

CITY OF WEST CHICAGO

ORDINANCE NO. 23-O-0006

**AN ORDINANCE CONDITIONALLY APPROVING THE APPLICATION FOR
LOCAL SITING APPROVAL OF LAKESHORE RECYCLING SYSTEMS, LLC
FOR WEST DUPAGE RECYCLING AND TRANSFER STATION**

**ADOPTED BY THE
CITY COUNCIL
OF THE
CITY OF WEST CHICAGO
February 28, 2023**

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WHEREAS, on September 16, 2022, Lakeshore Recycling Systems, LLC. (“Applicant”) filed an application with the City of West Chicago for siting approval of a new pollution control facility within West Chicago, Illinois, for the development of a new transfer station as defined by Section 3.500 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act located at 1655 Powis Road (“the Facility”), pursuant to Section 39.2 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5/39.2) (“Act”); and

WHEREAS, the waste accepted for transfer will be general municipal solid waste, hydro excavation waste, recyclables and construction or demolition debris generated by residential, commercial and industrial sources; and

WHEREAS, the proposed Facility falls within the definition of a “pollution control facility” under the Illinois Environmental Protection Act and, as such, requires site location approval by the municipality in which the proposed Facility will be located pursuant to 415 ILCS 5/39.2; and

WHEREAS, the City of West Chicago, DuPage County, Illinois, is the municipality in which the proposed Facility will be located if approved and Article VII of the City of West Chicago’s Code of Ordinances (the “Siting Ordinance”) enacted by the City Council of the City of West Chicago, establishes a procedure for pollution control facility site approval in the City of West Chicago, DuPage County, Illinois; and

WHEREAS, following notice, the City of West Chicago held public hearings on January 3, 2023, January 4, 2023, January 5, 2023, January 10, 2023, January 12, 2023, January 16, 2023, and January 19, 2023, pursuant to the Act and West Chicago’s Siting Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the Applicant, Protect West Chicago, People Opposing DuPage Environmental Racism and the City of West Chicago staff are parties that appeared at the public hearings. Protect West Chicago by and through counsel moved to dismiss the application asserting that the City of West Chicago lacked jurisdiction due to fatal defects in the pre-filing notice required by 415 ILCS 5/39.2, and argued that since the application fails to comply with the 1,000 foot set-back requirement of 415 ILCS 5/22.14 concerning the setback from property zoned primarily for residential uses, the siting approval must be denied. The Applicant filed a response in opposition to the Motion to Dismiss and a memorandum explaining why the 1,000 foot residential setback does not apply to this Facility due to impossibility.

WHEREAS, the Hearing Officer appointed to preside over the public hearing has made his report and recommendation regarding the Motion to Dismiss the residential setback issue and regarding conditional siting approval to the City Council of the City of West Chicago, based upon

the siting application, notifications, hearings, exhibits, public comment and the record, which includes the following determinations, subject to the decision of this City Council:

1. The Applicant complied with all pre-filing notice requirements of Section 39.2(b) of the Act and the pre-hearing notice requirements of Section 39.2(c) of the Act;
2. The City has jurisdiction to consider the Application;
3. Section 5/22.14 of the Act does not bar this proposed Facility;
4. The siting proceedings herein, both procedurally and substantively, complied with the requirements of fundamental fairness;
5. The Applicant has demonstrated that the proposed Facility meets Criterion 1: "the facility is necessary to accommodate the waste needs of the area it is intended to serve....;"
6. The Applicant has not demonstrated that the proposed Facility meets Criterion 2; however, with the imposition of and compliance with the special conditions provided below, the proposed Facility meets Criterion 2: "the facility is so designed, located and proposed to be operated that the public health, safety and welfare will be protected;"
7. The Applicant has demonstrated that the proposed Facility meets Criterion 3: "the facility is so located so as to minimize incompatibility with the character of the surrounding area and to minimize the effect on the value of the surrounding property;"
8. The Applicant has demonstrated that the proposed Facility meets Criterion 4: "for a facility other than a sanitary landfill or waste disposal site, the facility is located outside the boundary of the 100 year floodplain or the site is flood-proofed";
9. The Applicant has not demonstrated that the proposed Facility meets Criterion 5; however, with the imposition of and compliance with the special conditions provided below, the proposed Facility meets Criterion 5: "the plan of operations for the facility is designed to minimize the danger to the surrounding area from fire, spills, or other operational accidents;"
10. The Applicant has demonstrated that the proposed Facility meets Criterion 6: "the traffic patterns to or from the facility are so designed as to minimize the impact on existing traffic flows;"
11. The Applicant demonstrated that the facility will not be accepting hazardous waste and therefore demonstrated that Criterion 7 is not applicable;
12. The Applicant has demonstrated that the proposed Facility meets Criterion 8: "...where the county board has adopted a solid waste management plan consistent with the planning requirements of the Local Solid Waste Disposal Act or the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act, the facility is consistent with that plan;"

13. The Applicant demonstrated that the Facility is not located within a regulated recharge area and therefore Criterion 9 is not applicable;

14. The Applicant's operating history demonstrates that the Applicant is qualified to operate the Facility safely and properly and provides no basis to deny the Application;

15. The proposed Facility, when developed and operated in compliance with the special conditions, is consistent with all appropriate and relevant location standards, including airport setback requirements, wetlands standards, seismic impact zone standards, and residential setback requirements; and

16. The Applicant has agreed to comply and approval is conditioned upon compliance with all terms of the Host Community Benefit Agreement between the City of West Chicago and Lakeshore Recycling Systems, LLC, dated April 1, 2019; the Secondary Host Community Benefit Agreement between DuPage County and Lakeshore Recycling Systems, LLC, dated March 10, 2020; and the Airport Agreement.

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of West Chicago met on February 27, 2023 to deliberate, and to review and consider the hearing record in light of each of the Criterion established for consideration of siting of pollution control facilities in Section 39.2, and to the extent applicable, the provisions of the Siting Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, Section 39.2 allows the City Council of the City of West Chicago, in granting siting approval, to impose such conditions as may be reasonable and necessary to accomplish the purposes of Section 39.2 and as are not inconsistent with Illinois Pollution Control Board regulations; and

WHEREAS, during the above deliberations, the City Council of the City of West Chicago found that the Applicant complied with all the pre-filing notice requirements of Section 39.2(b) of the Act, and the pre-hearing notice requirements of Section 39.2(c) of the Act and that the City of West Chicago has jurisdiction to consider the application and found further that the Applicant met Criterion (1), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8) and (9) of Section 39.2 without conditions, and that the Applicant met Criterion (2) and (5) of Section 39.2 subject to the special conditions provided below; and

WHEREAS, after careful review and consideration, the City Council of the City of West Chicago desire to adopt the Hearing Officer's Findings as the basis of their decision as to whether the Applicant met the Criterion under Section 39.2.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WEST CHICAGO, DU PAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, pursuant to its home rule powers as provided by Article VII, Section 6 of the Illinois Constitution and the authority under Section 39.2 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5/39.2), that the Report of Hearing Officer Recommended Findings of Fact and Recommended Conditions of Approval, attached hereto as Exhibit A, is adopted by the City Council of the City of West Chicago.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of West Chicago has jurisdiction and hereby determines that Lakeshore Recycling Systems, LLC. has satisfied the applicable criteria, subject to the special conditions provided below; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of West Chicago conditionally approves the request of Lakeshore Recycling Systems, LLC. for site approval of its proposed municipal solid waste transfer station, provided that the special conditions are not inconsistent with regulations of the Pollution Control Board or the terms of any development or operating permits approved by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

SECTION 1: The preceding "Whereas" clauses are hereby incorporated into this Ordinance as if they were fully set forth herein.

SECTION 2: The City Council of the City of West Chicago denies Protect West Chicago's Motion to Dismiss the Application for lack of jurisdiction due to fatal defects in the notice required by 415 ILCS 5/39.2(b) and due to the restrictions of 415 ILCS 5/22.14 concerning the setback from property zoned primarily for residential uses and finds that it has jurisdiction to consider the application.

SECTION 3: The City Council of the City of West Chicago hereby adopt the Report of Hearing Officer Recommended Findings of Fact and Recommended Conditions of Approval and Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law in its entirety, as attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated as if fully set forth herein, and by so doing, the City Council of the City of West Chicago expressly adopts, in expansion of, but not in limitation of the foregoing, the introduction, all findings of fact, all conclusions of law, citations, recommendations, analysis, references and incorporations made in the Report of Hearing Officer Recommended Findings of Fact and Recommended Conditions of Approval and Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law as its own to the same extent as though fully set forth herein. The City Council of the City of West Chicago further find, in expansion of, but not in limitation of the foregoing, that it has proper jurisdiction to hear the Application, that all notices required by law were duly given, that the procedures outlined in Section 39.2 and the Siting Ordinance were duly followed, and such procedures were fundamentally fair to the Applicant, all parties, and all participants involved.

SECTION 4: Based on the Application, expert testimony and record, we find the following:

The determination of Criterion 2 is primarily a matter of assessing the credibility of expert witnesses. *Fairview Area Citizens Taskforce v. Illinois Pollution Control Board*, 198 Ill.App.3d 541, 552, 555 N.E.2d 1178, 1185 (3d Dist. 1990); *CDT Landfill Corp. v. City of Joliet*, 1998 WL 112497 (Ill. Pollution Control Board). In the City Council's opinion, Mr. Hock's testimony was the more thorough and credible testimony on this issue. Accordingly, we find that the Applicant has met its burden of proof as to Criterion 2 of Section 39.2, the Transfer Station Facility is designed, located and proposed to be operated so that the public health, safety and welfare will be protected, provided that the Applicant operates the Facility in accordance with the following special conditions:

1. The maximum tonnage per day that may be received by the Facility shall not exceed 1,950 tons per day, of which up to 650 tons per day may be municipal solid waste (MSW), up to 300 tons per day may be hydro excavation waste, up to 750 tons per day may be construction and demolition debris (C&D) and up to 250 tons per day may be single stream recyclables (SSR).
2. The Applicant shall keep the truck doors to the transfer Facility closed, except for emergencies and to allow trucks to enter and exit the Facility, during regular business hours. The doors shall be equipped with sensors such that they will open and close automatically as vehicles enter and exit the transfer building. Alternatively, an employee may open and close the doors when trucks access and exit the transfer Facility.
3. The push walls in the transfer Facility shall be designed to ensure to the satisfaction of the City that there will be no buildup of waste behind the walls which could result in fire, odor, or harborage for vectors. In addition, the Applicant shall provide a certification from a licensed structural engineer that the push walls will be capable of withstanding impact from waste loading equipment at 5 mph without shearing the beams or compromising the integrity of the building's walls.
4. All transfer vehicles utilizing the Facility shall be equipped with auto tarping systems, and all loaded transfer trailers shall be tarped inside of the transfer building prior to exit.
5. The Applicant shall continue to operate the C&D recycling portions of the Facility in accordance with the requirements of 415 ILCS 5/22.38 for so long as the current permit (2015-124-OP) remains in effect. If the current permit (2015-124-OP) is discontinued, replaced or terminated, the following conditions, as modified, shall remain in effect:
 - a) The Facility shall be designed and constructed with roads and traffic flow patterns adequate for the volume, type and weight of traffic using the Facility including, but not limited to hauling vehicles, emergency vehicles, and on-site equipment. Sufficient area shall be maintained to minimize traffic congestion, provide for safe operation, and allow for queuing of waste hauling vehicles.
 - b) The operator shall provide adequate parking for all vehicles and equipment used at the Facility and as necessary for queued hauling vehicles.
 - c) Roadways and parking areas on the Facility premises shall be designed and constructed for use in all weather, considering the volume, type and weight of traffic and equipment at the Facility.
 - d) The Facility shall be designed and constructed so that site surface drainage will be diverted around or away from the recycling and waste transfer areas. Surface drainage shall be designed and controlled so that adjacent property owners encounter no adverse effects during development, operation and after closure of the Facility.
 - e) Run-off from roadways and parking areas shall be controlled using storm sewers or shall be compatible with natural drainage for the site. Best management practices (e.g., design features, operating procedures, maintenance procedures, prohibition of certain practices and treatment) shall be used to ensure that run-off from these areas does not carry wastes, debris or constituents thereof, fuel, oil or other residues to soil, surface water or groundwater.
 - f) The Facility, including, but not limited to, all structures, roads, parking and recycling areas, shall be designed and constructed to prevent malodors, noise, vibrations, dust and exhaust from creating a nuisance or health hazard during development, operation and

closure of the Facility. Facility features (e.g., berms, buffer areas, paving, grade reduction), best available technology (e.g., mufflers, machinery enclosures, sound absorbent materials, odor neutralizing systems, air filtering systems, misting systems), and building features (e.g., enclosed structures, building orientation) shall be among the measures to be considered to achieve compliance.

- g) The Facility shall be designed and constructed to prevent litter and other debris from leaving the Facility property. Facility features (e.g., windbreaks, fencing, netting, etc.) shall be among the measures considered to ensure that the debris does not become wind strewn and that no other provisions of the Act are violated.
- h) No regulated air emissions shall occur from these facilities, except as authorized by a permit from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) Bureau of Air (BOA). No process discharge to Waters of the State or to a sanitary sewer shall occur from these facilities, except as authorized by a permit from the IEPA Bureau of Water (BOW).
- i) The Facility shall be designed and constructed with a water supply of adequate volume, pressure, and in locations sufficient for cleaning, firefighting, personal sanitary facilities, and as otherwise necessary to satisfy operating requirements (e.g., dust suppression, wheel washing) and the contingency plan.
- j) The Facility shall be designed and constructed with exterior and interior lighting for roadways, and waste handling areas adequate to perform safely and effectively all necessary activities.
- k) The Facility shall be designed and constructed with truck wheel curbs, guard rails, bumpers, posts or equivalents to prevent backing into fuel storage tanks, equipment, and other structures.
- l) The Facility shall be designed and constructed with adequate shelter, sanitary facilities, and emergency communications for employees.
- m) The Facility operator shall install fences and gates, as necessary, to limit entry. Except during operating hours, the gates shall be securely locked to prevent unauthorized entry.
- n) The Facility may receive general construction and demolition debris at the site Monday through Saturday, 24 hours a day. The Facility shall be closed on Sunday and the six major federal holidays (New Years Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day). When the Facility is operated before sunrise or after sunset, adequate lighting shall be provided. If it is required for the Facility to be open beyond normal operating hours to respond to emergency situations, a written record of the date, time and reason the Facility was open shall be maintained in Facility operating records. The IEPA's Regional Office and the county authority responsible for inspection of the Facility, per a delegation agreement with the IEPA, must be notified and must grant approval each day that the operating hours need to be extended. No later than 10:00 a.m. of the first operating day after the operating hours have been extended, the Applicant shall send a written report by email to the City Administrator, which describes the length of the extension of the operating hours and the reason for the extension.
- o) The Facility may receive and transfer MSW, hydro excavation waste and SSR from 4:00 a.m. to 12:00 a.m. Monday through Friday and from 4:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. on Saturday, with no operation on Sunday or the six major federal holidays (New Years Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day), provided that on the Saturday following a major federal holiday, regular business hours

may be extended to 12:00 a.m. If it is required for the Facility to be open beyond normal operating hours to respond to emergency situations, a written record of the date, time and reason the Facility was open shall be maintained in Facility operating records. The City of West Chicago must be notified by email to the City Administrator each day that the operating hours need to be extended. The IEPA's Regional Office and the county authority responsible for inspection of the Facility, per a delegation agreement with the IEPA, must be notified and must grant approval each day that the operating hours need to be extended.

- p) Fire safety equipment (fire extinguishers) shall be maintained in accordance with recommended practice.
- q) Non-recyclable waste may be kept temporarily in covered containers or transfer trailers for no more than 24 hours (except on weekends and holidays), provided that loaded or partially loaded trailers intended to be stored overnight or that will not be picked up and transported the same operating day are stored indoors and suitably covered.
- r) Piles of general construction or demolition debris shall be covered or wetted to prevent air-borne dust.
- s) The Facility shall be designed and constructed to prevent unauthorized access to recycling areas, storage areas for unauthorized wastes, salvaged and recycled materials, and staging areas where loaded site equipment or vehicles may be parked. Facility features such as fences and gates shall be provided.
- t) Waste handling areas shall be designed and constructed to prevent exposure of wastes and recyclable materials to run-off and flooding.
- u) The sorting areas shall be properly graded and compacted to prevent ponding from forming leachate during storms.
- v) Records shall be maintained on-site at the Facility office for each operating day. The operator shall record operating hours, load ticket information, load inspections, daily processing time, volume processed per day, transfer load out and waste disposition details.
- w) The operator shall, within 48 hours of receipt of the general construction or demolition debris at the Facility, sort the general construction or demolition debris. The operator shall separate the recyclable general construction or demolition debris from nonrecyclable general construction or demolition debris and dispose of the non-recyclable general construction or demolition debris, in accordance with Section 22.38(b)(1) of the Act.
- x) The operator must place wood, tires, and other unacceptable materials in covered dumpsters or vehicles adequate to prevent the release of leachate.
- y) All non-recyclable general construction or demolition debris, and unacceptable material shall be moved to the waste transfer Facility on the same day it is received, and disposal of such material shall be handled in accordance with all applicable federal, State, and local requirements and with these conditions.
- z) The operator shall transport all non-putrescible recyclable general construction or demolition debris for recycling or disposal within 6 months of its receipt at the Facility, in accordance with Section 22.38(b)(4) of the Act.
- aa) In accordance with Section 22.38(b)(6) of the Act, the operator shall employ tagging and record keeping procedures to identify the source and transporter of C&D material accepted by the Facility.

- bb) The operator shall use load tickets to control the site activities and comply with the tagging and record keeping procedures. These load tickets shall identify the source of the C&D material delivered to the site. The operator shall use these tickets to identify the location in the yard or in the covered dumpsters and the length of time stored at the site to achieve compliance.
- cc) The operator is prohibited from receiving hazardous and asbestos containing materials.
- dd) The operator may separate clean concrete and clean soil from the general construction or demolition debris as recyclable materials for use in construction. The operator is permitted to store recyclable concrete and clean soil for a maximum period of 3 months.
- ee) The operator may store the steel separated from concrete or other construction or demolition debris for a maximum period of 6 months. After six months, the steel must be sent offsite for disposal or recycling.
- ff) The operator shall ensure that site surface drainage, during development, during operation and after the site is closed, shall be such that no adverse effects are encountered by adjacent property owners.
- gg) The best available technology (mufflers, berms and other sound shielding devices) shall be employed to minimize equipment noise impacts on property adjacent to the site during both development, operation and during any applicable post-closure care period.
- hh) Management of Unauthorized Waste by the operator
 - i. Landscape waste found to be mixed with general construction and demolition debris shall be removed the same day and transported to a facility that is operating in accordance with the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (Act), Title V, Sections 21 and 39 (415 ILCS 5/21 and 39).
 - ii. Lead-acid batteries mixed with general construction and demolition debris shall be removed the same day and transported either to a drop-off center handling such waste, or to a lead-acid battery retailer.
 - iii. Special wastes including hazardous waste, non-hazardous special waste, and potentially infectious medical waste mixed with general construction and demolition debris shall be containerized separately and removed from the property no later than five hours after receipt by a licensed special waste hauler. Special wastes shall be transported to a licensed special waste management facility that has obtained authorization to accept such waste. The operator shall maintain a contract with haulers so that the immediate removal is ensured. The operator shall develop an emergency response/action plan for such occurrences.
 - iv. Asbestos debris from general construction and demolition debris shall be managed in accordance with the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS) regulations.
 - v. Tires found to be mixed with general construction and demolition debris shall be removed and managed in accordance with Section 55 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/55].
 - vi. White good components mixed with general construction and demolition debris shall be removed and managed in accordance with Section 22.28 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/22.28].
 - vii. No person may knowingly mix liquid used oil with general construction and demolition debris.
 - viii. After the unauthorized waste has been removed from the Facility, a thorough cleanup of the affected area shall be made according to the type of unauthorized waste

managed. Records shall be kept for three years and will be made available to the IEPA upon request. In addition, the Applicant shall provide an annual written report to the City of West Chicago not later than January 31 of each year, which report shall: list the types, quantities and dates of receipt of all unauthorized waste; the generators of such waste; and the sites to which the wastes were delivered for disposal, processing or handling.

- ix. The following wastes shall not be accepted at the Facility:
- Hazardous substances (as defined by Section 3.215 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act);
 - Hazardous waste (as defined by Section 3.220 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act);
 - Potentially infectious medical wastes (as defined by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act in Section 3.84);
 - Universal waste (as defined by Title 35 of the Illinois Administrative Code Part 733 including batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment and lamps);
 - Regulated asbestos containing materials;
 - Polychlorinated biphenyl wastes;
 - Used motor oil;
 - Source, special or by-product nuclear materials;
 - Radioactive wastes (both high and low level);
 - Sludge;
 - White goods (incidental white goods received at the proposed transfer station will be segregated and stored for pickup by an off-site recycler);
 - Lead-acid automotive batteries (incidental automotive batteries received at the transfer station will be segregated and stored for pickup by an off-site recycler);
 - Used tires (incidental tires received at the transfer station will be segregated and stored for pickup by an off-site recycler); and
 - Landscape waste.
- ii) Special wastes generated at the site for disposal, storage, incineration or further treatment elsewhere shall be transported by the operator to the receiving facility utilizing the IEPA's Special Waste Authorization system and manifest system.

6. Upon receiving final, non-appealable siting approval pursuant to 415 ILCS 5/39.2 to construct and operate the Facility, and upon receiving an IEPA development permit, LRS shall, prior to commencing operation of the waste transfer Facility, 1) execute and grant to the DuPage Airport Authority ("DAA") a new aviation easement, which is Exhibit A to the Agreement Between the DuPage Airport Authority, Oscar (IL) LLC, and Lakeshore Recycling Systems, LLC, dated January 19, 2022 ("Airport Agreement"), 2) LRS shall reduce the roof height of its existing transfer building so as to stay below all critical elevations in the new aviation easement, and 3) LRS shall not allow any penetrations whatsoever to the new aviation easement.

7. All improvements installed on and offsite by the Applicant shall be funded by and solely at the expense of the Applicant.

8. The tipping floor of the waste transfer building shall be cleaned and free of waste at the end of each operating day. Except as set forth in Condition 5, no waste or other material shall be left on the floor inside the transfer building or outside the transfer building overnight or when the Facility is not operating.

9. The Applicant shall control litter by discharging and loading all waste within the enclosed portion of the Transfer Facility. After unloading, any remaining loose waste shall be removed or contained in the vehicle prior to exiting the site. The Applicant shall use its best efforts to assure that vehicles, hauling waste to or removing waste from the Transfer Facility, shall be suitably covered to prevent waste from leaving the vehicles. A fence to aid in the interception of any blowing litter shall surround the Transfer Facility. The Applicant shall diligently patrol the Subject Property during hours of operation to collect any litter. At a minimum the Applicant shall diligently patrol and remove litter from: the Subject Property; all property owned or controlled by the Applicant; and, before 10:00 a.m. each operating day, Powis Road between Hawthorne Lane and Route 64 (North Avenue) as well as Powis Court. In addition, the Applicant shall, at a minimum, patrol and remove litter from private property within 500 feet of the aforesaid public streets and corresponding rights-of-way with the written permission of the owner of said properties, which permission the Applicant shall diligently attempt to obtain. The Applicant shall provide the City of West Chicago the names, addresses, telephone numbers and email addresses of such owners granting permission. The Applicant shall also post on the company's website the name and email address of an employee of the company to whom any owner of property along Powis Court or Powis Road between Route 64 (North Avenue) and Hawthorne Lane may report litter from the Facility or trucks using the Facility, in which case the Applicant shall remove the litter with the written permission of the owner within two hours of receiving notification of the litter concern. Upon written request, logs showing the private owner, the property address for the request for litter removal, the time such was received and the time the concern was abated shall be available to the City and provided within one business day. Also, the Applicant shall diligently seek the written approval of the DuPage County Forest Preserve District to remove litter, which is visible from Route 64 (North Avenue), from the portion of the Pratts Wayne Woods Forest Preserve that is located within the City of West Chicago. If permission is granted, litter removal from the Forest Preserve shall occur not less than monthly; the City shall be provided written notice of each occurrence within one business day of such being completed.

10. The Applicant shall provide a street sweeper to remove mud and dust tracked onto hard surfaces inside and outside the Transfer Facility, on property owned or controlled by the Applicant as well as Powis Court and Powis Road between Hawthorne Lane and Route 64 (North Avenue) on an as needed basis, but not less frequently than daily.

11. The Applicant shall retain a pest control service on an on-going basis to address the potential for infestation by rodents and other vectors. Such service shall inspect the Transfer Facility on an as needed, but no less than monthly, basis.

12. Transfer trailers entering and exiting the Subject Property shall use only the following roads: Powis Road (between the Facility entrance and Route 64 (North Avenue)), Route 64 (North Avenue), Kirk Road and Interstate 88. Except for waste collection trucks servicing property within the City of West Chicago, waste collection trucks entering and exiting the Subject Property shall use only the following streets within the City and no others: Powis Road south of Route 64, Route 64 (North Avenue), Route 38, and Kress Road. The Applicant shall have installed within City right-of-way to the satisfaction of the City, license plate readers in each of the following locations: Hawthorne Lane between Route 59 and Powis Road; Smith Road between Powis Road and Route 64; and Powis Road between Smith Road and Route 64. The license plate readers shall provide remote access to the City of West Chicago to be used for any lawful purpose. The specific make and model of license plate readers and the specific locations for installation of the license plate readers shall be subject to the written approval/direction of the West Chicago Police Chief, and may be relocated for operational need

at the expense of the City; the initial and any annual costs associated with the license plate readers shall be at the Applicant's sole cost and expense. The Applicant shall be responsible for maintaining and, if necessary, replacing the license plate readers when in disrepair or at the end of their useful lives as determined by the City through documentation from the vendor. The Applicant shall also provide a set of certified portable scales to the City at its sole cost and expense, which thereafter shall be maintained and replaced by the City.

13. Trucks transporting hydro excavation waste shall be water-tight. Dump style trucks transporting solidified hydro excavation waste shall include liners that are sufficient to prevent leakage onto roads and other surfaces.

14. All incoming hydro excavation waste loads shall be accompanied by a completed/signed manifest and shall be pre-approved using a waste profile sheet and other supporting documentation as necessary. These materials shall be reviewed to verify that the waste is nonhazardous as defined in Title 35 Illinois Administrative Code Part 722.111. Pre-approved waste streams and such profile packets shall be kept on file at the Facility, shall accurately characterize the accepted material, and may not be more than one year old.

15. The Facility shall be maintained with a negative pressure condition such that the ventilation system provides a minimum of 6 air changes per hour. The Facility design shall include an ozone system to treat the ventilation air prior to exhaust. The Facility shall also be equipped with a misting system that will assist in mitigation of dust and odors above the tipping floor.

16. The Facility shall otherwise be constructed and operated in substantial conformance with the plans and operating procedures specified in the siting application.

17. Approval is further conditioned upon compliance with all terms of the Host Community Benefit Agreement between the City of West Chicago and Lakeshore Recycling Systems, LLC, dated April 1, 2019; the Secondary Host Community Benefit Agreement between DuPage County and Lakeshore Recycling Systems, LLC, dated March 10, 2020; and the Airport Agreement.

SECTION 5: To meet Criterion 5, the Applicant must show that there is a plan of operation designed to minimize the danger. As in any industrial setting, the potential exists for harm both to the environment and the residents. *Industrial Fuels & Resources v. Illinois Pollution Control Board*, 227 Ill.App.3d 533, 547, 592 N.E.2d 148, 157-58 (1st Dist. 1992). The key to this criterion is minimization. *Id.*, citing *Wabash and Lawrence Counties Taxpayers and Water Drinkers Assoc.*, 198 Ill.App.3d 388, 394, 555 N.E.2d 1081, 1086 (5th Dist. 1990). "There is no requirement that the applicant guarantee no accidents will occur, for it is virtually impossible to eliminate all problems. *Id.* Guaranteeing an accident-proof facility is not required." *Industrial Fuel*, 227 Ill.App.3d at 547, 592 N.E.2d at 157-58. As such, the City Council of the City of West Chicago find that the Applicant has met its burden of proof as to Criterion 5 of Section 39.2, provided that the Applicant operates the Facility in accordance with the following special conditions:

1. All transfer vehicles utilizing the Facility shall be equipped with auto tarping systems, and all loaded transfer trailers shall be tarped inside of the transfer building prior to exit.

2. Upon receiving final, non-appealable siting approval pursuant to 415 ILCS 5/39.2 to construct and operate the Facility, and upon receiving an IEPA development permit, LRS shall, prior to commencing operation of the waste transfer Facility, 1) execute and grant to the DuPage Airport Authority ("DAA") a new aviation easement, which is Exhibit A to the Agreement Between the DuPage Airport Authority, Oscar (IL) LLC, and Lakeshore Recycling Systems, LLC, dated January 19, 2022 ("Airport Agreement"), 2) LRS shall reduce the roof height of its existing transfer building so as to stay below all critical elevations in the new aviation easement, and 3) LRS shall not allow any penetrations whatsoever to the new aviation easement.

3. The Applicant shall control litter by discharging and loading all waste within the enclosed portion of the Transfer Facility. After unloading, any remaining loose waste shall be removed or contained in the vehicle prior to exiting the site. The Applicant shall use its best efforts to assure that vehicles, hauling waste to or removing waste from the Transfer Facility, shall be suitably covered to prevent waste from leaving the vehicles. A fence to aid in the interception of any blowing litter shall surround the Transfer Facility. The Applicant shall diligently patrol the Subject Property during hours of operation to collect any litter. At a minimum the Applicant shall diligently patrol and remove litter from: the Subject Property; all property owned or controlled by the Applicant; and, before 10:00 a.m. each operating day, Powis Road between Hawthorne Lane and Route 64 (North Avenue) as well as Powis Court. In addition, the Applicant shall, at a minimum, patrol and remove litter from private property within 500 feet of the aforesaid public streets and corresponding rights-of-way with the written permission of the owner of said properties, which permission the Applicant shall diligently attempt to obtain. The Applicant shall provide the City of West Chicago the names, addresses, telephone numbers and email addresses of such owners granting permission. The Applicant shall also post on the company's website the name and email address of an employee of the company to whom any owner of property along Powis Court or Powis Road between Route 64 (North Avenue) and Hawthorne Lane may report litter from the Facility or trucks using the Facility, in which case the Applicant shall remove the litter with the written permission of the owner within two hours of receiving notification of the litter concern. Upon written request, logs showing the private owner, the property address for the request for litter removal, the time such was received and the time the concern was abated shall be available to the City and provided within one business day. Also, the Applicant shall diligently seek the written approval of the DuPage County Forest Preserve District to remove litter, which is visible from Route 64 (North Avenue), from the portion of the Pratts Wayne Woods Forest Preserve that is located within the City of West Chicago. If permission is granted, litter removal from the Forest Preserve shall occur not less than monthly; the City shall be provided written notice of each occurrence within one business day of such being completed.

4. The Applicant shall provide a street sweeper to remove mud and dust tracked onto hard surfaces inside and outside the Transfer Facility, on property owned or controlled by the Applicant as well as Powis Court and Powis Road between Hawthorne Lane and Route 64 (North Avenue) on an as needed basis, but not less frequently than daily.

5. The Applicant shall retain a pest control service on an on-going basis to address the potential for infestation by rodents and other vectors. Such service shall inspect the Transfer Facility on an as needed, but no less than monthly, basis.

6. Trucks transporting hydro excavation waste shall be water-tight. Dump style trucks transporting solidified hydro excavation waste shall include liners that are sufficient to prevent leakage onto roads and other surfaces.

7. The Facility shall be maintained with a negative pressure condition such that the ventilation system provides a minimum of 6 air changes per hour. The Facility design shall include an ozone system to treat the ventilation air prior to exhaust. The Facility shall also be equipped with a misting system that will assist in mitigation of dust and odors above the tipping floor.

8. The Facility shall otherwise be constructed and operated in substantial conformance with the plans and operating procedures specified in the siting application.

SECTION 6: That all ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

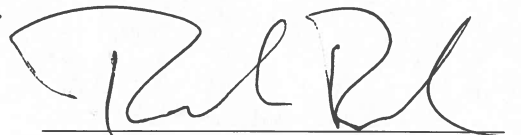
SECTION 7: That the Executive Assistant is hereby directed to publish this Ordinance in pamphlet form.

SECTION 8: That this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval and publication in pamphlet form as provided by law.

PASSED this 28th day of February, 2023.

Alderman Beifuss	<u>Nay</u>	Alderman Chassee	<u>Aye</u>
Alderman Sheahan	<u>Aye</u>	Alderman Brown	<u>Aye</u>
Alderman Hallett	<u>Aye</u>	Alderman Dettmann	<u>Aye</u>
Alderman Birch-Ferguson	<u>Aye</u>	Alderman Dimas	<u>Aye</u>
Alderman Swiatek	<u>Aye</u>	Alderman Garling	<u>Nay</u>
Alderman Stout	<u>Aye</u>	Alderman Short	<u>Aye</u>
Alderman Jakabcsin	<u>Nay</u>	Alderman Morano	<u>Aye</u>

APPROVED this 28th day of February, 2023.



Mayor Ruben Pineda

ATTEST:

Valeria Perez
Executive Assistant

PUBLISHED: March 1, 2023

**STATE OF ILLINOIS
CITY OF WEST CHICAGO
BEFORE THE CORPORATE AUTHORITIES**

In Re:

**APPLICATION OF
LAKESHORE RECYCLING SYSTEMS, LLC
FOR SITING APPROVAL UNDER 415 ILCS 5/39.2
OF A NEW POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITY**

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**REPORT OF HEARING OFFICER
RECOMMENDED FINDINGS OF FACT AND
RECOMMENDED CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL**

INTRODUCTION

Lakeshore Recycling Systems, LLC (“Applicant”) has applied for local siting approval of a new municipal waste transfer station on its property at 1655 Powis Road, West Chicago, Illinois. The Applicant owns the real property (the “Property”) upon which the proposed pollution control facility (“Facility”) is to be located. The Property is located within the corporate limits of the City. The Application was filed on September 16, 2022. The City is to render a decision on the Application in accordance with the criteria and procedures set forth in Section 39.2 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5/39.2) (the “Act”) and its own Code of Ordinances establishing rules and procedures for pollution control facility siting. Among the procedures set forth in the Act and the Code of Ordinances is the requirement that the City conduct a public hearing on the Application, accept public comment, and make a formal decision on the Application within 180 days of the date of filing (March 15, 2023). The City opened the public hearing on January 3, 2023.

In accordance with the procedures and other terms and provisions of the Act and the Code of Ordinances, I reviewed the Application and initial filings. The following parties appeared at the Hearing by and through counsel:

The Applicant (“LRS”), represented by George Mueller;

Protect West Chicago (“PWC”) represented by Ricardo Meza and Phil Luetkehans;

“P.O.D.E.R.” represented by Robert A. Weinstock;

The City of West Chicago Staff (“City”), represented by Gerald Callaghan; and

The City of West Chicago Corporate Authorities (“Council”), represented by its corporate counsel, Dennis Walsh.

During the hearing, I admitted the Application, the Host Agreement, and testimony and exhibits from witnesses called by the Applicant in support of the Application. I also admitted exhibits and testimony from witnesses called by PWC and PODER in opposition to the Application. I also ruled some proffers of proof by PWC and PODER on “environmental justice related issues” to be irrelevant; an offer of proof on those issues was entered into the record. Further, PODER presented witnesses that testified as to their observations at the existing facility; however, I ruled that they were not experts and that they lacked a proper foundation for some of their offered testimony.

As discussed below, PWC filed a Motion to Dismiss the Application for Lack of Jurisdiction due to fatal defects in the Notice required by 415 ILCS 5/39.2(b) and due to the restrictions of 415 ILCS 5/22.14 concerning the setback from property zoned primarily for residential uses. The Applicant filed Responses in opposition to the Motion.

In addition to evidence and testimony, oral public comment was received throughout the hearing proceedings and written public comment has been received by the City from September

16 through (and including) February 18, 2023. “Comment” is distinguished from “testimony” in that “comment” is not provided under oath and is not subject to cross examination and therefore entitled to less weight than testimony.

I declared the hearing closed on January 19, 2023. In accordance with the Act, written comment was then received by the City for an additional 30 days (i.e., through 11:59:59 p.m. CDST on February 18, 2023, including any written comment post-marked on or before February 18, 2023). Substantial public comment was received in support of the Application; and there was public comment filed from various residents and PODER opposing the application. Notably, public comment was also offered after the close of the hearing by the Applicant including a letter from the Canadian National Railway. As indicated above, public comment is entitled to less weight because it is not subject to being tested by the opportunity for cross examination. I have not relied upon the public comment filed by the Applicant in reaching my findings of fact or conclusions of law.

I received proposed conditions of approval from City Staff; I received argument in favor of siting approval and proposed findings of fact and law from the Applicant; I received argument in opposition to siting approval as well as proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law from PWC; and argument in opposition to approval as well as proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law, and alternatively proposed special conditions from PODER.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

It is my recommendation that the City Council vote separately on the three propositions:

1) Whether to grant PWC’s motion to dismiss for failure to effectuate proper notice under Section 39.2(b).

2) Whether to grant PWC's motion to dismiss claiming the Facility violates the 1,000 foot setback under Section 22.14.

3) Whether the Proposed Facility (with any special conditions imposed by the City Council) satisfies the siting criteria of Section 39.2.

For the reasons set forth below, my recommendation to the City is to deny the Motion to Dismiss under Section 39.2(b).

For the reasons set forth below, my recommendation to the City is to deny the Motion to Dismiss under Section 5/22.14.

For the reasons set forth below, my recommendation to the City is to impose Special Conditions (appended to my proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law) and with those Special Conditions approve the Application as satisfying the siting criteria of Section 39.2. More specifically, I find that the application as filed, and the testimony concerning the application as filed, did not establish that the proposed Facility satisfies all of the criteria for local siting approval set forth in Section 39.2 of the Act; however, I further find that, with the imposition of special conditions (and compliance by the Applicant with those conditions), the proposed Facility does satisfy all of the criteria for local siting approval.

MOTION TO DISMISS

Motion to Dismiss Under Section 39.2(b)

Whether the applicant provided proper notice under section 39.2(b) of the Act is a threshold question in the pollution control siting. *Maggio v. Pollution Control Board*, 2014 IL App (2d) 130260, ¶ 15. Compliance with the pre-filing Notice requirements of Section 39.2 is jurisdictional and substantial compliance is not sufficient. See, *Daubs Landfill v. Pollution*

Control Board, 166 Ill.App 3rd 778 (5th Dist. 1998). However, as *Daubs* indicates, perfection in providing the Notice is not the standard.

Section 39.2(b) requires, in relevant part, that the applicant shall cause written notice of its request for site approval “to be served either in person or by registered mail, return receipt requested, on the owners of all property within the subject area not solely owned by the applicant, and on the owners of all property within 250 feet in each direction of the lot line of the subject property, said owners being such persons or entities which appear from the authentic tax records of the County in which such facility is to be located...”). PWC has challenged whether the Applicant fulfilled this requirement with respect to the railroad property putatively owned by the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway.

The evidence concerning the authentic tax records of DuPage County is as follows:

The records placed in evidence by PWC indicate that the owners of the railroad properties within 250 feet of the Facility are, for one parcel, the Union Pacific Railroad Company and, variously and alternatively for the second parcel, the “Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway,” and/or the “Wisconsin Central, Ltd. (EJ&E Line) Company.”

The DuPage County, Illinois 2022 Real Estate Tax Assessment Parcels Map placed in evidence by the Applicant indicates that the second parcel is owned by the “Canadian National Railway.”

It is not disputed that the Applicant caused written notice of its request for site approval to be served by registered mail return receipt requested upon the Union Pacific Railroad Company. It is also not disputed that the Applicant did not cause notice of its request for site approval to be served on the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway or on the Wisconsin Central, Ltd.

The publicly available information – of which I take judicial notice – is that the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway was merged into the Wisconsin Central, Ltd. in December of 2012 and, further, that the Wisconsin Central, Ltd. is wholly owned by the Canadian National Railway.

It is not disputed that the Applicant did not serve the Canadian National Railway by personal service nor by registered mail return receipt requested. Instead, the Applicant caused written notice of the Applicant's request for site approval to be delivered via paid courier to the Canadian National Railway at the corporate offices of the Canadian National Railway in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, and that the Applicant's courier secured the signature of a representative of the Canadian National Railway documenting that delivery.

After reviewing the briefing concerning "service" under Illinois law filed by both PWC and the Applicant, I find that the Applicant's use of a paid courier to deliver written notice of the Applicant's request, where the paid courier documented the delivery, was sufficient to satisfy the requirements of Section 39.2(b) of the Act and that strict compliance with the requirements of formal service is not required as a matter of law where, as here, actual notice has been documented. See, e.g., *Waste Management of Illinois v. Illinois Pollution Control Board*, 365 Ill.App.3d 229 (3d Dist. 2005) (difference in delivery method not of "pivotal importance" when delivery method documents that the addressee received the letter); see also, *Olin Corp. v. Bowling*, 95 Ill.App.3d 1113, 1116-17 (5th Dist. 1981)).

Motion to Dismiss Under Section 5/22.14

Section 415 ILCS 5/22.14 states, in relevant part, that "no person may establish any pollution control facility for use as a garbage transfer station, which is located less than 1000 feet from the nearest property zoned for primarily residential uses or within 1000 feet of any

dwelling....” It is undisputed that no dwelling is within 1000 feet of the proposed Facility.

However, the railroad properties are zoned ER-1 in the City and are located within 1000 feet of the proposed Facility. It is not disputed that property zoned “ER-1” in the City of West Chicago is property zoned primarily for residential uses. PWC’s Motion to Dismiss asserts that Section 5/22.14 bars the Applicant from proceeding with this proposed Facility.

The Applicant argues that the size and the active use of the railroad properties make residential development of the parcels in compliance with ER-1 requirements improbable (and therefore the set-back requirement a nullity with respect to the railroad properties). The Applicant has submitted the testimony of John Hock and the August 23, 2022 letter of Tom Dabareiner, City Community Development Director and Zoning Administrator for the City of West Chicago, to support a finding that, due to the requirements of the ER-1 zoning (minimum lot area, minimum lot width, minimum setbacks, physical features of the property, the lack of access) it is not reasonably possible to develop the railroad properties for residential uses.

Conversely, PWC called Joe Abel, a planning expert, who testified that the Application does not meet the setback requirements of Section 5/22.14. He further testified that if the railroad properties at issue were abandoned by the railroads, and if the railroad properties were then assembled with other adjacent properties, and if those assembled properties were then rezoned to a residential zoning district, then the railroad properties could be put to residential uses.

No evidence was introduced that the conditions recited by Joe Abel as preconditions to residential use of the railroad properties are probable--or even potentially contemplated--for the foreseeable future.

The statutory language of Section 22.14 protects any existing dwelling within 1,000 feet of the facility (regardless of underlying zoning for that dwelling) and properties for which there is a reasonable expectation of future residential use and dwellings based initially upon the zoning designation. The PCB has taken a pragmatic approach to enforcement of Section 22.14. Where actual residential use of property (even though it is zoned for residential uses and even though homes exist on the properties) is not reasonably probable, Section 22.14 will not bar the facility. Although not a binding opinion, the Appellate Court agreed with the PCB's interpretation of Section 22.14 in *Roxana Landfill, Inc. v. Illinois Pollution Control Board*, 2016 WL 4005892, (Ill. App. 5 Dist. 2016).

Here, the proposed facility is not within 1,000 feet of any existing dwelling nor within 1,000 feet of any property zoned for residential use where such actual residential use is reasonably probable in the foreseeable future. Based upon the PCB's decision (ultimately affirmed in *Roxana*), Section 22.14 does not prohibit the siting of the facility in this case nor make the proposed facility incompatible with the character of the area.

JURISDICTION

The record, the statutes, and the case law discussed above establish that the Applicant owns the real property upon which the proposed pollution control facility will be located and that the property and the Facility are wholly located within the City of West Chicago. I have discussed the requirements of 415 ILCS 5/39.2(b) above and, over the objections and motions of PWC and PODER, found that the Applicant fulfilled these requirements. I have also discussed the application of Section 5/22.14 and found that in this case, Section 5/22.14 does not bar the proposed Facility.

I further find that the Applicant complied with all notice requirements of Section 39.2(c) concerning the notice requirements prior to the hearing on the Application. No objections were filed concerning compliance with Section 39.2(c).

Likewise, no objections were filed concerning compliance with the City Code of Ordinances. I find that the Applicant complied with all requirements of the City of West Chicago.

Accordingly, I find that the City has jurisdiction to consider the statutory criteria of Section 39.2.

SECTION 39.2 CRITERIA

These proceedings are governed by Section 39.2 of the Environmental Protection Act (“the Act”), 415 ILCS 5/39.2, which sets forth the exclusive siting procedures for pollution control facilities in Illinois. Section 40.1 of the Act and case law require that siting proceedings and the decision making be conducted in accordance with the requirements of fundamental fairness. The application (or request) must contain sufficient details of the proposed facility demonstrating that it satisfies each of the nine criteria by a preponderance of the evidence. *Land & Lakes Co. v. Illinois Pollution Control Board*, 319 Ill.App.3d 41, 743 N.E.2d 188, 191 (3d Dist. 2000.) If the applicant fails to establish any one of the criteria, the application should be denied. *Waste Management v. Pollution Control Board*, 175 Ill.App.3d 1023, 520 N.E.2d 682, 689 (2d Dist. 1988).

The Act requires that the Applicant for local siting approval prove compliance with each of nine different criteria (or alternatively demonstrate that they do not apply) and local siting approval shall be granted if the proposed facility meets each of those criteria. As a matter of

law, once an applicant makes a *prima facie* case on a criterion, the burden of proof shifts to the opponents to rebut the applicant's case. *People v. Nuccio*, 43 Ill.2d 375, 253 N.E. 2d 353 (1969). In order to rule against an applicant on any criterion, the decision maker (the City Council in this case) must find competent rebuttal or impeachment evidence in the record. *Industrial Fuels and Resources v. Illinois Pollution Control Board*, 227 Ill.App.3d 553, 592 N.E. 2d 148 (1st Dist. 1992).

The Applicant called expert witnesses to offer evidence as to the statutory siting criteria. Counsel for PWC and PODER, as well as counsel for the City Staff, cross-examined the witnesses. PWC and PODER also called witnesses in rebuttal. The basis and rationale for my findings on each criterion is set forth below.

1. The Facility is necessary to accommodate the waste needs of the area it is intended to serve.

This Criterion is contested by PWC and PODER. I find that Criterion 1 is satisfied.

Criterion 1 has been the subject of litigation and the Courts have provided guidance as to its requirements. For example, to prove criterion 1, the courts have previously held the Applicant must show that the proposed Facility is reasonably required by the waste needs of the service area, taking into consideration the waste production of the area and the waste disposal capacity available to it. *Waste Management of Illinois, Inc. v. Pollution Control Board*, 175 Ill.App.3d 1023, 1031, 530 N.E.2d 682, 689 (2d Dist. 1988). Although a petitioner need not show absolute necessity, it must demonstrate that the new facility would be expedient as well as reasonably convenient. *Waste Management of Illinois, Inc. v. Pollution Control Board*, 234 Ill.App.3d 65, 69, 600 N.E.2d 55, 57 (1st Dist. 1992). The petition must show that the landfill is reasonably required by the waste needs of the area it is intended to serve, including the area's waste production and disposal capabilities. *Id.*

PWC and PODER both focused on the available transfer station disposal capacity for the area to be served (including facilities outside of, but still serving, the area intended to be served) and they argue that the existing excess capacity—which is not contested by the Applicant—means that the proposed Facility is not necessary and therefore does not satisfy Criterion 1.

However, in *Will County v. Village of Rockdale*, 2018 IL. App (3d) 160463, 121 N.E.2d 468, 484 (3d Dist. 2018), our Appellate Court held that Criterion 1 is not determined exclusively by reference to capacity analysis. Indeed, in *Rockdale*, the applicant submitted no capacity analysis at all. Instead, the Appellate Court agreed with Village and the Applicant that the “waste needs of the area” could include other factors such as improving competition, benefits through the host agreements, operational concerns and hours, and positive environmental impacts.

In this case, the Applicant called John Hock from Civil and Environmental Consultants, Inc. to testify on this criterion. Mr. Hock acknowledged the existing available capacity at other transfer stations but testified that the need for this Facility is found in the need to increase competition in the hauling market (through further vertical integration of disposal from curb-to transfer station-to landfill, this facility will increase competition for the hauling of waste in the area); in reduced environmental impacts (less diesel exhaust as a result of shorter travel distances); in increased recycling; in the meeting the need for the handling of hydro-wastes; and in operational benefits (hours of operation). Cross-examination focused on the available capacity and questioned the competitive impacts but did not overcome the substantive proof on the benefits to which Mr. Hock testified.

PODER focused on the premise that there are positive environmental impacts, arguing just the opposite that the added operations at this Property will necessarily increase diesel

emissions in the community. But PODER has offered no competent evidence to contradict the demonstrated savings in overall emissions as testified to by the Applicant concerning hauling and disposal activities presently (i.e., before siting) and the amount of reduced emissions from the availability of this transfer station. Moreover, a premise of PODER's analysis is that there would be no other new industrial uses of the Applicant's property of any kind that would involve diesel engines. No evidence was offered to support the validity of such a premise.

PWC called John Lardner. Mr. Lardner focused on the available capacity at transfer stations in and around the area. But Mr. Lardner also admitted that Criterion 1 now considers environmental factors, impacts on competition, and operational concerns--and Mr. Lardner further admitted that he has so opined in other siting proceedings--although he did not consider competitive or environmental matters in reaching his conclusions in this case. Mr. Lardner further admitted that there is a need for a transfer station to handle hydro-excavation waste.

2. *The Facility is so designed, located, and proposed to be Operated that the Public Health, Safety and Welfare will be Protected.*

This Criterion is contested by PWC and PODER. I find that Criterion 2 is satisfied through the imposition of--and compliance by the Applicant with--special conditions.

Like Criterion 1, Criterion 2 has been the subject of litigation and guidance is available from the Courts. To prove criterion 2, the Applicant must demonstrate that the proposed Facility is designed, located and proposed to be operated to protect the public health, safety and welfare. 415 ILCS 5/39.2 (a) (ii). This includes a demonstration that the facility is not flawed from a public safety standpoint and that its proposed operations are neither substandard nor unacceptably risky. Industrial Fuels and Resources, Inc. v. Illinois Pollution Control Board, 227 Ill.App.3rd 533, 592 N.E.2d. 148, 157 (1st Dist. 1992).

Mr. Hock testified that the Application met the location standards (wetlands, archeological sites, threatened species, wild and scenic rivers and the airport). PWC questioned Mr. Hock extensively on airport safety related issues and particularly operations in the Runway Protection Zone. The record also contains a letter from the DuPage Airport Authority in which LRS agreed to comply with several conditions and actions required of LRS by the Airport Authority to safeguard airport operations. Imposition and compliance with these conditions are essential to a finding that Criterion 2 can be satisfied. With the imposition of the conditions set forth in that letter, the Airport Authority concluded that proposed Facility did not pose a threat to the safety of the Airport. No expert testimony was introduced that challenged that determination by the Airport Authority.

Mr. Hock also described the proposed site plan and the proposed operations. The Facility as proposed will handle a maximum of 1950 tons of material per day composed of 650 tons of municipal solid waste, 300 tons per day of hydro-excavation waste, 750 tons per day of construction or demolition debris (for which the site is already permitted), and 250 tons per day of single-stream recyclables.

Mr. Hock testified as to the fact that the transfer building will be a “fully enclosed” facility (which is an important requirement to protect the airport) and testified as to the truck movements on site, the number and function of “spotters,” the operation of the entrance doors, the movements and operations of the transfer trailers, and the movements and operations of the front-loaders on the tipping floor. Mr. Hock testified as to the anticipated sources of business and the equipment that is anticipated to be used by LRS to bring that equipment to the Facility. Mr. Hock described the stormwater management plan for the proposed facility and testified that

the stormwater management has been approved by DuPage County and the City. There was no substantive challenge to the stormwater management plan in place.

PWC challenged whether the Facility, as proposed, was “fully enclosed” and entered videos of a different LRS facility in the record to challenge the Applicant on whether the facility would, in practice, actually operate as described. Mr. Hock responded that timing and operational differences shown in the video is a consequence of the different sources of material (and equipment bringing that material) from that which is anticipated at the Facility.

PWC also raised issues concerning litter control and tarping of the trailers, as well as the speed and the efficiency of the movements of the front loaders as used in Mr. Hock’s modeling and calculations. Based on an early pre-filing review of the design performed by the City’s engineering consultant, PWC (and subsequently the City Staff) also raised questions about the design of the building, push walls and other structural elements. Under PWC’s cross examination, and then again under cross examination by City Staff, Mr. Hock admitted that the imposition of certain special conditions would improve the Facility and add protections for public health, welfare and safety.

PODER called Steve DeLaRosa who raised concerns about employee safety and, particularly, the proposed use of ozone by the Applicant. There was no evidence, however, that what the Applicant was proposing did not comply with the applicable OSHA regulations.

PODER also inquired into the potential use of exclusively electric powered vehicles. The evidence, however, is that currently the technology does not exist to require the Applicant to use an exclusively electric-powered fleet of vehicles or equipment.

The application, modeling evidence, and testimony – with the special conditions in place -- demonstrated that the Facility could safely handle the proposed maximum tonnages per day.

The special conditions are appended to the Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law.

**3. *The Facility is located so as to minimize incompatibility
With the Character of the Surrounding Area and to Minimize the Effect
On the Value of Surrounding Property.***

This Criterion is contested by PWC and PODER. I find that Criterion 3 is satisfied.

The Application sets out the land uses in the vicinity and manner in which the proposed Facility relates to the character of the area. Applicant called Dale Kleszynski, a licensed Illinois real estate appraiser and member of the Appraisal Institute. He testified to the historical use of the subject property and surrounding area--which includes current and historical uses related to the management and disposal of waste—and characterized the area as “industrial in character.” The area is also segregated from other uses, especially residential uses.

In addition to concluding that the location minimizes incompatibility with uses in the surrounding area, Mr. Kleszynski also concluded that the Facility is located to minimize the effect on the value of surrounding property. Mr. Kleszynski submitted a highest and best use analysis of the subject property for purposes of analyzing impact on the values of surrounding property. He opined that this highest and best use analysis is related to the statutory siting criterion in that highest and best use of property is the use which would, by definition, minimize any deleterious effect on the values of the surrounding property. After reviewing the traditional criteria used to analyze highest and best use, he testified that development as a solid waste transfer station would fit within the highest and best use of the property.

In rebuttal, PWC called Kurt Kielisch who rendered the opinion that the highest and best use analysis employed by Mr. Kleszynski did not accurately determine the effect the Facility

would have on surrounding property values. Mr. Kielisch is not a licensed Illinois appraiser, has never previously testified in a Section 39.2 siting hearing, and further testified that he is not knowledgeable about the siting process. He testified that a matched pairs analysis (rather than a highest and best use analysis) should be used to determine “the least intrusive use of the property” and whether the proposed use would have “positive impact on the surrounding property values.” He further admitted that such an analysis of sales would not be possible here due to the 20-year existence of the nearby Groot transfer station.

Because of his lack of familiarity with the actual siting criterion, the testimony of Mr. Kielisch was of no probative value. Criterion 3 requires an analysis as to whether the location minimizes incompatibility with the character of the surrounding area and minimizes the (obviously assumed negative) impact on property values--not (as he opined) whether the proposed use has a positive impact. The analysis relevant to Criterion 3 is simply not that to which Mr. Kielisch testified (he also offered no opinion on the character of the uses in the area). Contrary to Mr. Kielisch’s opinion, the use of the highest-and-best use methodology as an analytical tool for determining the magnitude of potential impact of the proposed facility on surrounding property values has been recognized by the PCB as an appropriate methodology for expert opinions concerning Criterion 3.

4. *The Facility is located outside the Boundary of the 100 Year Floodplain.*

I find that the Applicant demonstrated that the Facility meets Criterion 4.

The testimony and other evidence entered in the Record at the Hearing supports the finding that the Facility meets this Criterion. No challenge to this Criterion has been filed.

5. *The Plan of Operations for the Facility is designed to Minimize the Danger to the surrounding Area from Fire, Spills and Other Operational Accidents.*

I find that the Applicant demonstrated that the Facility meets Criterion 5 but I also find that the testimony of Mr. Hock, under cross examination, and the testimony of Colin Hale concerning existing litter problems with the current operations at the Property all support the imposition of and compliance with special conditions to further improve the Plan of Operations and minimize dangers to the surrounding area. In particular, I find that the testimony concerning where, when and how transfer trailers will be tarped and the handling of hydro-wastes will be improved to further minimize the danger to the surrounding area from litter or spills by the imposition of special conditions. No formal challenge to this Criterion has been filed.

6. *The Traffic Patterns to and from the Facility Are So Designed as to Minimize the impact on Existing Traffic Flow.*

I find that the Applicant demonstrated that the proposed Facility meets Criterion 6.

The Applicant called Michael Werthmann, a registered professional engineer and certified professional traffic operations engineer, with more than 25 years of traffic engineering experience for both the private and public sectors. Mr. Werthmann testified that he used standard methodology used by transportation planning officials. Mr. Werthmann testified he studied traffic volumes, distributions and movements at the site entrance and the potentially affected intersections. He described the local roadway system and detailed present and future improvements on that system. He testified that the location, existing operations, and proposed route for the transfer trailers all minimized the impact on existing traffic flows. No challenge to this Criterion has been filed; however, both the City and PODER proposed a special condition concerning the traffic routes and

such is included in the Special Conditions appended to the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law.

7. *Hazardous Waste Emergency Plan*

Per the Application and the Testimony of John Hock, the Facility will not be treating, storing or disposing of Hazardous Waste. This Criterion is therefore not applicable and therefore deemed satisfied. No challenge to this Criterion has been filed.

8. *If the Facility is to be Located in a County Where The County Board has adopted a Solid Waste Management Plan Consistent With The Planning Requirements of the Local Solid Waste Disposal Act or the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act, The Facility is Consistent with that Plan.*

This Criterion is contested by PWC and PODER. I find that Criterion 8 is satisfied.

John Hock reviewed the contents of the DuPage County Solid Waste Management Plan from its adoption to its most recent update. He reviewed the provisions concerning pollution control facilities in that plan including the recognized need for additional transfer stations, additional recycling and additional competition. On cross-examination by PWC, Mr. Hock agreed that the 2007 Plan Update recommended that an additional transfer station should be located in the “southern portion” of the County and that West Chicago is not in the southern portion of the County. However, he further testified that such a recommendation concerning the location of additional transfer stations did not appear in subsequent plan updates.

Mr. Hock also testified as to the secondary host agreement executed between LRS and DuPage County in which the County stated the proposed Facility appears to be consistent with the County’s plan. PWC’s witness, John Lardner, testified that “appears to be consistent” is not the same as “is consistent” and opined that the Facility is in fact not consistent with the County’s

Plan. Lardner did acknowledge that the County's Plan does call for more transfer stations, more recycling, and more competition.

I find the PCB decision in *Rockdale* is again instructive. As in this case, both the PCB (and the court) in *Rockdale* found that the very existence of a secondary host agreement approved by the County weighs heavily in favor of a finding that Facility is consistent with the County's plan (as it is the County's plan to interpret and administer). Because the County approved the secondary host agreement for this Facility, I find the proposal to be consistent with the County's plan.

9. *Recharge Area*

Per the Application and the testimony of John Hock, the Facility is not located in a regulated recharge area. This Criterion is therefore not applicable and therefore deemed satisfied. No challenge to this Criterion has been filed.

10. *Consideration of Previous Operating Experience*

The Act permits the Corporate Authorities to consider the previous operating experience of an applicant. Specifically, the Act permits the City to consider the "past record of convictions or admissions of violations of the Applicant...". Here, the record contains no past convictions of violations by LRS nor admissions of violations by LRS, which favors approval of the Application.

PWC did enter videos showing actual operations at different LRS facility and PODER called witnesses about the current operations at the Property raising litter and air quality concerns and that testimony serves as the basis for the imposition of some special conditions, but that testimony did include any evidence of any actual violations of the regulatory standards and

therefore is not a sufficient basis to find the proposed Facility does not satisfy the criteria of Section 39.2.

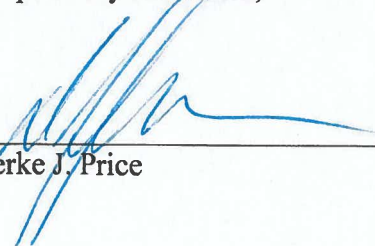
PUBLIC COMMENTS

In addition to the public comment (oral and written) received during the Hearing, the City Clerk received written public comments after the hearing closed. The public comment supporting the Application focused on the benefits that the Facility would bring to the City. PODER, the Applicant, and persons associated with both also filed comment after the hearing closed. I found that the public comment, while important to understand the context of the application, was not focused on the statutory criteria in a relevant and “probative” way or, alternatively, lacked sufficient evidence about the sources cited (i.e., an evidentiary foundation) as required by the statute and case law and therefore the comment, neither singly nor collectively, caused any change in how I weighed the evidence received from the Application, the admitted exhibits, and the admitted testimony.

PROPOSED FINDINGS OF FACT

My proposed findings of fact are attached.

Respectfully submitted,



Derke J. Price

Ancel Glink, PC
140 South Dearborn, 6th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60603

PROPOSED FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. On September 16, 2022, Lakeshore Recycling Systems, LLC ("Applicant") applied to the City of West Chicago ("City") for local siting approval of a new municipal waste transfer station on its 27.66 acre parcel of real estate at 1655 Powis Road, West Chicago, Illinois, 60185 (as legally described in the application and hereafter referred to as the "Property").
2. The Applicant owns the Property upon which the proposed pollution control facility ("Facility") is to be located.
3. The Property is located within the corporate limits of the City, is the subject of a Host Community Benefit Agreement between the Applicant and the City, and the City has jurisdiction to consider the Application.
4. The public hearing on the application was opened on January 3, 2023.
5. The hearing closed on January 19, 2023.
6. In accordance with the Act, written comment was then received by the Office of the City Manager acting as City Clerk for and additional 30 days after the close of the Hearing (i.e., through 11:59:59 p.m. CDST on February 20, 2023, including any written comment post-marked on or before February 18, 2023).
7. Concerning the pre-filing notice requirements of Section 39.2(b) (which states, in relevant part, that the applicant shall cause written notice of its request for site approval "to be served either in person or by registered mail, return receipt requested, on the owners of all property within the subject area not solely owned by the applicant, and on the owners of all property within 250 feet in each direction of the lot line of the subject property, said owners being such persons or entities which appear from the authentic tax records of the County in which such facility is to be located..."):
 - A) with respect to all properties within 250 feet of the proposed facility, other than railroad properties, the applicant caused written notice of its request for site approval to be served by registered mail return receipt requested upon all such owners;
 - B) with respect to the railroad properties within 250 feet of the proposed facility, the owners as appears from authentic—and in some cases conflicting--tax records of DuPage County, are the Union Pacific Railroad Company and, variously and alternatively, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway, the Wisconsin Central, Ltd. (EJ&E Line) Company, and, per the DuPage County, Illinois 2022 Real Estate Tax Assessment Parcels Map, the Canadian National Railway;
 - C) the Applicant caused written notice of its request for site approval to be served by registered mail return receipt requested upon the Union Pacific Railroad Company;
 - D) the Applicant did not cause notice of its request for site approval to be served on the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway;
 - E) the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway was merged into the Wisconsin Central, Ltd. in December of 2012;

F) the Applicant did not cause notice of its request for site approval to be served on the Wisconsin Central, Ltd.;

G) the Wisconsin Central, Ltd. is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Canadian National Railway;

H) the Applicant caused written notice of the Applicant's request for site approval to be delivered via paid courier to the Canadian National Railway at the corporate offices of the Canadian National Railway in Montreal, Quebec, Canada;

I) the Applicant's courier secured the signature of a representative of the Canadian National Railway for that delivery;

J) the Applicant's use of the paid courier to deliver written notice of the Applicant's request, together with the documentation from the courier of that delivery, is sufficient to effectuate delivery of the request for site approval to the ultimate corporate parent/owner of the railroad property (not owned by the Union Pacific Railroad) and thereby satisfy the requirements of Section 39.2(b) of the Act.

8. Concerning 415 ILCS 5/22.14 (which states, in relevant part, that "no person may establish any pollution control facility for use as a garbage transfer station, which is located less than 1000 feet from the nearest property zoned for primarily residential uses or within 1000 feet of any dwelling"):

A) no dwelling is within 1000 feet of the proposed facility;

B) the railroad properties are zoned ER-1 in the City and are located within 1000 feet of the proposed facility;

C) property zoned "ER-1" in the City of West Chicago is property zoned primarily for residential uses;

D) the size and the active use of the railroad properties make residential development of the parcels in compliance with ER-1 requirements improbable as a practical and pragmatic matter (see August 23, 2022 letter of Tom Dabareiner, City Community Development Director and Zoning Administrator);

E) in applying Section 22.14 restrictions, the Pollution Control Board (and at least one Appellate Court) has interpreted and enforced Section 22.14 so as to protect actual residences or properties where residential development is probable (at least as an initial matter of zoning) (see, *Roxana Landfill, Inc. v. Illinois Pollution Control Board*, 2016 WL 4005892, (Ill. App. 5 Dist. 2016) (a Rule 23 opinion affirming the PCB which allowed siting even though actual housing structures and residentially zoned properties were within 1,000 feet of the facility because the residential properties were now vacant and deed restrictions against residential use had been recorded against the properties, making actual residential use improbable, though not impossible);

F) Accordingly, Section 22.14 does not bar this proposed facility.

9. The Applicant complied with all pre-filing notice requirements of Section 39.2(c) of the Act.

10. The siting proceedings herein, both procedurally and substantively, complied with the requirements of fundamental fairness:

A) PWC and PODER interposed an objection to the failure to make the Pre-Filing Notice available on the City's website in Spanish; however, the Act itself does not require that

the Pre-Filing Notice in these proceedings be made available in a language other than English and no case has applied language access requirements to a Section 39.2 Siting Hearing nor the Section 39.2 filings.

B) PWC and PODER interposed objections to the lack of a Spanish-language translator for the hearing proceedings; however, neither the Act itself does nor any other statute or case requires that Language Access Services be made available for a Section 39.2 Siting Hearing (compare 725 ILCS 140/1 requiring such services in the criminal law context).

C) PWC and PODER filed objections to the exclusion of proffered evidence concerning “environmental justice related issues;” however, the State of Illinois has not amended the Environmental Protection Act to add “environmental justice related issues” to the Section 39.2 criteria and neither the Pollution Control Board nor any Court has held that “environmental justice related issues” is now a part of any criterion under Section 39.2.

D) In the absence of a defined statutory criteria concerning “environmental justice related issues,” testimony proffered about such issues is not relevant to the siting decision.

11. Based on the understanding of Criterion 1 as articulated by the Pollution Control Board and affirmed by the Illinois Appellate Court for the Third District in *Will County v. Village of Rockdale*, 121 N.E.3d 468 (3d Dist. 2018), the Applicant demonstrated that the proposed Facility meets Criterion 1: “the facility is necessary to accommodate the waste needs of the area it is intended to serve....”

12. The Applicant did not demonstrate that the Facility--as proposed in the Application--meets Criterion 2; however, with the imposition of the special conditions proposed by City Staff (and compliance therewith by the Applicant) which are attached hereto as Exhibit A, the proposed Facility does meet Criterion 2: “the facility is so designed, located and proposed to be operated that the public health, safety and welfare will be protected;”

13. The Applicant demonstrated that the proposed Facility meets Criterion 3: “the facility is so located so as to minimize incompatibility with the character of the surrounding area and to minimize the effect on the value of the surrounding property;”

14. The Applicant demonstrated that the proposed Facility meets Criterion 4; “for a facility other than a sanitary landfill or waste disposal site, the facility is located outside the boundary of the 100 year floodplain or the site is flood-proofed;”

15. The Applicant did not demonstrate—as proposed in the Application--that the Facility meets Criterion 5; however, with the imposition of the special conditions proposed by City Staff (and compliance therewith by the Applicant) which are attached hereto as Exhibit A, the proposed Facility does meet Criterion 5: “the plan of operations for the is designed to minimize the danger to the surrounding area from fire, spills, or other operational accidents;”

16. The Applicant demonstrated that the proposed Facility meets Criterion 6: “the traffic patterns to or from the facility are so designed as to minimize the impact on existing traffic flows;

17. The Applicant demonstrated that the facility will not be accepting hazardous waste and therefore demonstrated that Criterion 7 is not applicable.

18. Based on the analysis of Criterion 8 as articulated by the Pollution Control Board and affirmed by the Illinois Appellate Court for the Third District in *Will County v. Village of Rockdale*, 121 N.E.3d 468 (3d Dist. 2018), the Applicant demonstrated that the proposed Facility meets Criterion 8: "...where the county board has adopted a solid waste management plan consistent with the planning requirements of the Local Solid Waste Disposal Act or the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act, the facility is consistent with that plan; ..."

19. The Applicant demonstrated that the facility is not located within a regulated recharge area and therefore Criterion 9 is not applicable.

20. The Applicant's operating history demonstrates that the Applicant is qualified to operate the Facility safely and properly and provides no basis to deny the Application.

21. The proposed Facility, when developed and operated in compliance with the special conditions, is consistent with all appropriate and relevant location standards, including airport setback requirements, wetlands standards, seismic impact zone standards, and residential setback requirements.

22. The Applicant has agreed to comply and approval is conditioned upon compliance with all terms of the Host Community Benefit Agreement between the City of West Chicago and Lakeshore Recycling Systems, LLC, dated April 1, 2019; the Secondary Host Community Benefit Agreement between DuPage County and Lakeshore Recycling Systems, LLC, dated March 10, 2020; and the Airport Agreement.

With the imposition of and compliance by the Applicant with the Special Conditions set forth above, the evidence demonstrates that the Application complies with each of the nine siting criteria in Sec. 39.2(a) of the Act and therefore the City should grant siting approval.

Respectfully submitted,



Derke J. Price

EXHIBIT A

Special Conditions

1. The maximum tonnage per day that may be received by the facility shall not exceed 1,950 tons per day, of which up to 650 tons per day may be municipal solid waste (MSW), up to 300 tons per day may be hydro excavation waste, up to 750 tons per day may be construction and demolition debris (C&D) and up to 250 tons per day may be single stream recyclables (SSR).
2. The Applicant shall keep the truck doors to the transfer facility closed, except for emergencies and to allow trucks to enter and exit the facility, during regular business hours. The doors shall be equipped with sensors such that they will open and close automatically as vehicles enter and exit the transfer building. Alternatively, an employee may open and close the doors when trucks access and exit the transfer facility.
3. The push walls in the transfer facility shall be designed to ensure to the satisfaction of the City that there will be no buildup of waste behind the walls which could result in fire, odor, or harborage for vectors. In addition, the Applicant shall provide a certification from a licensed structural engineer that the push walls will be capable of withstanding impact from waste loading equipment at 5 mph without shearing the beams or compromising the integrity of the building's walls.
4. All transfer vehicles utilizing the facility shall be equipped with auto tarping systems, and all loaded transfer trailers shall be tarped inside of the transfer building prior to exit.
5. The Applicant shall continue to operate the C&D recycling portions of the facility in accordance with the requirements of 415 ILCS 5/22.38 for so long as the current permit (2015-124-OP) remains in effect. If the current permit (2015-124-OP) is discontinued, replaced or terminated, the following conditions, as modified, shall remain in effect:
 - *The facility shall be designed and constructed with roads and traffic flow patterns adequate for the volume, type and weight of traffic using the facility including, but not limited to hauling vehicles, emergency vehicles, and on-site equipment. Sufficient area shall be maintained to minimize traffic congestion, provide for safe operation, and allow for queuing of waste hauling vehicles.*
 - *The operator shall provide adequate parking for all vehicles and equipment used at the facility and as necessary for queued hauling vehicles.*
 - *Roadways and parking areas on the facility premises shall be designed and constructed for use in all weather, considering the volume, type and weight of traffic and equipment at the facility.*
 - *The facility shall be designed and constructed so that site surface drainage will be diverted around or away from the recycling and waste transfer areas. Surface drainage shall be designed and controlled so that adjacent property owners encounter no adverse effects during development, operation and after closure of the facility.*
 - *Run-off from roadways and parking areas shall be controlled using storm sewers or shall be compatible with natural drainage for the site. Best management practices (e.g., design features, operating procedures, maintenance procedures, prohibition of certain practices and treatment)*

- shall be used to ensure that run-off from these areas does not carry wastes, debris or constituents thereof, fuel, oil or other residues to soil, surface water or groundwater.*
- *The facility, including, but not limited to, all structures, roads, parking and recycling areas, shall be designed and constructed to prevent malodors, noise, vibrations, dust and exhaust from creating a nuisance or health hazard during development, operation and closure of the facility. Facility features (e.g., berms, buffer areas, paving, grade reduction), best available technology (e.g., mufflers, machinery enclosures, sound absorbent materials, odor neutralizing systems, air filtering systems, misting systems), and building features (e.g., enclosed structures, building orientation) shall be among the measures to be considered to achieve compliance.*
 - *The facility shall be designed and constructed to prevent litter and other debris from leaving the facility property. Facility features (e.g., windbreaks, fencing, netting, etc.) shall be among the measures considered to ensure that the debris does not become wind strewn and that no other provisions of the Act are violated.*
 - *No regulated air emissions shall occur from these facilities, except as authorized by a permit from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA)Bureau of Air (BOA). No process discharge to Waters of the State or to a sanitary sewer shall occur from these facilities, except as authorized by a permit from the IEPA Bureau of Water (BOW).*
 - *The facility shall be designed and constructed with a water supply of adequate volume, pressure, and in locations sufficient for cleaning, firefighting, personal sanitary facilities, and as otherwise necessary to satisfy operating requirements (e.g., dust suppression, wheel washing) and the contingency plan.*
 - *The facility shall be designed and constructed with exterior and interior lighting for roadways, and waste handling areas adequate to perform safely and effectively all necessary activities.*
 - *The facility shall be designed and constructed with truck wheel curbs, guard rails, bumpers, posts or equivalents to prevent backing into fuel storage tanks, equipment, and other structures.*
 - *The facility shall be designed and constructed with adequate shelter, sanitary facilities, and emergency communications for employees.*
 - *The facility operator shall install fences and gates, as necessary, to limit entry. Except during operating hours, the gates shall be securely locked to prevent unauthorized entry.*
 - *The facility may receive general construction and demolition debris at the site Monday through Saturday, 24 hours a day. The facility shall be closed on Sunday and the six major federal holidays (New Years Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day). When the facility is operated before sunrise or after sunset, adequate lighting shall be provided. If it is required for the facility to be open beyond normal operating hours to respond to emergency situations, a written record of the date, time and reason the facility was open shall be maintained in facility operating records. The IEPA's Regional Office and the county authority responsible for inspection of the facility, per a delegation agreement with the IEPA, must be notified and must grant approval each day that the operating hours need to be extended. No later than 10:00 a.m. of the first operating day after the operating hours have been extended, the Applicant shall send a written report by email to the City Administrator, which describes the length of the extension of the operating hours and the reason for the extension.*
 - *The facility may receive and transfer MSW, hydro excavation waste and SSR from 4:00 a.m. to 12:00 a.m. Monday through Friday and from 4:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. on Saturday, with no*

operation on Sunday or the six major federal holidays (New Years Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day), provided that on the Saturday following a major federal holiday, regular business hours may be extended to 12:00 a.m. If it is required for the facility to be open beyond normal operating hours to respond to emergency situations, a written record of the date, time and reason the facility was open shall be maintained in facility operating records. The City of West Chicago must be notified by email to the City Administrator each day that the operating hours need to be extended. The IEPA's Regional Office and the county authority responsible for inspection of the facility, per a delegation agreement with the IEPA, must be notified and must grant approval each day that the operating hours need to be extended.

- Fire safety equipment (fire extinguishers) shall be maintained in accordance with recommended practice.
- Non-recyclable waste may be kept temporarily in covered containers or transfer trailers for no more than 24 hours (except on weekends and holidays), provided that loaded or partially loaded trailers intended to be stored overnight or that will not be picked up and transported the same operating day are stored indoors and suitably covered.
- Piles of general construction or demolition debris shall be covered or wetted to prevent air-borne dust.
- The facility shall be designed and constructed to prevent unauthorized access to recycling areas, storage areas for unauthorized wastes, salvaged and recycled materials, and staging areas where loaded site equipment or vehicles may be parked. Facility features such as fences and gates shall be provided.
- Waste handling areas shall be designed and constructed to prevent exposure of wastes and recyclable materials to run-off and flooding.
- The sorting areas shall be properly graded and compacted to prevent ponding from forming leachate during storms.
- Records shall be maintained on-site at the facility office for each operating day. The operator shall record operating hours, load ticket information, load inspections, daily processing time, volume processed per day, transfer load out and waste disposition details.
- The operator shall, within 48 hours of receipt of the general construction or demolition debris at the facility, sort the general construction or demolition debris. The operator shall separate the recyclable general construction or demolition debris from nonrecyclable general construction or demolition debris and dispose of the non-recyclable general construction or demolition debris, in accordance with Section 22.38(b)(1) of the Act.
- The operator must place wood, tires, and other unacceptable materials in covered dumpsters or vehicles adequate to prevent the release of leachate.
- All non-recyclable general construction or demolition debris, and unacceptable material shall be moved to the waste transfer facility on the same day it is received, and disposal of such material shall be handled in accordance with all applicable federal, State, and local requirements and with these conditions.
- The operator shall transport all non-putrescible recyclable general construction or demolition debris for recycling or disposal within 6 months of its receipt at the facility, in accordance with Section 22.38(b)(4) of the Act.

- *In accordance with Section 22.38(b)(6) of the Act, the operator shall employ tagging and record keeping procedures to identify the source and transporter of C&D material accepted by the facility.*
- *The operator shall use load tickets to control the site activities and comply with the tagging and record keeping procedures. These load tickets shall identify the source of the C&D material delivered to the site. The operator shall use these tickets to identify the location in the yard or in the covered dumpsters and the length of time stored at the site to achieve compliance.*
- *The operator is prohibited from receiving hazardous and asbestos containing materials.*
- *The operator may separate clean concrete and clean soil from the general construction or demolition debris as recyclable materials for use in construction. The operator is permitted to store recyclable concrete and clean soil for a maximum period of 3 months.*
- *The operator may store the steel separated from concrete or other construction or demolition debris for a maximum period of 6 months. After six months, the steel must be sent offsite for disposal or recycling.*
- *The operator shall ensure that site surface drainage, during development, during operation and after the site is closed, shall be such that no adverse effects are encountered by adjacent property owners.*
- *The best available technology (mufflers, berms and other sound shielding devices) shall be employed to minimize equipment noise impacts on property adjacent to the site during both development, operation and during any applicable post-closure care period.*
- *Management of Unauthorized Waste by the operator*
 - *Landscape waste found to be mixed with general construction and demolition debris shall be removed the same day and transported to a facility that is operating in accordance with the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (Act), Title V, Sections 21 and 39 (415 ILCS 5/21 and 39).*
 - *Lead-acid batteries mixed with general construction and demolition debris shall be removed the same day and transported either to a drop-off center handling such waste, or to a lead-acid battery retailer.*
 - *Special wastes including hazardous waste, non-hazardous special waste, and potentially infectious medical waste mixed with general construction and demolition debris shall be containerized separately and removed from the property no later than five hours after receipt by a licensed special waste hauler. Special wastes shall be transported to a licensed special waste management facility that has obtained authorization to accept such waste. The operator shall maintain a contract with haulers so that the immediate removal is ensured. The operator shall develop an emergency response/action plan for such occurrences.*
 - *Asbestos debris from general construction and demolition debris shall be managed in accordance with the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS) regulations.*
 - *Tires found to be mixed with general construction and demolition debris shall be removed and managed in accordance with Section 55 of the Act [415 ILCS 5/55].*
 - *White good components mixed with general construction and demolition debris shall be removed and managed in accordance with Section 22.28 of the Act [415 LCS 5/22.28].*

- *No person may knowingly mix liquid used oil with general construction and demolition debris.*
- *After the unauthorized waste has been removed from the facility, a thorough cleanup of the affected area shall be made according to the type of unauthorized waste managed. Records shall be kept for three years and will be made available to the IEPA upon request. In addition, the Applicant shall provide an annual written report to the City of West Chicago not later than January 31 of each year, which report shall: list the types, quantities and dates of receipt of all unauthorized waste; the generators of such waste; and the sites to which the wastes were delivered for disposal, processing or handling.*
- *The following wastes shall not be accepted at the facility:*
 - *Hazardous substances (as defined by Section 3.215 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act);*
 - *Hazardous waste (as defined by Section 3.220 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act);*
 - *Potentially infectious medical wastes (as defined by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act in Section 3.84);*
 - *Universal waste (as defined by Title 35 of the Illinois Administrative Code Part 733 including batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment and lamps);*
 - *Regulated asbestos containing materials;*
 - *Polychlorinated biphenyl wastes;*
 - *Used motor oil;*
 - *Source, special or by-product nuclear materials;*
 - *Radioactive wastes (both high and low level);*
 - *Sludge;*
 - *White goods (incidental white goods received at the proposed transfer station will be segregated and stored for pickup by an off-site recycler);*
 - *Lead-acid automotive batteries (incidental automotive batteries received at the transfer station will be segregated and stored for pickup by an off-site recycler);*
 - *Used tires (incidental tires received at the transfer station will be segregated and stored for pickup by an off-site recycler); and*
 - *Landscape waste.*
- *Special wastes generated at the site for disposal, storage, incineration or further treatment elsewhere shall be transported by the operator to the receiving facility utilizing the IEPA's Special Waste Authorization system and manifest system.*

6. Upon receiving final, non-appealable siting approval pursuant to 415 ILCS 5/39.2 to construct and operate the West DuPage RTS, and upon receiving an IEPA development permit, LRS shall, prior to commencing operation of the waste transfer facility, 1) execute and grant to the DuPage Airport Authority ("DAA") a new avigation easement, which is Exhibit A to the Agreement Between the DuPage Airport Authority, Oscar (IL) LLC, and Lakeshore Recycling Systems, LLC, dated January 19, 2022 ("Airport Agreement"), 2) LRS shall reduce the roof height of its existing transfer building so as to stay below all critical elevations in the new avigation easement, and 3) LRS shall not allow any penetrations whatsoever to the new avigation easement.

7. All improvements installed on and offsite by the Applicant shall be funded by and solely at the expense of the Applicant.

8. The tipping floor of the waste transfer building shall be cleaned and free of waste at the end of each operating day. Except as set forth in Condition 5, no waste or other material shall be left on the floor inside the transfer building or outside the transfer building overnight or when the facility is not operating.

9. The Applicant shall control litter by discharging and loading all waste within the enclosed portion of the Transfer Facility. After unloading, any remaining loose waste shall be removed or contained in the vehicle prior to exiting the site. The Applicant shall use its best efforts to assure that vehicles, hauling waste to or removing waste from the Transfer Facility, shall be suitably covered to prevent waste from leaving the vehicles. A fence to aid in the interception of any blowing litter shall surround the Transfer Facility. The Applicant shall diligently patrol the Subject Property during hours of operation to collect any litter. At a minimum the Applicant shall diligently patrol and remove litter from: the Subject Property; all property owned or controlled by the Applicant; and, before 10:00 a.m. each operating day, Powis Road between Hawthorne Lane and Route 64 (North Avenue) as well as Powis Court. In addition, the Applicant shall, at a minimum, patrol and remove litter from private property within 500 feet of the aforesaid public streets and corresponding rights-of-way with the written permission of the owner of said properties, which permission the Applicant shall diligently attempt to obtain. The Applicant shall provide the City of West Chicago the names, addresses, telephone numbers and email addresses of such owners granting permission. The Applicant shall also post on the company's website the name and email address of an employee of the company to whom any owner of property along Powis Court or Powis Road between Route 64 (North Avenue) and Hawthorne Lane may report litter from the facility or trucks using the facility, in which case the Applicant shall remove the litter with the written permission of the owner within two hours of receiving notification of the litter concern. Upon written request, logs showing the private owner, the property address for the request for litter removal, the time such was received and the time the concern was abated shall be available to the City and provided within one business day. Also, the Applicant shall diligently seek the written approval of the DuPage County Forest Preserve District to remove litter, which is visible from Route 64 (North Avenue), from the portion of the Pratts Wayne Woods Forest Preserve that is located within the City of West Chicago. If permission is granted, litter removal from the Forest Preserve shall occur not less than monthly; the City shall be provided written notice of each occurrence within one business day of such being completed.

10. The Applicant shall provide a street sweeper to remove mud and dust tracked onto hard surfaces inside and outside the Transfer Facility, on property owned or controlled by the Applicant as well as well Powis Court and Powis Road between Hawthorne Lane and Route 64 (North Avenue) on an as needed basis, but not less frequently than daily.

11. The Applicant shall retain a pest control service on an on-going basis to address the potential for infestation by rodents and other vectors. Such service shall inspect the Transfer Facility on an as needed, but no less than monthly, basis.

12. Transfer trailers entering and exiting the Subject Property shall use only the following roads: Powis Road (between the facility entrance and Route 64 (North Avenue), Route 64 (North Avenue), Kirk Road and Interstate 88. Except for waste collection trucks servicing property within the City of West Chicago, waste collection trucks entering and exiting the Subject Property shall use only the following streets within the City and no others: Powis Road south of Route 64, Route 64 (North Avenue), Route 38, and Kress Road. The Applicant shall have installed within City right-of-way to the satisfaction of the City, license plate readers in each of the following locations: Hawthorne Lane between Route 59 and Powis Road; Smith Road between Powis Road and Route 64; and Powis Road between Smith Road and Route 64. The license plate readers shall provide remote access to the City of West Chicago to be used for any lawful purpose. The specific make and model of license plate readers and the specific locations for installation of the license plate readers shall be subject to the written approval/direction of the West Chicago Police Chief, and may be relocated for operational need at the expense of the City; the initial and any annual costs associated with the license plate readers shall be at the Applicant's sole cost and expense. The Applicant shall be responsible for maintaining and, if necessary, replacing the license plate readers when in disrepair or at the end of their useful lives as determined by the City through documentation from the vendor. The Applicant shall also provide a set of certified portable scales to the City at its sole cost and expense, which thereafter shall be maintained and replaced by the City.

13. Trucks transporting hydro excavation waste shall be water-tight. Dump style trucks transporting solidified hydro excavation waste shall include liners that are sufficient to prevent leakage onto roads and other surfaces.

14. All incoming hydro-excavation waste loads shall be accompanied by a completed/signed manifest and shall be pre-approved using a waste profile sheet and other supporting documentation as necessary. These materials shall be reviewed to verify that the waste is non-hazardous as defined in Title 35 Illinois Administrative Code Part 722.111. Pre-approved waste streams and such profile packets shall be kept on file at the facility, shall accurately characterize the accepted material, and may not be more than one year old.

15. The facility shall be maintained with a negative pressure condition such that the ventilation system provides a minimum of 6 air changes per hour. The facility design shall include an ozone system to treat the ventilation air prior to exhaust. The facility shall also be equipped with a misting system that will assist in mitigation of dust and odors above the tipping floor.

16. The facility shall otherwise be constructed and operated in substantial conformance with the plans and operating procedures specified in the siting application.

17. Approval is further conditioned upon compliance with all terms of the Host Community Benefit Agreement between the City of West Chicago and Lakeshore Recycling Systems, LLC, dated April 1, 2019; the Secondary Host Community Benefit Agreement between DuPage County and Lakeshore Recycling Systems, LLC, dated March 10, 2020; and the Airport Agreement.

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
COUNTY OF DU PAGE)

CERTIFICATE

I, Valeria Perez, Certify that I am the Executive Assistant of the City of West Chicago, DuPage County, Illinois.

I further certify that on February 28, 2023 the Corporate Authorities of such municipality passed and approved Ordinance No. 23-O-0006 entitled:

**AN ORDINANCE CONDITIONALLY APPROVING THE APPLICATION FOR
LOCAL SITING APPROVAL OF LAKESHORE RECYCLING SYSTEMS, LLC
FOR WEST DUPAGE RECYCLING AND TRANSFER STATION**

Which provided by its terms that it should be published in pamphlet form.

The pamphlet form of Ordinance No. 23-O-0006 including the ordinance and a cover sheet hereof was prepared, and a copy of such ordinance posted in the municipal building, commencing on March 1, 2023 continuing for at least ten days thereafter. Copies of such ordinance were also available for public inspection upon request in the Office of the City Administrator.

Dated at West Chicago, Illinois, this 28th of February, 2023.

SEAL



Valeria Perez

Valeria Perez, Executive Assistant