BEFORE THE ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF:)	CLERK'S OFFICE
PETITION OF JOHNS MANVILLE FOR AN ADJUSTED STANDARD FROM 35 ILL.ADM. CODE PART 814, §§ 811.310, 811.311, 811.318, 811.320)	SEP 3 0 2004 STATE OF ILLINOIS AS 04-04 (Adjusted Standard-Land)

NOTICE OF FILING

To: Attached Service List

Please take notice that on September 30, 2004, Johns Manville has filed the attached amended petition for an adjusted standard with the Illinois Pollution Control Board, a copy of which is hereby served upon you.

Johns Manville,

Petitioner.

Dyr

One of Its Attorneys

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PETITIONER JOHNS MANVILLE'S AMENDED PETITION FOR AN ADJUSTED STANDARD FOR CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF 35 ILL.ADM.CODE, PARTS 814 AND 811

INTRODUCTION

Johns Manville ("JM"), a Delaware corporation, comes by its attorneys, and pursuant to Section 28.1 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act ("the Act"), 415 ILCS 5/28.1 and 35 Ill.Adm.Code §§ 104.400 et seq., seeks an adjusted standard to certain requirements of the Pollution Control Board's regulations governing on-site landfills, as will be described below. JM owns a facility in Waukegan, Illinois located on a 350 acre tract on the shore of Lake Michigan (See Figure 1).

JM previously filed a petition with the Board on June 30, 2004. By Order dated August 5, 2004, the Board found that petition to be deficient because the factors contained in

Section 814.402(b)(3) had not been addressed. The Board directed petitioner to address the information requirements of Section 28.1 of the Act (415 ILCS 5/28.1) and Section 104.406 of the Board's rules in an amended petition. After consulting with the Board's staff attorneys, JM is submitting this amended petition. The caption has changed slightly to reflect an additional related regulatory provision for which an adjusted standard is sought. Since the filing of the original petition, JM has had additional discussions with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency concerning this proposed adjusted standard and is requesting the Agency's concurrence in this amended petition.

JM filed a public notice in a local newspaper shortly after filing the original petition. Because the language of the proposed adjusted standard requested in this amended petition is somewhat different from that in the original petition, JM intends to file a new public notice in accordance with 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 104.408.

Statement Describing Standards From Which Adjusted Standard is Sought, Pursuant to 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 104.406

JM is seeking an adjusted standard to requirements contained in 35 Ill.Adm.Code Part 814, which incorporates specific requirements of 35 Ill.Adm.Code §§ 811.310, 811.311, 811.318, and 811.320 concerning its onsite landfill, which consists of two units: 1) the miscellaneous disposal pit; and 2) a portion of the collection basin. These units are depicted in Figure 2 (General Property Map and On-Site Landfill Location). The relevant rules became effective September 18, 1990.

Statutory Section 28.1(c) Factors

The regulations which are the subject of this adjusted standard petition were adopted by the Pollution Control Board In the Matter of: Development of Operating and Reporting Requirements for Non-Hazardous Waste Landfills, R88-7, and were effective on September 8, 1990. A review of the rulemaking record in that proceeding indicates that the Board was attempting to update and expand its existing regulations governing sanitary landfills (Previously Chapter 7 of the Pollution Control Board's regulations) to incorporate more modern approaches for addressing a variety of industrial and municipal non-hazardous waste landfills.

In this rulemaking, the Board adopted different standards for landfills which were going to remain open for short periods of time, landfills that would remain open for longer duration, and for existing and new landfills. The Board also adopted differing standards for inert waste landfills (no leachate collection, no landfill gas collection, minimal cover, and no groundwater monitoring requirements) than for landfills where chemical and putrescible waste would be managed (leachate collection, more substantial final cover, gas collection and monitoring, and groundwater monitoring) due to the greater likelihood that groundwater quality could be adversely impacted by the latter category of landfill. The regulations were designed to accommodate both permitted landfills and onsite landfills which were exempt from permit requirements.

The JM landfill is different from the landfills considered by the Board in a couple of respects. First, much of the waste in the landfill is virtually inert, being composed primarily of calcium silicate and fiber glass-based roofing materials. Although some of the waste in the landfill may not meet the technical requirements in the inert waste regulations, JM's landfill differs from chemical and putrescible landfill in that very little landfill gas is generated. The

second major difference is that, unlike most landfills in Illinois, the JM site was under intense federal and state oversight since before the adoption of the Pollution Control Board's solid waste landfill regulations as a result of its inclusion on the Superfund National Priority List in 1983. There is nothing in the rulemaking record indicating that the Board considered situations similar to that of the JM facility, where the facility as a whole was subject to a Superfund consent decree which required the construction of cover to isolate asbestos that had been historically disposed of on-site. See the federal consent decree entered by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois in <u>United States v. Manville Sales Corporation</u>, C.A. No. 88C 630. At the time the rules were adopted in 1990, JM was well into the construction of remedial measures to isolate the asbestos on the site, and was subject to a federal consent decree which described in detail how these landfills were to be constructed and maintained, under the close oversight of the USEPA and IEPA.

After the adoption of the Board's solid waste regulations, JM submitted an initial facility report for the units (collection basin and miscellaneous disposal pit) which the consent decree authorized to remain open. In September 1992, JM submitted an Initial Facility Report to IEPA for these units. Due to the nature of the waste, JM managed the landfills as inert waste landfills. Subsequent testing has verified that, despite the presence of small amounts of putrescible material, very little landfill gas is generated by decomposition of the wastes in the miscellaneous disposal pit and the collection basin, as is the case with inert waste landfills. (Gas generation data is included as Exhibit 1.) As a result, the gas collection and monitoring requirements for chemical and putrescible landfills do not fit the JM landfill. Similarly, percolation of stormwater through the collection basin and miscellaneous disposal pit has not resulted in the generation of much leachate.

Strict compliance with the Board's solid waste regulations governing landfill gas collection and monitoring and groundwater monitoring in this instance would involve drilling gas collection wells and groundwater monitoring wells through the closed Superfund cells. This presents the potential for disturbing the underlying Superfund waste, and also breaching the Superfund cover. There is no evidence in the rulemaking record that the Board addressed or even considered a similar situation.

The JM landfill also differs from the landfills considered by the Board in adopting the rules in that the units subject to the groundwater monitoring requirements are surrounded by units that were constructed pursuant to a federal consent decree under federal and state oversight. The operating and maintenance requirements imposed on JM through that decree restricts JM's ability to drill groundwater monitoring wells or gas wells through engineered covers which isolate asbestos. Without obtaining the concurrence of the USEPA and IEPA, JM is not as able to place groundwater monitoring wells where required by the Pollution Control Board's rules as would be a landfill that does not have a remediated Superfund site surrounding the units to be monitored.

In accordance with Section 28.1(c)(2), the existence of these different factors justifies the issuance of the adjusted standard that JM is requesting. JM is requesting an adjusted standard to the landfill gas monitoring and frequency requirements. Because the JM landfill is different from the more typical chemical and putrescible landfills at which the Board's solid waste landfill regulations were directed, in that much less gas is generated at the JM landfill, the landfill gas collection and monitoring program described in this adjusted standard petition is better tailored to this situation than the one otherwise required by the regulations.

Likewise, the risks associated with drilling groundwater monitoring wells through Superfund cover and the underlying asbestos wastes are different from the landfills addressed by the regulations, and justify the groundwater monitoring program that JM is proposing. JM's proposed program would minimize the amount of disturbance to the Superfund remediated areas, while providing for a protective monitoring program that will allow timely action in the event that either of the Part 814 regulated landfill units adversely affects groundwater.

The requested adjusted standards will not result in environmental or health effects that are substantially and significantly more adverse than the effects the Board considered in adopting the rules of general applicability. In adopting the rules, the Board was trying to provide for landfills in which waste would be isolated, and operated in such a way that migration of gas or leachate to groundwater or to ambient air would not be a problem. To the extent that landfill gas would be generated, the Board's regulations provided for it to be monitored and collected. To the extent that a chemical and putrescible waste landfill (or later, a municipal solid waste landfill) would present a potential adverse impact on groundwater, the regulations provided for implementation of a groundwater monitoring program that would provide for detection, assessment and potentially corrective action if a regulated unit is adversely affecting the groundwater. The groundwater monitoring program presented in this adjusted standard petition will similarly provide for detection of potential issues in a timely fashioned, allowing officials to make decisions as to how to protect the groundwater.

Statement That Regulation of General Applicability Was Not Promulgated to Implement Federal Requirements Pursuant to 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 104.406(b)

The regulations of general applicability that are the subject of this adjusted standard petition were not promulgated to implement the requirements of the Clean Water Act,

Safe Drinking Water Act, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), Clean Air Act, or the State programs concerning RCRA, UIC, or NPDES. The regulations in question implement State, not federal requirements. According to 35 Ill.Adm.Code §§ 807.101, 811.101, the Board relied upon Sections 5, 21.1, 22, 22.17, 28.1 and 27 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act in adopting the regulations from which the adjusted standards are sought.

Level of Justification 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 104.406(c)

The regulations for which the adjusted standards are sought do not contain specified levels of justification, so the factors set forth in Section 28.1(c) of the Act apply to this petition. Those factors are discussed above. As will be described in more detail below, JM can establish that: the factors relating to its onsite landfill are substantially different from the factors relied upon by the Board in adopting the regulations of general applicability; the existence of these different factors justifies an adjusted standard; the requested standard will not result in environmental health effects more adverse than the effects considered by the Board in adopting the rules of general applicability; and, the adjusted standard is consistent with applicable federal law.

BACKGROUND OF JOHNS MANVILLE'S ONSITE LANDFILL Description of Petitioner's Activities 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 104.406(d) JM Facility Background and Regulatory History

JM owns a facility in Waukegan, Illinois in Lake County at which JM previously manufactured building materials, including roofing and insulation products. The facility is located on a tract consisting of approximately 350 acres on the shore of Lake Michigan. (See Figure 1). The facility began operations *ca.* 1920, and employed several thousand employees at

its peak. Historically, asbestos-containing building materials were manufactured at the plant, but all such manufacture of asbestos-containing building materials ceased in 1985. After a gradual phaseout, all of the remaining manufacturing operations at the facility completely ceased in 1998, and the manufacturing buildings (which represented over 1,700,000 square feet under roof) were demolished in 2000-2001. At present, only a few contract employees associated with maintaining the site are located at the facility.

In 1983, relying on its authority in Section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 USC § 9605, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) placed a portion of the facility (consisting of approximately 120 acres) on the National Priorities List (NPL), which is set forth in 40 CFR Part 300, Appendix B, by publication at 48 Fed.Reg. 40658 (September 8, 1983). On June 14, 1984, JM and USEPA executed an Administrative Order on Consent, under which JM conducted a Remedial Investigation /Feasibility Study (RI/FS), pursuant to 40 CFR § 300.68. The Remedial Investigation Report was submitted on July 3, 1985, and the Feasibility Study Report was submitted to USEPA in December 1986. USEPA adopted an Addendum to the Feasibility Study Report on January 28, 1987. After notice and public hearing, on June 30, 1987 USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) in which the State of Illinois concurred. The ROD provided for the placement of cover over a number of areas at which asbestos containing waste materials had been disposed of at the JM facility. JM, USEPA and the State of Illinois executed a consent decree that implemented the ROD, and that consent decree was entered by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois on or about March 18, 1988, in <u>United</u> States v. Manville Sales Corporation, C.A. No. 88C 630.

In addition to providing for cover of historical disposal areas, the Consent Decree contemplated that ongoing non-asbestos manufacturing operations at the JM site would continue. The Consent Decree therefore provided for ongoing operation of both the wastewater treatment system, which consisted of a number of settling and retention basins, as well as the onsite landfill. JM conducted substantial remedial actions at the facility, placing cover over the historic areas where asbestos containing waste materials had been disposed. JM's remedial activities were largely completed in 1991.

USEPA issued two Explanations of Significant Differences (ESD), the first on February 9, 1993, and the second on September 22, 2000. The first ESD addressed primarily the differences between the remedial action as described in the June 1987 ROD and the remedial action actually constructed as necessitated by field conditions. The second ESD provided, in light of cessation of manufacturing operations at the facility, for closure of both the wastewater treatment system and the on-site landfill which is the subject of this petition. This adjusted standard and a amended federal consent decree (lodged in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois and likely to be entered in the near future) are intended to implement the second ESD.

The On-Site Landfill at issue in this petition is physically located on the tract identified on the NPL, and it is located on and surrounded by units that were remediated under CERCLA. The On-Site Landfill at issue in this proceeding began operations in 1992 and was not used to dispose of asbestos-containing materials. The Illinois Attorney General's Office and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency have acknowledged that the landfill that is subject to this petition is an "existing landfill" and therefore subject to 35 Ill.Adm.Code Part 814. Specific

requirements contained in 35 Ill.Adm.Code Part 811, including the provisions for which the adjusted standards are sought, are incorporated by 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 814.302.

As Figure 2 shows, the On-Site Landfill is located within the areal limits of the former Disposal Area landfill that was previously closed (completed in 1992) pursuant to CERCLA through placement of a two-foot engineered cover over both topographically flat areas, as well as the steeply sloping sides of the original miscellaneous disposal pit. Figure 3 is a Site Plan of the On-Site Landfill; Figures 4, 5, and 6 are cross sections showing the vertical and horizontal relationship between the On Site Landfill and the underlying "CERCLA" landfill.

Description of Nature of Efforts Necessary to Comply With Regulations of General Applicability, 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 104.406(e)

Because the onsite landfill is located in the midst of the CERCLA NPL site, any activities relating to it must be coordinated with both USEPA and IEPA. The United States Department of Justice, USEPA, Illinois Attorney General's Office, IEPA, and JM signed an amended federal consent decree which was lodged with the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois on February 11, 2004 (Notice of that lodging was published at 69 Fed. Reg. 7982 (February 20, 2004)). Comments have been filed, and a responsiveness summary was filed on or about July 16, 2004. JM anticipates the federal amended consent decree will be entered by the Court in the near future. The Illinois Attorney General's Office, IEPA and JM have also signed a consent order that addresses the landfill units that are the subject of this petition. This consent order was submitted to the Lake County Circuit Court for approval, and is being evaluated by the Court. It also allows for the filing of this petition.

Both the federal amended consent decree and the State consent order provide for final closure of the landfill that is subject of this petition, and this adjusted standard petition should result in final closure in the most effective and expeditious manner. JM advised the

agencies of the probable need for this adjusted standard in the negotiations which resulted in the federal amended consent decree, and the State Consent Order, and each of these documents specifically provides for the filing of an adjusted standards petition. Therefore, this adjusted standard proceeding will not be contrary to either document when and if they are entered; it will in fact, assist in implementation of these documents.

JM's On-site Landfill

JM's on-site landfill has always operated pursuant to the statutory permit exception contained in Section 21(d) of the Act, 415 ILCS 5/21(d); since JM has used the onsite landfill to dispose of only that waste generated by its own activities at this location, JM has neither received nor been required to hold an IEPA solid waste operating permit. Pursuant to 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 815.200 et seq., JM submitted its initial facility report to IEPA in September 1992. As described in the initial facility report and as operated, the onsite landfill consisted of two areas: 1) the miscellaneous disposal pit, that was constructed on top of clean fill that had been placed during CERCLA remedial activities and 2) a portion of the collection basin. These units are depicted in Figure 2 (Site Plan).

The initial facility report filed in 1992 indicated JM's intention to operate the onsite landfill as an inert waste landfill, based on leachate data for the wastes that were intended to be placed in the onsite landfill. During its operating history from 1992 to 1998, the predominant waste that was placed in the landfill was calcium silicate, an inert, nonhazardous material used by JM to produce T-12, a high temperature calcium silicate block insulation material.

JM also disposed of lesser quantities of fiber glass-based roofing materials, wood pallets, paper, and cardboard packaging, materials that IEPA considers to be putrescible wastes.

Because the onsite landfill arguably meets the definition of "existing facility or existing unit" contained in 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 810.103, the Onsite Landfill is subject to the standards for existing landfills and units, set forth in 35 Ill.Adm.Code Part 814, pursuant to 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 814.101.

In order to accomplish the most efficient final closure that considers the landfill contents and the landfill's location on units previously remediated under CERCLA, JM is seeking an adjusted standard for (i) the Monitoring Frequency for Landfill Gas Monitoring (35 Ill.Adm.Code § 811.310(c)(1)), (ii) the requirements for implementing a Landfill Gas Management System, specifically, the provisions relating to detection distance for implementing such a system (35 Ill.Adm.Code § 811.311(a)(1)), and (iii) the Standards for the Location of Monitoring Points found in 35 Ill.Adm.Code §§ 811.318(b)(3), and 811.320, specifically, the requirement that monitoring wells shall be located within half the distance from the edge of the potential discharge source to the edge of the zone of attenuation. ¹

Narrative Description of Proposed Adjusted Standard, 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 104.406(f)

PROPOSED ADJUSTED STANDARD FOR LANDFILL GAS MONITORING
FREQUENCY REQUIREMENTS

In adopting its comprehensive regulations governing nonhazardous waste landfills, the Pollution Control Board specifically addressed two broad types of landfills: landfills for inert waste, and landfills for chemical and putrescible wastes.² The Board later

¹ The costs of complying with the regulations are very difficult to quantify because, as described below, compliance with the regulations as adopted would involve drilling gas monitoring devices and groundwater monitoring wells through engineered cover that was built pursuant to the Superfund remedial activities at the site. The motivation for this adjusted standard is not to provide for lower costs, but to prevent the adverse effects that could result from installing the gas monitoring and groundwater wells in locations that would damage the cover of the remediated areas and potentially create pathways for migration of contaminants.

² The Pollution Control Board has also adopted special requirements for other types of landfills, (e.g., landfills used for certain wastes from iron and steel manufacturing facilities and foundries

adopted requirements for municipal solid waste landfills in order to ensure that the state regulations met the requirements for the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subpart D program. Because the landfill in question here is not a municipal solid waste landfill (and is therefore not addressed in the federal program), granting the petition sought here will in no way be inconsistent with federal requirements³. There are also no federal procedural requirements that would apply to this petition.

As discussed above, JM originally contended that its on-site landfill was properly characterized as an inert waste landfill, because the wastes placed in the landfill were primarily inert (calcium silicate materials, concrete, fiber glass, and similar materials)⁴. However, IEPA advised that the presence of materials like wood, cardboard and paper in the landfill *in any amount* meant that the landfill should be more properly characterized as a chemical and putrescible waste landfill.

The requirements in 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 811.310(c)(1) (applicable to chemical and putrescible landfills but not to inert waste landfills) specify that landfill gas monitoring devices shall be operated to obtain samples on a monthly basis for the entire operating period and for a

(see 35 Ill.Adm.Code Part 817)). These regulations contain three classes of waste, and wastes which present more potential to generate potentially harmful leachate are subject to more stringent requirements.

³ Moreover, both the federal amended consent decree and the State consent order described above contemplate final closure of the landfill that is the subject of this petition.

⁴ The requirements for inert waste landfills are considerably less stringent than those for chemical and putrescible and municipal solid waste landfills, due to significant differences between the types of materials disposed of in each type of landfill. Unlike chemical or putrescible landfills and municipal solid waste landfills, inert waste landfills need not have gas collection systems, groundwater monitoring systems or leachate collection systems, on the theory that the leachate generated by inert waste landfills is so innocuous in terms of quantity and constituents that such systems are not warranted. Final cover for inert waste landfills consists of a minimum three foot thick layer of soil capable of supporting vegetation. In contrast, final cover for chemical and putrescible landfills and municipal solid waste landfills must consist of a low permeability layer with a thickness of at least three feet (or equivalent) overlain by a protective layer with a thickness of at least three feet.

minimum of five years after closure. Given the nature of the wastes disposed in the On-Site Landfill, studies were undertaken to determine the general physical properties within the landfill and whether landfill gas was currently present within or outside the landfill limits in quantities that might warrant the required level of monitoring.

Previous investigations of the On-Site Landfill gas determined that methane generation was more consistent with an inert waste landfill, rather than a typical chemical and putrescible landfill. Specifically, the following observations were made:

- Measured landfill gas temperatures (approximately 50°F) were not typical of landfill gas temperatures in a solid waste landfill, which typically ranges from 100 to 130 °F during substantial anaerobic activity and between 130 and 160 °F during substantial aerobic activity.
- The vegetative grass cover over the landfill was intact, growing and healthy, and showed no signs of burn-out, which is indicative of methane release to the landfill surface. Moreover, there are no buildings, structures or utilities on or around the landfill that could serve as a conduit for relieving methane pressures.
- Landfill gas pressures measured in monitoring wells were typically extremely low (less than 0.01" of water). This indicates negligible gas generation.
- No malodors were noted within the landfill at any time, indicating little or no landfill gas generation.
- The carbon dioxide levels in the On-Site Landfill were measured to be less than 1%. This is not consistent with an active chemical and putrescible landfill, where the levels of carbon dioxide typically range from 40-48%.
- No methane was present above regulatory criteria (50% of the Lower Explosive Level (LEL)) outside the limits of the waste boundary, despite the lack of any landfill gas collection system. Given that wastes have not been added to the On-Site Landfill for almost six years, and that very little additional wastes, if any, are expected to be added in the future, it is unlikely that the landfill gas generation rate would increase, thereby resulting in an increased potential to detect migrating landfill gas.

Copies of the July, August and September 2004 landfill gas monitoring reports are included as an Exhibit 1 to this Amended Petition. These results, which confirm previous observations were not particularly surprising, in light of the relatively low percentage of organic material disposed in the landfill, and the relatively small size of the units. While the On-Site

Landfill may technically meet the requirements for chemical and putrescible waste landfills, the above-described data confirm that the landfill is actually more similar to the inert waste landfills considered by the Board in adopting the regulations. As a result, the frequency of landfill gas monitoring as technically required by 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 811.310(c)(1) is not necessary and would not provide any additional degree of protection to human health or the environment as compared to the proposed adjusted standard.

For all of these reasons, JM is proposing the following adjusted standard:

"In lieu of compliance with 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 811.310(c)(1) as applied to the On-Site Landfill at its facility in Waukegan, Illinois, Johns Manville shall operate all gas monitoring devices, including the ambient air monitors, such that samples will be collected on a semi-annual basis for a period of five years following approval of this adjusted standard. If, at the end of five years, the requirements for implementing a Landfill Gas Collection System (35 Ill.Adm.Code § 811.311) are not met, no further monitoring will be conducted.

Based on the data collected, compliance with the proposed adjusted standard will not have a more adverse effect on the environment than would compliance with the regulations.

PROPOSED ADJUSTED STANDARD FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF A LANDFILL GAS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The regulations governing implementation of a Landfill Gas Collection System (35 Ill.Adm.Code § 811.311(a)(1)) contemplate detection of elevated methane levels below the "ground surface" at a distance of 100 feet outside the edge of the unit, or at the property boundary, whichever is closer. As the property boundary is further away, the distance of 100 feet from the edge of the unit would appear to apply. However, at this distance (100 feet) from the edge of the On-Site Landfill, the subsurface monitoring locations would fall within the area where CERCLA wastes were covered. Within the area adjacent to Miscellaneous Disposal Pit (also called Fill Area #1), the lateral limits of waste material are substantially defined by the toe

of the steep side slopes of the CERCLA landfill. Adjacent to the Collectin Basin (also called Fill Area # 2), seven soil borings were advanced in the area located between the eastern limit of the On-Site Landfill (Fill Area # 2) and the perimeter road. Figure 7 shows these boring locations; the subsurface logs for these borings are also attached, as Exhibit 2. As the logs indicate, waste materials (roofing, transite, and white granular materials) are present within the subsurface in this area. Based upon the history of the site, these waste materials are likely not present beneath the surface in the area east of the perimeter road.

Landfill gas monitoring within these areas (west of the perimeter road) would require installation of wells through the engineered cover placed for closure of the CERCLA landfill and into the underlying waste materials. Installation, monitoring, and maintenance of wells installed in these locations not only compromises the integrity of the CERCLA cover and thereby triggers maintenance obligations not otherwise required, it also potentially exposes the now-covered asbestos-containing waste materials to personnel collecting the air samples and/or cause the release of asbestos fibers to ambient air. Furthermore, it is not clear whether monitoring for On-Site Landfill gas beneath the cover of an adjacent landfill meets the intention of "ground surface," in that the goal is to detect whether elevated levels of methane generated within the On-Site Landfill are migrating away from that unit. As a result, locating the landfill gas monitoring devices at a distance of 100 feet from the On-Site Landfill as technically required by 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 811.311(a)(1) would be very burdensome, potentially harmful to the CERCLA remedy, and due to the extremely low levels of gas being generated, would not provide any additional degree of protection to human health or the environment.

For all of these reasons, JM is proposing the following adjusted standard:

"In lieu of compliance with 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 811.311(a)(1) as applied to the On-Site Landfill at its facility in Waukegan, Illinois, Johns Manville shall

install a gas management system if a methane concentration greater than 50 percent of the lower explosive limit in air, is detected below the ground surface by a monitoring device or is detected by an ambient air monitor located as close as possible to, but outside the boundary line shown on Figure 7 or the property line, whichever is less."

Based on the data collected, compliance with the adjusted standard proposed will not have a more adverse effect on the environment than would compliance with the regulations.

PROPOSED ADJUSTED STANDARD FOR THE LOCATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS

The regulation governing the Design, Construction, and Operation of
Groundwater Monitoring Systems (35 Ill.Adm.Code § 811.318(b)(3)) contemplates locating
monitoring points for the On-Site Landfill (as Maximum Allowable Predicted Concentration or
"MAPC" wells) within one-half the distance from the edge of the potential source of the
discharge to the edge of the zone of attenuation downgradient, with respect to groundwater flow,
from the source. Additionally, at least one monitoring well (as an Applicable Groundwater
Quality Standard or "AGQS" well) is required at the downgradient limit of the Zone of
Attenuation (35 Ill.Adm.Code § 811.318(b)(5)). However, at these distances from the edge of the
On-Site Landfill (50 feet for "MAPC" wells and 100 feet for "AGQS" wells), the monitoring
locations would fall within the areal limits of where subsurface waste materials are present as
part of the now-closed CERCLA landfill. JM is therefore proposing to move the Zone of
Attenuation a short distance (maximum of 115 feet) in the southeast corner of the Miscellaneous
Disposal Pit (Fill Area # 1) (See Figure 8). In most cases, the distance will be approximately 50
feet beyond the regulatory limits.

Groundwater monitoring at these locations would require installation of wells either (i) on the steeply sloping sides of the CERCLA landfill (Fill Area #1), (ii) through the engineered cover placed for closure of the CERCLA landfill (Fill Areas #1 and #2) and/or (iii)

into and through the underlying "CERCLA" waste materials, prior to penetrating the underlying groundwater-bearing zone (Fill Areas #1 and #2). Installation, monitoring, and maintenance of wells installed in these locations is not desirable for the following reasons:

- Drilling through waste materials prior to installing a monitoring well within the underlying groundwater increases the risk of cross-contamination of that groundwater either through (i) carrying contaminants vertically downward during the drilling process and/or (ii) providing a conduit for ongoing vertical migration of waste material leachate down an inefficient annular seal within the borehole. It is acknowledged that the final landfill cover is intended to minimize leachate generation and that the use of various drilling techniques and grouts are available to minimize the possibility of cross contamination. However, these methods and their intended application are not without risk and thus, their use is not consistent with good environmental management practices, provided that the applicable data may be obtained without substantial compromise.
- In the case of Fill Area #1, ongoing and repetitive operations for many years on the steeply sloping, more erosion-prone sides of the CERCLA landfill increases both the cover maintenance obligations (as solely a cost-related issue) and the risk of ambient release of asbestos fiber and subsequent exposure to surrounding populations from incremental erosion events or catastrophic slope failure (e.g., due to drilling operations using heavy equipment).
- As specified in the Operating and Maintenance Manual governing closure of the CERCLA landfill, activities that may result in penetration or damage to the existing CERCLA cover must (i) be pre-approved by U.S. EPA and IEPA, and (ii) must adhere to Health and Safety protocols designed to limit exposure to asbestos.

As a result, locating groundwater monitoring wells at a distance of 50 feet from Unit #1, as technically required by 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 811.318(b)(3) would be very burdensome, would increase the risk of contaminating underlying groundwater, would increase the risk of ambient release and human exposure to asbestos fiber through inadvertent and potentially catastrophic failure of the CERCLA remedy, and would not provide any additional degree of protection to human health or the environment.

For all of these reasons, JM is proposing adjusted standards to those regulations governing the definition of the Zone of Attenuation and the location of monitoring points, as follows:

"In lieu of compliance with 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 811.320(c)(1) as applied to the On-Site Landfill at its facility in Waukegan, Illinois, the Zone of Attenuation, within which concentrations of constituents in leachate discharged from the unit may exceed the applicable groundwater quality standard of this Section, is a volume bounded by a vertical plane located as shown on Figure 8, extending from the ground surface to the bottom of the uppersist aquifer and excluding the volume occupied by the waste."

"In lieu of compliance with 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 811.318(b)(3) as applied to the On-Site Landfill at its facility in Waukegan, Illinois, Johns Manville shall install groundwater monitoring wells at the locations specified on the attached Figure 8. Those monitoring wells located along the proposed Zone of Attenuation boundary shall be considered Applicable Groundwater Quality Standards or "AGQS" wells consistent with the requirements of 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 811.318(b)(5)"

The following additional clarifications to potentially applicable regulations are offered, based on discussions with the IEPA:

The location of the bottom of the uppermost aquifer shall be determined in a manner consistent with the requirements of 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 811.311(c)(2)(B).

Compliance with 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 811.317(b) shall be assessed by modeling all applicable Zone of Attenuation distances, as shown on Figure 8.

It is recognized that no Maximum Allowable Predicted Concentration or "MAPC" wells are being proposed; all monitoring points are considered Applicable Groundwater Quality Standards or "AGQS" locations. As such, the obligations described in 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 811.319(b)(3) immediately apply, if the concentration of one or more constituents monitored at or beyond the Zone of Attenuation, as shown on Figure 8, is above the applicable groundwater quality standards of Section 811.320 and is attributable to the On-Site Landfill.

These proposed adjusted standards are designed to implement the applicable regulations in a manner that is consistent with maximizing protection of the environment without increasing the potential accidental harm that might be caused inadvertently.

In reviewing any petition related to groundwater standards and the Zone of Attenuation, the Board may adjust the compliance boundary based on a consideration of the factors listed in 814.402(b)(3), as long as the alternative compliance boundary will not result in

contamination of groundwater that is or may be needed for human consumption. In its August 5, 2004 Order, the Board directed JM to address these factors, and JM addresses the applicable factors below. In this Amended Petition, JM has requested an adjusted standard to Section 811.320(c)(1) by explaining that compliance with the applicable regulations may result in (i) inadvertent impacts to underlying groundwater (814.402(b)(3)(F)) and (ii) exposure to asbestos fiber present beneath the CERCLA cap, thus potentially impacting public safety (814.402(b)(3)(G)). Any adjustments to the compliance boundary would not impact groundwater that is or may be used for human consumption, because there are no existing groundwater users in the immediate area, and because there will be prohibitions on the use of groundwater on the JM property pursuant to the amended federal consent decree. The proximity of the facility to Lake Michigan makes it very unlikely that any adjacent properties would attempt to use groundwater for human consumption. Moreover, the following factors also serve to show that compliance with the adjusted standards proposed will not have a more adverse effect on the environment than would compliance with the regulations:

- Native soils at the site consist of moderately sorted sand from the surface to approximately 40 feet below grade (see attached well log for LMW-11). Below this unit is a dry, lean clay that, based upon water production logs from the 1920s, is approximately 45 to 75 feet in thickness (see attached well logs for JM Wells 1, 2, 3, and 4). Confirmation of the thickness of the underlying clay will be conducted pursuant to the requirements of 811.315(c)(2)(b). The consistency in the soil type and the lack of intervening clay layers in the uppermost aquifer serves to minimize the number of potential migration pathways that contaminants might seek. Therefore, extending the Zone of Attenuation laterally (by a maximum of 115 feet) will not result in masking contaminants in the uppermost aquifer due to alternate migration pathways.
- Figure 8 also depicts the April 2004 groundwater flow contours in the vicinity of the On-Site Landfill. As would be expected, the flow direction is towards Lake Michigan, at an average gradient of 0.004 feet per foot. Figures 9, 10, 11, and 12 depict the groundwater elevations for April 2003, July 2003, December 2003, and April 2004, respectively. As can be seen, the groundwater flow direction and gradient is very

- consistent during these 4 quarters of data. Therefore, moving the Zone of Attenuation laterally will not result in masking contaminant transport due to an unexpected change in the groundwater flow characteristics.
- The proposed lateral adjustment to the location of the Zone of Attenuation (maximum of 115 feet in the southwest corner of Fill Area #1) is further mitigated by the deed restriction requirement contained with the First Amended Consent Decree currently lodged in District Court prohibiting use of the groundwater on the Johns Manville property. As the proposed Zone of Attenuation boundary is still located on the JM property, this will not result in any further limitations on the use of groundwater that might be impacted within the Zone of Attenuation.

Description of Impact of Compliance With General Standard As Compared to Proposed Adjusted Standard, and Justification, 35 Ill.Adm.Code §§ 104.4-6(g)-(h)

As has been described above, because of the presence of the adjacent remediated Superfund cells, strict compliance with the regulations could result in drilling through engineered cover and waste, compromising the Superfund remedy. On the other hand, compliance with the proposed adjusted standard should meet the goals of the Board's Solid Waste Regulations with respect to gas control and groundwater monitoring. JM's proposed adjusted standard should provide sufficient information with respect to gas generation and groundwater impact so that future action can be taken, if necessary, under other provisions of the Board's solid waste regulations. Compliance with the Proposed Adjusted Standard will be, at a minimum, equally protective of the environment as would compliance with the regulations of general applicability. JM believes that granting the adjusted standard would be justified for the reasons set forth above, and would create a lesser risk of damage to the remediated areas at the Superfund site.

The Board May Grant Adjusted Standard Consistent With Federal Law, 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 104.406(i)

As described above, if the Board were to grant the adjusted standard, it would in no way be contrary to federal statutory or regulatory requirements. Moreover, the federal consent decree described above, expressly contemplated that an adjusted standard petition could

be filed, so granting the adjusted standard would not be inconsistent with any federal judicial order or consent decree.

Hearing Requested 35 Ill.Adm.Code 104.406(j)

JM has discussed these proposed adjusted standards with the Illinois
Environmental Protection Agency(IEPA), and is requesting the Agency's concurrence. If
Agency concurs with this petition, it may not be necessary to have a hearing (assuming that
members of the public do not request one. If the IEPA concurs with the petition, and there are
no requests for a hearing from the public or other interested parties, JM can waive its request for
a hearing.

Documentation to Be Relied Upon, 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 104.406(k)-(l)

JM has attached a number of documents, including gas generation data and chart showing the locations of Superfund remediated areas in support of this petition. Due to the site's Superfund history, there is voluminous data and numerous reports concerning the conditions of the site prior to remedial activities, and the construction of the cap over the cells. This data can be provided to the Board or to the IEPA in the event that additional information is required.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, JM respectfully requests that the Pollution Control Board grant the adjusted standards to 35 Ill.Adm.Code Part 814, incorporating 35 Ill.Adm.Code §§ 811.310, 811.311, and 811.318 as described in this petition, and as set forth below:

"In lieu of compliance with 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 811.310(c)(1) as applied to the On-Site Landfill at its facility in Waukegan, Illinois, Johns Manville shall operate all gas monitoring devices, including the ambient air monitors, such that samples will be collected on a semi-annual basis for a period of five years following approval of this adjusted standard. If, at the end of five years, the requirements for implementing a Landfill Gas Collection System (35

Ill.Adm.Code § 811.311) are not met, no further monitoring will be conducted."

"In lieu of compliance with 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 811.311(a)(1) as applied to the On-Site Landfill at its facility in Waukegan, Illinois, Johns Manville shall install a gas management system if a methane concentration greater than 50 percent of the lower explosive limit in air, is detected below the ground surface by a monitoring device or is detected by an ambient air monitor located as close as possible to the boundary line shown on Figure 7 or the property line, whichever is less."

"In lieu of compliance with 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 811.320(c)(1) as applied to the On-Site Landfill at its facility in Waukegan, Illinois, the Zone of Attenuation, within which concentrations of constituents in leachate discharged from the unit may exceed the applicable groundwater quality standard of this Section, is a volume bounded by a vertical plane located as shown on Figure 8, extending from the ground surface to the bottom of the uppermost aquifer and excluding the volume occupied by the waste."

"In lieu of compliance with 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 811.318(b)(3) as applied to the On-Site Landfill at its facility in Waukegan, Illinois, Johns Manville shall install groundwater monitoring wells at the locations specified on the attached Figure 8. Those monitoring wells located along the proposed Zone of Attenuation boundary shall be considered Applicable Groundwater Quality Standards or "AGQS" wells consistent with the requirements of 35 Ill.Adm.Code § 811.318(b)(5)"

Respectfully submitted,

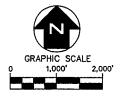
JOHNS MANVILLE, Petitioner,

One of Its Attorneys

Edward P. Kenney Sidley, Austin, Brown & Wood LLP 10 South Dearborn Street BankOne Plaza Chicago, Illinois 60603 (312)853-2062

FIGURES AND EXHIBITS

Figure 1	Property Location Map
Figure 2	General Property Map and On-Site Landfill Location
Figure 3	On-Site Landfill Site Plan and Location of Cross Sections
Figure 4	On-Site Landfill West-East Cross Section, April 2003
Figure 5	On-Site Landfill, South-North Cross Section, April 2003
Figure 6	On-Site Landfill, West-East Cross Section, April 2003
Figure 7	On-Site Landfill, Soil Boring Locations and Proposed Landfill Gas Monitoring Boundary
Figure 8	On-Site Landfill, Existing and Proposed GW Monitoring Wells and Proposed Zone of Attenuation
Figure 9	Groundwater Levels, Data Date April 2003
Figure 10	Groundwater Levels, Data Date July 2003
Figure 11	Groundwater Levels, Data Date December 2003
Figure 12	Groundwater Levels Data Date April 2004
Exhibit 1	On-Site Landfill Gas Monitoring Forms
Exhibit 2	Boring Logs Showing Waste Encountered on Site



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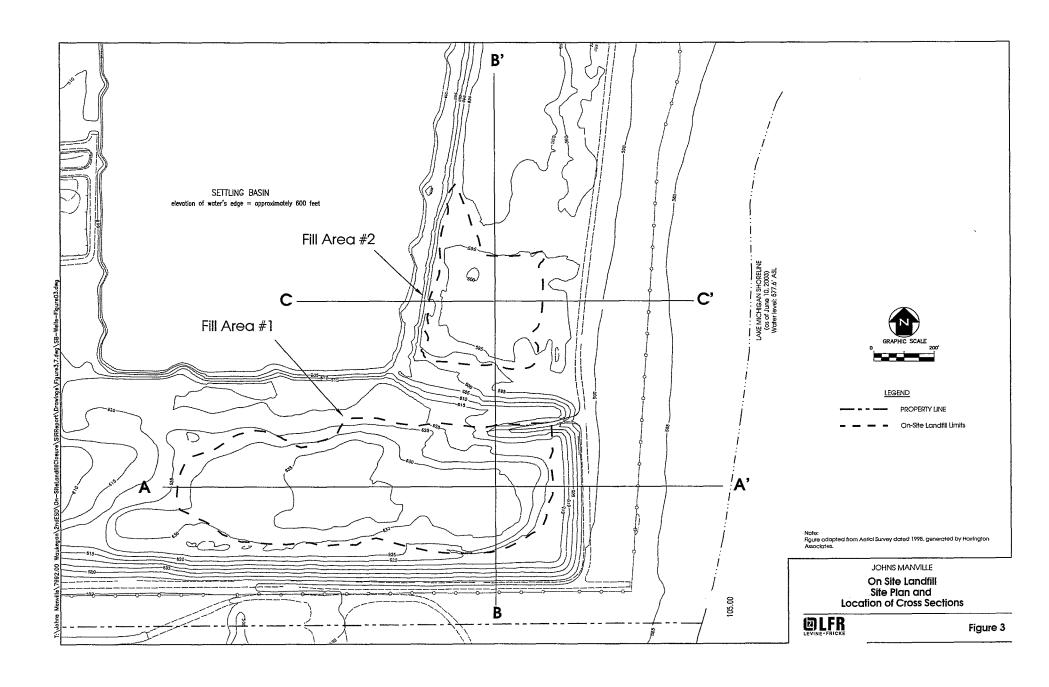
Source: Zion, Illinois (1993) USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle Map Property Location Map

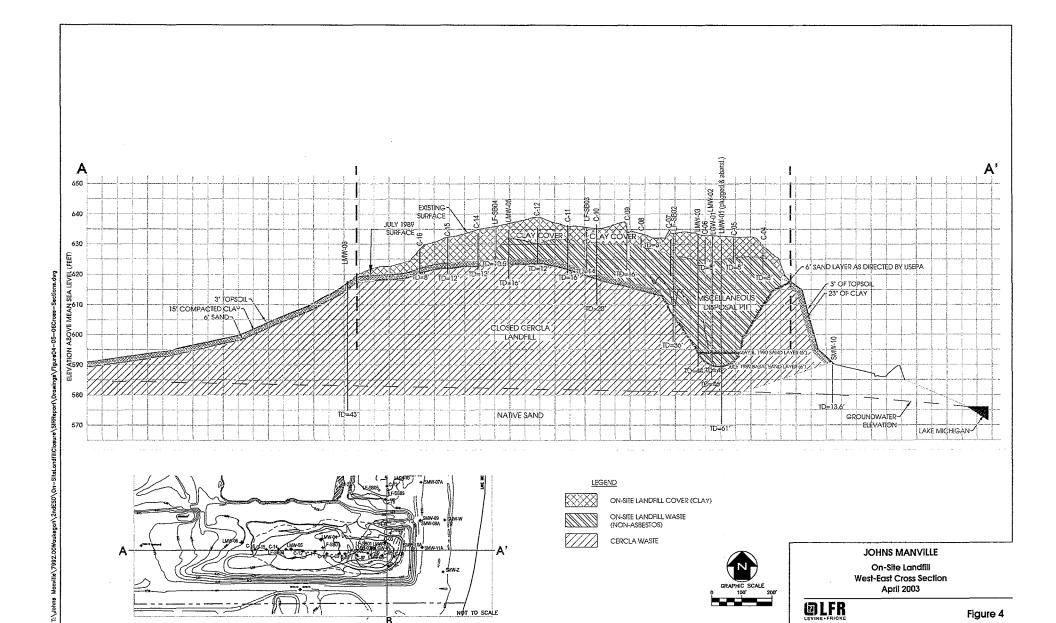
Johns Manville 1871 North Pershing Road Waukegan, Illinois

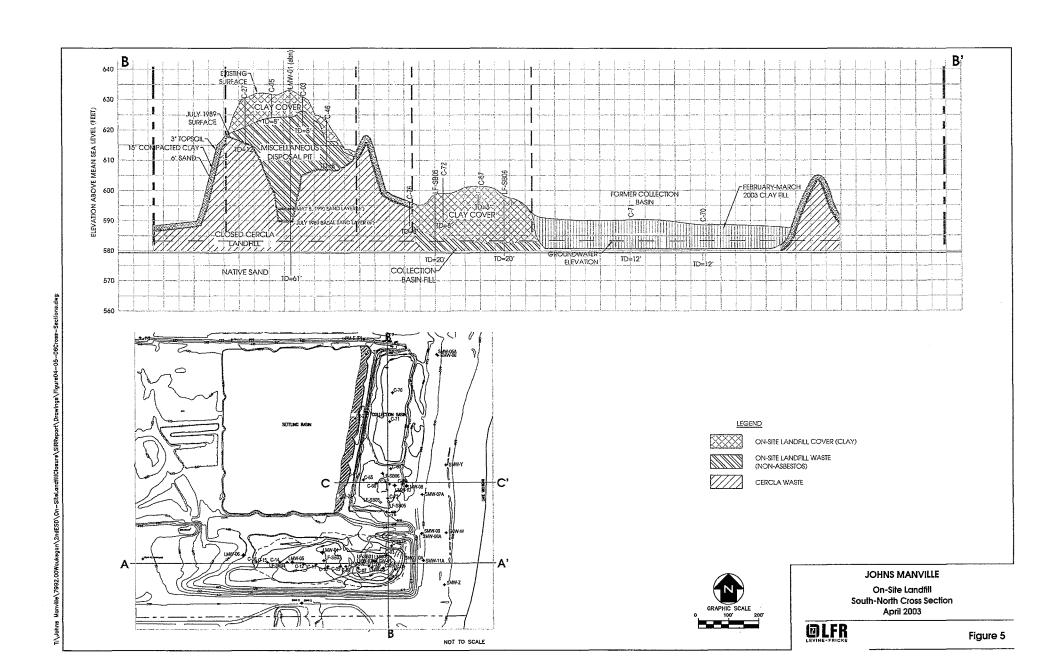


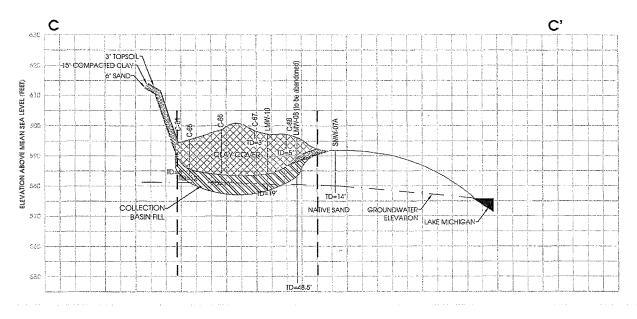
Figure 1

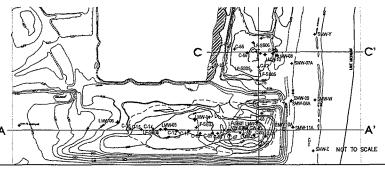
Figure 2











LEGEND



ON-SITE LANDFILL COVER (CLAY)



ON-SITE LANDFILL WASTE (NON-ASBESTOS)



CERCLA WASTE

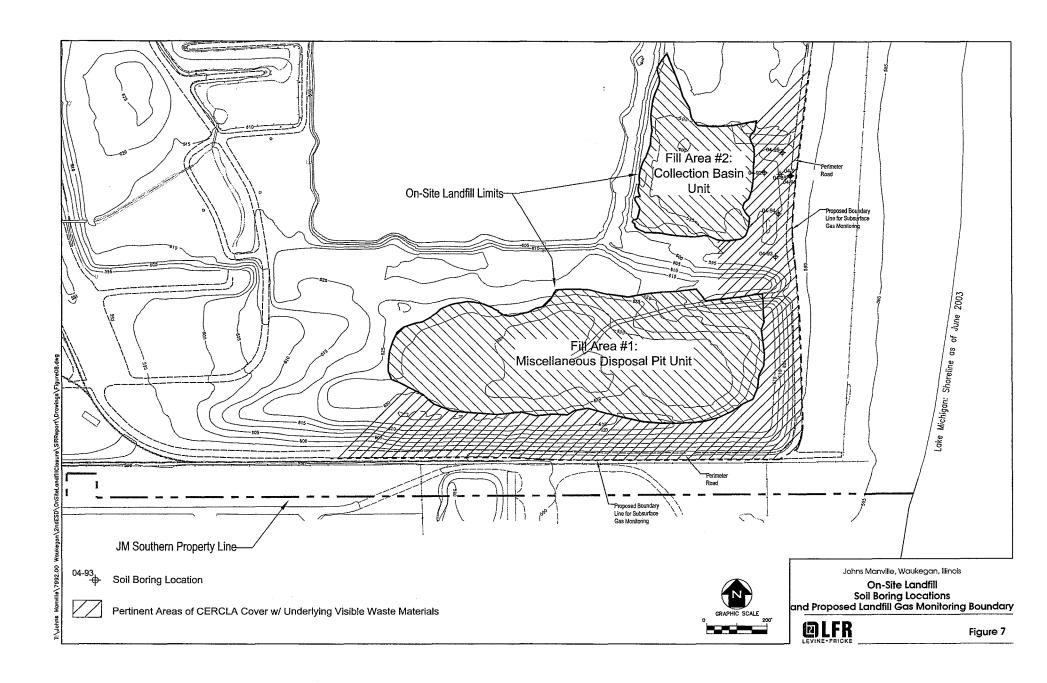


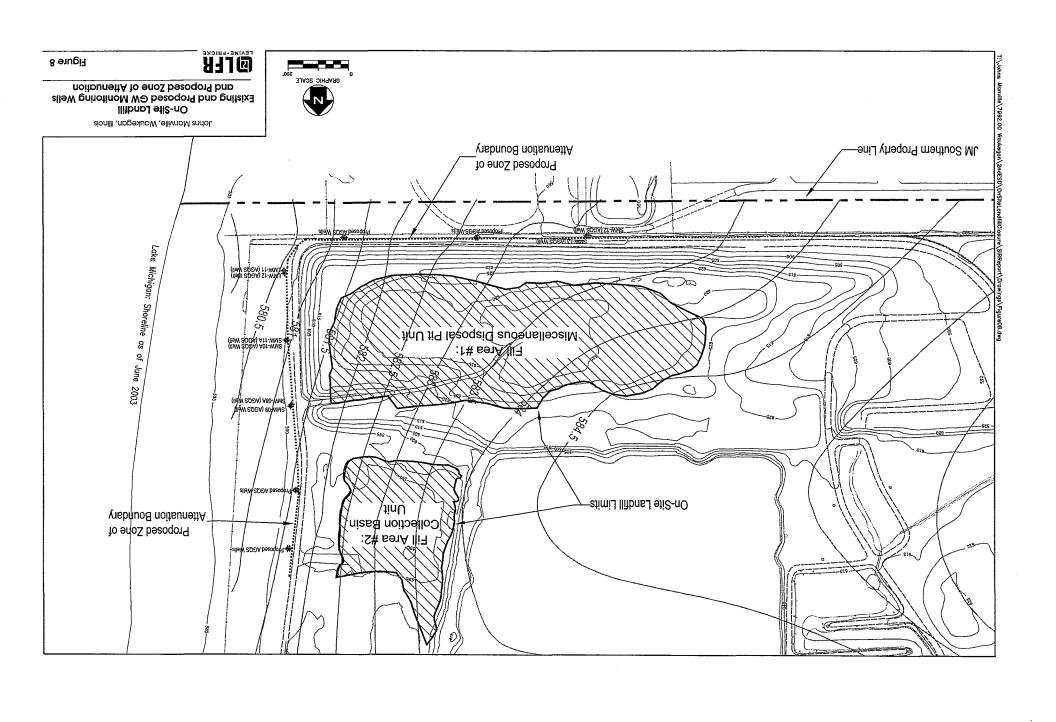
JOHNS MANVILLE

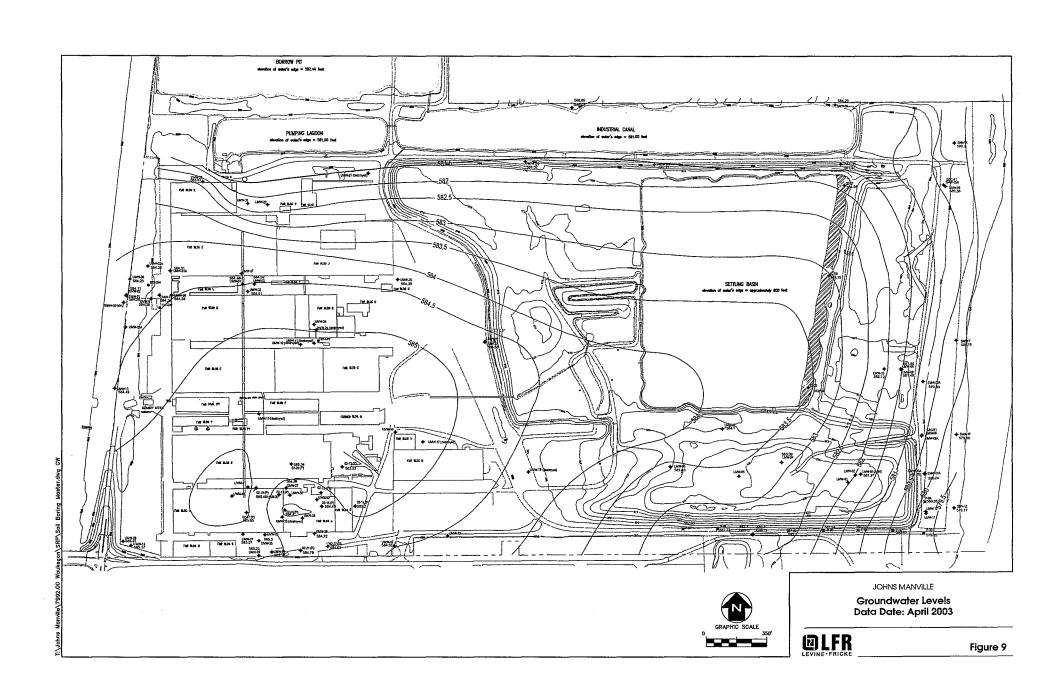
On-Site Landfill West-East Cross Section April 2003

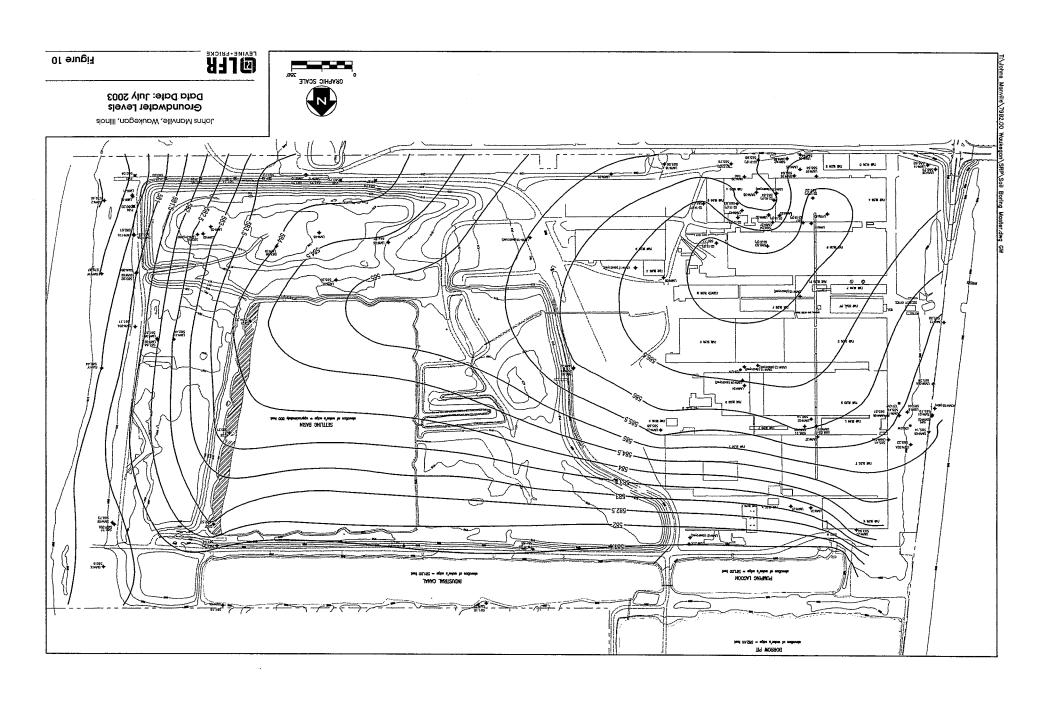


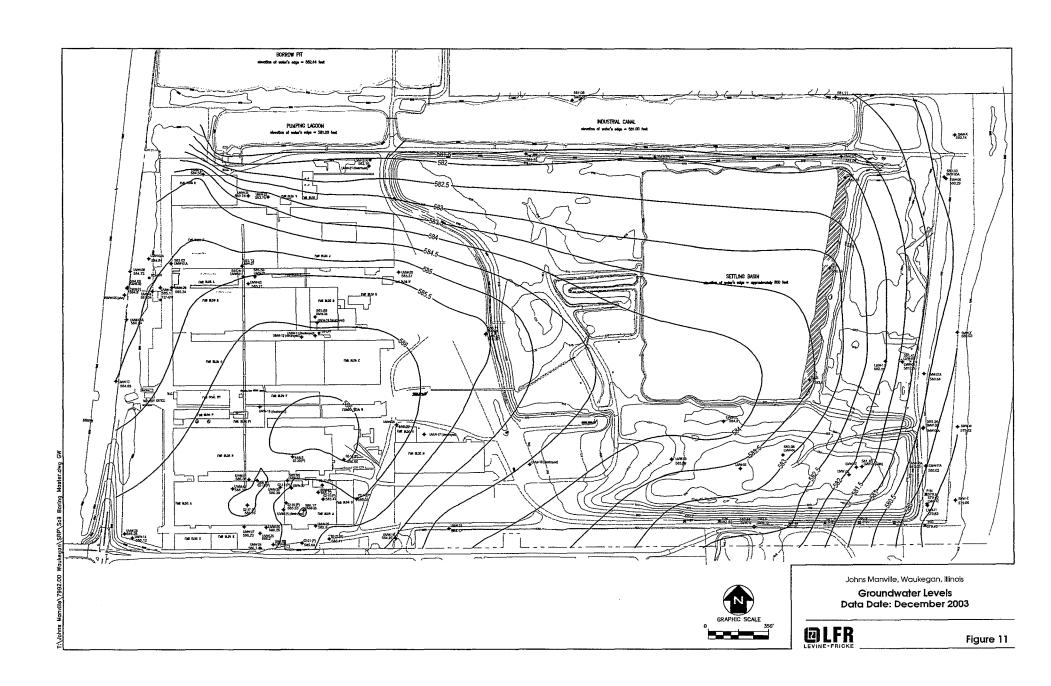
Figure 6











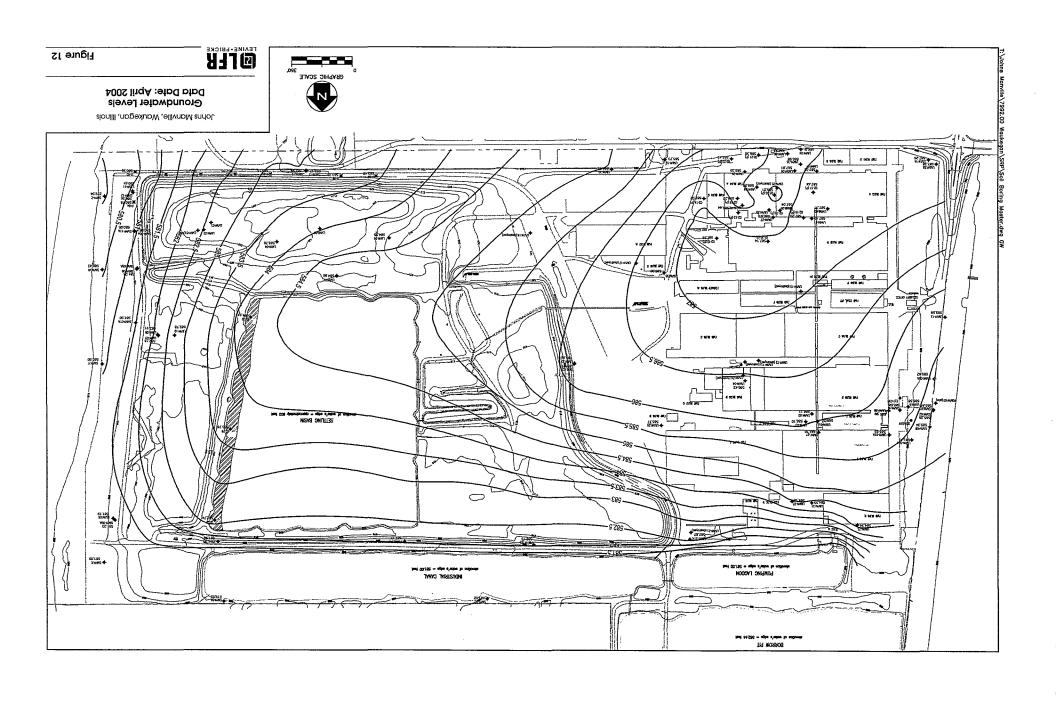
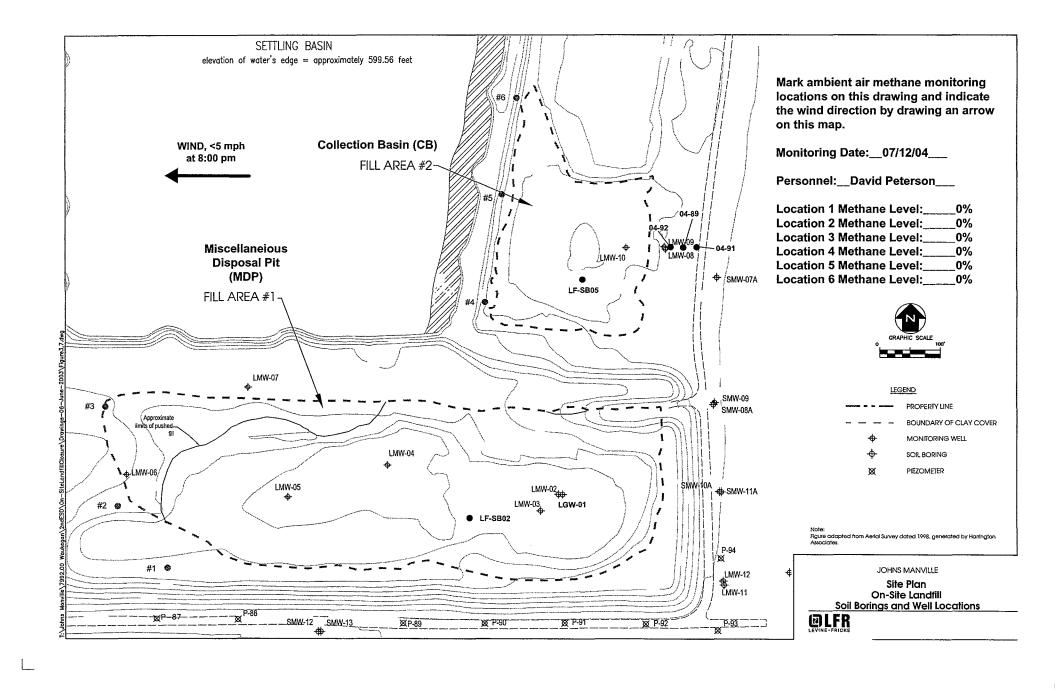


EXHIBIT 1



Johns Manville – Waukegan Plant On-Site Landfill Gas Monitoring Form

7/14/04 Date: Personnel: David Peterson Landfill Gas Ambient Temperature: 76 deg. F Instrument: Landtec GA-90 (Rented from F.E.I.) Barometric Pressure 29.87 in Hg Pressure: Instrument: Magnehelic Gauges (0-1 and 0-10 in. water) Water Level Instrument: Wind Speed: 9 mph Solonist Wind Weather From the Direction: Conditions: Partly Sunny NW

Monitoring Location	Subsurface Pressure (in. water)	CH₄ Level (%)	CO ₂ Level (%)	O ₂ Level (%)	Depth to Water below TOC (ft)	TOS below Top of Casing (TOC) (ft)	Top of Screen (TOS) Elev. (ft)	Bottom of Screen Elev. (ft)	Screen Interval Description
LGW-01	0	55	0	0.6	38.03 Dry	11.00	622.67	597.67	In MDP waste
LMW-05	0	12.3	0	0.1	9.22 Dry	2.00	635.22	628.22	In MDP waste
LMW-06	0	0	0.1	19.8	34.71	37.50	582.99	577.99	West of MDP
LMW-07	0.18	0	0	20.8	36.96	44.00	579.01	574.01	North of MDP
LMW-12	0	0	6.8	9.4	10.19	5.00	586.28	576.28	East of MDP
SMW-8A	0	0	0.1	20.1	11.20	8.30	584.97	579.97	East of MDP
SMW-10A	0	0	0	20.6	10.88	8.60	583.87	578.87	East of MDP
SMW-12	0	0	0	20.8	7.38	8.40	583.07	578.57	South of MDP
LMW-9	0	2.4	2.8	0.3	17.67	12.00	588.92	578.92	East of CB, below asbestos landfill cap
LMW-10	0	3.2	0	15.6	16.89	13.50	587.38	582.38	In CB waste

Ambient Location	CH₄ Level (%)	Sample Location Description
1	0	MDP - Sampled 07/12/04 at 8:00 pm, west side of landfill, south sample
2	0	MDP - Sampled 07/12/04 at 8:00 pm, west side of landfill, middle sample
3	0	MDP - Sampled 07/12/04 at 8:00 pm, west side of landfill, north sample
4	0	CB - Sampled 07/12/04 at 8:10 pm, west side of landfill, south sample
5	0	CB - Sampled 07/12/04 at 8:10 pm, west side of landfill, middle sample
6	0	CB - Sampled 07/12/04 at 8:10 pm, west side of landfill, north sample

Note: Surface methane levels measured with a MSA Microgard O2/LEL meter calibrated to 50%

pentane, corrected for methane using a response factor of 0.5.

Water levels collected on July 12, 2004

Johns Manville – Waukegan Plant On-Site Landfill Gas Monitoring Form Optional Additional Data

Date:	7/14/04		Personnel:	David Peterson	
Ambient			Landfill Gas		
Temperature:	76	deg. F	Instrument:	Landtec GA-90 (Rented from F.E.I.)	
Barometric			Pressure		
Pressure:	29.87	in Hg	Instrument:	Magnehelic Gauges (0-1 and 0-10 in. water)	
			Water Level		
Wind Speed:	9	mph	Instrument:	Solonist	
Wind	From the		Weather		
Direction:	NW		Conditions:	Partly Sunny	

Monitoring Location	Subsurface Pressure (in. water)	CH₄ Level (%)	CO ₂ Level (%)	O ₂ Level (%)	Depth to Water below TOC (ft)	TOS below Top of Casing (TOC) (ft)	Top of Screen (TOS) Elev. (ft)	Bottom of Screen Elev. (ft)	Screen Interval Description
LMW-02	0	2.6	0	19.6	39.51	38.00	595.48	590.48	In MDP waste
LMW-03	-0.18	15.4	2.2	9.1	44.87 Dry	38.00	596.37	591.37	In MDP waste
LMW-04	0.50	0.1	0.2	19.0	56.39	59.00	582.22	577.22	Beneath MDP
P-87	0.52	0	0	20.9	10.05	6.00	588.62	583.62	South of MDP
P-88	NM	0	0	20.8	10.37	5.50	589.17	584.17	South of MDP
P-89	0.60	0	0	20.7	9.65	5.75	587.89	582.89	South of MDP
P-90	0.72	0	0	20.8	10.09	6.50	586.83	581.83	South of MDP
P-91	0.20	0	0	20.8	10.11	6.50	586.24	581.24	South of MDP
P-92	0.20	0	0.2	20.7	10.20	6.80	585.04	580.04	South of MDP
P-93	0	0	0.2	19.7	10.33	6.50	584.69	579.69	South of MDP
P-94	NM	0	0	20.6	13.45	9.00	585.76	580.76	South of MDP
04-92	0	0	3.6	16.6	5.98	4.80	0.8 ft BGS	3.8 ft BGS	50 ft E. of CB
04-89	NM	NM	NM	NM	Dry at 6.60	4.75	0.75 ft BGS	3.75 ft BGS	100 ft E. of CB
04-91	NM	MM	NM	NM	Dry at 6.35	4.64	0.1 ft BGS	2.6 ft BGS	140 ft E. of CB
LF-SB02	0	15	0.7	11.7	22.90	35.50	32 ft BGS	37 ft BGS	In MDP waste
LF-SB05	NM	0	9.8	0.3	8.00	9.50	7.5 ft BGS	12.5 ft BGS	In CB waste

Note:

NM = not measured. Water levels collected on July 12, 2004

Johns Manville – Waukegan Plant On-Site Landfill Gas Monitoring Form

Date: 8/31/04 Personnel: David Peterson Ambient Landfill Gas Temperature: 70_ deg. F Instrument: Landtec GA-90 (Rented from F.E.I.) Barometric Pressure Pressure: 30.24 in Hg Instrument: Magnehelic Gauges (0-1 and 0-10 in. water) Water Level Wind Speed: 4 Mph Instrument: Heron (Rented from F.E.I) Wind Weather Direction: Conditions: Sunny and clear From the NE

Monitoring Location	Subsurface Pressure (in. water)	GH₄ Level (%)	CO₂ Level (%)	O ₂ Level (%)	Depth to Water below TOC (ft)	TOS below Top of Casing (TOC) (ft)	Top of Screen (TOS) Elev. (ft)	Bottom of Screen Elev. (ft)	Screen Interval Description
LGW-01	-0.02	55	0.5	0.8	Dry	11.00	622.67	597.67	In MDP waste
LMW-05	0	0.3	0.5	5.9	Dry	2.00	635.22	628.22	In MDP waste
LMW-06	0	0	0.1	20.1	36.15	37.50	582.99	577.99	West of MDP
LMW-07	-1.0	0	0	20.5	38.20	44.00	579.01	574.01	North of MDP
LMW-12	0	0	0	20.7	10.66	5.00	586.28	576.28	East of MDP
SMW-8A	0	0	1.1	18.4	Dry	8.30	584.97	579.97	East of MDP
SMW-10A	0	0	0	20.6	11.51	8.60	583.87	578.87	East of MDP
SMW-12	-0.04	0	0	20.5	8.52	8.40	583.07	578.57	South of MDP
LMW-9	0	0.7	3.2	0.4	18.88	12.00	588.92	578.92	East of CB, below asbestos landfill cap
LMW-10	0	27.0	1.9	2.3	17.70	13.50	587.38	582.38	In CB waste

Ambient Location	CH ₄ Level (%)	Sample Location Description
1	0	MDP - south side of landfill, east sample
2	0	MDP - south side of landfill, middle sample
3	0	MDP - south side of landfill, west sample
4	0	CB - south side of landfill, east sample
5	0	CB - south side of landfill, middle sample
6	0	CB - south side of landfill, west sample

Note: Surface methane levels measured with a Landtec GA-90.

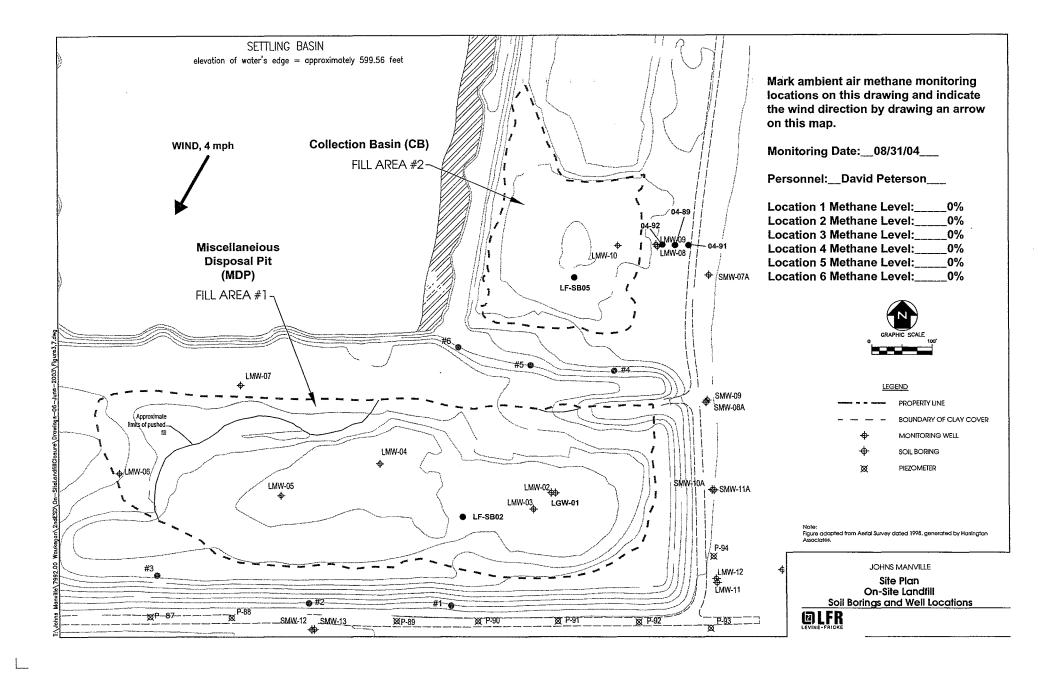
Johns Manville – Waukegan Plant On-Site Landfill Gas Monitoring Form Optional Additional Data

Date: 8/31/04 Personnel: David Peterson **Ambient** Landfill Gas Temperature: 70 deg. F Instrument: Landtec GA-90 (Rented from F.E.I.) Barometric Pressure Pressure: 30.24 in Hg Instrument: Magnehelic Gauges (0-1 and 0-10 in. water) Water Level Wind Speed: 4 mph Instrument: Heron (Rented from F.E.I) Wind Weather Direction: From the NE Conditions: Sunny and clear

Monitoring Location	Subsurface Pressure (in. water)	CH₄ Level (%)	CO₂ Level (%)	O ₂ Level (%)	Depth to Water below TOC (ft)	TOS below Top of Casing (TOC) (ft)	Top of Screen (TOS) Elev. (ft)	Bottom of Screen Elev: (ft)	Screen Interval Description
LMW-02	0.20	2.1	0	19.9	39.56	38.00	595.48	590.48	In MDP waste
LMW-03	-0.25	8.4	1.6	13.0	Dry	38.00	596.37	591.37	In MDP waste
LMW-04	-1.2	0.1	0.4	18.6	57.55	59.00	582.22	577.22	Beneath MDP
P-87	0	0	7.6	3.9	11.35	6.00	588.62	583.62	South of MDP
P-88	0	0	6.4	5.1	11.61	5.50	589.17	584.17	South of MDP
P-89	NM	0	1.8	15.2	10.75	5.75	587.89	582.89	South of MDP
P-90	0	0	4.5	4.9	11.06	6.50	586.83	581.83	South of MDP
P-91	0	0.4	4.6	0.4	11.13	6.50	586.24	581.24	South of MDP
P-92	0	0	5.2	1.0	10.85	6.80	585.04	580.04	South of MDP
P-93	0	0	5.8	11.5	10.68	6.50	584.69	579.69	South of MDP
P-94	0	0	0	20.7	13.94	9.00	585.76	580.76	South of MDP
04-92	0	0	2.5	17.6	Dry	4.80	0.8 ft BGS	3.8 ft BGS	50 ft E. of CB
04-89	NM	NM	NM	NM	Dry	4.75	0.75 ft BGS	3.75 ft BGS	100 ft E. of CB
04-91	NM	NM	NM	NM	Dry	4.64	0.1 ft BGS	2.6 ft BGS	140 ft E. of CB
LF-SB02	NM	13	1.0	11.2	23.03	35.50	32 ft BGS	37 ft BGS	In MDP waste
LF-SB05	NM	0	1.1	19.3	12.11	9.50	7.5 ft BGS	12.5 ft BGS	In CB waste

Note:

NM = not measured.



Johns Manville – Waukegan Plant On-Site Landfill Gas Monitoring Form

Date:	9/01/04		Personnel:	David Peterson
Ambient			Landfill Gas	
Temperature:	70	deg. F	Instrument:	Landtec GA-90 (Rented from F.E.I.)
Barometric			Pressure	
Pressure:	30.27	in Hg	Instrument:	Magnehelic Gauges (0-1 and 0-10 in. water)
			Water Level	
Wind Speed:	1	mph	Instrument:	Heron (Rented from F.E.I)
Wind		•	Weather	
Direction:	From the S		Conditions:	Sunny and clear

Monitoring Location	Subsurface Pressure (in. water)	CH₄ Level (%)	CO ₂ Level (%)	O ₂ Level (%)	Depth to Water below TOC (ft)	TOS below Top of Casing (TOC) (ft)	Top of Screen (TOS) Elev. (ft)	Bottom of Screen Elev. (ft)	Screen Interval Description
LGW-01	0	52.6	0.7	0.8	Dry	11.00	622.67	597.67	In MDP waste
LMW-05	0	0.2	0.6	4.2	Dry	2.00	635.22	628.22	In MDP waste
LMW-06	0	0	0.1	20.1	36.15	37.50	582.99	577.99	West of MDP
LMW-07	0	0	0	20.6	38.19	44.00	579.01	574.01	North of MDP
LMW-12	0	0	4.4	14.8	10.73	5.00	586.28	576.28	East of MDP
SMW-8A	0	0	1.2	18.0	Dry	8.30	584.97	579.97	East of MDP
SMW-10A	0.12	0	0	20.6	11.56	8.60	583.87	578.87	East of MDP
SMW-12	-0.60	0	0	20.6	8.48	8.40	583.07	578.57	South of MDP
LMW-9	0	0.6	3.3	0.4	18.88	12.00	588.92	578.92	East of CB, below asbestos landfill cap
LMW-10	0	26.0	1.3	2.4	17.71	13.50	587.38	582.38	In CB waste

Ambient Location	CH ₄ Level (%)	Sample Location Description
1	0	MDP - north side of landfill, east sample
2	0	MDP - north side of landfill, middle sample
3	0	MDP - north side of landfill, west sample
4	0	CB - north side of landfill, east sample
5	0	CB - north side of landfill, middle sample
6	0	CB - north side of landfill, west sample

Note: Surface methane levels measured with a Landtec GA-90.

Johns Manville – Waukegan Plant On-Site Landfill Gas Monitoring Form Optional Additional Data

Date:	9/01/04		Personnel:	David Peterson
Ambient			Landfill Gas	
Temperature:	70	deg. F	Instrument:	Landtec GA-90 (Rented from F.E.I.)
Barometric	-		Pressure	
Pressure:	30.27	in Hg	Instrument:	Magnehelic Gauges (0-1 and 0-10 in. water)
			Water Level	
Wind Speed:	1	Mph	Instrument:	Heron (Rented from F.E.I)
Wind			Weather	
Direction:	From the S		Conditions:	Sunny and clear

Monitoring Location	Subsurface Pressure (in. water)	CH ₄ Level (%)	CO ₂ Level (%)	O ₂ Level (%)	Depth to Water below TOC (ft)	TOS below Top of Casing (TOC) (ft)	Top of Screen (TOS) Elev. (ft)	Bottom of Screen Elev. (ft)	Screen Interval Description
LMW-02	-0.04	1.9	0	20.0	39.51	38.00	595.48	590.48	In MDP waste
LMW-03	-0.1	14.4	2.7	8.9	Dry	38.00	596.37	591.37	In MDP waste
LMW-04	- 0.60	0	0.2	19.3	57.55	59.00	582.22	577.22	Beneath MDP
P-87	. 0	0	7.3	4.7	11.37	6.00	588.62	583.62	South of MDP
P-88	0	0	7.2	3.3	11.57	5.50	589.17	584.17	South of MDP
P-89	NM	0	3.8	4.8	10.78	5.75	587.89	582.89	South of MDP
P-90	0	0	2.4	11.7	11.03	6.50	586.83	581.83	South of MDP
P-91	0	0.5	2.9	2.6	11.09	6.50	586.24	581.24	South of MDP
P-92	0	0	4.9	2.3	10.89	6.80	585.04	580.04	South of MDP
P-93	0	0	5.1	12.4	10.76	6.50	584.69	579.69	South of MDP
P-94	0	0	0	20.7	14.00	9.00	585.76	580.76	South of MDP
04-92	0	0	3.2	17.4	Dry	4.80	0.8 ft BGS	3.8 ft BGS	50 ft E. of CB
04-89	NM	NM	NM	NM	Dry	4.75	0.75 ft BGS	3.75 ft BGS	100 ft E. of CB
04-91	NM	NM	NM	NM	Dry	4.64	0.1 ft BGS	2.6 ft BGS	140 ft E. of CB
LF-SB02	NM	5.3	0.4	17.4	23.03	35.50	32 ft BGS	37 ft BGS	In MDP waste
LF-SB05	NM	0	9.2	10.7	12.14	9.50	7.5 ft BGS	12.5 ft BGS	In CB waste

Note:

NM = not measured.

EXHIBIT 2

6	וה	F	R	Client	: Joh	ns IV	lanvil	le		Project: Landfill			Р	roject No: 009-07992-00
LE	VINE.	FRIC	KE	Projec	t Lo	catio	n: V	/aukeg	an, IL	Total Depth: 12	Eleva	tion:	D	ate Start: 5/10/04
Sı	urfac	e Co	nditi	ons: T	opso	ií							D	ate End: 5/10/04
Dı	illing			tor: Te		race	•			Driller: Dennis		Geologist/Engir	1 0 07	: W. Teskey
_			AMP	LE DAT	Ä					SUB	SURFACE	PROFILE		
Sample Number	Sample Type	N Value (bpf)	Recovery (%)	PID/FID (ppmv)	Analytical Sample	Well Data	Depth (ft)	Symbol		Sail Descri	ption			Remarks
						11	0_	ফ ক ক	Ground Surf					Boring advanced with
1	Tube		70	0			1 2		Dark brown; Lean Clay (Brown; dry;	stiff. ded Sand (SP)	ng han saon 1860 ng Maraha dan 1860 ng Maraha dan 1860 ng			a geoprobe using a 4' long by 2" OD macrotube sampler. CERCLA landfill cap encountered at 0.25 ft.
							3		Gray; dry; st	iff; 5% with fibrous mat	erial.			
2	Tube		40	0,5			5 6 7 7		dark gray cla	ay gradės in; moist.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•	
						Ì]			white fibers; moist; 15% p	paper, bro	wn cardboard.		
3	Tube		50	0.8			9 10	2 00	Poorly Gra Black; dry; le	ded Sand (SP) oose.	M djad Slagt Ingil (Slid) M	n Milh bay may hirin day had hill Mild Dab bay sp	, سا نيم	Temporary gas monitorin
				0.0			11-	0 0 0	Roofing St Black; dry; d Poorly Gra Dark gray; d	dense; fragments.	170 toka kund kund kund ki 170 kanu musa kuno kund. S		 	well installed: 1 inch diameter PVC. Screened from 1.0 to 4.0 ft.
							13-			End of Bor	ehole			

67	IE	R	Client: J	lohns M	lanville		Project: Landfill			Pre	oject No: 009-07992-00
rEAI	NE-FRIC	KE	Project	Locatio	n: Wauke	ıan, IL	Total Depth: 8	Ground	d Elevation:	Da	te Start: 5/10/04
Sur	face Co	ndit	ions: To	osoil	<u> </u>					Da	te End: 5/10/04
Dril	ling Co	ntrac	tor: Ten	a Trace	·	-	Driller: Dennis		Geologist/En	gineer: \	W. Teskey
	SA	MPLE	DATA				SUB	URFACE P	ROFILE		
Sample Number	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	PID/FID (ppmv)	Analytical Soil Sample	Depth (ft) Symbol	Gound Sur	Soil De	scriptian			Remarks
1	Tube	25	0		0	Brown; dry Lean Clay Brown; dry Poorly Gr Gray; dry; a Roofing Black; dry;	ilty Sand (SM); ; 15% roots. (CL) ; stiff. aded Gravel (GP) ingular; coarse. hard; crushed shingle i	naterial.		/	Boring advanced with a geoprobe using a 4' long by 2" OD macrotube sampler. CERCLA landfill cap encountered at 0.25 ft.
2	Tube :	60	0.4		5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Fine Grali	hingles dense; fragments. dense; fragments. dense; fragments. dense; fragments.	- Chara	- too like has been one port year died here		
					10 11 12 12 13 14 14 15 15 15 15 16 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	mino, diy,		3 orehole			

6	n I	C	D	Client	: Johi	ns M	anvill	e		Project: Landfi	ii			- 1	Project No: 009-07992-00
LE	VINE	FRIC	KE	Projec	t Loc	atio	n: W	aukeg	an, IL	Total Depth: 3		Elevat	ion:	ı	Date Start: 5/10/04
Si	ırfac	e Co	nditi	ons: 1	opso	il				.			_		Date End: 5/10/04
Dı	illing			tor: Te		race				Driller: Dennis			Geologist/	Enginee	r: W. Teskey
			SAMF	LE DAT	Ā						SUBS	URFACE	PROFILE		
Sample Number	Sample Type	N Value (bpf)	Recovery (%)	PID/FID (ppmv)	Analytical Sample	Well Data	Depth (ft)	Symbol)escrip	tion			Remarks
	Tube		Reco	U.2	Analy		Λ	<u>Mr</u> Mr Mr	Brown; dry; Lean Clay (Brown; dry; s	ty Sand (SM) 10% roots CL) stiff.		hole			Boring advanced with a geoprobe using a 4' long by 2" OD macrotube sampler. CERCLA landfill cap encountered at 0.25 ft. Temporary gas monitoring well installed: 1 inchediameter PVC. Screened from 0.5 to 3.0 ft.

6	a I	C	R	Client	: Johi	ns M	lanvil	le		Project: Landfill			P	roject No: 009-07992-00
LE	VINE	FRIC	KE	Projec	t Lo	catio	n: V	/aukeg	an, IL	Total Depth: 8	Eleva	lion:	D	ate Start: 5/10/04
S	urfac	e Co	ndit	ions: 1	opso	oil							D	ate End: 5/10/04
Di	rilling			tor: Te		race)			Driller: Dennis		Geologist/Engir	10er	: W. Teskey
F		7	SAMP T	LE DAT	A	1				SU	BSURFACE	PROFILE		
Sample Number	Sample Type	N Value (bpf)	Recovery (%)	PID/FID (ppmv)	Analytical Sample	Well Data	Depth (ft)	Symbol		Soil Desc	riptian			Remarks
	Tube		95	0.1	An	II. TII. We	3_		dark brown of Lean Clay (Dark brown) Sand (SP) Brown; dry. Lean Clay (Brown; sl. m. Roofing	(CL) stiff: 10% fine gravel. clay grades in. (CL) to brown; very stiff; dr				Boring advanced with a geoprobe using a 4' long by 2" OD macrotube sampler. CERCLA landfill cap encountered at 4 ft. Temporary gas monitoring well: 1-inch diameter PVC. Screened from 1.0 to 4.0 ft.
	; 					1	112							

157) E	Dc	lient: J	ohns M	anville	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Project: Landfill			Pro	oject No: 009-07992-00
LEVI	NE FRI	KE P	roject i	Locatio	n: Waukeg	an, IL	Total Depth: 8	Ground	f Elevation:	Da	te Start: 5/10/04
Sur	face Co	nditio	ns: To	osoil/cla	y					Da	te End: 5/10/04
Dril	ling Co	ntracto	r: Terr	a Trace)		Driller: Dennis		Geologist/Eng	ineer:	W. Teskey
Г	\$A	MPLE D	ATA				SUBSUI	RFACE PI	ROFILE		
Sample Number	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	PID/FID (ppmv)	Analytical Soil Sample	Depth (ft)		Sall Descri	iption			Remarks
1	Tube	.80	0.5		0	Poorly Gra Brown; dry; Silty Sand Black; dry Crushed tran	(CL) stiff; 10% roots at surface ided Sand (SP) 5% fine gravel. (SP)	e; 5% fin	e gravel.		Boring advanced with a geoprobe using a 4' long by 2" OD macrotube sampler. CERCLA landfill cap encountered at surface.
2	Tube	75	0.9		5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Crushed trar	ranules ray; dry; loose. nsite; gray; dry. brown. i material; off white; trace				
					9— 10— 11— 12— 13— 14— 15—		End of Bo	rehole			Boring backfilled to surface with cuttings.

157	11	D	lient: J	ohns M	anville	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Project: Landfill			Pro	oject No: 009-07992-00
rEAI	NE•FRIC	KÉ F	roject l	Locatio	n: Waukega	an, IL	Total Depth: 4	Ground	d Elevation:	Da	te Start: 5/10/04
Sur	face Co	onditio	ns: Cla	ıy						Da	te End: 5/10/04
Drill				a Trace			Driller: Dennis		Geologist/Eng	jineer: '	W. Teskey
	SA	MPLE	DATA				SUBS	URFACE P	ROFILE		
Sample Number	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	PID/FID (ppmv)	Analytical Soil Sample	Depth (ft) Symbol		Soil Dese	cription			Remarks
					0	Ground Surf	ace (CL)				Boring advanced with
1	Tube	90	0.3		0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Poorly Gra Brown; dry; Lean Clay Brown; dry;	(CL) stiff, 10% fine gravel. ded Sand (SP) 5% fine gravel. (CL)				Boring advanced with a geoprobe using a 4' long by 2" OD macrotube sampler. CERCLA landfill cap encountered at surface. Boring backfilled to surface with cuttings.
				5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7	14-						

67	IF	R	Slient: J	ohns Ma	anville	3		Project: Landfill			Pro	oject No: 009-07992-00
LEVI	NE FRIC	KE P	roject L	ocatio.	n: Wa	ukega	an, IL	Total Depth: 4	Ground	d Elevation:	Da	te Start: 5/10/04
Sur	face Co	nditio	ons: Cla	у							Da	te End: 5/10/04
Dril			or: Terr	a Trace				Driller: Dennis		Geologist/Eng	gineer: \	W. Teskey
	\$A	MPLE	DATA					SUBS	URFACE PI	ROFILE		
Sample Number	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	PID/FID (ppmv)	Analytical Soil Sample	Depth (ft)	Symbol		Soil Des	cription			Remarks
1	Tube	90		8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Brown; dry. Lean Clay (Gray; dry; st	(CL) very stiff. ded Sand (SP) (CL)		ed gray material.		Boring advanced with a geoprobe using a 4' long by 2" OD macrotube sampler. CERCLA landfill cap encountered at surface. Boring backfilled to surface with cuttings.

67) [E	R	Clie	nt: Jol	nns Man	ville	Project: Landfill Well	Project No: 009-07992
LEVI	NE•FRI	CKE	Proj	ect Lo	cation:	Waukegan, IL	Total Depth: 41' Ground Elev.:	588,22 Date Start: 5/16/03
Sur	face C	ondi	tions	: Tops	oil			Date End: 5/16/03
Drill	ling Co	ontra	ctor:	Mid-A	merica		Driller: Brian Geolo	ogist/Engineer: W. Teskey
	S	AMP	LE D	ATA			SUBSURFACE PROFIL	.E
Sample Number	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	N Value	Analytical Sample	Monitoring Well	Depth (ft) Symbol	Soil Description	Remarks
						0-1777	Ground Surface	Boring advanced using 4.25" lD hollow stem
						177777777777	Lean Clay (CL) Dark brown; slightly moist; moderately stiff; 15% r Grading brown; dry; very stiff; compacted; 5% fine	rootlets augers. Sampled using 3" diameter by 5' long
			1			2-4-4-7-	Sand (SP) Brown; dry: loose; 5-10% fine gravel	,
2	CME	20	NA	NA		3 - 4 - 4 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	Grading black with 5% roofing granules Very moist; 10-15% roofing granules; poor recover	Poor recovery: 5-10'. Limestone cobble in shoe of sampler.
2 CME: 20 NA NA 8- 8- 9- 10- 0 8								

		R	Clie	nt: Jo	nns Man	ville			Project: Landfill	Well		Proj	ect No: 009-07992
LEVI	NE•FR	ICKE	Proj	ect Lo	cation:	Wau	kegan, I	L	Total Depth: 41'	Groun	d Elev.:	Date	Start: 5/16/03
Sur	face (Condi	tions	: Tops	oil							Date	End: 5/16/03
Drill	ing C	ontra	ctor:	Mid-A	merica				Driller: Brian		Geologist/Engin	eer: W	. Teskey
		SAMP	LE D	ΔTA					SUB	SURFACE	PROFILE		
Sample Number	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	N Value	Analytical Sample	Monitoring Well	Depth (ft)	Symbol	S1/6		Description			Remarks
4	ss	70	NA '	NA		13—			P) ;; wet; moderately de to 10-12% gravel	ense; mediu	n sand; 5% fine grave		-
5	SS	70	: : NA	NA		15—							
6	SS	70	NA	NA		17—		Grading g	grayish brown; decre	ase to 5% gi	ravel	!	
7	SS		NA .	NA		19—						:	
8	SS	70	NA	NA		21	78.65		r peat; black; soft r silt; gray; dense			-/	
9	SS	50	NA	NA		23		Sand (Sa	P)	ense: mediui	n grained sand: 5% fi	ne :	

		R	Clie	nt: Jol	ns Man	ville	**	Project: Landfill V	Vell		Proj	ect No: 009-07992
LEVI	NE•FR	ICKE	Proj	ect Lo	cation:	Waukegan, Il		Total Depth: 41'	Ground	f Elev.:	Date	Start: 5/16/03
Sur	face (ondi	tions	:Tops	oil				,		Date	End: 5/16/03
Drill	ling C	ontra	ctor:	Mid-A	merica			Driller: Brian		Geologist/Engin	eer: W	. Teskey
		SAMP	LE D	ATA				SUBS	SURFACE	PROFILE		
Sample Number	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	N Value	Analytical Sample	Monitoring Well	Depth (ft) Symbol			escription			Remarks
10	SS	40	NA	NA		25	Sand (S Dark gra gravel	SP) ny: wet; moderately de	nse; mediun	ı grained sand; 5% fi	ne :	_
11	SS	80	, NA	NA		27—	Grading Grading	brown to fine sand			:	
12	ss	80	NA :	NA		28—					:	
						31						
						33—					:	
13	SS		NA	NA		35—	Grading	brownish-gray				
-						36—	•				:	

37	12		R	Clie	nt: Jol	nns Mar	ville		Project: Landfill	Well		Pro	oject No: 009-07992
Driller: Brian Geologist/Engineer: W. Teskey SAMPLE DATA SUBSURFACE PROFILE Soil Description Remarks Subsurface Profile Soil Description Remarks Additional Subsurface Profile Soil Description Remarks Additional Subsurface Profile Remarks Additional Subsurface Profile Soil Description Remarks Additional Subsurface Profile Additional Subsurface Profile Soil Description Remarks Additional Subsurface Profile Addit	LEVI	NE FR	ICKE	Proj	ect Lo	cation:	Waukegan, IL	· -	Total Depth: 41'	Groun	d Elev.:	Da	te Start: 5/16/03
SAMPLE DATA SUBSURFACE PROFILE Soil Description Remarks By Control of the Con	Sur	face (Condi	tions	: Tops	oil						Da	te End: 5/16/03
January and the state of the st	Drill	ing C	ontra	ctor:	Mid-A	merica			Driller: Brian		Geologist/Er	ngineer: \	W. Teskey
37		- 3	SAMP	LE D	ATA				SUB	SURFACE	PROFILE		
Monitoring well constructed with stainless steed riser and screen on \$1/6/03. Screen [0,010]* slot) from 35' to 40', Slitca sand (#5) from 32' to 40', Slitca sand (#5) from 32' to 40'. Cement bentonite grout: 2' to 32'. Bentonite chips from 0.5' to 2'. Concrete pad 0' to 0.5'. Above ground steel protective casing w/ bocking cap. Water level on \$1/9/03: approximatel \$7/9/03: approximatel \$7/9/03: approximatel \$7/9/03: approximatel \$8.5 ft. below grade.	Sample Number	Sample Type	Recovery (%)	N Value	Analytical Sample	Monitoring Well	Depth (ft)			Description			Remarks
It also so the state of the sta								Grading	brownish-gray				on 5/16/03. Screen (0.010" slot) from 35' to 40'. Silica sand (#5) from 32' to 40'.
Gray; dry; stiff; 5% fine gravel 41 End of Borehole 43 44 44 45							39	Lean Cl	av (CL)				grout: 2' to 32'. Bentonite chips from 0.5' to 2'. Concrete pad 0' to 0.5'. Above ground steel protective casing w/ locking cap. Water level on
42— 43— 44— 44— 45— 45—	15	. 55	100	NA	NA		41=///	Gray; dry	y; stiff; 5% fine grave	:1			
, F <u></u>							43		End	of Borehole			

WELL LOG SUMMARY

(1) P= Public Supply 7 Human

D= Domestic & Consumption

County Lake State Illinois Township Wankegan T45 N/B, R/BE/ Section No. 10

<u></u>		J										<u> </u>
WELL LOG NO.	OWNERS NAME	OWNERS NO.	WELE TYPE P.D.LQ.	LOCATION	DEPTH FEET	DIA. INCHES	STATIC W.L. FT. B. L.S.	Q	Topo	LOG	DRIFT OR ROCK	REMARKS .
	Johns-Manville	C 1728		SE, SE, SW	108				588	1	DAR	drilled 1920 .
23	Tohns-Manuille	2 1729 2 1729 2 1730 4 1731		NILLSE SW	127				588	1	DAR	drilled 1920 . drilled 1920 .
	Johns-Manville	C. # 1730		NW, SE, SU SW, SE, SW	132				598	ノ	DAR	drilled 1920 .
4	Johns-Monville	C+1731		SW, SE, SW	132				588	~	DAR	drilled 1920
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* Limestone Aguifer Doniler

TOWN	TOWNSHIP Wankegan	Map No. 8 R. 12 E.
COMPANY	No.	n. 12 E.
BARM Johns-Many	fille No. 1 T	Sec.
AUTHORITY Supt.		
elevation 588	- 45 N	. 10
COLLECTOR W.D.G.	DATE DRILLED 1920	SE,SE, SW
CONFIDENTIAL	.•	J-132.3W

John C. Moore Corporation, Rochester, N.Y. Binder and holes in James and Patented 1996. 386790

	COUNTY NO. 17 27 JATA		Thickness		Depth			
No.	COUNTY NELLY ATTACK		Feet	In.	Feet	In.	- -1988-1	
	Sand Hard pan Clay, blue Sand Rock at 108		30 25 50 3		30 55 105 108			
			·		-			
							st¦ti.⊬k	
•••	NO ENVELOPE	-						

County LAKE

Index No.

. 0810

T .- DRILL RECORD

10-45N-12E

(30810-5M-7-31) 2 Illinois Geological Survey, Urbana.

R. 12 E.

TOWN COMPANY FARM Johns-Manville AUTHORITY Supt. 588

ELEVATION

CONFIDENTIAL

No. No. 2

45 N.

COLLECTOR W.D.G. DATE DRILLED 1920

10 NW, SE, SW

Thickness Depth COUNTY NO. 17 2 PATA In. Feet Feet 34 34 Sand 55 21 Hard pan Clay, blue Sand and gravel 43 98 14 112 15 127 Rock $\{i_{k+1},i_{k+1}\}$ NO ENVELOPE

County

T.-DRILL RECORD

LAKE

Index No.

10-45N-12E

0810

特殊的特殊

(30819-5M-7-31) 2 Hilmois Geological Surrey, Urbana,

No. COUNTY NO. 17 3 TRATA		Thickness		Depth		
COUNTY NO.77 SELECT	Feet	In.	Feet	In.	 Na was	
	- Property of the Control of the Con]			
	Sand	30		30		
	Hard pan Clay, blue	25 47		55		
	Clay, blue	13		102		
	Sand and gravel Rock	17		132	 	•
		-				
	}					
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			1			
			1			
			-			
	NO ENVELOPE					
	1,0					
			1			
-	Y A TPTII		~~~	4 ^		

County LAKE

T .- DRILL RECORD

Index No. 0810

10-45N-12E

girigani.

(30819-5M-7-3i) 2 Illinois Geological Survey, Urbana,

-B6-

TOWN	TOWNSHIP WEUK	egan M	ap No. B	10-4
COMPANY Johns-Many	No.	A. ,R.	12 E.	
AUTHORITY SUPt.	TTTA No.	T		Sec.
ELEVATION 588		45 N	<u>'</u>	10
### TELLET	DATE DRILLED 18	20		
CONFIDENTIAL				SWSE, SW

N.Y.

		Thickness Depth			<u></u>	=
No.	COUNTY NO. / 75 PATA	Feet	In.	Feet	Yn.	-
	Sand Hard pan Clay, blue Sand and gravel Rock	50 10 37 18 17		50 60 97 115 132		
	•					
	· ·					
						٠
	•					light (Fe
	NO ENVELOPE	-				_

County LAKE

foore.

Index No.

0-45N-12E

T .- DRILL RECORD

(30819-5M-7-34) 2 Illinols Geological Survey, Urbans.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned, an attorney, hereby certifies that he caused the foregoing notice and amended petition for adjusted standard to be served upon:

Division of Legal Counsel Illinois Environmental Protection Agency 1021 North Grand Avenue East P.O. Box 19276 Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

Peter Orlinsky Assistant Counsel, Northern Region Illinois Environmental Protection Agency 9511 West Harrison Street Des Plaines, Illinois 60016

Elizabeth Wallace Assistant Attorney General, Environmental Law 188 West Randolph Street, 20th Floor Chicago, Illinois 60601

by placing the same in the United States mail, first-class postage prepaid, this 30th day of September, 2004.

Edward P. Kenney

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