at the site?
- A. Well, we look for industrial diversity. We want a broad range of job types in our county. It's important that people have a place for that employment, and heavy industry is not represented as well in Champaign County as other light industry and other types of manufacturing. So it's very important to the county. We employ residents of ten different counties in many of the employers in our location, so it's really important. We are a regional employment center.
 - Q. When most people think about Champaign

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County, they think about the University of Illinois and the rather large medical complex we have here. From the perspective of a unit of local government, what's the difference between those institutions and a private business like Clifford-Jacobs?

A. Well, I think that comes back to the -- the difference is the employment type, essentially, and that comes back to the need for a diverse employment base in our county to attract people to the economic centers of the county, and that diverse base requires some industry along with the higher paying and more technical jobs at the university or the academic jobs at the university. So we think it's an important part of our economic base to be able to have industrial employers.

Q. What about the property tax consideration?

- A. Well, many -- we have many non-tax paying entities in our county. Very important for our economy, but it's particularly important that we have property tax paying entities in addition to other taxes. The real estate taxes is important support for the county and for education, for that matter.
- Q. Now, in your pre-filed testimony you stated that the location of Clifford-Jacobs was, quote,

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ideal to Champaign County. Can you elaborate on that?

A. Yes. From an urban planning point of view, it's important to have room to grow and expand and also not interfere with other land uses. There's not a significant land zone for residential growth around Clifford-Jacobs or significant residential existing involvement around Clifford-Jacobs. It's located on the rail line, has excellent access to the interstate highways, and in that respect provides a very good industrial location.

It's also adjacent to and in an area that has most of Champaign County's industry located in the Apollo subdivision. All of those add up to an ideal location.

- Q. One last question. Have you or anyone else at the Economic Development Corporation, to your knowledge, ever heard any complaints about noise coming from Clifford-Jacobs?
 - A. No, we haven't.
- Q. Any other noise sources out there that you're aware of?
- A. Once in a while someone doesn't know how to complain or whom to complain to about railroads. We

Page 12 hear some complaints about trains and diesels in the 1 2 middle of the night. But, you know, we always say 3 that's the railroad. Give them a call. We can't 4 control that. 5 MR. VAN NESS: That's all the 6 questions I have, Mr. Hearing Officer. 7 HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Okay. We'll 8 now move on to questions for this witness, first from 9 any participants here today who may have questions. 10 Signal to me that you'd like to ask something. 11 Seeing or hearing none, move on to any 12 questions from the Board chairman for this witness. 13 I have no CHAIRMAN GLOSSER: 14 questions. 15 HEARING OFFICER POWELL: And any of 16 the other Board members have questions of this 17 witness? 18 Okay. I think as for the pretrial 19 questions addressed to Clifford-Jacobs witnesses, why don't we do those as the witnesses answer as a panel 20 21 if that's --22 MR. VAN NESS: That's fine. 23 HEARING OFFICER POWELL: 24 I just wanted to clarify. MR. ROST:

Page 13 1 I think I may have said the address of our suite 2 It's 1817 South Neil Street, the Economic 3 Development Corporation, just for the record. 4 HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Thank you. Ι 5 will now move on to the next witness, Mr. Ray, as I 6 understand. 7 JASON RAY, 8 after having been first duly sworn, was examined and 9 testified as follows: 10 EXAMINATION 11 BY MR. VAN NESS: 12 Thank you, Mr. Hearing Officer. Ms. Weis Q. 13 is still not here, so we will turn to Mr. Jason Ray. 14 Mr. Ray, raise your hand so we can figure out who you 15 are. And please spell out your name and your 16 business address. 17 Α. Jason Ray, J-A-S-O-N, R-A-Y. Business 18 address is 2410 North Fifth Street, Champaign, 19 Illinois. 20 Can you confirm for the record that you 21 authored pre-filed testimony on file in this case on 22 behalf of the petitioner? 23 Α. Yes, I can.

And that was in your capacity as general

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Q.

manager of the Clifford-Jacobs facility on Market Street?

A. Correct.

MR. VAN NESS: At this point I will move admission into the record of Mr. Ray's pre-filed testimony. I believe that will be Exhibit 2.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Yes,

Exhibit 2. For the record, any objections?

Hearing none, motion is granted that the exhibit will be entered as Exhibit No. 2.

MR. VAN NESS: Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Please

proceed.

- Q. (by Mr. Van Ness) Thank you. Now,
 Mr. Ray, without repeating your pre-filed testimony,
 can you describe who Clifford-Jacobs is and what its
 Market Street facility does?
- A. Clifford-Jacobs is a closed die hammer forging shop. Clifford-Jacobs started or began operation in 1919 in Urbana, had a fire in 1923, and has been at their current location in Champaign since 1923. The company was privately owned by the Cliffords and the Jacobs until 2007. The Cliffords and the Jacobs primarily forged product for the

automotive industry, military, and some mining applications.

In the 1930s or so, Clifford-Jacobs had the largest steam powered hammer in North America, which was essential to our success as a forging company, as well as many occupations for the military. Clifford-Jacobs today is a diversified company, still privately held. We do much forging work for the aerospace industry, mining industry, oil and gas.

We have approximately 200 active customers at this point in time, and we offer forging capabilities from small 2-pound parts up to 800-pound parts that we sell mostly in the United States, some North America and some worldwide, but our product ends up going throughout the world.

- Q. Now, you've been working at the North
 Market Street plant for some time; isn't that
 correct?
- A. Correct. It'll be ten years on November 1st.
- Q. And I assume you're familiar with the general plant layout?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. As I mentioned before the hearing,

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Mr. Hearing Officer, with your permission, with the Board's permission, I'm planning at this point to use a number of blowups of exhibits and figures that you have already in the materials that were provided to you, but it struck me that it might be easier for you to understand where we're coming from if you had an idea of what the lay of the land was, if you will. It would be easier if we're all looking at the same thing. I even brought my handy dandy pointer with me, and I'm going to hand it to the witness so that he can testify for us with respect to some of the issues I'll be putting to him.

So I'm going to show you what has been marked as Exhibit A, and again Exhibit A in the original petition. Can you please take a moment to identify for the Board members where the actual forging hammers are located?

- A. The forging hammers are located in this area here.
- Q. And that's what we refer to as building 4; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Now, I see building 4 appears to be in three segments. It has a large kind of L-shaped

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smaller retained or segments at the other end; is that correct?

segment at one end towards the north and then two

- A. Yes.
- Q. And where specifically are the forging hammers located?
- A. They're in this section here, this L-shaped section.
- Q. Let the record show that the witness is pointing out the L-shaped segment at the northern portion of building 4. And so what's located in the smaller rectangle to the south?
- A. This area here is two levels. It would be -- we have a machine shop downstairs and office areas upstairs, and the first building here would be more office.
- Q. So your offices, your personal offices, are located in that first segment south; is that correct?
 - A. My office is located right here.
- Q. Okay. Now, to be clear, looking at Exhibit A again, where are the remaining residences that exist in the vicinity?
- A. The residences are in this area and to the west.

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	Page 1
1	Q. Okay. And I'm going to place this exhibit
2	with now, this is Exhibit B. Do you recognize
3	that?
4	A. Yes. That's an aerial view of the
5	location.
6	Q. And so I assume because you've been working
7	there for quite some time you're familiar with the
8	areas in the vicinity around the Clifford-Jacobs
9	plant; is that correct?
10	A. Yes.
11	Q. Why don't you give us a brief tour,
12	starting at the north. What's at the north end of
13	the photo you see there?
14	A. The north area here is still Clifford-
15	Jacobs property. There's two retention ponds here,
16	and north of that area, I believe, is the Apollo
17	industrial area.
18	Q. Okay. And to the let's go to the east.
19	What's that on the east side there?
20	A. This would all be the Canadian National
21	Railway. I guess switchyard you would call it.
22	Q. And are there any residences in that area
23	that you know of?

Not that I'm aware of, no.

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Α.

•	Page 19
1	Q. Now, moving further south, what can you
2	tell me about that area where you're pointing now?
3	A. This area is the parking lot for Clifford-
4	Jacobs, and I believe there is a concrete
5	manufacturing facility at the far end.
6	Q. Okay. And again no residences in that
7	direction you're aware of?
8	A. No.
9	Q. And so moving around the clock to the west,
10	what have we got over there?
11	A. Right here we have a recycling center. I
12	believe there is also a port-a-potty rental place,
13	some other industrial manufacturing, a fire
14	Q. A fire station there, right?
15	A. Fire station. Thank you very much. And I
16	believe there's some excavating companies throughout
17	here as well.
18	Q. Now, in addition where it appears to be
19	trees on that southwest corner, there's some
20	residences; is that correct?
21	A. That is correct.
22	Q. And when we refer to the Wilber Heights
23	neighborhood, we're referring to that area; is that

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correct?

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Α. That is correct.

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Q. And what's that immediately to the immediate west of the plant? What is that?

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Α. This section here is a cornfield owned by Clifford-Jacobs, and here is another cornfield, I believe, that goes all the way out to Market Street.

Thank you for that. Now let's talk a

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Q.

Clifford-Jacobs?

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moment about the business of forging.

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pre-filed testimony you mentioned there were three kinds of forging business models. One I think you

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said was a captive forging, another is catalog

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forging, and the third is made-to-order forging. Can

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you explain what those are and which you do at

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Α. Yes. The captive forging shop is a shop

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that a company -- I'll use maybe an example.

Caterpillar, for example, they are an internal

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process to that business and they supply forgings for

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their own product. There is also the -- the catalog

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would be the next one. That would be where someone

21 22 would offer a catalog of parts to anybody who would

want them, and they develop those parts and then sell

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externally to any customer that would like that

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product.

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And the final would be what Clifford-Jacobs does. It's more of a made-to-order forging, kind of a job shop type forging company, and that's -- Clifford only makes product when a customer has given us a purchase order.

- Q. So in your role as executive of Clifford-Jacobs, are you familiar with other forging operations out there that you're competing with?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And is there anyone else in Champaign

 County who can make all the things that you can make

 at Clifford-Jacobs?
 - A. No.
- Q. Is there anyone else in Illinois who can make all the things that Clifford-Jacobs does?
 - A. Not everything that we make, no.
 - Q. And how about outside Illinois?
- A. There are a few shops. I believe Texas,
 Ohio, a couple others. Maybe up to five, I believe,
 in the United States. There's a few -- of course a
 few more overseas.
- Q. How many forgers overall, if you know, are still in operation in the United States?
 - A. I believe the number is around 150, 160, I

1 believe.

- Q. And out of those, how many can make what you make at Clifford-Jacobs?
- A. The full product line of what Clifford can make? To my knowledge, at least the only ones that we compete with that aren't maybe a captive shop or a catalog shop would maybe be about five. A handful.
- Q. Is that number going up or is that number going down as a general proposition?
 - A. That is shrinking.
- Q. Now, you mentioned in your pre-filed testimony that Clifford-Jacobs had made a significant investment in the North Market Street facility over the last few years. Can you elaborate on that?
- A. Yes. We've put a lot of money back into our people, our processes, and our equipment. And that is basically so we can continue to grow the business when the market swings our way, if you will.

We have trained our people much more than they have been in the past. We have put a multi -- well over a million dollars into a new ERP, a computer system, that runs our production, our scheduling portion of our business. We have put in large investments in new machines that allow us to machine

dies for our forging process that we typically did not have in the past.

We've put in really state of the art equipment, 3D scanning capabilities for our forgings, simulation software that helps us design our forgings better, as well as just millions of dollars in hammer rebuilds, furnace rebuilds, and overall improvements to our area. The forging process is a very destructive process, and we use the same equipment that we used, in most cases, in the 1920s and '30s.

- Q. When you say the -- you're referring to the violence of the process by which the dies come together to form whatever product is?
- A. That is correct. It's destructive on the dies, the equipment itself. So there's a lot of capital reinvestment maintenance as well.
- Q. Now, we've asked the Board to grant
 Clifford-Jacobs an additional seven hours per
 workday, the six days a week that you operate the
 facility. You asked for up to an additional seven
 hours of operation; isn't that correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. And why do you feel that the Clifford-Jacobs operation needs that kind of relief?

A. There's three reasons. The main reason would be flexibility. We noticed when we do get busy, and we have ran into this in the past, 2010, '11 and '12, we're unable to meet our customer demands by not having the flexibility to run more hammers at different times.

There's also the workers' safety. It would be much easier, much easier on the workers, to be able to start the shifts a little earlier on those hot summer days. The plant is very hot. The steel we forge is typically above 2,000 degrees when it comes out of the hammers, and if we can operate in times when the ambient temperature is a little bit less, it's definitely better and more safe for our employees.

And growth. We would like -- we'd like not to be capped with growth. We have to take advantage of the market when the market shows itself, and to have the ability to run those hammers would not limit us in that aspect.

- Q. In fact, one of your customers is the United States Army, isn't it?
 - A. That is correct.
 - Q. And they have a particular interest that

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you're aware of in this?

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- A. They do. Clifford-Jacobs provides many of the forgings for the Apache helicopters in their transmission, the Chinook helicopter. And in times, especially I want to say 2011, when demand was up for everyone, it was difficult to meet demands of all of our customers and they would be very happy to have more capacity.
- Q. Last two questions from me. In all the years you've worked at Clifford-Jacobs, have you ever received or heard about complaints against Clifford-Jacobs due to noise?
 - A. No.
- Q. Now, you're not saying that forging operations don't make noise, are you?
 - A. No.
- Q. But it's also true that there's other noise sources in the neighborhood, aren't there?
 - A. That is correct, yes.
- Q. We already heard one witness mention the railroad. I assume you've been there long enough to hear the railroad?
- A. Yes. There's a significant amount of noise.

Q. Now, the next few questions are questions that were placed by the Board and the staff to Clifford-Jacobs in its pre-filed questions of, I believe, the 19th. And so I've asked Mr. Ray to address some of these questions, and I'll identify them for the record as we go forward.

The first question, which was actually Board staff question 1(a) and (b), Clifford-Jacobs facility presently only operates ten hammers; isn't that correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. There's fourteen that are out there; isn't that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And does this reduction in activity come before or after the Board adopted its current version of the rule in 1985?
- A. That came -- the reduction in hammers came before the ruling.
- Q. But those four hammers are still out there, aren't they?
- A. Correct. We have -- I don't know the exact number. Mr. Martz could testify to the exact number, but I believe we have more than fourteen actual

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forging hammers in the backyard.

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Q. And the question was put to you, do you want the Board to limit the new rule to ten hammers?

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A. No.

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Q. And why not?

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hammers could be put back in if the market was such

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that it needed those other hammers. Right now our

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customers are wanting typically a little larger parts

Flexibility. We have the hammers.

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on certain hammers, but we need to be flexible and

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able to meet the demand. If another forge shop was

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to go out of business, we have the hammers there to

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possibly take that work and do that here.

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Q. Where do you draw a line between flexibility and survivability in your business? When a customer is told that I can't produce this or I can't produce it in time, what's your experience with respect to the likelihood of retaining that customer's business?

A. It's a good question. In 2011, '10 and '11 and end of '12 we had a lot of market increase and we were unable to meet many of our customers' demands. And there are several instances where the customer has either pulled all the business away from us or

portions of that business. And one customer in particular, they've pulled over 70 percent of their business away from us.

- Q. Do you have any idea where that business went?
 - A. I do. It went to a forge shop in Texas.
- Q. The next question I have is from Board staff question 2. In the petition on page 4, Clifford-Jacobs states that virtually never are all hammers operating at once. How many hammers are in operation at one time normally and what would be the maximum number of hammers in operation at the same time during the last three years, if you know?
- A. Okay. I'll answer this as best as I can.

 It's not a simple straight answer. We have the hammers out there. We have ten hammers that we're able to run. However, we only, let's say for 2014, we're only running four crews. Those crews can finish on one hammer and go to another hammer, so it's possible that they run many hammers during a day but not at the same time.

So I would say for how many crews that we had running hammers in 2014, it would be four. In 2013 it would be three, 2011 and '12 we had six hammers or

six crews running on first shift and up to three hammers running on second shift.

Again, this isn't an assembly line type operation. These hammers are in cells, and depending on what demand our customers have for what size of product or what shape of product will decide what hammers are running at one time. So we could be running the largest hammer, and that crew could pick up and go to the smallest hammer next.

- Q. And that's one of the realities of being a job shop, isn't it?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So if you have a need for 100 widgets over here and 200 of a different kind of widget over there, you would work until you produced all the widgets needed of that sort, and then you'd go to another hammer and produce the 200 you needed for the other; is that correct?
 - A. That is correct, yes.
- Q. I know that's kind of a simplistic way of looking at it, but the limiting factor, then, is the number of crews that you have available?
- A. The crew size or the amount of crew that's been hammer trained and people we have, yes.

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Q. Now, do you think the Board should reflect the maximum number of hammers in use in reality over the last three years or allow the operation of all ten hammers at the same time?

A. Allow all ten is what we'd like to see.

Again, that's based upon we want to be flexible, we want to be good partners to our customers. We'd like to be able to grow the business. And as we've seen in the past, if we're unable to do that, the business tends to go to someone else who can.

MR. RAO: May I follow up? You just mentioned whether the Board should allow the use of all ten hammers. In answer to the previous question I think Mr. Ray was saying that they want flexibility for all fourteen hammers to be part of the rule. So just wanted to clarify, you want it to be fourteen and not ten?

MR. VAN NESS: Well, we haven't asked for fourteen.

MR. RAO: Oh, you have not?

MR. VAN NESS: No. If you look at the petition, we've only asked for a change in the hours, not for a change in number of hammers, right? I believe that's correct. Doesn't it say ten hammers?

1 MR. RAO: It says fourteen hammers in 2 the existing rule, and that's why we asked the

3 question.

MR. VAN NESS: Okay. I stand corrected. I think his explanation is self-explanatory. We would presume that for maximum flexibility we would want to keep as many potential hammers in operation as are currently allowed, but with the understanding that this is a job lot, a job shop.

And so depending on the number of crews, you might only have three or four or five or six hammers operating simultaneously, but in the course of a working day you might have all ten or twelve or fourteen hammers ultimately employed at some point in time during the day. Probably rarely would all -- I can't imagine under what circumstances you'd have all fourteen firing away at once, but you need the flexibility to be able to crew what the demand calls for. I guess that's the answer I would give.

MR. RAO: All right.

MR. VAN NESS: I hope that answers

your question.

MR. RAO: Yeah. I wanted to clarify

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to make sure you want flexibility for all fourteen hammers and not ten that you're operating right now.

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Q. (by Mr. Van Ness) Right. The next question, Mr. Ray, is based on Board staff question 3(c). On page 5 of Dr. Schomer's report, he states that, quote, a more realistic worst case scenario is where one of the largest hammers is operating at a hundred percent capacity while the other two are operating at 50 percent capacity. Do you agree with

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A. Yes.

that conclusion?

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Q. And should the Board's new rule adopt that limited worst case scenario rather than allow Clifford-Jacobs to run all ten or fourteen hammers at the same time during the initial seven hours per day?

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A. Yes.

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Q. And why is that?

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can run for our customers. The hammers typically --

Again, it goes back to flexibility, what we

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we talked a little bit it's a destructive process.

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The hammers -- and we're a job shop, so you'll have

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different maintenance issues on a particular hammer.

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You'll be changing the dies to go from one job to the

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next.

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There will be heat related issues where a hammer or a hammer crew, a crew could be on one hammer all day long but it's possible that they wouldn't be running -- it's most likely they would not be running for six or probably not even up to six hours a day, especially when there are changes in the dies.

One job or one hammer could be running, then they could move to the next. And the same with all of the other crews in the facility. So it's a -- but it is possible that all the hammers could be working at one time for periods of time, and we would like that flexibility to meet our customers' demands.

Q. I think you've answered that question. going to turn to the last question from Board staff question No. 12. I'm sorry. Feel free to jump in.

MR. RAO: I just wanted to make sure, a couple of the questions under question number 3, I think it goes towards the impact of operating all ten hammers at one time, and I'm thinking those questions will be answered by Dr. Schomer.

MR. VAN NESS: Dr. Schomer will be addressing A and B. I just asked Mr. Ray to address 3C with respect to that.

> MR. RAO: Okay. Thank you.

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Q. (by Mr. Van Ness) Now, the last question is from Board staff question 12, and I'm going to have both Mr. Martz and Mr. Ray address that question but I'll put the question out there to you, Jason, and we'll go from there.

The question is can you provide the number and size of Clifford-Jacobs forging hammers, approximate number of forgings manufactured during each of the three prior calendar years, and the approximate number of hammer blows used to manufacture the forgings?

- A. Okay. We'll start with the hammer number and size. We have the ten hammers. Hammer 16 is a 20,000 pound hammer. Hammer 15 is an 8,000 pound hammer. Hammer 14 is a 25,000 pound hammer. Hammer 13 is an 8,000 pound hammer. Hammer 12 is a 12,000 pound hammer. Hammer 10 is a 6,000 pound hammer. Hammer 8 is a 3,000 pound hammer. Hammer 6 is a 2500 pound hammer. Hammer 4 is a 2000 pound hammer, and hammer 2 is a 1500 pound hammer.
- Q. And the number of forgings manufactured during each of the three prior years, if you can?
- A. This is an approximation. We've tried to go back into our records and pull as much data as we

could on the number of forgings per year, and what we've shown is approximately in 2013 we had 120,000 forgings produced at the facility. In 2012 we had 130,000 forgings produced at the facility, and in 2011 we had 260,000 forgings produced.

Q. And the final question on that would be approximate number of hammer blows used to produce all of these forgings.

A. Again, this is even a much harder number to put on paper. We are, I guess, taking an educated — I don't want to say guess, but an educated approximation. We're going to say 22 blows per forging produced, and the ranges can range from four blows on our smallest hammer to 90 blows on our largest hammer, and that could also be dependent on the size. The largest hammer could have 90 blows or it could have as small as six blows on a hammer. So it really depends on what the customer is ordering, the size, the complexity, the material.

Q. And isn't it true that if you were producing the very same product on the very same forge, one might take a few more blows than the other?

A. That is correct.

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readmitted.

And why is that? **Q**.

Differences in maintenance on the hammer. We've just recently seen that -- we've done a complete overhaul on one of our hammers, and one of our jobs was taking approximately -- it was ten less blows, I think that was approximate, maybe 15 percent less, to accomplish the same goal with a hammer that was running a little bit tighter or had just been refurbished. Also how hot the dies are, the size of the run. Different things make changes on how quick, and the hammer weight itself will lend to that factor changing.

MR. VAN NESS: That's all the questions I have of this witness. Mr. Hearing Officer, I'm sure there's questions from the Board and perhaps from the audience. Should I move for admission of these items that are already basically on the record, or what's your pleasure on that? did talk about Exhibit 1 and exhibit -- I'm sorry. Exhibit A and Exhibit B, but of course those were already part of the petition so I leave it to your discretion whether I need to move to have those

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Not to bounce

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Page 37 it back to you, but actually it is -- it's up to you. 1 They're already in. They're both exhibits to the 2 3 petition, previously filed. They don't need to be 4 hearing exhibits. You needn't move unless you'd like 5 to. 6 MR. VAN NESS: Thank you. Any 7 questions? 8 HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Yes. 9 Dr. Glosser? 10 CHAIRMAN GLOSSER: I have one quick 11 question. What's the maximum number of crews that 12 operate on a given shift? 13 MR. RAY: The maximum number that 14 could possibly run on a given shift would be ten as 15 of today. 16 CHAIRMAN GLOSSER: Is that the number 17 that you use regularly, or what's your experience in 18 the last three or four years? 19 MR. RAY: Three to four years, this 20 year, right at this moment, we are up to four crews. 21 Last year was typically three crews. That would be 22 **'**13. Twelve we had six crews on one shift and three 23 crews on our second shift.

CHAIRMAN GLOSSER: Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Any other
Board member have any questions for Mr. Ray? Yes,
Board's technical staff, Ms. Liu.

MS. LIU: I'm not sitting next to the microphone. Can you hear me all right?

MR. RAY: I can hear you fine.

MS. LIU: Good morning, Mr. Ray. In the current rule, the way it's written now, you're allowed up to fourteen hammers. That would correspond to fourteen crews operating simultaneously if it ever went to that capacity, correct?

MR. RAY: Correct.

MS. LIU: And you're asking for that same amount to be allowed for those additional seven hours here?

MR. RAY: That is correct.

MS. LIU: From what I understand of Dr. Schomer's report, the worst case scenario wasn't based on the simultaneous operation of either ten or fourteen hammers during that period of time. Would there be a way that you could manage operations during a day so that you would stay within that realistic worst case scenario that was represented in the noise study and, if so, what kind of impact would

that have on your business operations?

MR. RAY: There is a way to do it, but it would cap our capacity if we were not able to run our hammers and use our largest three hammers, because that's where the bulk of our crews are working right now and that is where our niche is, if you will, in our market.

If we were unable to run those three hammers at one time, we would be unable to meet the market demand of our customers, and again I believe the same would happen as they would go to other forging shops. They would pull the business away. Did that answer your question?

MS. LIU: I guess specifically speaking to those additional seven hours, do you still need the flexibility for all fourteen hammers when it seems like the primary ones are these three?

MR. RAY: We are asking for that flexibility because the market changes. The market changes, and we'd like the ability to change with it and, for example, there are a lot of forging shops that are going out of business and we've had the opportunity to take some of that work and to have the flexibility to operate all of those hammers is what

we would like to have.

MR. RAO: Well, clarification. When you say you need the flexibility to operate all fourteen hammers, are you saying that you need flexibility to operate all fourteen hammers at the same time or all fourteen hammers during a shift at different times?

MR. RAY: We are asking for at the same time, but we understand the chance of them actually running all at the same time is extremely little.

MS. LIU: Do you think you could maybe work with your attorney to give some thought to kind of incorporating the idea of what you need in terms of actual flexibility and what we could provide in the rule based on environmental impact that has been represented?

MR. RAY: Yes.

MR. RAO: Because the justification that we have right now in front of us is based on a worst case scenario of operating three hammers. We don't know what kind of sound levels are going to emanate when you have all fourteen hammers operating at the same time, so that's what we are trying to get

at here in the question number 3.

MR. VAN NESS: We will have some additional testimony relevant to that, both from Mr. Martz and from Dr. Schomer. Of course if the Board continues to have questions after the hearing, you know where to find us and we will do our level best to respond.

I appreciate where you're coming from. I think it is a challenging issue because the problem with flexibility is it seems kind of amorphus. But the reality of it is if you're a businessman, that flexibility is your bread and butter, the ability to hop from one machine to the next, and that is expressed in regulatory language as the ability to operate whatever whenever.

The practicality of it, and Dr. Schomer will testify to that in a few moments, the practicality of it is that that's a pretty rare event when you're going to have, you know, ten, let alone fourteen hammers pounding away at exactly the same time. But again if you're going to be in the business of forging, you have to have the ability to do that. But we'll address that more, and if we haven't answered your questions to your satisfaction

let us know and we'll try our level best to be responsive.

MS. LIU: To the extent that you mentioned that it is rare that that happens, is there some way that you could schedule your operations during the daytime hours where you already have that maximum flexibility in the existing rule?

MR. RAY: I'm not sure I understand the question.

MR. VAN NESS: I think she's asking if you could address your workload such that you would be running the larger number during the daytime hours rather than the extended seven hours.

MR. RAY: Again, the same answer would apply. It would cap our growth. We are asking for flexibility on those hammers, and the larger hammers, which I believe Dr. Schomer will speak to, that produce much of the noise is where the market is demanding that we go. Those are the hammers that they want to run, that they need to run. Those are the parts that they need.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Member O'Leary has a question.

MR. O'LEARY: In Dr. Schomer's report

here, you mentioned the worst case scenario, that one of the three largest hammers will be operating a hundred percent and the other 2 would be operating 50 percent.

DR. SCHOMER: That's the scenario I put together.

MR. O'LEARY: But in reality we're saying fourteen.

DR. SCHOMER: I hear them. When I put the scenario together, I was going from the experience we had in monitoring. These hammers are -- I don't claim to be an expert on forging, but the 25,000 pound hammer means it's capable of banging 25,000 pounds each time it strikes. And when you hit things at 25,000 pounds with a hundred year old technology, they break over time. And I just didn't see them operating all of the hammers all of the time hour after hour, day after day, from my experience.

I think out of fourteen hours of measurement we had one, if I remember right, where they were at 50 percent. Every other time every hammer was lower than that. So that's the experience I was going by to say that a hundred percent just didn't seem likely to me.

Page 44 1 MS. LIU: I'm assuming that the 2 smaller hammers make less impact noise. 3 MR. RAY: Right. 4 MS. LIU: If you were to add those 5 smaller hammers to your realistic worst case 6 scenario, how much would it impact your sound levels? 7 DR. SCHOMER: When I looked at this, 8 there was room for like a hundred pieces an hour of 9 the 6,000 pounds and a couple hundred pieces an hour 10 of a smaller one and it wouldn't affect the number. 11 So I looked at some number of smaller pieces in there, something like 300. 12 13 MS. LIU: Is that in your report as 14 well? 15 DR. SCHOMER: I don't think that all those details are in there, but that's what's 16 17 included in the 65 number. 18 MS. LIU: Is there a way that you 19 could describe it? 20 DR. SCHOMER: Three hundred smaller At least 6 and 3. I didn't have the 8 21 pieces. 22 number in my number, so I didn't have that. But I

did try to leave room for some reasonable number of

smaller pieces. Sounds like a pretty reasonable

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number.

MS. LIU: Is there any way you could provide something written describing --

DR. SCHOMER: I'm sorry?

MS. LIU: Is there a way that you could provide something in writing describing what pieces you did consider at what pounds, what hammers in addition?

MR. VAN NESS: Sure, we can try. I will give you a preview of Dr. Schomer's testimony in a few moments. He will address to some extent the relative impact in terms of decibel levels from the operation of the smaller hammers. I'm not going to put words into his mouth so I'll let him do that, but I think we are understanding of the science is that it's — the smaller hammers are a significantly less likely source of noise impedence than are the larger hammers, and specifically the three largest hammers about which Mr. Ray testified a few moments ago.

These big hammers are the ones that are producing the product that are their niche product and which obviously, because they are so much larger, account for the lion's share of the noise.

MS. LIU: Mr. Ray, when you were

listing the hammers by number and by pounds, I was following along in Mr. Martz's testimony and it didn't quite match up. I didn't know if I missed something or if you could perhaps go through them again. I thought you mentioned a hammer number 4, and I didn't see number 4 on Mr. Martz's list.

MR. RAY: That hammer, there is a base for that hammer in the ground but the columns are not up at this point in time. Maybe that's why Mr. Martz did not list that one.

MR. VAN NESS: We'll have Mr. Martz testify next and he can address that, I think. He's not on the floor.

MS. LIU: All right. I just noticed that that one wasn't on his list, so thank you.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Ms. Tipsord has a question.

MS. TIPSORD: Yeah. I just wondered, we're hearing a lot of talk about the desire for the flexibility to have the fourteen hammers to run 24/7, basically, or the additional seven hours. And my question is, you've been with the company for quite some time. How often has it happened since you've been with the company that you've had even the ten

hammers or fourteen hammers running for the two shifts you currently run?

MR. RAY: It has not happened. The highest load was the six hammers on the first shift in 2011 and '12 and the three hammers on the second shift. But there was the need to run a third shift at that time but not to fill all of those hammers.

MS. TIPSORD: Thank you.

- Q. (by Mr. Van Ness) A little follow-up on that. And that was a function of the kinds of jobs that you were being asked to do; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ VAN NESS: So -- okay. Wanted to make it clear.

MS. LIU: Mr. Ray, you had a couple of exhibits, Exhibit A and Exhibit B, on the Board and you were describing specific things about those maps and other facilities that were located and where your hammers were. I tried writing it down, but I'm not sure that I got everything completely accurate.

Could you provide another version of Exhibit A and Exhibit B with the labels from what you described in your testimony later on?

MR. RAY: Absolutely. Yes, ma'am.

Page 48 1 MR. VAN NESS: Sure. 2 MS. LIU: Thank you. 3 HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Are there any 4 additional questions for Mr. Ray? Seeing none, let's 5 move on to Mr. Martz. 6 GEORGE MARTZ, 7 called as a witness, after having been first duly 8 sworn, was examined and testified as follows: 9 EXAMINATION BY MR. VAN NESS: 10 11 Thank you. Mr. Martz, for the record, Q. 12 please spell out your name and your business address. 13 Α. George Martz. G-E-O-R-G-E, M-A-R-T-Z. 14 Business address is 2410 North Fifth Street, 1.5 Champaign, Illinois. 16 0. And you can confirm for the record that you 17 authored the pre-filed testimony on file in this case 18 on behalf of Clifford-Jacobs? 19 Α. Yes, I did. 20 Q. And that was in your capacity as facilities 21 manager? 22 Α. Yes, it is. 23 MR. VAN NESS: Okay. Again, I will 24 move admission of Mr. Martz's pre-filed testimony.

believe that would be hearing Exhibit 3. 1

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HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Correct. Any objections to that motion? Hearing none, it will be entered into the record.

- (by Mr. Van Ness) Now, without repeating your pre-filed testimony, Mr. Martz, can you describe what it is you do at Clifford-Jacobs?
- I'm the facility manager at this point in Α. I've held quite a few positions over the I've been there for 37 years, so I'm very familiar with the facility and the process, the equipment, competitors, and everything else combined.
- 0. I take it you have extensive knowledge of the forging operation at Clifford-Jacobs and other places?
- Α. You know, with that length of time, I have stuck my nose into a lot of different things at the plant and held a lot of different positions. have an engineering background and managing the engineering department, onto plant engineering projects and the facility improvements and the equipment rebuilding. So I'm very, very knowledgeable about that process and the equipment and everything else combined with the business.

Q. So let's talk about forging generally.

Pre-filed testimony mentioned that, in layman's terms, forging at Clifford-Jacobs is cutting steel bars to size, heating the steel billets to around 2350 degrees, and then hammering it to shape with a steam-driven hammer. Do I have that right?

- A. That's pretty fair to say.
- Q. Let's take each of those steps one at a time. When you say steel bars, can you describe them because I'm thinking of a tube.
- A. Yeah. No, it's a solid steel bar.

 Typically we order those from different suppliers

 around the country. Timken is our biggest supplier,

 Timken Steel out of Ohio, a couple of their locations
 there. But they range in size from anything from,

 say, inch and a half, two inches in diameter or

 square, up to 12 or 13 inches in diameter or square.

 And then those are cut to specific lengths with the

 specific grade for each individual job to make that

 particular design.
- Q. And why do you heat them up to 2,350 degrees? What's so magic about that?
- A. Well, that lends the material to be easily changed into a different shape. You know, it's

typical to -- I don't know if you've seen the old blacksmith operations where they get the steel red hot, then they hit it with a hammer.

Well, the only way to move the steel is to get it hot, and it takes a lot of force. The hotter you get the material up to a point, to metallurgically keep it in good shape and according to the requirements of the customer, but, you know, you have to heat it up hot to get it to move into a different shape.

- Q. And, in fact, you have several furnaces in operation there at the facility, don't you?
 - A. Uh-huh, yes.
- Q. And several inside building 4 we were talking about?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And some outside?
 - A. Right.

- Q. I'm going to show you what we're calling photo number one and ask you if you can tell us what that represents?
- A. Well, this is one of our heat treat furnaces. This was in an adjacent building, and as you can see the internal temperature on that furnace

is red hot. It's not as hot as our forging furnaces, but this furnace is typically at -- at that temperature, that represents about 1600 degrees.

They just opened up the door and the forklift driver is coming in to remove the product out of the heat treat furnace. So those baskets contain product and they've been normalized or needled in this specific furnace.

- Q. Now, within building 4 you have furnaces that look pretty much like that as well, don't you?
- A. Well, they're similar. They're a little bit different design. They go up to higher temperatures. They go up to 2300 degrees. This furnace is limited to approximately 1900 degrees just due to the design of it and materials that we use to withstand that temperature.
 - Q. Only 1900 degrees?
 - A. Right.

- Q. What does a hammer look like?
- A. A hammer is a unique piece of equipment that was developed back in the late 1800s. You know, if you didn't know the specifics of it, you may not know the differences in what we have today versus what they developed back at that time. But they were

refined over maybe a 30 or 40 year process, and the equipment that we have today is typically from as early as the 1920s through the 1940s.

Since the 1940s and the 1950s, there really hasn't been any major improvements to the overall equipment other than there is some new equipment that is hydraulic driven, which would be more energy efficient, but it still possesses the same properties of, you know, large impact producing equipment and by nature it's a very loud process.

You know, it's a fast process. The ram comes down at over 300 inches per second speed, and that develops the impact force and then that is driven.

You drive the steel outwards into the confines of the die, and that makes a product that's unique in shape and customer driven.

- Q. Now, I'm going to ask you to look at the next photo, and I'm going to give you all a handy eight and a half by eleven version of this so you don't have to burden yourself with that. What am I looking at here? This is what we've been calling photo number three.
- A. Right. This is looking through the back of a hammer into the operator's side, and you can see

the product that we're making. You can see the dies. There's the bottom die. Here's the top die. So that represents the closed die impression forgings that we make. That's what we machine.

And then, you know, the material is heated in these furnaces. They're in the background behind the operators. You can see the flues over the furnaces which go up through the roof, and we improved the facility with adding flues to the newer furnaces that we installed back in -- late 1990s and early 2000s into several units.

Several of our bigger hammers we upgraded the furnaces. But, you know, it's such a heat-producing atmosphere inside the furnaces. Originally they were flued inside the building, and during the summertime ambient temperatures just added to the huge burden of the workers. And for the safety of the workers and to, you know, basically try to provide a better work space, you know, more productive work space, you know, we flued all of those products out through the roof.

So anyway, the furnaces are back here. You heat the material in there and then you bring it out and put it in the die. The forging hammer, the

operators impact the material and they have the opportunity to stop whenever the process is complete. And they make that decision, but they could, as we discussed earlier, they could take up to maybe the most of 90 blows on a specific target. It's a real large diameter, maybe a thin web, that's really hard to move the material out to a big diameter and a thin web. The material cools so, you know, there's a lot of factors.

We're a job shop and quote on a lot of different product, a lot of different parts through the country with different customers, different materials that are, you know, that take a lot of energy to move that material. Some of the newer materials that they use in the chinook helicopter, transmission parts that we make are tougher to make. They're ultra clean steel so they're tough, you know, refining it. It takes more blows to make these parts, and we're limited by the temperature that we can heat it up to for metallurgical reasons.

Q. There was a question asked earlier about the sizes of the hammers. Can you clarify that? In your pre-filed testimony you identified the ten hammers and the numbers.

A. Right, right. There may have been a typo here. I'm not sure. But anyway, hammer number 16 is a 20,000 pound hammer. Number 15 is 8,000. Number 14 is a 25. Number 13 is an 8. Number 12 is a 12,000. Number 10 is a 6,000. Eight is a 3,000. Six is 2500, and 2 is a 1500.

Four, it was there in the past, but it's no longer there. So we do have another hammer that's in the ground that's similar to that. It has a base but no columns. It's hammer number 11.

MS. LIU: You mentioned there are fourteen. Did you want to put those on the record or are they not --

MR. MARTZ: Well, there were fourteen. We took four out of the ground. We have the equipment out in the back lot in our boneyard. But, anyway, they could be put back in if we're lucky enough to gain that much more business from our customers. We wouldn't expect it, but you never know. It could happen.

MS. LIU: Well, in the event that you do have that much business, could you provide the details on those other hammers as well?

MR. MARTZ: Sure. Absolutely.

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(by Mr. Van Ness) Now, you mentioned in your pre-filed testimony -- oh, by the way, before I go any further, shall we just -- may I just ask that the Board accept photos 1, 2, and 3 into evidence in the form that you have in your hands as opposed to the large easel size display?

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Yes. I think we -- any objections to the motion? Hearing none, these will be admitted as Hearing Exhibits 4, 5, and 6.

- (by Mr. Van Ness) Thank you. Excuse me. Q. I didn't want to forget to take care of a little business here, Mr. Martz. In your pre-filed. testimony you stated that forging plants are not air conditioned?
 - Α. No.
- You've been around and seen other 0. operations, other forging operations around the country, haven't you?
 - Yes, I have. Α.
- Q. Have you seen any of them ever air conditioned?
- Α. No. Virtually that would be unfeasible economically to air condition a forge shop.

it completely up, you know, there's a huge amount of BTUs developed in this process of heating the steel. You know, it's like millions and millions of BTUs if we were to run all the furnaces together. So it would be totally impractical to air condition a forge shop.

The whole design of forge shops and casting facilities where there's a lot of heat in those facilities, too, it's kind of like a chimney. You have a tall building that has a cupola or a monitor at the top, and you have a lot of openings at the bottom and then you develop kind of a chimney effect and let the heat raise and exit out the building at the top. So that's why we have an open building.

- Q. So the heat issue is directly related to the noise issue?
 - A. That's right.

- Q. So now let's talk about forging at Clifford-Jacobs. You mentioned in your pre-filed testimony that you currently use ten of fourteen hammers and they range in size from 1500 to 25,000 pounds. That's a big range. Why do you need that?
 - A. Well, there's a lot of different size of

products, and again materials and requirements to economically produce a forging to be competitive with our competitors who, you know, our competitors range all over. Some have smaller hammers. We compete against them on the smaller hammers that we have. Other forgers have bigger hammers that we have, and we compete on the bigger product that we make on our big hammers.

So, you know, there's an individual hammer size that can economically produce any size or grade of material. And the bigger the hammer, the more energy that is required to run that hammer because you got a bigger cylinder. It takes more steam or air, whatever you're using to drive these hammers with it. That all goes into the burn rates and the overhead of the equipment which we use to try to achieve new work and that's the basic reason. There's a certain size of hammer that's perfect for each product that we make.

Q. I'm going to direct your attention to what is Exhibit C, which is a map of the forging area that is in the original petition. I'm going to turn it right side up so that everyone can get oriented the way it was shown on the page. And again if you'd use

your pointer, point out where the furnaces are. Let's start with those.

A. Okay. The furnaces are typically along the outside wall here on the west side of the building. They are here on the east side of the building. All these little rectangles, each one of those are an individual furnace. There's two furnaces here that service this hammer. There's one that services this hammer. There's another that services this hammer, and the smallest hammer is right here.

Q. And where are the three big hammers?

A. The three big hammers? This is the 20,000. It was put in in late 1990s. This is our 25,000 pound hammer that was put in in 1930s, and this is a 12,000 pound hammer and that was probably put in in the 1920s. That's one of the original old hammers.

MS. TIPSORD: Mr. Martz, could you tell us what hammers -- well, you pointed them out on here and I notice that on my copy there's also a hammer number with each of those. Could you tell us which hammer number you were referring to?

MR. MARTZ: Sure. This is number 16.

This is number 15. This is number 14. This is

number 13. This is number 11. This is number 10.

Page 61 1 Number 11, it's just got anvil in the ground. This 2 is number 10. This is number 8, number 6, and number 3 2. 4 MS. TIPSORD: I'm sorry. I don't 5 think I was clear. You were giving by thousand 6 pounds. 7 MR. MARTZ: Oh, okay. 8 MS. TIPSORD: Could you tell me which 9 one is which? Like I know you said that you 10 pre-filed this, but for purposes of the record now. 11 MR. MARTZ: Okay. Number 16 is a 20,000 pound hammer. Number 15 is 8,000. Number 14 12 13 is 25,000. Number 13 is 8,000. Number 12 is 12,000. 14 Number 11 is 6,000. Number 10 is 6,000. Number 8 is 15 3,000. Number 6 is a 2500. And number 2 is a 1500 16 pound hammer. 17 MS. TIPSORD: Thank you. 18 MR. RAO: And the ones that you 19 identified reflect the ten hammers that you have 20 right now? 21 MR. MARTZ: Yes. 22 MR. RAO: Are there locations for the 23 other four in here? 24 MR. MARTZ: Yeah. The other four were

located over here on this side. There was three hammers. There was a 4,000. If I remember right, another 3,000, maybe a 2500 pound, and then there was a 2,000 that's here. The number 4 I got on the list here, it was over here on the side.

- Q. (by Mr. Van Ness) For the record, let the record show that the missing hammers are identified as being in the lower right side of the small neck of the diagram in Exhibit C, if that'll help the casual reader. So it would appear that heat is a big issue with --
- A. Yes, it is. It's one of our biggest issues we have to deal with in the summertime. When we made the improvements to the furnaces with the flues taking the heat outside, actually it was a negative in the wintertime because the guys, you know, it's cold in the shop, too, with it being open. So they complain about it. During wintertime it's a negative. During the summertime, it's definitely a net positive.
- Q. And that's related to the noise issue because you have to keep the doors and windows open?
 - A. That's right, that's right.
 - Q. Now, our petition already provided the

general dimensions of the forging building. For everybody, it's building 4 on that. Also Exhibit A that's been introduced by Mr. Ray earlier. It also mentioned the building had large roll open doors at either end, as well as numerous openings in the wall. Why do you have open doors at the ends?

A. Well, we have to have large doors at the ends to support the forklift traffic that brings the dies, the material, the billets in to be loaded into the furnaces, the hot forgings as we take them out of the facility. So there's a lot of traffic that goes in and out of the building all day long. A lot of traffic.

Q. And those doors are normally left open?

A. They're normally left open, other than during the wintertime when it's subzero temperatures. They try to close them as best they can, but they still have to keep it open to some degree to let the forklifts in and out.

MS. LIU: Mr. Martz, could you show us on your diagram where those large open doors are?

MR. MARTZ: Yes. Be happy to. Right here in this area there's one large door at the north end. Of course it has to be on the north end where

the wind blows in. And then we have multiple smaller openings several places. There's an opening here on the west side. There's doors here that you can open, that you can go in with forklift traffic. There's an opening here that's a main entrance for dies coming in from the die, the shop where they put together the tooling. There's a door over here on the east side that you can come in. There's maybe a couple of doors in this area that you can enter the facility. So there's like five or six different doors.

MS. LIU: Mr. Martz, could you provide us another copy of this marking the locations of the doors for the record later on?

MR. MARTZ: Sure. Absolutely.

MS. LIU: Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Mr. Van Ness, just wondering if you're coming to a logical breaking point in questions for Mr. Martz so that we could take a break for the court reporter and others.

MR. VAN NESS: If you'll allow me, I can be done with Mr. Martz in about five or ten minutes and that would be an excellent place to break off.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Sounds good.

1 Thank you.

- Q. (by Mr. Van Ness) You already -Mr. Martz, you've already provided the general
 dimensions, but you mentioned some time ago that you
 investigated some alternatives to lessen noise
 levels; isn't that correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you recall whether you did that on your own initiative or was asked to do that?
- A. This goes way back. I started in 1978 at Clifford-Jacobs. Before I arrived there was some activity for silencers or vents that were put up on steam lines. And, you know, there was -- it was in disrepair when I got there at Clifford-Jacobs and one of the projects that I had to work on way back then was trying to come up with some silencers for the vents.

And with the previous attempts it didn't work out real well, so I located a company and we purchased some vents and we tried to install them, you know, trying to beef up the integrity of the flanges, and it just wouldn't hold up. It was really maintenance intensive, and we just couldn't get them to last.

•	Page 66
1	Q. When you're talking about vents, what are
2	you referring to?
3	A. Those are you know, they call them
4	silencers or
5	Q. No, I'm asking about the vents, not about
6	silencers.
7	A. Oh, okay.
8	Q. We haven't introduced the Board yet to the
9	concept of vents.
10	A. Okay. Well, the vents are openings in the
11	roof. Is that
12	Q. And what comes out of the what are the
13	vents there for?
14	A. Well, the heat. You know, to get rid of
15	the heat. Obviously you have to have a vent in the
16	roof like monitors that I talked about previously.
17	Those have to be open, and when you do that then you
18	get a combination of the heat and the noise that
19	comes out of the vent.
20	Q. What comes out of the vents besides heat
21	and noise? What creates the noise?
22	A. Well, the hammers, the impact.
23	Q. I thought it was something other than an

impact sound that came out of --

- A. Oh, well, now we're talking about the steam lines.
 - Q. Oh, okay.

- A. Yes, you do get a whooshing. I think
 Dr. Schomer talked about the whooshing sound, and
 that's what comes out of the steam line, call them
 vents. And when you take a blow, the steam that's in
 the cylinder drives the hammer down. There's also
 steam that was in below the piston, and it has to
 escape out so you can drive the piston and rod and
 ram down to make a blow. So that steam exits the
 exhaust, and in the process of exiting then you hear
 this whoosh.
- Q. So there's two kinds of vents we're talking about, then, the air vents and steam vents; do I understand that correctly?
 - A. Right, right.
- Q. It was confusing to me, and probably was confusing to the Board as well.
 - A. Sure.
- Q. Thank you. Why do you -- to what do you attribute the fact that these steam vents were breaking, were not --
 - A. Well, these mufflers or sound reduction

devices are made for typical industrial applications or heavy duty built, but they're not built for hammers. They're mainly built for equipment like boilers or whatever they need to muffle the sound for certain applications, but they're really not designed for impact producing equipment like a hammer.

In all of that, in that process of, you know, impacting the product, it's dissipated through the equipment down into the ground and then up through different elements, which the steam piping is attached to this equipment so, you know, that vibration and shock is going to be transmitted up through that piping. And we could just never get any commercially available equipment that could hold up to the pounding and impact, that we were doing damage to it.

- Q. Now, you've acknowledged in your pre-filed testimony that the forging operations generate noise. I guess you would agree with that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I am going to ask you what I've asked a previous witness, and that is there are other noise sources in the neighborhood, aren't there?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. And can you describe what those are?

2 Α. Well, they've been talked about previously, 3 but the Canadian National rail yard with all the 4 trains. Moving their trains around the yard, there's 5 a lot of impact going on there, a lot of noise, a lot 6 of locomotive noise. There's the light industrial or 7 industrial businesses around us. The cement company 8 is making noise. There's a lot of heavy equipment 9 coming and going from the cement trucks and the other contractors that are in the area that have heavy 10 11 equipment.

- Q. And in all the years you've worked at Clifford-Jacobs, have you ever received or heard of a complaint about the noise level at Clifford-Jacobs?
- A. No, I haven't, not from anybody in the neighborhood.

MR. VAN NESS: That's all the questions I have.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Okay. I think at this point let's -- would you like to go ahead, Ms. Liu?

MS. LIU: To follow up on your testimony regarding the mufflers, you mentioned that they just couldn't hold up to the impact of the

Page 70 1 Did they fall apart, or were they just ineffective in muffling that type of noise? 2 3 MR. MARTZ: No, they fell apart. 4 we tried repeatedly welding and beefing up the 5 assembly, too, with more gussets, trying to make them 6 stronger, and that ultimately didn't work either. 7 MS. LIU: Thank you. That's all I have. 8 9 MR. O'LEARY: On the muffler 10 situation, the silencers, when was the last time you 11 had any design inquiries as far as trying to resolve 12 the problem? 13 MR. MARTZ: We haven't. 14 MR. O'LEARY: I know I looked from the 15 testimony here, it goes back, what, like 1984 when 16 all this breakage happened. 17 MR. MARTZ: Right. 18 MR. O'LEARY: You've never done 19 anything since then? 20 MR. MARTZ: No, no. You know, at that 21 point in time, you know, I pretty much extinguished 22 any commercially available equipment that was 23 available and just kind of gave up on it. 24 MR. O'LEARY: Commercially or

1 | industrially?

MR. MARTZ: Well, yeah, for industrial applications, sure.

MR. O'LEARY: If you was to separate the noise level of the hammers versus the steam blow, what are we talking about here that has more of an impact?

MR. MARTZ: Well, you know, I believe that Dr. Schomer found that the biggest impact is the steam sound; is that correct?

DR. SCHOMER: The steam is higher frequency. So when you A-weight it, it counts for more than maybe it should. But when you A-weight it, I think the steam is a little bit more than the hammer but they're almost equal. I have the feeling that you might be getting -- when we get rid of the steam on the interior of the place, I have the feeling we're getting in excess 34 dB. So they're about equal. Maybe a little bit more on the steam.

MR. O'LEARY: Ever any consideration to recycle the steam?

MR. MARTZ: That economically would be a good solution, but there is some oil that's put into the steam for lubrication that's required.

Otherwise the hammer would lock up and wouldn't run right. And so when you recycle that back to a boiler, the oil is a huge detriment. If you let oil back into your boiler at all, any source of oil at all, it'll start foaming and then you'll get more carryover to the shops.

That's one of our big problems is water and steam, the outputters don't like it. So we're very sensitive to that. Economically we'd love to do it because we would save some money on energy, but it's a real problem trying to get rid of the oil out of the water. There's not a lot of it, but any little trace element of it at all will cause a problem.

MR. O'LEARY: You purchased Donaldson silencers but never installed them, right?

MR. MARTZ: Yeah. Well, does it say that in the report?

MR. O'LEARY: I didn't come up with that name out of the sky.

MR. MARTZ: Because I went back through the records, and Donaldson may have been a distributor but Riley Baird was the company that we bought back in the eighties and we did install those.

MR. O'LEARY: In Dr. Schomer's report

1 on page 3.

DR. SCHOMER: I think, if I remember right, it said that there was so much problems with the first two or three, they didn't use the rest of them.

MR. O'LEARY: Well, it says they were purchased but they ultimately were not installed.

MR. MARTZ: Well, there was some. We bought them for a number of different hammers. Like we bought them for like five or six different hammers. We did install one of them and used that as a trial, and we were unsuccessful with that. So that's why the rest of them weren't installed.

MR. O'LEARY: Okay. Thank you.

MR. RAO: Mr. Martz, regarding controlling sound levels from these hammers, what you do is typical in the industry or are you aware of other forgers employing mechanisms to reduce noise levels? Are you aware of any that you have not tried or used?

MR. MARTZ: Sure. There is some other technologies that you can use to produce forgings.

Each one has its own advantages/disadvantages. You can use mechanical presses. There's a company over

in Danville, ThyssenKrupp, that makes crank shafts and they use mechanical presses. They're huge, huge mechanical presses. But they're more automated. They have automated lines, and they produce crank shafts by billions, if you will, for Class A trucks.

And, you know, that doesn't fit us. It's a huge piece of equipment. You know, it's not as flexible as a hammer. Nobody makes a piece of equipment like a hammer that's as flexible. can do like a lot of different, a lot of different types of products, small quantities that is not -you're not competitive on a press, a mechanical You can use hydraulic presses, but they're press. real slow.

Therefore, heat resistant materials, aluminums, titanium, you use hydraulic press for that type of material. So there are other ways to go, but that would limit you in what we can provide our customers. We have a niche, you know, we have certain equipment. We fit that niche real, real well, and there's nothing else that really can take the place of our impact producing hammer.

MR. RAO: Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: At this

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Page 75 point, let's take a break for fifteen minutes and 1 2 return at 12:50. Thank you. 3 (Whereupon a break was taken.) 4 HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Let's go back 5 on the record. I understand that one of the 6 witnesses is going to be changed. Is Ms. Weis going 7 to be next before we call Mr. Martz back? 8 That's correct. MR. VAN NESS: Laura 9 Weis has shown up. And she has not been sworn, so let's have her sworn and then we can take her 10 11 testimony. 12 LAURA WEIS, 13 called as a witness, after having been first duly 14 sworn, was examined and testified as follows: 15 EXAMINATION 16 BY MR. VAN NESS: 17 Q. Mrs. Weis, for the record, please spell out 18 your name and business address. 19 Α. It's Laura Weis, L-A-U-R-A, W-E-I-S. 20 Business address is 303 West Kirby Avenue, Champaign, 21 Illinois. 22 Q. And can you confirm for the record that you 23 authored the pre-filed testimony in this case on

behalf of the Chamber of Commerce?

A. I did.

MR. VAN NESS: At this point,
Mr. Hearing Officer, I'd like to ask that the
pre-filed testimony of Ms. Weis be entered as, I
believe, Hearing Exhibit No. 4.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: No. 7, I believe.

MR. VAN NESS: No. 7. Okay. We're adding the photos?

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Correct. Is there any objection to the motion? Hearing none,

Ms. Weis' pre-filed testimony will be admitted into the record.

Q. (by Mr. Van Ness) Thank you. I'm not going to ask you to read your pre-filed testimony into the record, but I would appreciate it if you wouldn't mind elaborating on it a little bit.

Specifically, in your pre-filed testimony you mentioned that the Clifford-Jacobs plant is in an area that was rezoned by the county back in 1973. Do you remember that?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And you indicated that the intention of the ordinance was, quote, to slowly move the area to be

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completely industrial, end quote?

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Α. Correct.

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- Q. Do you believe that is still the intent of the county?
- To my knowledge, that's still the intent. Α. In my research I could not find anything that indicated that they had intended to make any changes to that or to amend that in any way.
- Put another way, would you agree that the Q. area is, in fact, ideally suited for industrial purposes generally?
- I don't know what else it could be suited Α. for. When you look at how that area is developing, in particular to the north and to the west, everything is commercial. In particular with the community's commitment to completing Olympian Drive in that area, the Apollo subdivision to the north of that, and that area is already very industrialized, especially with proximity to the railroad, it really is not suited for residential property.
- 0. Now, most people think of Champaign County as the home of the University of Illinois and a rather large regional medical community. important is the manufacturing base to the county in

the overall economic mix of things?

A. Manufacturing is critical to this community. Given that the University of Illinois and health care are our largest employers, it means we have a lot of property that's been taken off the tax rolls so manufacturing really assists the local economy in terms of helping to further our fire protection, our street repairs, our police protection as well.

In addition to that, while we're a community that likes to think everybody is going to go to college, not everybody in our community is going to go to college and so it's really important that we have alternative job opportunities for those that are coming out of school.

- Q. Now, do you have any information as relating to the effect of Clifford-Jacobs on other local businesses?
- A. It was actually one of the questions -- we toured the plant a couple of months ago as part of a program through the chamber, and it was one of the questions we asked. To my knowledge, Clifford-Jacobs actually spends a couple million dollars a year back with local vendors in the community from business-to-

Q. Now, in your pre-filed testimony, you mentioned a recent newspaper article that appeared in

business purchasing. That is really critical to the

overall economy for Champaign County.

The News-Gazette. Do you remember that?

A. Yes.

- Q. And in your remarks you noted that several area residents publicly acknowledge that the noise from Clifford-Jacobs doesn't bother them; isn't that right?
- A. Correct. According to the article, they cited several residents that were in the area and they said the noise, it's background noise for them. It does not impact them one way or another.
- Q. I'll ask you what I've asked other witnesses. Have you or anyone else at the chamber, to your knowledge, ever heard of any complaints about noise emanating from Clifford-Jacobs?
- A. I've been with the chamber for fifteen years, and in the fifteen years I've been there I cannot recall one phone call from any consumer, from any business, making any sort of complaint about Clifford-Jacobs.

MR. VAN NESS: That's all the

Page 80 1 questions I have of this witness. Leave it to the 2 Board members. 3 HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Are there any 4 questions for this witness from the chairman or other 5 Board members? Okay. From staff, Ms. Liu. 6 MS. LIU: Good afternoon, Ms. Weis. 7 You mentioned the 2010 News-Gazette article? 8 MS. WEIS: Uh-huh. 9 MS. LIU: Would you happen to be able 10 to produce that or provide it later? 11 MR. VAN NESS: I actually can do that. 12 I did finally locate it, and I can produce that and 13 send it to the Board. 14 MS. LIU: Thank you. 15 HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Any further 16 questions? Okay. Thank you, Ms. Weis, for your 17 testimony. 18 MS. WEIS: Thank you. 19 MR. VAN NESS: Okay. I think we'll 20 turn our attention now to Dr. Paul Schomer. 21 Mr. Hearing Officer, copies of Dr. Schomer's report, 22 as well as the petition, are on the table in the 23 back. Dr. Schomer has been sworn, so I guess we'll

get to it. Dr. Schomer, for the record would you

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please spell out your name and your business address?

- Α. Paul Schomer, S-C-H-O-M-E-R. I live at 2117 Robert Drive, Champaign.
- And can you confirm for the record that you authored the noise assessment and feasibility report that was filed as Exhibit D?
 - Α. Yes.

MR. VAN NESS: And again, Mr. Hearing Officer, I assume it's already in the record. you think we should move or have it admitted again, I'd be happy to do so.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Let's do that just for consistency.

MR. VAN NESS: Okay. I so move.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: objections? Hearing none, that would be admitted into evidence as Exhibit 8.

- (by Mr. Van Ness) And again without asking 0. you to repeat your report verbatim, Dr. Schomer, I thought it best for you to summarize your findings and allow you to entertain any questions from the Board. So let's start by describing the general locale which the Clifford-Jacobs facility is located.
 - Well, we've seen on the charts where it's Α.

It's in an industrial area. 1 located. There's lots 2 of other noise sources and other problems in the area that would make it not desirable for me to want to 3 4 live there, in addition to any reason for noise. 5 It's an industrial area except for this enclave of It's not even an enclave. It's a mixture of 6 houses. 7 houses and industrial.

- Q. And when you're talking about the enclave, you're talking about what we refer to as the Wilber Heights neighborhood?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. Now, when you were first contacted by counsel for Clifford-Jacobs, what did you understand to be your task?
- A. To assess what the present noise is, assess what the future noise is, and assess what mitigation could be done, if any.
- Q. And what was your first step in conducting your analysis?
- A. Went out to visit Clifford-Jacobs to understand what they're doing and what makes the noise and how it's made.
- Q. We've covered it somewhat with other witnesses, but in your report on page 2 you mentioned

that the building has, quote, been designed to utilize the stack effect for natural ventilation. What did you mean by that?

- A. Well, that's basically the heat rises and you want to get the air flowing by the heat rising and pulling cold air into the building at ground level. It's pretty much the same as a vent fan on your roof that turns by itself and sucks more air in.
- Q. And how is this relevant to the noise issue?
- A. It's relevant to the noise issue because the building is open in so many places instead of being closed. So it doesn't contain the sound indoors, which it might if it were closed up.
- Q. Now, your report details at length your efforts to measure the sounds coming from the Clifford-Jacobs forging operation onto the Wilber Height neighborhood?
 - A. Uh-huh.
- Q. I'm going to show you a blowup of what has been labeled figure A, and that is figure A of your report that's on file, if it weren't already. And that's found on page 8 of the report. Can you describe for the Board what figure A is and what it

shows us?

A. What we did is we wanted to get, first of all, good clean measurements of what the attenuation would be in an open area, if we could, with distance, and we did that by the hammers up in this area. And you essentially have this field, which is a nice flat field to have the propagation over so you can see really what's going on in the open.

And we add what we called our control position, which was an area just inside the Clifford-Jacobs --well, not quite inside. It was on one side of the fence in one place. Because we didn't want to have to climb the fence to get to our meter, we have it two feet further over. But it was right at the corner of the Clifford-Jacobs facility. And that kind of was a reference point.

And then we just made measurements out four distances, actually. I think, if I remember right. But these are roughly equally spaced distances, each corner. So this gave us kind of the open field sound attenuation.

Then there was three more places that we looked at that are kind of on a line with radius of the street distance. If you went around, you see

that that's the radius coming from Clifford-Jacobs.

And there was two sites in here, a trucking site that was internal to the --

- Q. This one, the site 4, is that what I'm looking at here?
 - A. Yeah. And then site --
 - Q. Site 5? This is site 5.
 - A. Five.

- Q. And then site 6 is over here?
- A. Yeah. I didn't get to that one yet. I was getting to these two. This one is a trucking facility. This is the lawn of a church. There's a small church there. And then the other one was in line with this distance, and it was in here and it was located at Cook, C-O-O-K, a garbage hauler. Essentially a garbage collector, big garbage trucks.

And since we had been using them for about thirty years at our house, I prevailed on them to make measurements on their property, which was interesting because I found out that two or three of the houses around Cook was owned by Cook and members of his family live there, his mother and son and brother or something like that.

Q. And, for the record, Mr. Hearing Officer,

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Dr. Schomer had alluded to the location of the control site, and that, of course, was one of the questions that was asked pursuant to Board staff question number 6. I wanted to make sure that we were being responsive to that particular item.

Α. Well, one more point to make, I think. measuring at these locations here, I found all of them on the order of 6 dB or so lower at the same distance than in the field. And that 6 dB is roughly -- that's what's caused locally by a row of houses shielding the next row of houses.

So anything that was interior to these houses, interior by a row of houses, to the exterior, was about 6 dB lower. And that was just the shielding because you had to compare it side by side of the two distances. We did measurements at both the outside and inside even at the same time.

MR. RAO: I just wanted to clarify for the record, when you meant dB, you're talking about decibel?

> DR. SCHOMER: Yes.

That's for the record. MR. RAO:

(by Mr. Van Ness) You want to describe Q. what a decibel is and what Leq and A-weighted refers to?

A. Okay. A-weighted refers to a filter that is commonly used. It's somewhat like the human ear is hearing at low levels, relatively low levels, and it gets rid of much of the low frequencies and much of the high frequencies and leaves just the middle frequencies.

The decibel is a unit I think that was dreamed up to confuse people, but nevertheless it's used. And it's a algorithmic measure, which confuses people to begin with, but it's a unit of relative power or relative energy. And it all makes sense when you understand it, but it's not easy to explain.

- Q. In layman's terms, the higher the decibel level, the more energy that you're --
- A. Yeah. The higher the decibel, the more energy there is, which means also the louder it is. And that's probably -- that's saying enough.
- Q. Now, on page 3 of your report, you indicated that there were two distinctive kinds of noise emanating from the forging operation. Do you remember that?
- A. Yeah. The sound was, I think I indicated earlier, the hammer striking the metal, the metal

pieces striking, and then there's a sound of the steam venting off the hammer. And those are two distinct sounds when you're on the perimeter of the area. But when you get internal to the houses with attenuation, it was my sense that most of the attenuation was the higher frequency steam being attenuated and not the lower frequency hammer sounds.

- Q. Specifically you mentioned there was a very clear "boom-shis" sound that can be heard and measured at locations along Wallace Avenue. Do you remember saying that?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And the boom I presume you're referring to is the impact?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And the "shis" sound is --
 - A. The steam.
- Q. From the steam vents. Where physically are the steam vents relative to where the hammers are?
 - A. I'm sorry?
- Q. Where physically are the steam vents located relative to where the hammers are?
- A. Steam vents are up on the roof, certainly near the roof. You can see on a clear day the cloud

of steam coming off each bang. And the hammers are located down near the floor, much lower certainly than the steam vents.

- Q. If I'm standing in the neighborhood of the Heights, could I see the steam vents from my rooftop?
 - A. Yeah.

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- Q. But I couldn't see where the hammers were located, I couldn't see that?
- A. No, I don't think you'd be able to see the hammers.
 - Q. And why is that?
- A. There's some buildings in between. There's a shed building or something you have that's west of the hammers.
- Q. Would it be fair to say that from the Wilber Heights area perspective that the boom sounds are somewhat mitigated by the buildings that lie between?
 - A. There's going to be some attenuation.
- Q. Okay. And it's also true, is it not, then, that the "shis" sound coming from the roof are major contributors to the high decibel levels in the Wilber Heights neighborhood?
 - A. Well, the "shis" sound is there on the

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perimeter. It gets attenuated as it moves in.

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Q. Your report also indicated that you attempted to investigate the potential for mitigation of the "shis" sound. Do you remember that?

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Α. Yeah.

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Q. You were attempting to investigate what would happen if Clifford-Jacobs moved its steam vents from the west side to the east side of the building; is that correct?

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Α. Yeah. Let me make clear what we're talking about here. We're talking about considering the roof line to be a barrier if the vents are located on the opposite side of the roof from where they are now. The big hammers are all on the, unfortunately, the west side of the building, and so the vents come

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through the west side of the roof.

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And we were trying to see what would happen, what might happen if you had the vents moved to the other side of the roof. So that was what we were trying to find out. And we tried by taking two surrogate distances from Clifford-Jacobs. I think it was the -- pretty certain it was the control distance and the further distance, what would have been position one, and getting a control position and

position one to the east of the plant instead of to the west and try to measure the sound on the east side where it's coming over the roof, coming to the east instead of the west, but we weren't able to get good measurements because the Illinois Central made too much continuous noise. There just wasn't hardly a ten second period without noise.

Q. In your report on page 3, again you said within the uncertainty of these measurements, it was not possible to conclude that the forge would be benefitted in any way by relocating the vent pipes?

- A. Yeah. We just couldn't say anything from the measurements.
- Q. And that was because of the railroad noise mainly?
 - A. Mainly the railroad noise, yeah.
- Q. Well, if I understand you correctly, theoretically one might conduct further such tests if we could find ideal weather conditions and work around the railroad noises somehow. Is that a fair statement?
- A. Either that or see if we could go further away somehow, but the further you get the more other problems you have.

- Q. Would you recommend doing additional tests on that scale?
 - A. Only if they wanted to give me lots of money, but I wouldn't recommend it.
 - Q. And that's because the testing itself would be expensive?
 - A. It would be expensive to do, and I don't think that's the way to go.
 - Q. Okay. Turning now to your sound measurement activities, I'm going to ask you to look at what's been labeled figure F of your report. That appears on page 13 of the report, and I guess we'll ask the hearing officer to enter that into the record. So I so move.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Excuse me.

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MR. VAN NESS: That would be figure F,

18 as in Frank.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: I guess it's already in the record because it's part of the report.

MR. VAN NESS: Right, right. Okay.

23 So you don't need the --

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: I don't think

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MR. VAN NESS: All right. I wasn't sure if we were consistently following that path.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Thank you.

- Q. (by Mr. Van Ness) Can you describe for the Board now looking at figure F what that is and what it shows us?
- Α. This is the area we've been talking about, and there's three contours on here. The first contour that's of interest is the 58.5, that's the middle one, and that also corresponds to daytime limits that the Board currently has. So this shows what were the current -- contour 58.5. The lower contour, the 53.5, is this next one here. That shows the nighttime criteria that the Board has. And then the third contour is the 63.5, which is the 5 dB increment, and the Board had wanted the contours at 5 dB increments. And that shows the other contours of interest, essentially. So this exhibit provides the houses that are within the different contours that the Board has set.
- Q. I'm going to take the liberty of walking up here. You've got two structures that are indicated in green on the chart. Can you relate to the Board

The green houses just touch the 63.5

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what the significance of those two structures is?

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contour, so I included anything that touched a

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contour on any part of the house as inside the contour.

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Q. And then there's a number of structures that are indicated with yellow outlining. Can you

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explain to the Board what that --

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A. The yellow ones are the ones that at least touch the 58.5 and are less than the 63.5.

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Q. And finally -- well, not finally. There's another cluster of homes, a number of them right along Wallace Avenue, that are outlined in blue. Can

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A. In blue are the houses that at least touch the 53.5 but are less than the 58.5.

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Q. And finally, of course, there's a number of structures that are identified in orange outline.

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A. And those are clearly the houses that are below 53.5.

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Q. So they would be unaffected in any event?

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A. That's right.

you identify that?

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Q. I notice that there's a number of structures that aren't colored, shown basically as

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white roofs for the most part. What can you tell us about those?

- Α. Those are all commercial or industrial.
- Some of them are noise sources in their own Q. right; is that correct?
- Α. Oh, yeah. There's a number of noise producers, mainly trucks and there's the railroad, of But there's some shops and things, though, course. too.
- Now, Dr. Schomer, you called me on the phone yesterday and told me that you'd returned to the Wilber Heights neighborhood for a follow-up look in preparation for today's hearing, didn't you?
 - Α. Yes.
- And did you notice any physical changes to Q. the Wilber Heights neighborhood from when you were there in the summer of 2012?
- Α. Well, I noticed a couple of things. the things -- well, it got me thinking about I was out there to really check a few of the houses that -the green ones that were green in that, and they But I was looking, and there were houses that were. when we went there the first time we tried to be very conservative and not anything that looked like people

could be living in and we counted them.

This time I looked a little more closely, and there were houses that had been well kept up but had no shrubbery, no roads, in most cases, out to the street that were connected to industrial areas rather than through the street anymore. And they either had a bunch of pickup trucks parked next to them or nothing parked next to them.

And it suggested to me that there were some houses that had become used by businesses and there weren't really people living in these houses. And there was probably nine that I looked at, and I think six of them, six of them that are of interest looked like they're being used but not as houses anymore, or at least not as residences. So I thought that was worth talking about.

The other change I saw was not acoustical.

Well, it was acoustical slightly, that the streets seemed to have more truck traffic than when we had been there in the past and it was on -- the truck traffic was on Paul Street, which is kind of the dirt road in the middle of the two hard roads, and there was no young families anymore. There had been some young families with little kids when I was there

last. There were no little kids out. With the truck traffic you couldn't have your little kids out there. There was tractor trailers. Two of them went by me with loads of gravel or aggregate or something, the big ones, and one of the big garbage trucks came by me. And this was on this third street.

- Q. Dr. Schomer, yesterday you sent me a couple of items that I think we ought to show to the Board.

 I'm going to ask you to look at this document and tell me what it is.
- A. This shows the number of people, number of houses we had calculated based upon the contours and the maps and the different zones, and it shows an adjusted number because of the houses that look like they're not houses, at least in terms of residences anymore.

MR. VAN NESS: Thank you. Mr. Hearing Officer, I have copies for the Board. I would ask that it be admitted into evidence as exhibit -- well, I'm not sure what that is.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Nine.

MR. VAN NESS: Exhibit 9. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Any

objections? Hearing none, this chart will be

1 admitted as Exhibit 9.

MR. RAO: Dr. Schomer, are you able to identify which houses these are that you think are no longer being used for residential purposes on figure F, or do you already have one made?

- Q. (by Mr. Van Ness) Funny you should ask.

 Dr. Schomer, I'm going to show you another document

 now. It looks to me a lot like your old exhibit or

 your old figure F. Am I correct on that?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And what does -- what is different about this one from figure F than what is before the Board right now?
- A. What this does is it circles -- these are red circles, the houses or the buildings that look like they're no longer being used as houses but they're being used for other purposes. And then there's some dash red lines, and those were the three Cook houses where they're houses that are being used as a residence but the residents own the business at that property.

MR. VAN NESS: And, again, I'm going to provide copies. I guess it would be Exhibit 10.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Yes.

MR. VAN NESS: And move its

introduction.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Any objections? Hearing none, this will be admitted as Hearing Exhibit 10.

MS. ZALEWSKI: Quick question. Have we looked into the makeup of these houses? Are there any environmental or social implications with the residents of this neighborhood?

MR. VAN NESS: I'm sorry. Did you have a question?

MS. ZALEWSKI: Has there been any study of the makeup of the residents of this neighborhood for social or environmental issues or implications?

MR. VAN NESS: Not to my knowledge.

We alluded earlier -- one of the witnesses alluded
earlier to a report that appeared in the local
newspaper two or three or four years ago. We are
aware that there are -- that some of the planning
agencies and so forth for the county are taking a
look at the whole picture of, I guess you'd say,
urban planning for the area, but I'm not aware of any
specific information on that.

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One of the questions that was put to us by the Board in pre-filed materials that were provided to us on the 19th was basically asking if we kind of knew who was where, and I think in general terms we'd have to say no. We have both people on the staff of Clifford-Jacobs and also I know Dr. Schomer. We have had incidental contact with individuals, but we haven't done an organized study. We haven't even really identified, you know, who owns this residence and who owns that residence and so forth.

So the question was put to us, I might as well address it now, the question was put to us, like with number 10 or 11 of the pre-filed questions from the Board, would we consider trying to basically provide the kind of information, which I think is where you're headed with this, we can. It will probably take a little bit of spade work because it's not just a matter of knocking on doors.

Some of these places may not be occupied or they might not be occupied when you go knock on the door. So probably the most reliable way of finding out who is where is maybe doing a property record search and tracking it down through the property tax records. So it can be done. It takes a little bit of spade

Page 101 work, but it can be done. And if the Board wants it 1 2 done, I guess we can make an effort to do that. 3 MS. ZALEWSKI: Okay. Thank you. 4 MR. RAO: This is a follow-up with 5 Exhibit 10. The houses that have been circled in 6 red, those are the ones that you are indicating that 7 they are no longer being used for residential 8 purposes? 9 MR. SCHOMER: Yes. 10 MR. RAO: And this is purely based on 11 you driving by and observing? 12 MR. SCHOMER: Yeah. And the specifics 13 of what I've observed is roadways from the house to 14 the industry, a bunch of trucks parked at the house 15 or nothing at the house and pathways to the industry. 16 Not really coming out on the street anymore. 17 MR. RAO: Is it fenced on the street? 18 MR. SCHOMER: No. 19 MR. RAO: There's just no pathways 20 coming to the street? 21 MR. SCHOMER: It's just that, you 22 know, if it's dirt and you don't use it, it gets 23 overgrown with weeds and what you use gets --

Okay.

MR. RAO:

MR. VAN NESS: I can volunteer that we are under the impression that at least one of the buildings that, I'm not even sure if it's one of the buildings circled in red, was in the process of demolition within the last week. So, you know, I guess our understanding is that as time goes by, this area which is zoned industrial will eventually turn industrial.

Obviously the residences are grandfathered in, and we're not trying to throw any residents under the bus here. But the fact is in the long view of things, this neighborhood has been for over forty years zoned for industrial/commercial use and it's gradually morphing into industrial/ commercial use.

MR. O'LEARY: Has the company ever purchased some of these homes as they've become vacant?

MR. SCHOMER: I think that the companies have been purchasing the homes as they've become vacant to have more land for their purposes and storage or offices or what have you. I think it's a good, inexpensive way for the companies to get more space.

MS. LIU: Dr. Schomer, some of the

circles are indicated with a solid red line and some of them are hash marked. Is there a difference?

MR. SCHOMER: The hash mark is where I knew that people were living that were associated with the businesses right there. And the solid red line was houses that looked like they were not houses anymore and not residences.

- Q. (by Mr. Van Ness) Okay. Now, in your report you discussed various problem means of mitigating noises emanating from the Clifford-Jacobs facility; is that correct?
 - A. I'm sorry?

- Q. The question was, you discussed various possible means of mitigating the noises emanating from Clifford-Jacobs. Do you recall that?
 - A. Uh-huh.
- Q. And there was, as I recall, particular emphasis on the benefit to be conferred by noise mitigation efforts?
 - A. Uh-huh.
 - Q. And what was your overall conclusion?
- A. Well, my conclusion is that if they could somehow get rid of the "shis" sound, do more with "shis," that would have the probably easiest way to

1 get benefit.

Q. And --

- A. I don't think there's much that can be done with the boom sound, the hammer sound. That's just going to be there.
- Q. Not much you can do about the boom sound, something you can do about the "shis" sound?
- A. Well, in theory. They've tried twice with silencers and they didn't work, so that's all I can observe.
- Q. Now, it's been noted that some of these silencers -- some of these efforts at silencers were conducted a number of years ago. Are you aware of any intervening technology or technological advances that might affect that or change your response?
- A. There might be other companies that are better suited than the ones they we were able to locate. I can't answer that because I don't know. I've never done, tried to silence a drop forge, so I can't say that there is but there could be other companies that are more suited to the heavy industrial application.
- Q. Were you able to determine whether there is a correlation between the size of the hammer and the

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energy of the "shis" sound that came from that operation?

A. I think they've got to be related one to the other, and the bigger the hammer the more the steam and the more the impact.

MR. VAN NESS: Mr. Martz? I saw

you --

MR. MARTZ: Yeah. I just want to interject something. I've been to a lot of forging -- there's a forging industry association that all of the forgers in the country, you can either belong to it or not. A majority of them belong to this, and every two, three years or on occasion there's conferences set up and all of the conferences I've ever been to and different people that I know and have met and I've never heard of anybody, you know, talking about being successful with sound attenuation devices on the impact producing equipment that we have. So just thought I'd throw that out there, that I haven't heard of any good results from anybody.

MR. VAN NESS: And, again, that's because of the impact aspect of it?

MR. MARTZ: Right.

Q. (by Mr. Van Ness) Dr. Schomer, the Board's staff submitted several pre-filed questions which I'm now going to pose to you. The first one is from Board staff question 7(a) and (b). Are you aware of any other special types of barriers that are available that might reduce sound levels from the forging building and, if so, are these any more economically reasonable and technically feasible?

A. I would unequivocally not recommend barriers for this setting.

Q. And why is that?

A. They're just not going to work. The geometry isn't right. The frequencies aren't right. It's just not going to work.

Q. When you refer to the geometry, can you explain that?

A. Well, you want to have a barrier close to the source or close to the receiver to be effective, and you can't get close to the source and you can't get close to the receivers. Neither one is feasible.

Q. Have any idea of what the cost factors would be?

A. Well, if you wanted to get tall enough to get to the height of the roof of this facility --

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what's the height of your roof?

MR. MARTZ: Forty-five foot.

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Α. Forty-five feet. So you got to be something like fifty feet in the air, and that wind

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load would be amazing. And you just couldn't -you couldn't build that. It's not reasonable. Q. Turning to the next question posed by the Board and staff, this would be -- I think it's related to your report, staff question 9(a), (b), and

On page 4 of your report you categorically state that, quote, no noise walls at equal height would even break the line of sight from the steam vent pipes to nearby homes. Please verify whether you're referring to a sound wall constructed near the

residences or near the forge building.

Α. I think I'm referring to both, but certainly I'm referring to the forge building. just said, you'd have to be up fifty feet in the air and that's -- I don't think anybody's ever built a wall that high. And then by the houses, I mean that the best you would do is be across the street on Wallace, and you're going to have to have an awful lot of wall and it's going to have to be sixteen or twenty feet in the air at least. That would be like

building a half mile of freeway wall, and it would be a lot more iffy because of the height of the source than it would be on a freeway. So I just can't recommend it.

- Q. Would a sound wall constructed close to the noise source that did not break the line of sight from the vent pipe be effective against sounds emanating from the windows and doorways of the forge building?
 - A. No.

Q. And I think --

MR. RAO: Is that because of the low frequency noise, or what's the reason for it?

MR. SCHOMER: The low frequency noise is going to require -- you've got a barrier already for most of the low frequency noise and the buildings that are there. So the only place you could put another barrier is somewhere out along like Wallace.

And not all your low frequency sound comes out through the ground because there's upper windows and things that are open. So some of the low frequency sound is going to be coming around there, and low frequencies are harder to attenuate. The wavelengths, as you know, are longer, and I don't

have the spectrum of this, at least I don't have one handy, but the hammer sound has got to be in the fifties or hundred range. And fifty hertz is twenty foot wavelength. So the barrier is starting to get small compared to twenty feet if it's only ten or twelve or twenty feet. So you're just not going to get much.

I just can't recommend walls for this site.

It's just -- the best you could do would be across the street. You can't run a barrier down the street where there's streets and driveways and everything.

And when you're across the street, some of those houses are set back a hundred feet and you've got fifty feet across the road. You're not very close to the houses, and that's just the first row. I'm trying to remember a running foot cost of highway walls, but I think it's on the order of a couple hundred dollars a running foot.

- Q. And that's for what height?
- A. About ten, twelve feet.
- Q. You're talking about a height that would be from --
- A. Yeah. I just haven't looked at the prices recently enough, but you're talking about, I'm going

to guess, half a million to a million dollars to

build a wall around that, a special wall.

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Q. This next question, Mr. Hearing Officer, is related to the Board's last questions, 3(a), (b), and (c). On page 5 of your report you state that a more realistic worst case scenario was where one of the largest hammers is operating at a hundred percent capacity, while the other two are operating at 50 percent capacity. Why did you reach that conclusion, and does that conclusion assume all the other hammers are operating at a hundred percent capacity?

A. Well, I reached the conclusion, as I said earlier, that the scenario of a hundred percent on every hammer certainly bounds the problem but I felt was too restrictive because we're talking about equipment that, as I said earlier, it's constant pounding which means that there is repairs that are needed on a regular, if not predictable basis.

And we were talking about having -- well, repairs is one dimension of it, and I think they said earlier they might be working on one kind of thing. It depends upon so many things going on at the same time that it's just not reasonable.

Q. Would operation -- continuing with the

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questions in this category, would operation of all ten hammers at the same time have a greater impact on Wilber Heights than the realistic worst case operation considered in your report? Want me to restate that?

- A. Yeah.
- Q. Okay. Would operation of all ten hammers at the same time have a greater impact on Wilber Heights than the realistic worst case scenario that you portrayed in your report?
- A. There would be a little bit more noise, but most of the energy is going into these bigger hammers. The little ones have much less contribution, hundreds and hundreds without making much difference.
- Q. If we had all fourteen of them hammering away, what would be the initial incremental effect of the smaller hammer?
- A. If we had everything operating at once, it would be 2 dB higher.

MS. LIU: Would that be consistent across the -- the 2 dB higher, would that be consistent across each one of the lines?

MR. SCHOMER: In other words, at the

reference position, it would be 67 instead of 65 dB if you had absolutely everything operating at a hundred percent.

- Q. (by Mr. Van Ness) So is it fair to assume or conclude from that that the primary sources of the noises that we're alluding to today are the larger hammers?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. So in effect, if I understand correctly, the mix of the number of hammers -- the number of hammers isn't as relevant as the size of the hammers that are operating?
- A. Size of the hammers are the primary factor in how much they contribute.
- Q. Moving to the next question, which is somewhat related, Mr. Hearing Officer, it would be from Board staff question 4. According to your report on page 5, you basically identified the worst property line sound level at 63.5 decibel. Would you favor the Board adopting the 63.5 decibel numeric limitation in the proposed site-specific rule or the extended hours of operation?
- A. I think that one option of the Board is to limit the 63.5 where the contour is.

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- Q. And moving on to the next question,
 Mr. Hearing Officer, which is from Board staff
 questions 5(a), (b), (c), and (d). According to your
 report, annex A at A5, you state that, quote, all of
 our predictions of CJF sound levels are based on one
 hour maximum LEQ of 65 dB, A-weighted, at the control
 site?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. First question. Does this reflect your proposed worst case scenario?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. If so, would the one hour LEQ level be higher if more than three hammers are operating at the same time? I believe you've already answered that question. Please do so again.
- A. Yeah. If more than the described number are operated, it would be higher.
- Q. What would be the one hour LEQ level at the control site when four or five or six or seven, eight or nine or ten hammers were operating?
- A. As I said, I think if you had everything operating, you'd be at 67 dB.
 - Q. So again an increment of 2 dB?
 - A. Yes.

In your report, you predicted that

nighttime standard of 53.5 dB based on your assumed

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Q. If the presumed sound level were higher than that, would more than twenty-four houses be affected?

twenty-four houses would be impacted above the

one hour LEQ of 65 dB at the control site?

- A. Yeah. I'd have to look at the contours and make an estimate. It looks like it might be four or five houses.
- Q. And again, as you've already testified, there was actually fewer than twenty-four houses, residences at least, that appear to be affected now?
- A. Well, the four or five I was counting, two of them have circles.
- Q. And finally, how many houses in Wilber
 Heights would be impacted based on sound levels? And
 I'm thinking again you've answered this question, but
 we'll do it again. How many houses in Wilber Heights
 would be impacted based on sound levels corresponding
 to the number of hammers operating at the same time?
 Again, you talked about four hammers and you moved up
 to the ten hammers operating at the same time.

A. Yeah. The most we're going to increase this thing is 2 dB. And if somebody wants to use 66 instead of 65, that would be okay. Sixty-seven seems unreasonable to me. One dB difference is three or four or five houses.

MR. VAN NESS: Thank you. I have no further questions for this witness.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Does the chairman have any questions for this witness?

CHAIRMAN GLOSSER: No.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Do the Board members have questions for Dr. Schomer? And what about the support staff? Ms. Liu?

MS. LIU: May I direct a question to Mr. Ray and Mr. Martz that Dr. Schomer commented on?

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: I don't see why not.

MS. LIU: Dr. Schomer had asked about -- or excuse me. Mr. Van Ness had asked Dr. Schomer about the possibility of including a decibel limit in the site-specific rule of 63.5. He indicated that that might be all right. From the perspective of Clifford-Jacobs Forging, how would you perceive that?

MR. RAY: So putting a site-specific rule that 63.5 decibel would be basically a level for the seven hours of extra operation we're asking for?

MS. LIU: Rather than limiting the number of hammers, this was the number that was indicated as the realistic worst case scenario in terms of noise level.

DR. SCHOMER: I think she's asking if this would only be at night.

MS. LIU: Yes. We're only addressing those hours, correct.

MR. RAY: It's 63.5, having again reviewed looking for all fourteen or ten hammers, we would be asking for actually the two decibels higher than that at the 65. That is an option.

MS. LIU: Is that something that maybe you'd like to discuss and perhaps propose after the hearing?

MR. VAN NESS: I think that would -- I think it's a kind of complicated question, and I think we have to come up with a complicated answer. But I understand the question. I think what we would have to do is go back, look at operational levels, confer with our expert, and see how we would respond

to expressing this at a somewhat different way than what the current rule does now and address it in terms of numerical dB limitation.

It's something we could certainly look at. I think since you've asked the question especially, it's a fair question that we should consider and respond to. I guess the answer is yes. And I think the time to do it is after we've had a chance to confer with our expert and not try to shoot something off of the hip here. Certainly a fair question for us to look at.

MS. LIU: Mr. Van Ness, there was one more question I noticed that I don't believe we touched on today, which was number 11.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Well, I can ask that one. This one is addressed to the panel, I guess. Question 11 of the pre-filed questions, right?

MR. VAN NESS: Yes.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: It's fine, Mr. Van Ness, if you want to answer it, but if you do, please let's have you sworn in first.

MR. VAN NESS: Okay. That's fine. PHILLIP VAN NESS,

called as a witness, after having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

MR. VAN NESS: As I've told the hearing officer this morning, there were a couple of questions that kind of fell between the cracks. We weren't sure who should address them, so I guess I'm it. The question that was put to us, the questions that were put to us, actually, with regard to number 10, 10(a) and (b), as well as 11. So I'll address those in turn.

Number 10A basically asked us if Clifford-Jacobs would consider providing a list to the Board of the owners and addresses of each of the twenty-four houses referred to in petitioner's Exhibit D at 13. As I alluded to earlier, we could do that. We haven't done it yet. Not entirely sure of the value of it because it's possible that we will find that the building at address XYZ is owned by somebody who lives in Florida, but it is not an impossible task. It just takes a little bit of spade work. Sure, we can do that.

We had hoped that there was someone else out there that had already done it, but that wasn't the case and so we're not prepared to tell you today who

lives where. We just don't know. Individuals that are at the table with me have talked to individuals but not in an organized fashion like that. The rule didn't require it, so we didn't do it and we were kind of not really expecting this. But we can do it and will do it.

The second question, which is number 11, states that the -- well, the question is at 11(a). Setting aside the current and local zoning classification, please identify the land classification of each of the surrounding properties reporting to you under 35 Illinois Administrative Code 901.

That was a little bit more of a difficult question than I thought it would be because I went to the referenced Website and they give you all these color-coded categories of property use. So as best I can tell, almost all of these -- almost all of the structures that you see identified on the map fall within the 1,000 and in a few cases the 3,000 series of -- it's called LBCF activity dimension.

And this is proof positive that my mother's work as a kindergarten teacher paid off. I used a color-coded pen, and I believe this accurately reflects the situation. Mr. Hearing Officer, I will

show you my original work of art, and this is a Class A, and B and C are indicated by color coding.

Again, I'm not sure I can stand on this as a scientific principle, but near as I can tell the proper LBCF activity code for the properties in the neighborhood fall generally within these parameters. You'll see a couple that I haven't colored. I'm just not sure. I suspect that all the white roof ones that you see are probably going to be considered class C. There's a couple of class Bs out there, possibly.

But I hope that's responsive to your question, but it's pretty obvious that the lion's share of these are in fact residential, but by no means are all of them. There's a significant percentage of them that are class C which, for the record, are basically industrial type properties. We've already heard references to 18 wheel trucks and garbage trucks and cement company and whatnot, so you can presume that those would fall within the class C designation.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Would you like to move this?

MR. VAN NESS: Yeah, why don't we move

it, and I guess it would be Hearing Exhibit 11.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: That's correct. Any objections? Hearing none, this document will be admitted into the record as Exhibit 11.

MR. VAN NESS: The second part of staff question number 11, which is 11(b), I think we've probably beaten that dog to death. The question is whether the more realistic worst case scenario identified by the Schomer report would result in the sound emitted to any class B land in exceedance of the allowable sound levels. I would guess that, and my inferences are that the answer is probably no. That's the best I can do.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Okay. Are there any further questions for any of the witnesses that testified today? Seeing none, is there anyone else who wishes to testify today?

MR. KURTZ: Not testify. Just wish to say hello. I'm Al Kurtz, chairman of the Champaign County Board, and I want to welcome you to Champaign County. If there's anything we can do to help with anything you need here in Champaign County, please don't hesitate. My office is just back here.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: Thank you. I don't see anyone else who wants to testify today, so we'll move on to the economic impact study issue. Since 1998, Section 27B of the Environmental Protection Act has required the Board to request that the department, now known as the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, conduct an economic impact study of proposed rules before the Board adopts the rules. The Board must make either an economic impact study or the department's explanation for not conducting one available to the public at least 20 days before a public hearing.

In a letter dated July 11th, 2014, Board
Chairman Diane Glosser requested that the department
of DCEO conduct an economic impact study on this
rule-making proposal and asked DCEO to indicate
whether it would do so by August 29th, 2014. The
Board received no response from DCEO to this request.
Is there anyone who would like to testify regarding
the request from the Board to DCEO?

Seeing none, let's just, for the record, in terms of an opportunity to provide public comments, is there anyone wishing to provide public comments before we conclude? Seeing none, let's go off the

record to discuss proposed hearing deadlines. Off the record, please.

(Whereupon a discussion was held off the record.)

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: In going off the record, participants discussed a procedural issue of filing post hearing comments. Section 102.108(b) of the procedural rules allow persons to file written comments within fourteen days after the Board receives the transcript. However, the Board will allow an additional period in this case for post hearing comments of thirty days. Anticipate receiving the transcript October 3rd, which would make that deadline Monday, November 3rd, 2014.

Very soon after the Board receives the transcript, it will be available on the Board's Website at www.ipcb.state.il.us, under this Docket No. R14-22. Anyone may file written public comments on this rule making to the clerk of the Board. Comments may be filed electronically through the Board's clerk's office, online, or COOL. Any questions about electronic filing through COOL should be directed to the clerk's office.

Filings with the Board, whether paper or

electronic, must also be served on the hearing officer and on those persons on the service list.

Before filing, please check with the Board's clerk to ensure that you have the most recent version of the service list. If anyone has any questions about the procedural aspects of this rule making, my contact information is posted on the Board's Website. Are there any other matters that need to be addressed at this time?

MR. VAN NESS: Just as a point of privilege, we've been assisted today in putting on our exhibits by a gentleman who is a law intern in our office, Mr. Abishek Sarvaria. I'd like to acknowledge his help on a number of levels.

HEARING OFFICER POWELL: With that,
I'd like to thank everyone for participating today,
and this hearing is adjourned.

(Hearing adjourned at 2:03 p.m.)

1	STATE OF ILLINOIS)
2	COUNTY OF CHAMPAIGN)
3	
4	I, Janet E. Frederick, a Certified
5	Shorthand Reporter, in and for the County of Champaign, State of Illinois, do hereby certify that
6	the above-captioned proceeding was taken at the Brookens Administrative Center, Lyle Shields Meeting
7	Room, 1776 East Washington Street, Urbana, Illinois, on September 23, 2014, and is a true record of the proceedings taken down in stenograph notes and
8	afterwards reduced to typewriting under my instruction.
9	
10	I do hereby certify that I am a disinterested person in this cause of action; that I am not a relative of any party or any attorney of
11	record in this cause, or an attorney for any party herein, or otherwise interested in the event of this
12	action, and am not in the employ of the attorneys for either party.
13	
14	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of October 2014.
15	
16	JANE DE. FREDERICK
17	JANE DE. FREDERICK
18	CSR LICENSE NO. 084-003526
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